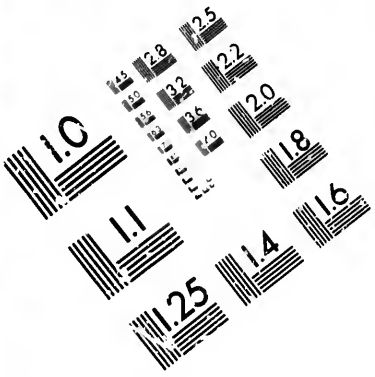

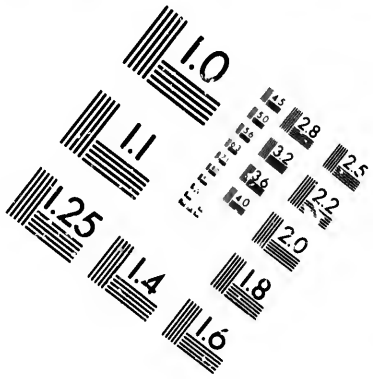

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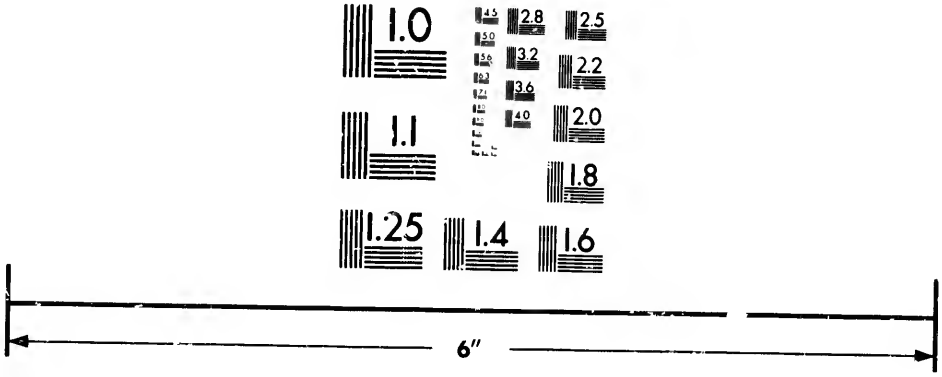

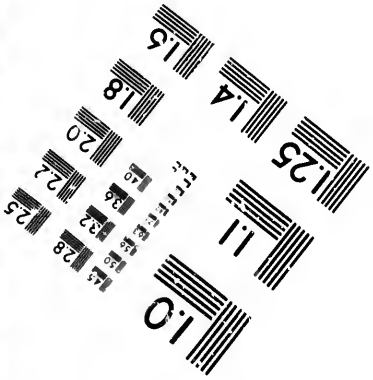

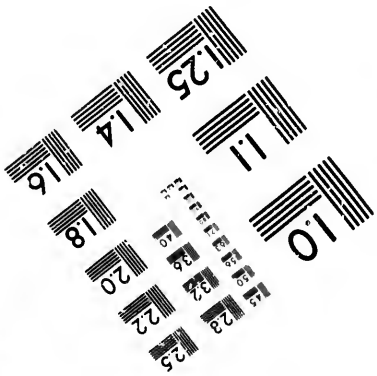

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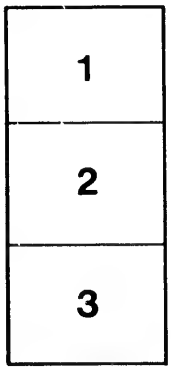

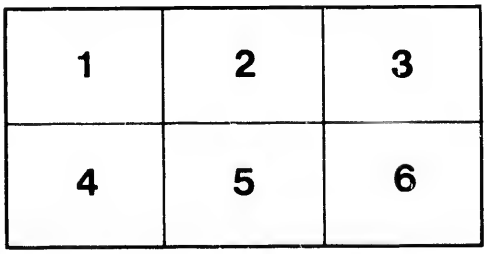

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Hist

TO

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THE WHITE CITY.

THE

Historical, Biographical and Philanthropical Record

OF

ILLINOIS,

BY

JOHN MOSES AND PAUL SELBY.

TO WHICH IS ADDED A SKETCH OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES, AND ILLINOIS

AT THE

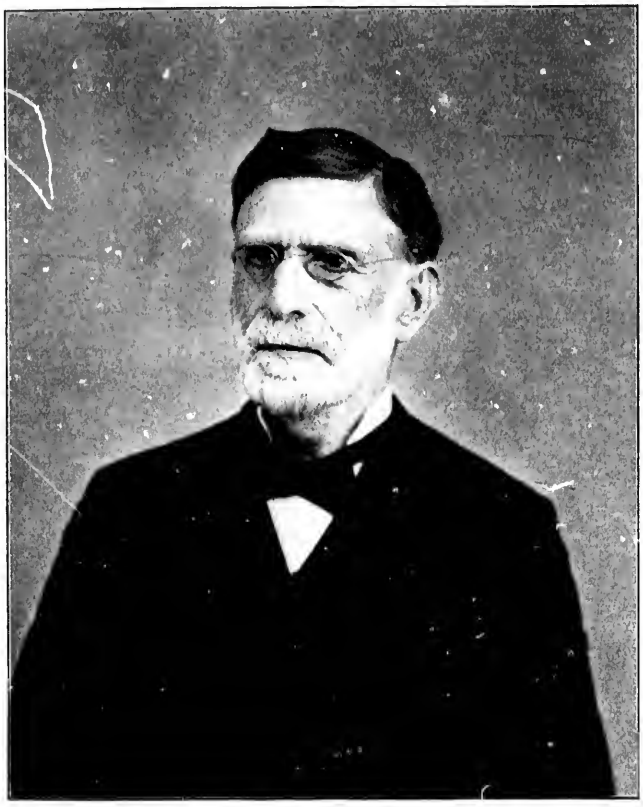
WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

CLASSIFIED AND ILLUSTRATED.

CHICAGO:
CHICAGO WORLD BOOK COMPANY.
1893.

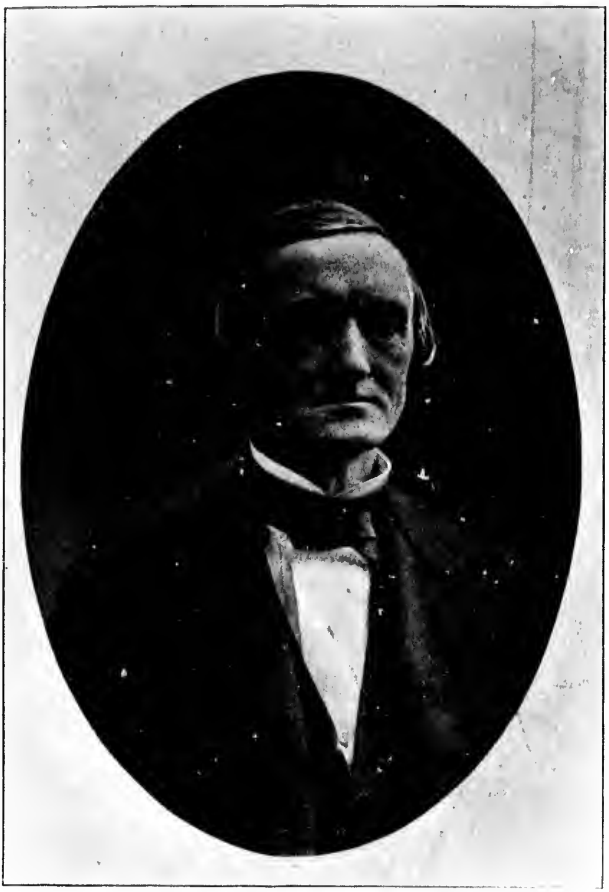
THE HENRY O. SHEPARD CO., PRINTERS AND BOOK BINDERS, CHICAGO.

JOHN MOSES.



PAUL SELBY.

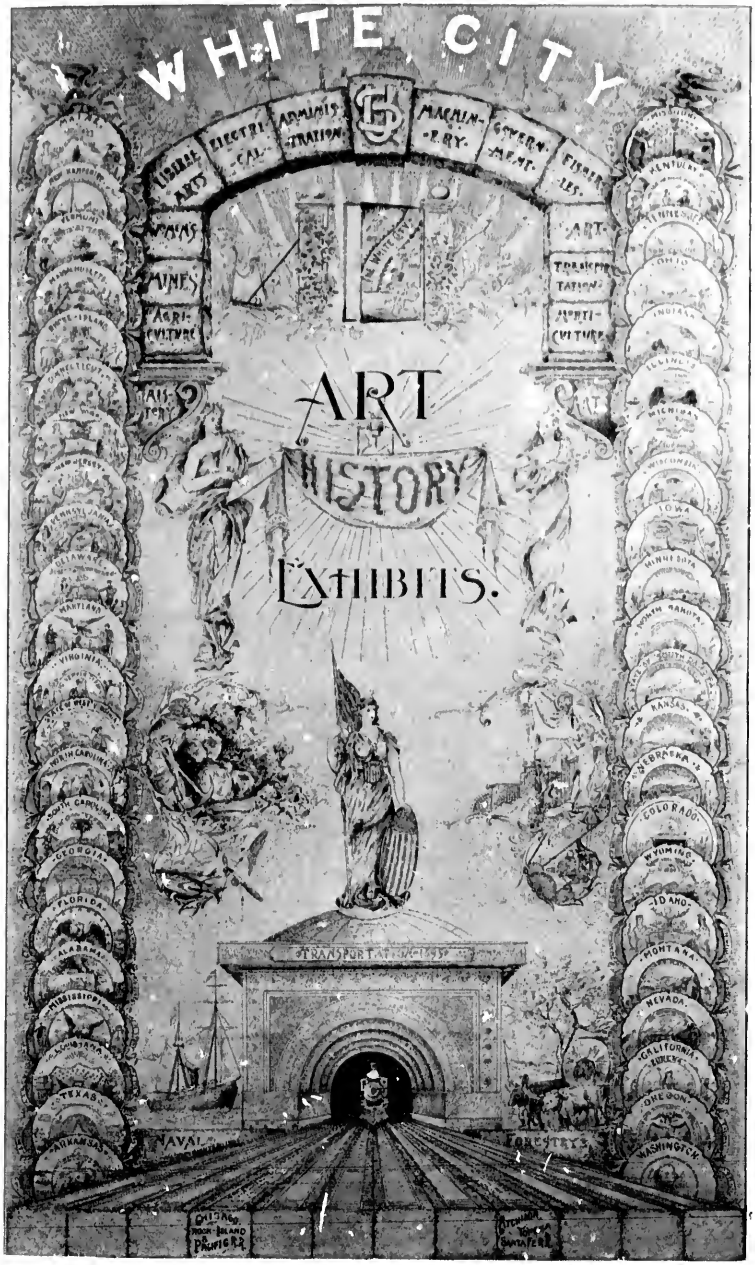
FOR MORE THAN FORTY YEARS
CONSPICUOUSLY IDENTIFIED WITH THE AGRICULTURAL, MECHANICAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE
STATE OF ILLINOIS;
SECRETARY AND VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE;
COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND THE UNITED STATES TO THE FRENCH UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION OF 1867;
ILLINOIS COMMISSIONER TO THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION AT PHILADELPHIA IN 1876;
SECRETARY AND LEADING SPIRIT OF THE CHICAGO INTERSTATE EXPOSITION, AND
DIRECTOR-IN-CHIEF OF THE ILLINOIS EXHIBIT IN THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION OF 1893 — TESTED IN MANY HONORABLE POSITIONS AND FOUND WANTING IN NONE —
THIS VOLUME IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED BY
THE AUTHORS.



JOHN PARKER REYNOLDS.

Acrostic

T o him who scans this Title Page with care
H ow great reward, since he alone can share
E ach thought the artist's brain conceived, whose pen
C onveyed the picture to the gaze of men.
H ere, the "White City;" and 'tis well to see
I n twelve "Trunk Lines" what strong supports there be.
C olumns of "Seals" of every State appear;
A ttached are names, now noted far and near;
G rand Arch these Columns crowns, in blocks of stone—
O n each a name familiar as your own—
W hile Brackets give support. Study them well,
O r, on their symbols let your eye now dwell.
R ewarded you will be to then pursue
L ines practical, artistic—*all* in view;
D ownward your glance should fall to left and right,
B eholding Man's and Nature's skill and might.
O pen the gateway to the great "World's Fair,"
O ur own Columbia welcoming you there;
K indred, indeed, though other lands, to-day,
C laim an allegiance that you gladly pay.
O f all the means by which you may attain
M ore than a passing view,—true knowledge gain,
P ermit the "Gate Ajar" to bring to you
A world of wonders, as you glance it through.
N ow, *our* White City ever swings this way;
Y ou may its pages read, and *will* you, pray?


WHITE CITY
LIBERAL ARTS
ELECTRICAL
ADMINISTRATION
MACHINERY
GOVERNMENT
FISHERIES
MINES
AGRICULTURE
ART
HISTORY
EXHIBITS.
TRANSPORTATION
NAVAL
FORESTRY
MAINE
VERMONT
NEW HAMPSHIRE
MASSACHUSETTS
RHODE ISLAND
CONNECTICUT
NEW YORK
NEW JERSEY
PENNSYLVANIA
DELAWARE
MARYLAND
VIRGINIA
WEST VIRGINIA
NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
GEORGIA
FLORIDA
ALABAMA
MISSISSIPPI
LOUISIANA
TEXAS
ARKANSAS
MICHIGAN
OHIO
INDIANA
ILLINOIS
WISCONSIN
IOWA
MINNESOTA
NORTH DAKOTA
SOUTH DAKOTA
NEBRASKA
KANSAS
COLORADO
WYOMING
IDAHO
MONTANA
NEVADA
CALIFORNIA
OREGON
WASHINGTON

CHAPTER X.

CHAPTER XI.

CHAPTER XII.

CHAPTER XIII.

ILLINOIS INSTITUTIONS.

RELIGION.

ILLINOIS SOCIETIES.

PART II.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

CHAPTER I.

CHAPTER II.

CHAPTER III.

CHAPTER IV.

CHAPTER V.

THE PRESIDENTS.

SOCIETIES.

PART III.

PROMINENT WORLD'S FAIR OFFICIALS.

ILLINOIS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

ILLINOIS EXHIBITS.

List of Illustrations

PART I.

PART II.

PART III.

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EDUCATION
school age, 6—21.
Illinois Normal Un
over 500 students.

DESCRIPTIVE.

ILLINOIS, before the coming of the "pale faces," was occupied by several fierce and warlike tribes of Indians. The Illinois Indians were a powerful confederation of several tribes; they were constantly at war with other Indian tribes and with the whites, until their numbers became so decominated that they gave up the struggle and followed their chief, Du Quoin, to the Indian Territory. The Kickapoos were the relentless enemies of the whites, with whom they were almost constantly at war. When finally driven from the State they migrated to Mexico to avoid American ruie.

Fur-traders and missionaries from Canada were the first to visit this land. In 1673 Father Marquette and the fur-trader, Louis Joliet, reached the Mississippi via the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, descended it to the Illinois River and paddled up that sluggish stream, everywhere welcomed with "festivals and peace-pipes" by the Aborigines. In 1679 La Salle and Tonti made further explorations, and in 1680 La Salle and Father Hennepin founded Fort Crève-Cœur. Kaskaskia and Cahokia were established as Catholic missions, and soon a flourishing French commerce sprang up between the Mississippi Valley and the Great Lakes via the Illinois and Chicago Rivers.

This territory was first settled and governed by the French, first from Quebec and then from New Orleans, until 1763, when it was ceded to the English. Virginia claimed Illinois as part of her territory by right of charter, and governed it until 1784, when it was ceded, with other territory "northwest of the Ohio River," to the United States. Illinois was organized as a Territory in 1809, and became a State in 1818.

TOPOGRAPHY.—Greatest length, north and south, 385 miles; greatest width, 218 miles. Of its 56,650 square miles, 56,000 are land and 650 water. Has 288 streams. Mississippi River forms its western boundary for 700 miles. The Ohio and Wabash Rivers bound the State on the southeast. Shore line on Lake Michigan, 110 miles. Chicago connected with the Mississippi River by canal to La Salle, and the Illinois River to the Mississippi. Navigable waterways, 4,100 miles. State a vast prairie, well timbered in many localities. Elevation from 310 feet at Cairo to 1,140 feet—the highest point in northwest portion of State.

AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, &c.—The soil of Illinois is the most uniformly productive in the world, its farm products having reached $270,000,000 in one year. Ranks second as a corn producing State, with an average crop for 10 years of 227,000,000 bushels. Wheat belt lies south of Springfield—annual product for 13 years, 30,000,000 bushels. Average oat crop over 70,000,000 bushels. The other leading farm products are rye, barley, buckwheat, potatoes, hay, grass seed, flaxseed, broom-corn, sorghum, etc. State abounds in fine fruit, and has 300,000 acres of orchards and vineyards. The peaches from the Alton country are famous, and the apple yield has reached 600,000 bushels. Cherries and plums thrive, and strawberries, raspberries and other small fruits are raised in vast quantities. More than 3,000,000 pounds of grapes and 300,000 gallons of wine have been produced from the vineyards in a single year. Number of nurseries, 434; seed farms, 21.

LIVE STOCK.—On account of the immense yield of hay, corn, and oats, Illinois is especially adapted to stock raising. State ranks first in value of horses, second in swine, and fourth in dairy products. Number of horses in 1890, 1,123,973, value, $83,301,912; swine, 5,433,250, value, $30,517,479; milch cows, 1,072,473, value, $24,259,339.

MINERALS.—The first coal discovered in the United States was near Ottawa, by Father Hennepin. State ranks second in production of bituminous coal. Coal area, 37,000 square miles, with over 1,000 mines. Product of 1890, 12,638,000 tons; value, $11,755,000. State ranks high in production of limestone, and has 104 quarries. Value of building stone quarried, $1,084,556; value of lime produced, $366,245.

MANUFACTURES.—Illinois leads in manufacture of distilled spirits, ranks fourth in fermented liquors, first in packing of meat, second in production of steel, fourth in pig iron. Wool industry important.

EDUCATIONAL.—Students enrolled in common schools, 778,319; permanent school fund over $12,800,000; school age, 6—21. Students in private schools, 105,000. Normal University, Normal, over 1,100 students; Southern Illinois Normal University, Carbondale, 1,400 students; Cook Co. Normal, Chicago; University of Illinois, Urbana, over 500 students.

SUMMARY.

Settled at Kaskaskia in 1720
Founded by Frenchmen.
Organized as Territory in 1809.
Admitted as State in 1818.

Population in 1800	1,711,051
" " 1870	2,539,891
" " 1880	3,077,871
" " 1890	3,826,351
Voting Population	1,072,063
Electoral Votes	24
U. S. Representatives	22
State Senators	51
" Representatives	153
Area (square miles)	56,650
Population to Square Mile	55
Real & Personal Property,	$797,000,000
Railroads (miles)	10,189
Square Miles to Mile of Railroad	5.5
Yearly Manufactures	$415,000,000

LARGEST CITIES.

Chicago	1,438,010
Peoria	41,024
Quincy	31,494
Springfield	24,963
Rockford	23,584
Joliet	23,264

LEGAL.

STATUTES OF LIMITATION.

Judgments, 7 years.
Open Accounts, 5 years.
Notes, 10 years.
Redemption Tax Sales, 2 years

LIMITATION OF ACTIONS.

Unwritten Contracts, 5 years.
Foreclosure Mtg. and Tax Sales, 1 yr.
Real Actions in State, 20 years.

HOMESTEAD AND EXEMPTION.

Necessary wearing apparel, Bible, school books and family pictures.
Personal property for each person $100
Additional for head of family residing with them (not including money or wages due debtor) $200
Homestead farm or lot and buildings thereon $1,000

INTEREST.

Legal Rate, 5 per ct.
By Contract, 7 per ct.
Forfeit for Usury, all the Interest.
3 Days Grace.

MARRIED WOMEN.

Hold all property acquired by descent, gift or purchase as if unmarried.

MAP INDEX OF ILLINOIS.

EXPLANATION.

Following is an alphabetical list of every County, City, Town, Village, and Postoffice in the State. The population of each is given according to the Census of 1890. The population of some small places was not given in the Census Report, as they were included in the civil district in which they are located: these are indicated thus—×

State Capitals and large Cities are in capitals, thus—**CHICAGO**

County Towns are in full-faced type, thus—**Chester**

Postoffices are in Roman type, thus—Akron.

Places not Postoffices are in Italic, thus—*Anderson*.

Express offices are indicated thus—●.

The letters following name of Town refer to the point of compass on the Map where it is located.

In the List of Counties the letter and figure, following name of County, correspond with the letter and figure on margins of Map opposite the location of County on Map.

Owing to lack of room on Map some small places are omitted, but they will all be found in the list of Towns.

Late estimates give Chicago over 1,500,000 population.

COUNTIES.	INDEX.	POP.
Adams	J 1	61,888
Alexander	U 7	16,563
Bond	O 7	14,550
Boone	A 9	12,203
Brown	J 3	11,951
Bureau	E 7	35,014
Calhoun	N 3	7,652
Carroll	B 5	18,320
Cass	J 4	15,963
Champaign	J 11	42,159
Christian	L 7	30,531
Clark	M 12	21,899
Clay	O 10	16,772
Clinton	P 7	17,411
Coles	L 11	30,093
Cook	B 11	1,191,922
Crawford	N 12	17,283
Cumberland	M 11	15,443
DeKalb	C 8	27,066
DeWitt	J 8	17,011
Douglas	K 11	17,669
Du Page	C 11	22,551
Edgar	L 12	26,787
Edwards	Q 11	8,444
Effingham	N 10	19,358
Fayette	N 8	23,367
Ford	H 10	17,035
Franklin	R 8	17,138
Fulton	H 4	43,110
Gallatin	S 11	14,935
Greene	M 4	23,791
Grundy	E 10	21,024
Hamilton	R 10	17,800
Hancock	J 2	31,907
Hardin	T 11	7,234
Henderson	G 3	9,876
Henry	E 5	33,338
Iroquois	G 12	35,167
Jackson	S 7	27,809
Jasper	N 11	18,188
Jefferson	Q 8	22,590
Jersey	N 4	14,810
Jo Daviess	A 5	25,101
Johnson	U 8	15,013
Kane	C 10	65,061
Kankakee	F 11	28,732
Kendall	D 10	12,106
Knox	G 4	38,752
Lake	A 11	24,235
La Salle	E 8	80,798
Lawrence	O 12	14,693
Lee	C 7	26,187
Livingston	G 9	38,455
Logan	J 7	25,489
McDonough	I 3	27,467
McHenry	A 10	26,114
McLean	H 9	63,036
Macon	K 8	38,083
Macoupin	M 5	40,380
Madison	O 5	51,535
Marion	P 8	24,341
Marshall	F 7	13,653
Mason	I 5	16,067
Massac	U 9	11,313
Menard	J 6	13,120
Mercer	F 3	18,545
Monroe	Q 4	12,948
Montgomery	M 6	30,003
Morgan	K 4	32,636
Moultrie	L 9	14,481
Ogle	B 7	28,710
Peoria	G 6	70,378
Perry	R 7	17,529
Piatt	J 9	17,062
Pike	L 3	31,000
Pope	T 9	14,016
Pulaski	U 8	11,355
Putnam	E 7	4,730
Randolph	R 5	25,049
Richland	O 11	15,019
Rock Island	D 3	41,917
Saint Clair	P 5	66,571
Saline	S 10	19,342
Sangamon	K 6	61,195
Schuyler	J 3	16,013
Scott	L 4	10,306
Shelby	M 9	31,191
Stark	F 6	9,982
Stephenson	A 6	31,338
Tazewell	H 5	29,556
Union	T 7	21,549
Vermilion	J 13	49,905
Wabash	P 12	11,866
Warren	G 3	21,281
Washington	Q 7	19,262
Wayne	Q 10	23,806
White	R 11	25,005
Whiteside	C 5	30,854
Will	E 11	62,007
Williamson	S 8	22,226
Winnebago	A 8	39,938
Woodford	G 7	21,429
Total		3,826,351

TOWN.	COUNTY.	INDEX.	POP.
● Abingdon	Knox	W	1,821
● Adair	McDonough	W	180
Adams	Adams	W	130
Adams' Core, (see Allendale)			×
● *Adume*	Livingston	C	×
● Addieville	Washington	S	117
● Addison	Dupage	NE	435
Addison Street	Cook	NE	×
● Adeline	Ogle	N	224
● Adrian	Hancock	W	150
● Advance	Jasper	SE	31
● Aetna	Coles	E	100
Afolkey	Stephenson	NW	75
● *Aiken*	Jo Daviess	NW	×
● Akin	Franklin	S	100
Akron	Peoria	C	24
● *Aladdin*	Pike	W	×
● Albany	Whiteside	NW	611
● **Albion**	Edwards	SE	987
● Alden	McHenry	N	100
● *Aldridge*	Union	S	×
● **Aledo**	Mercer	NW	1,601
● *Alexander*	Kane	N	×
● Alexander	Morgan	W	150
● Alexis	Warren	W	562
● Algonquin	McHenry	N	500
● Alhambra	Madison	C	250
● Allendale	Wabash	SE	400
Allen's Spring	Pope	S	6
Allentown, (see Farlow)			×
● Allentown	Tazewell	C	50
● *Allenville*	Moultrie	C	65
● *Allerton*	Platt	C	×
● Allerton	Vermilion	E	89
Allison	Lawrence	NE	7
● Alma	Marion	S	225
● *Alma*	Saint Clair	SW	165
● Almora	Kane	N	×
● Alpha	Henry	NW	300
● Alpine	Cook	NE	40
● Alsey	Scott	W	150
● Alta	Peoria	C	75
● Altamont	Effingham	S	1,044
● *Altenheim*	Cook	NE	×
● Alton	Madison	C	10,294
● Altona	Knox	W	654
● Alton Junction	Madison	C	138
● *Alton Summit*	Madison	C	×
● Alto Pass	Union	S	299
Altorf, (see Kankakee)			×
● Alvin	Vermilion	E	300
● *Ahworth*	Winnebago	N	×
● Amboy	Lee	N	2,257
● America	Pulaski	S	40
Ames	Monroe	SW	14
Amity	Richland	SE	13
● Anchor	McLean	SW	200
● Ancona	Livingston	C	100
Andalusia	Rock Island	NW	291
● Anderson	Cass	W	×
● *Anderson*	Macoupin	C	×
Andover	Henry	NW	258
● Anna	Union	S	2,295
Annapolis	Crawford	SE	150
● Annawan	Henry	NW	567
● Antioch	Lake	NE	393
Antonius	Adams	W	26
● Apple River	JoDaviess	NW	572
● Appleton	Knox	W	10
● Aptakisic	Lake	NE	10
Arcadia	Morgan	W	100
Archie	Vermilion	E	50
● Arcola	Douglas	E	1,733
● *Arden*	Pike	W	×
● Arenzville	Cass	W	356
● Argenta	Macon	S	350
Argo	Carroll	NW	15
● Argyle	Winnebago	N	60
● Argyle Park	Cook	NE	*
● Arlington	Bureau	N	456
● Arlington Heights	Cook	NE	1,424
● Armington	Tazewell	C	241
● Armstrong	Vermilion	E	224
● Arnold	Morgan	W	×
● *Aroma*	Kankakee	E	×
● *Arrington*	Wayne	SE	50
● Arrowsmith	McLean	SW	[illegible]
● Arthur	Moultrie	C	556
● *Ashdale*	Carroll	NW	×
Ash Grove	Iroquois		200
● Ashkum	Iroquois	E	300
● Ashland	Cass	W	1,045
● Ashley	Washington	S	1,035
● Ashmore	Coles	E	416
● Ashton	Lee	N	650
Ashville	Schuyler	W	18
● Assumption	Christian	C	1,076
● Astoria	Fulton	W	1,357
● Athens	Menard	C	944
Athensville	Greene	W	150
● Atkinson	Henry	NW	534
● Atlanta	Logan	C	1,178
Atlas	Pike	W	30
● Atterberry	Menard	C	30
Attila	Williamson	S	25
Atwater	Macoupin	C	250
● Atwood	Piatt	C	500
● *Auburn*	Clark	E	×
● Auburn	Sangamon	C	874
● *Auburn Junction*	Cook	NE	×
● Auburn Park	Cook	NE	*
● Augusta	Hancock	W	1,077
● Aurora	Kane	N	19,688
● Austin	Cook	NE	4,061
Aux Sable	Grundy	N	×
● Ava	Jackson	S	807
● Avena	Fayette	S	100
Avery	JoDaviess	NW	×
● Aviston	Clinton	S	391
● Avon	Fulton	W	692
● Avondale	Cook	NE	*
Babylon	Fulton	W	50
Baden Baden	Bond	S	30
● Baders	Schuyler	W	150
● Baileyville	Ogle	N	187
● *Bainbridge*	Williamson	S	×
● Baker	LaSalle	N	×
● *Baker*	McLean	SW	×
● *Baker's Lane*	Crawford	SE	×
● Balcom	Union	S	×
Bald Mound	Kane	N	×
● *Baldwin*	Greene	W	800
● Baldwin	Randolph	SW	298
Ball	White	SE	×
Ballard	McLean	NW	×
Bandow	Cook	NE	*
Banner	Fulton	W	100
● *Bannister's*	Marion	S	×
Barclay	Ogle	N	×
● Barclay	Sangamon	C	250
● *Barco*	Madison	C	×
Barcoville	Madison	C	×
Bardolph	McDonough	W	447
Barnard	Adams	W	20
● Barnes	McLean	SW	×
● Barnett	Montgomery	C	20
● Barnhill	Wayne	SE	100
● *Barr*	Cook	NE	×
Barreville	McHenry	N	40
● Barrington	Cook	NE	848
● Barrow	Greene	W	100
Bare's Store	Macoupin	C	50
● Barry	Pike	W	1,354
● Barstow	Rock Island	NW	25
● Bartelso	Clinton	S	×
● Bartlett	Cook	NE	263
● *Bartlett*	Peoria	C	×
● *Bartley*	Gallatin	SE	×
● Bartonville	Peoria	C	1,000
● *Barwells*	Perry	S	×
● Basco	Hancock	W	327
● Batavia	Kane	N	3,543
Batchtown	Calhoun	W	75
● Bates	Sangamon	C	60
● Bath	Mason	NW	384
Bauman	Adams	W	×
Bay, (see Mosier)			×
Bay City	Pope	S	50
● Bayle City	Fayette	S	38
● Baylis	Pike	W	366
Bay Station, (see McNeal)			×
● *Beach Bluff*	Wayne	SE	×
● Beardstown	Cass	W	4,226
● Bearsdale	Macon	S	28
● Beason	Logan	C	150
● Beaucoup	Washington	S	66
Beaver	Clinton	S	×
Beaver Creek	Bond	S	100
Beaverton	Boone	N	×
● Beaverville	Iroquois	E	300
● *Beckwith*	Vermilion	E	×
Bedford	Pike	W	20
● Beecher	Will	NE	342
● Beecher City	Effingham	S	300
● Beech Ridge	Alexander	S	65
Beechville	Calhoun	W	85
Bee Creek	Pike	W	10
● Belknap	Johnson	S	359
● *Bell*	Logan	C	×
Bell	Marion	S	20
Bell Air	Crawford	SE	100
● Belle Flower	McLean	SW	300
Belle Plain	Marshall	C	75
Belle Prairie	Hamilton	S	195
● Belle Rive	Jefferson	S	550
Belleview	Calhoun	W	100
● **Belleville**	St. Clair	SW	15,361
Belleville Junc.	St. Clair	SW	×
Bellmont	Wabash	SE	487
● *Bellwood*	Cook	NE	×
● *Belmont*	Cook	NE	×
● **Belvidere**	Boone	N	3,867
● *Beman*	Lawrence	NE	×
● Bement	Piatt	C	1,129
Benjaminville, (see Holder)			×
● Bensenville	Du Page	NE	295
● Benson	Woodford	C	348
● Bentley	Hancock	W	144
● **Benton**	Franklin	S	939
● *Benton*	Lake	NE	×
Benville	Brown	W	13
● Berdan	Greene	W	130
● *Berger*	Cook	NE	×
Berlin	Sangamon	C	280
● *Berlin*	Sangamon	C	×
Bernadotte	Fulton	W	100
Bernice	Cook	NE	×
● *Berry*	Sangamon	C	76
Berryton	Cass	W	300
Berryville	Richland	SE	12
● Berwick	Warren	W	200
● Berwyn	Cook	NE	×
● Bethalto	Madison	C	679
● Bethany	Moultrie	C	488
Bethel	Morgan	W	50
● *Bethel*	Jackson	S	×
● *Betterton*	Bond	S	30
Beverly	Adams	W	200
● *Beverly Hill*	Cook	NE	×
Bible Grove	Clay	S	200
● *Big Bay*	Massac	SW	×
● *Big Cut*	Carroll	NW	×
Big Foot Prairie	McHen'y	N	×
● Biggs	Mason	NW	×
● Biggsville	Henderson	W	487
Big Neck	Adams	W	15
● Big Rock	Kane	N	200
Big Sandy	Morgan	W	×
● Billett	Lawrence	SE	34
● Bingham	Fayette	S	176
● *Birchwood*	Cook	NE	×
● Birds	Lawrence	NE	300
● Bird's Bridge	Will	NE	40
● Birkbeck	DeWitt	C	10
● Birkner	Saint Clair	SW	300
Birmingham	Schuyler	W	50
● Bishop	Mason	NW	100
● Bishop Hill	Henry	NW	300
● *Bismark*	Peoria	C	×
● Bismarck	Vermilion	E	200
Bixby	Vermilion	E	25
Blackberry	Kane	N	×
Blackburn	Christian	C	25
● *Blacks*	Adams	W	×
● Blackstone	Livingston	C	150
Blaine	Boone	N	150
Blair	Randolph	SW	100
Blairsville	Williamson	S	15
● *Blakes*	La Salle	N	×
● *Blanding*	Jo Daviess	NW	×
Blanding	Jo Daviess	NW	×
Blandinsville	McDonough	W	877
Blank's Station	Du Page	NE	10
● *Blodgett*	Will	NE	×
● Bloomfield	Johnson	S	175
Bloomfield	Scott	W	×
Bloomingdale	Du Page	NE	463
● **Bloomington**	McL'n	SW	20,484
Blount	Vermilion	E	40
Blue Grass	Vermilion	E	100
● Blue Island	Cook	NE	2,521
Blue Island Junc't	Cook	NE	×
● Blue Mound	Macon	S	696
● Blue Point	Effingham	S	25
● Blue Ridge	Piatt	C	50
Bluff City	Schuyler	W	75
● *Bluff City*	Fayette	S	20
Bluff Dale	Greene	W	65
● *Bluff Hall*	Adams	W	×
● Bluffs	Scott	W	421
● Bluff Springs	Cass	W	50
● Bluford	Jefferson	S	100
Blyton	Fulton	W	10
Boaz	Massac	SW	×
Bogle	Lawrence	NE	×
Bogota	Jasper	SE	150
Bolivia	Christian	C	×
● Bolton	Stephenson	NW	×
● *Bond*	Sangamon	C	×
● Bondville	Champaign	E	100
● Bone Gap	Edwards	SE	150
● Bonfield	Kankakee	E	150
Bonus	Boone	N	100
● Boody	Macon	S	200
● Boos' Station	Jasper	SE	75
● *Booths*	Grundy	N	×
Borton	Edgar	E	15
● *Borton Junction*	Edgar	E	15
● Boskydell	Jackson	S	×
● Boulder	Clinton	S	20
Bourbon	Douglas	E	56
Bourbonnais Grove	K'n'kee	E	600
● Bowen	Hancock	W	376
Bowlesburg, (see Loding)			×
Bowlesville	Gallatin	SE	455
● *Bowman*	Edgar	E	×
Bowmanville	Cook	NE	*
Bowyer	Richland	SE	×
● Boyd	Jefferson	S	30
● Boyleston	Wayne	SE	×
Boynton	Tazewell	C	40
● Braceville	Grundy	N	2,150
● Bradbury	Cumberland	E	40
Braden	Hamilton	S	×
● Bradford	Stark	C	604
● Bradfordton	Sangamon	C	15
● Bradley	Tazewell	C	10
Bradshaw	Union	S	×
● Braidwood	Will	NE	4,641
● *Brainerd*	Cook	NE	×
Branch	Saint Clair	SW	×
● *Branch Junction*	Marion	S	×
Brayfield	Franklin	S	50
● Breckenridge	Sangamon	C	100
● Breed's	Fulton	W	300
● Breese	Clinton	S	[illegible]
Bremen	Randolph	SW	50
Brewer	Vermilion	E	×
● *Brewster's*	Pike	W	×
● Briar Bluff	Henry	NW	100
● *Briar Hill*	Kane	N	×
● *Brickton*	LaSalle	N	×
Bridge Junction	Madison	C	×
● *Bridge Junction*	Peoria	C	×
● *Bridge Junction*	Will	NE	×
● *Bridge Junct'n*	St. Clair	SW	×
● *Bridge Junction*	Alex'd'r	S	×
● *Bridgeport*	Cook	NE	×
● Bridgeport	Lawrence	NE	840
Bridgewater	Greene	W	×
Brighton	Jersey	SW	45
● Brighton	Macoupin	C	687
● *Brighton Park*	Cook	NE	*
● Brimfield	Peoria	C	712
● *Brisbane*	Will	NE	×
● *Briscoe*	Clark	E	×
● Bristol	Kendall	N	300
● Broadlands	Champaign	E	300
● Broadwell	Logan	C	231
● Brocton	Edgar	E	292
● *Brokaw*	McLean	SW	×
● *Brookdale*	Cook	NE	×
● Brookline Park	Cook	NE	*
● *Brooklyn*	Saline	S	×
● *Brooklyn*	Massac	SW	212
Brooklyn	St. Clair	SW	×
Brooklyn	Schuyler	W	225
Brooks	Madison	C	116
Brookville	Ogle	N	150
● Broughton	Hamilton	S	[illegible]
● Browning	Schuyler	W	300
● Browns	Edwards	SE	300
Brown's Mill, (see Irondale)			×
● Brownstown	Fayette	S	300
● Brownsville	White	SE	75
● Bruce	Moultrie	C	50
Brunkhorst L'ndg	Jackson	S	×
Brunswick	Shelby	C	×
Brushy Fork	Douglas	E	30
Brussels	Calhoun	W	228
● Bryant	Fulton	W	309
● *Bryden*	Jackson	S	×
Buchanan, (see Dunn)			×
Buckeye	Stephenson	NW	30
Buck Horn	Brown	W	50
Buck Horn Island	Pike	W	×
● Buckingham	Kankakee	E	158
● Buckley	Iroquois	E	433
● *Buckner*	Franklin	S	×
● Buda	Bureau	N	990
● Budd	Livingston	C	30
Buena Park	Cook	NE	×
● Buena Vista	Steph'son	NW	100
● Buffalo	Sangamon	C	500
Buffalo Grove	Lake	NE	60
● Buffalo Hart	Sangamon	C	700
Buffalo Prairie	R. Island	NW	90
Bumpus	Jefferson	S	40
Buncombe	Johnson	S	28
● Bunker Hill	Macoupin	C	1,269
● Bureau	Bureau	N	363
● Bureau Siding	Lee	N	×
Burksville	Monroe	SW	150
● *Burksville*	Monroe	SW	×
● *Burlingame*	Cass	W	×
● Burlington	Kane	N	100
● *Burlington Park*	DuP'e	NE	×
Burnham	Cook	NE	25
Burns	Henry	NW	×
● Burnside Crossing	C'k	NE	*
● Burnside	Hancock	W	280
Burnt Prairie	White	SE	250
● *Burr Oak*	Cook	NE	×
Burrowsville	Piatt	C	×
Burton	Adams	W	62
● Burton View	Logan	C	30
● Bushnell	McDonough	W	2,314
● Bushton	Coles	E	50
● Butler	Montgomery	C	211
● *Butte*	Kankakee	E	×
Buxton	Clinton	S	×
● *Bybee*	Fulton	W	13
Byerton	Calhoun	W	20
● *Byrnesville*	Du Page	NE	×
● Byron	Ogle	N	693
● Cabery	Ford	E	342
● Cable	Mercer	NW	1,272
Cadwell	Moultrie	C	×
● Cahokia	Saint Clair	SW	100
● **Cairo**	Alexander	S	10,324
● Caledonia	Boone	N	164
● *Caledonia Junction*	B'ne	N	×
● Calhoun	Richland	SE	150
California Avenue	Cook	NE	×
Calumet	Cook	NE	250
● *Calumet River*	Cook	NE	×
● *Calvary*	Cook	NE	×
● Calvin	White	SE	×
● Camargo	Douglas	E	500
● **Cambridge**	Henry	NW	940
Camden	Schuyler	W	400
Camden Mills, (see Milan)			×
● Cameron	Warren	W	350
Campbell	Coles	E	50
● Campbell Hill	Jackson	S	290
Camp Grove	Stark	C	300
● Camp Point	Adams	W	1,150
● Campus	Livingston	C	250
● Canaville	Williamson	S	×
● *Cantine*	Madison	C	×
● Canton	Fulton	W	5,604
● Cantrall	Sangamon	C	150
● Capron	Boone	N	436
Carber's Ridge, (see Karber's Ridge)			×
● Carbon Cliff	Rock Isl.	NW	300
● Carbondale	Jackson	S	2,382
● **Carlinville**	Macoupin	C	3,293
● Carlock	McLean	SW	150
● Carlton	De Kalb	N	×
● **Carlyle**	Clinton	S	1,784
● Carman	Henderson	W	300
● **Carmi**	White	SE	2,785
● *Carnahan*	Lee	N	×
● Carpenter	Madison	C	150
● Carpentersville	Kane	N	754
● Carrier's Mills	Saline	S	350
Carroll	Carroll	NW	×
● **Carrollton**	Greene	W	2,258
● Carrow	Kankakee	E	30
● Carterville	Williamson	S	969
● **Carthage**	Hancock	W	1,654
● *Carthage Junction*	H'n'k	W	×
● Cary Station	McHenry	N	430
● Casey	Clark	E	844
● Caseyville	Saint Clair	SW	475
● Casner	Macon	S	100
Caspar's	Washington	S	30
● *Cass*	Cass	W	×
● Castleton	Stark	C	200
● *Castleton*	Kankakee	E	×
Castor	Wayne	SE	13
Catfish	Edgar	E	×
● Catlin	Vermilion	E	273
● *Caton*	Marshall	C	×
● *Caton Farm*	Will	NE	×
Cave in Rock	Hardin	SE	300
Cawthon	Williamson	S	29
● Cayuga	Livingston	C	200
● Casenovia	Woodford	C	
● *Cedar*	Whiteside	NW	
Cedar Bluff	Johnson	S	
Cedar Mills	Greene	W	
Cedarville	Stephenson	NW	
● *Cement Works*	LaSalle	N	
Centennial	Stephenson	NW	
● *Center*	Tazewell	C	
● *Centerville*	Grundy	N	
Central City	Grundy	N	
● Central City	Marion	S	
● Centralia	Marion	S	
● Central Park	Cook	NE	
Centre	Schuyler	W	
● *Centre Point*	Knox	W	
Centre Ridge, (see [illegible])			
Centreville	Piatt	C	
Centerville, (see [illegible])			
● Centreville Station	St. Cl'r	SW	
● Cerro Gordo	Piatt	C	
● Chadwick	Carroll	NW	
Chain Bridge	Monroe	SW	
● Challacombe	Macoupin	C	
Chambersburg	Pike	W	
Chamness	Williamson	S	
● **Champaign**	Champaign	E	
Champlin	Livingston	C	
● Chana	Ogle	N	
● *Chandler*	Cook	NE	
● Chandlerville	Cass	W	
Channahon	Will	NE	
● Chapin	Morgan	W	
● Chapman	Montgomery	C	
● *Chappell*	Cook	NE	
● Charity	Vermilion	E	
● **Charleston**	Coles	E	
● Charlotte	Livingston	C	
● Charter Grove	DeKalb	N	
Chase	Peoria	C	
● Chatham	Sangamon	C	
● Chatsworth	Livingston	C	
● Chattan	Adams	W	
Chauncey	Lawrence	NE	
● Chebanse	Iroquois	E	
● Cheltenham	Cook	NE	
● *Cheltenham Beach*	Cook	NE	
● Chemung	McHenry	N	
● Cheneyville	Vermilion	E	
● Chenoa	McLean	SW	
● *Cherry Hills*	Will	NE	
● Cherry Point	Edgar	E	
● Cherry Valley	Win'b'go	N	
● **Chester**	Randolph	SW	
● Chesterfield	Macoupin	C	
● *Chestervale*	Logan	C	
● Chesterville	Douglas	E	
Chestline	Adams	W	
● Chestnut	Logan	C	
● **CHICAGO**	Cook	NE	
● *Chicago & Evanston Junc.*	Cook	NE	
● Chicago Heights	Cook	NE	
● Chicago Lawn	Cook	NE	
● *Chickering*	Grundy	N	
Chili	Hancock	W	
● Chillicothe	Peoria	C	
Chowrow, (see Bee Creek)			
● Chrisman	Edgar	E	
● Christopher	Franklin	S	
● *Church*	Saint Clair	SW	
Cicero, (see Chicago)			
Cincinnati	Pike	W	
Cincinnati, (see Pin Oak)			
Circleville	Tazewell	C	
● Cisco	Piatt	C	
● Clare	Wayne	SE	
● *Cissna Junc.*	Iroquois	E	
● Cissna Park	Iroquois	E	
● Civer	Fulton	W	
Claire Stat'n, (see Mid' Grove)			
Clara	Coles	E	
● Clare	DeKalb	N	
● Claremont	Richland	SE	
Clarence	Ford	E	
● Clarendon Hills	DuPage	NE	
Clark	Jersey	SW	
Clark Centre	Clark	E	
● Clarkdale June.	Cook	NE	
Clarke City	Kankakee	E	
● *Clark's*	Cook	NE	
● Clarksdale	Christian	C	
Clarkson	Wayne	SE	
● Clay City	Clay	S	
Clay's Prairie	Edgar	E	
● Clayton	Adams	W	
● Claytonville	Iroquois	E	
Clear Creek	Putnam	N	
Cleone	Clark	E	
Cleveland	Henry	NW	
Cliffdale	Calhoun	W	
● *Clifton*	Cook	NE	
● Clifton	Iroquois	E	
● *Clifton Terrace*	Madison	C	
● **Clinton**	DeWitt	C	
● *Clintonville*	Kane	N	
● *Cliola*	Adams	W	
● *Clores*	Randolph	SW	
● Cloverdale	DuPage	NE	
Cloverville	Shelby	C	
● *Clybourn Junction*	Cook	NE	
● Clyde	Cook	NE	
● *Clyde*	Macoupin	C	
● *Coal Branch Junc.*	Grundy	N	
● *Coal Chute*	Will	NE	
● Coal City	Grundy	N	
● *Coal Mines*	Will	NE	
● *Coal Shaft*	Sangamon	C	
● *Coal Track*	LaSalle	N	
● Coal Valley	Rock Island	NW	
Coalville	Livingston	C	
● *Coalville Junc.*	Livingston	C	
● Coatsburgh	Adams	W	
● Cobden	Union	S	
Cockrell	Stephenson	NW	
● Coffeen	Montgomery	C	
Cohn	Clark	E	
● *Coke Ovens*	Jackson	S	
● Colchester	McDonough	W	
Coldbrook	Warren	W	
Cole Dale	Mercer	NW	
● Colehour	Cook	NE	
● *Coleman*	Kane	N	
● Coles	Moultrie	C	
Coles	Clinton	S	
Coleta	Whiteside	NW	
● Colfax	McLean	SW	
● *Colliers*	Peoria	C	
● *Collinsburgh*	Johnson	S	
● Collinsville	Madison	C	
● Colmar	McDonough	W	
● Colona Station	Henry	NW	
Colorado	Pope	S	
● Columbia	Monroe	SW	
● *Columbiana*	Greene	W	
Columbus	Adams	W	
Columbus, (see Wool)			
● Colusa	Hancock	W	
● *Colvin*	DeKalb	N	
● Colvin Park	DeKalb	N	
● *Combs Switch*	Platt	C	
● Comer	Macoupin	C	
Commercial Point	Al'x'nder	S	
Como	Whiteside	NW	
Compromise	Champaign	E	
● Compton	Lee	N	
● *Comstock*	Madison	C	
● Conant	Perry	S	
● Concord	Morgan	W	
● Coon	Saint Clair	SW	

*Population included in Chicago.

MAP INDEX OF ILLINOIS.

Town, County	Index	Pop.
Diamond Lake, Lake	NE	50
Diamond Mines, Vermilion	E	×
● Dickerson, Champaign	E	30
● Dickey's, Kankakee	E	25
● Dieterich, Effingham	S	100
Dillon, Tazewell	C	300
● Dillsburgh, Champaign	E	25
● Dimmick, La Salle	E	40
Diona, Coles	E	100
● Disco, Hancock	W	25
● Divernon, Sangamon	C	150
Divide, Jefferson	S	30
● Divine, Grundy	N	×
● Dix, Jefferson	S	175
● Dixon, Lee	N	5,161
Dixon's Sprs., (see Allen Sprs.)		×
Doddsville, McDonough	W	75
Doherty, Gallatin	SE	×
Dolson, Clark	E	25
Dolton Junction, Cook	NE	×
Dolton's Station, Cook	NE	1,110
Donald, Cook	NE	×
● Dongola, Union	S	778
● Donnellson, Montgomery	C	200
● Donnellville, Clark	E	×
● Donovan, Iroquois	E	200
● Dorans Crossing, Coles	E	×
● Dorchester, Macoupin	C	104
● Dorsey, Madison	C	50
● Douglas, Cook	NE	150
● Douglas, Knox	W	150
Douglas, St. Clair	SW	×
● Douglas Park, Cook	NE	×
Dover, Bureau	N	220
● Downer's Grove, Du P'e	NE	900
● Downs, McLean	SW	200
Dowville, Randolph	SW	×
● Drake, Greene	W	×
● Dresser, Fayette	S	×
● Drivers, Jefferson	S	50
● Drummond, Will	NE	×
Drury, Rock Island	NW	150
Dryden, Jefferson	S	×
Dublin, Montgomery	C	×
● Dubois, Washington	S	304
● Dudley, Edgar	E	147
Dudleyville, Bond	S	90
Dunbar, Stephenson	NW	10
● Duncan, Stark	C	100
● Duncan's, Gallatin	SE	×
Duncan's Mills, Fulton	W	85
● Duncanville, Crawford	SE	93
● Dundas, Richland	SE	300
● Dundee, Kane	N	1,500
Dunfermline, Fulton	W	150
● Dunkel, Christian	C	50
● Dunlap, Peoria	C	175
Dunleith, (see E. Dubuque)		×
Dunn, Moultrie	C	200
● Dunning, Cook	NE	100
Dupage, Will	NE	100
● Dupont, Cook	NE	×
● Duquoin, Perry	S	4,052
● Durand, Winnebago	N	488
Durham, Hancock	W	26
Durley, Bond	S	16
Dutch Hollow Mines, St. Cl'r	SW	×
● Dwight, Livingston	C	1,354
Eagle Lake, Will	NE	150
Eagle Point, Ogle	N	50
● Earlville, LaSalle	N	1,058
Early Dawn, Lee	N	10
● Eastburn, Iroquois	E	×
● East Batavia, Kane	N	×
East Burlington, Kane	N	150
● E. Cape Girardeau, Alex'r	S	×
● E. Carondelet, St. Clair	SW	404
● East Clinton, Whiteside	NW	×
East Decatur, Macon	S	×
● E. DuBuque, Jo Daviess	NW	1,068
East Dundee, Kane	N	1,150
● East Grove, Du Page	NE	60
● East Hannibal, Pike	W	×
● East Joliet, Will	NE	×
East Louisiana, Pike	W	×
● East Lynn, Vermilion	E	250
East Newbern, Jersey	SW	×
E. Northf'd, (see Shermerv'le)		×
● Easton, Mason	NW	300
East Paw Paw, DeKalb	N	150
● East Peoria, Tazewell	C	250
● East Plato, Kane	N	10
● East Rockford, W'nebago	N	×
East Roseland, Cook	NE	25
● East St. Louis, St. Clair	SW	15,169
East Wheatland, Will	NE	50
Eaton, Crawford	SE	100
Eberle, Effingham	S	×
Eddyville, Pope	S	211
● Edelstein, Peoria	C	50
● Eden, Peoria	C	50
● Edgar, Edgar	E	175
● Edgewater, Cook	NE	*
● Edgewood, Effingham	S	255
Edgington, Rock Island	NW	200
● Edinburgh, Christian	C	306
● Edison Park, Cook	NE	×
Edmunds, Hancock	W	×
● Edwards, Peoria	C	250
● Edwardsville, Madison	C	3,561
● Edwardsville Crossing, Madison	C	×
● Edwardsville Junction, Madison	C	×
● Effingham, Effingham	S	3,260
● Effner, Iroquois	E	25
● Egan City, Ogle	N	23
● Eggers, Cook	NE	×
● Eggleston, Cook	NE	×
Ela, Lake	NE	×
Elba, Gallatin	SE	50
Elbridge, Edgar	E	51
● Elburn, Kane	N	584
● Elco, Alexander	S	100
El Dara, Pike	W	241
● Eldena, Lee	N	103
○ Elders Siding, McLean	SW	×
Elderville, Hancock	W	80
● El Dorado, Saline	S	200
● Eldred, Greene	W	×
Eldridge, Edgar	E	50
● Eleanor, Warren	W	50
● Eleroy, Stephenson	NW	150
● Elgin, Kane	N	17,823
Elida, Winnebago	N	20
Eliza, Mercer	NW	40
● Elizabeth, Jo Daviess	NW	495
Elizabethtown, Hardin	SE	632
Elk Grove, Cook	NE	150
● Elkhart, Logan	C	414
Elkhorn, Washington	S	100
Elkhorn Grove, Carroll	NW	100
Elk Prairie, Jefferson	S	40
● Elkville, Jackson	S	145
● Ellery, Edwards	SE	75
Ellington, Adams	W	×
● Elliott, Ford	E	300
Elliottstown, Effingham	S	87
Ellis Grove, Randolph	SW	200
Ellis Mound, Hamilton	S	25
Ellison, Warren	W	150
Ellisville, Fulton	W	255
● Ellisville Station, Fulton	W	×
● Ellsworth, McLean	SW	200
Elm Branch, Wayne	SE	×
Elm Grove, Adams	W	15
● Elmhurst, Du Page	NE	1,050
Elmira, Stark	C	200
Elmore, Peoria	C	198
● Elmwood, Peoria	C	1,548
● El Paso, Woodford	C	1,353
● Elsah, Jersey	SW	272
● Elston, Cook	NE	*
● Elsmere, Cook	NE	45
● Elva Station, De Kalb	N	25
● Elvaston, Hancock	W	307
Elvira, Johnson	S	50
● Elwin, Macon	S	200
● Elwood, Will	NE	248
● Embarrass Sid'g, Coles	E	×
● Emden, Logan	C	268
Emerson, Whiteside	NW	100
● Emery, Macon	S	131
● Emington, Livingston	C	170
Emma, White	SE	×
● Empire, McLean	SW	10
Empire, (see Galt)		×
Ender, Will	NE	60
● Enfield, White	SE	670
● Enfield Junction, White	SE	×
● Englewood, Cook	NE	*
Englewood Heights, Cook	NE	×
English Prairie, McHenry	N	×
Enion, Fulton	W	10
● Enos, Macoupin	C	×
Enterprise, Wayne	SE	55
● Eola, Du Page	NE	90
● Epperson, McDonough	W	×
● Equality, Gallatin	SE	672
● Erie, Whiteside	NW	618
Ernest, Clark	E	6
● Ernst, Clark	E	×
Erwin, Cook	NE	×
Erwin, Schuyler	W	15
● Esmond, De Kalb	N	25
● Essex, Kankakee	E	266
● Etna, Coles	E	100
● Eubanks, Adams	W	30
● Euclid Park, Cook	NE	×
Eugene, Knox	W	150
● Eureka, Woodford	C	1,481
● Evans, Marshall	C	20
Evans Mill, Morgan	W	×
● Evanston, Cook	NE	14,000
Evansville, Randolph	SW	400
● Evarts, Stephenson	NW	×
● Evergreen Park, Cook	NE	×
● Everman, Effingham	S	×
Ewing, Franklin	S	266
Ewington, Effingham	E	18
Exchange, Marion	S	×
Excelsior Mills, Jo Dav's	NW	×
Exeter, Scott	W	244
● Exline, Kankakee	E	30
● Eylar, Livingston	C	50
● Fairbanks, Moultrie	C	×
● Fairbury, Livingston	C	2,324
● Fairfield, Wayne	SE	1,881
● Fair Grange, Coles	E	50
Fair Haven, Carroll	NW	25
● Fairland, Douglas	E	400
● Fairman, Marion	S	100
● Fairmount, Vermilion	E	416
Fairmount Park, Cook	NE	×
● Fairview, Fulton	W	492
● Fairview Park, Cook	NE	×
Fair Weather, Adams	W	200
● Fall Creek, Adams	W	50
Falling Springs, St. Clair	SW	×
● Falmouth, Jasper	SE	30
● Fancher, Shelby	C	30
Fancy Prairie, Menard	C	30
Fandon, McDonough	W	70
Faney, Woodford	C	130
Fargo, Brown	W	24
● Farina, Fayette	S	615
● Farlow, Moultrie	C	50
● Farmdale, Tazewell	C	130
● Farmer City, De Witt	C	1,367
● Farmersville, Montg'ry	C	100
● Farmingdale, Sangamon	C	50
● Farmington, Fulton	W	1,375
Farm Ridge, LaSalle	N	34
Farwell, Cook	NE	×
● Fayette, Greene	W	150
Fayetteville, St. Clair	SW	312
● Feehanville, Cook	NE	×
Felter, Greene	W	25
● Fenton, Whiteside	NW	70
Ferdinand, Rock Island	NW	×
● Fernwood, Cook	NE	818
● Ferrell, Edgar	E	50
● Ferris, Hancock	W	305
● Fiatt, Fulton	W	30
● Fickle, Douglas	E	20
● Fidelity, Jersey	SW	200
Fidelity, Champaign	E	×
● Fielding, DeKalb	N	×
Fieldon, Jersey	SW	292
Fifer, McLean	SW	×
● Fillmore, Montgomery	C	200
● Filson, Douglas	E	35
Findlay, Shelby	C	×
● Finney, Jackson	S	83
● Fisher, Champaign	E	500
● Fishers, Vermilion	E	×
Fisher's L'd'g, (see Bee Creek)		×
Fish Hook, Pike	W	50
Fish Lake, St. Clair	SW	×
Fithian, Vermilion	E	300
Fitts Hill, Franklin	S	50
Fitzgerrel, Jefferson	S	75
● Five Points, Edgar	E	×
● Flagg, Ogle	N	25
● Flagg Centre, Ogle	N	327
● Flanagan, Livingston	C	384
● Flat Rock, Crawford	SE	151
Flatville, Champaign	E	23
Flemington, Edgar	E	10
● Fletcher, McLean	SW	10
Flint, Hamilton	S	50
● Flora, Clay	S	[illegible]
Floraville, St. Clair	SW	150
Florence, Pike	W	150
● Florence Station, St'ph'n	NW	150
Florid, Putnam	N	100
● Foosland, Champaign	E	150
Fordham, Cook	NE	×
● Forest City, Mason	NW	300
● Forest Glen, Cook	NE	*
● Forest Hill, Cook	NE	×
● Forest Hill, Cook	NE	×
● Forest Home, Cook	NE	×
● Formosa, Madison	C	19
Forrest, Livingston	C	1,021
● Forreston, Ogle	N	1,118
● Forsyth, Macon	S	125
Fort Charles, Randolph	SW	×
Fort Hill, Lake	NE	×
● Fortieth St. Junct'n, C'k	NE	×
● Fort List, Jasper	SE	×
Fort Sheridan, Lake	NE	451
Foster, Rock Island	NW	25
Fosterburgh, Madison	C	110
Foster Pond, Monroe	SW	20
● Fountain Bluff, Jackson	S	60
Fountaindale, Ogle	N	×
Fountain Green, Hancock	W	250
● Four Mile Cros'g, St. Cl'r	SW	×
● Fowler, Adams	W	200
● Fox, Kendall	N	×
Fox Lake, Lake	NE	84
● Fox River Junction, Kane	N	×
● Fox River Switch, Kane	N	×
Foxville, Marion	S	100
● France, Vermilion	E	×
Frankfort, Franklin	S	481
Frankfort, Will	NE	×
● Frankfort Station, Will	NE	700
● Franklin, Morgan	W	570
● Franklin Grove, Lee	N	736
Franklin Park, Hardin	SE	40
Franks, DeKalb	N	×
Frasers, White	SE	*
● Frederick, Schuyler	W	150
● Fredonia, Williamson	S	150
● Freeburgh, St. Clair	SW	849
Freedom, La Salle	N	100
● Freeman, Kane	N	×
● Freeport, Stephenson	NW	10,189
Fremont Centre, Lake	NE	48
French Grove, Peoria	C	81
● French Village, St. Clair	SW	100
Friend Grove, Wabash	SE	*
Friendsville, Wabash	SE	300
Frogtown, Clinton	S	80
● Frontenac, DuPage	NE	×
● Fruit, Madison	C	×
Fullersburgh, DuPage	NE	200
Fuller's Point, Coles	E	25
● Fullerton, DeWitt	C	15
● Fulton, Whiteside	NW	2,099
● Fulton Junc., Whiteside	NW	×
● Funkhouser, Effingham	S	25
● Funk's Grove, McLean	SW	×
● Furman's, St. Clair	SW	×
Gage's Lake, Lake	NE	15
[illegible], Saline	S	519
● Galena, Jo Daviess	NW	5,635
● Galena Junc., Jo Dav's	NW	×
● Galesburgh, Knox	W	15,264
● Galesville, Piatt	C	40
● Galewood, Cook	NE	×
Gallagher, Richland	SE	×
● Gallatia, Saline	S	613
Galloway, La Salle	N	×
● Galt, Whiteside	NW	100
● Galton, Douglas	E	30
● Galum, Perry	S	×
● Galva, Henry	NW	2,409
Gaunttown, Johnson	S	×
Gano, Cook	NE	*
Gap Grove, Lee	N	26
● Garber, Ford	E	22
● Garden Plain, White's	NW	25
● Garden Prairie, Boone	N	194
● Gardner, Grundy	N	1,094
● Gardner's Park, Cook	NE	×
Gard's Point, Wabash	SE	45
● Garfield, La Salle	N	50
Garfield Park, Cook	NE	*
Garland, Edgar	E	10
● Garrett, Douglas	E	200
● Gartside, Saint Clair	SW	×
● Gary, Cook	NE	×
Gary, (see Leonore)		×
Gaskills, Jackson	S	×
● Gatton, Sangamon	C	×
● Gaugers, Will	NE	×
● Gays, Moultrie	C	50
● Geff, Wayne	SE	×
● Geneseo, Henry	NW	3,182
● Genet, Winnebago	N	×
● Geneva, Kane	N	1,692
● Geneva Switch, Kane	N	×
● Genoa, DeKalb	N	634
● Georgetown, Vermilion	E	962
● Gerlaw, Warren	W	75
● German Prairie, Sang'n	C	×
● Germantown, Clinton	S	537
Germantown, Vermilion	S	1,116
German Town, Woodford	C	×
● German Valley, Steph'n	NW	150
● Gibson City, Ford	E	1,800
● Gifford, Champaign	E	400
Gila, Jasper	SE	50
● Gilbert's, Kane	N	250
● Gilbirds, Brown	W	77
Gilchrist, Mercer	NW	100
Gilead, Calhoun	W	×
● Gillespie, Macoupin	C	916
● Gillette, Will	NE	×
● Gillum, McLean	SW	17
● Gilman, Iroquois	E	1,112
Gilmer, Lake	NE	[illegible]
● Gilmore, Effingham	S	77
● Gilson, Knox	W	200
● Girard, Macoupin	C	1,524
● Given, Cook	NE	×
● Gladstone, Henderson	W	300
● Glasford, Peoria	C	268
Glasgow, Scott	W	187
● Glenhill, Jackson	S	×
● Glenarm, Sangamon	C	110
Glenburn, Vermilion	E	25
● Glen Carbon, Madison	C	×
● Glencoe, Cook	NE	569
Glendale, Pope	S	15
● Glen Ellyn, DuPage	NE	473
● Glenwood, Cook	NE	200
● Globe, Cook	NE	×
● Godfrey, Madison	C	278
Godley, Will	NE	296
Goeselville, Cook	NE	50
Golconda, Pope	S	1,174
Golconda Island, Pope	S	×
● Golden, Adams	W	466
Golden Eagle, Calhoun	W	10
● Golden Gate, Wayne	SE	×
● Goodenow, Will	NE	200
● Goodfield, Woodford	C	×
● Good Hope, McDonough	W	368
Gooding's Grove, Will	NE	80
● Goodrich, Kankakee	E	90
● Goodwine, Iroquois	E	50
Goose Island, Alexander	S	30
Goose Island, Cook	NE	*
● Gordon, Crawford	SE	25
Goreville, Johnson	S	50
● Gossett, White	SE	10
Gower, DuPage	NE	25
Graceland, Cook	NE	*
Grade Siding, Lake	NE	×
● Grafton, Jersey	SW	927
Grand Chain, Pulaski	S	×
● Grand Crossing, Cook	NE	*
Grand Detour, Ogle	N	250
● Grand Ridge, LaSalle	N	328
● Grand Tower, Jackson	S	624
Grand View, Edgar	E	177
● Grange Hill, Jackson	S	×
● Granger, Du Page	NE	×
● Grant, Kankakee	E	×
Grant, Williamson	S	×
Grantfork, Madison	C	300
● Grant Park, Kankakee	E	640
● Grantsburgh, Johnson	S	200
Grant Works, Cook	NE	×
Granville, Putnam	N	118
● Grape Creek, Vermilion	E	778
Grass Lake, Lake	NE	×
Grass Lake, McHenry	N	×
● Grass Land, Saint Clair	SW	×
● Gravel Pit, Alexander	S	×
● Gravel Pit Siding, DeWitt	C	×
● Grayland, Cook	NE	×
● Graymont, Livingston	C	100
● Gray's Lake, Lake	NE	150
● Grayville, White	SE	1,999
● Grayville Junc., Edwards	SE	×
Gray Willow, (see Wasco)		×
Greenbush, Warren	W	200
● Greendale, Marion	S	×
● Greenfield, Greene	W	1,131
Green Garden, Will	NE	×
Green Oak, Bureau	N	×
Green River, Henry	NW	150
● Green's Switch, Macon	S	×
● Greenup, Cumberland	E	654
● Greenup Hill, Cumberland	E	×
Greenvale, Jo Daviess	NW	23
● Green Valley, Tazewell	C	251
● Greenview, Menard	C	1,100
Greenville, Bond	S	1,864
● Greenwich, Kankakee	E	×
Greenwood, McHenry	N	150
● Greggs, DuPage	NE	×
Gresham, Franklin	S	×
● Gretna, DuPage	NE	×
● Gridley, McLean	SW	474
Griffin, Mercer	NW	30
● Griffiths, Clark	E	×
● Griggsville, Pike	W	1,460
Griggsville L'd'g, (see Grigg's'e)		×
Grinnell, Massac	SW	×
Griswold, (see Walpole)		×
● Griswold, Livingston	C	50
Griswold Lake, Lake	NE	×
● Griswold Place, St. Clair	SW	×
● Gronau, Kankakee	E	×
Grosdale, Cook	NE	×
● Gross Park, Cook	NE	*
Grossville, Hardin	SE	×
Grouse, Kane	N	×
Grove, Boone	N	232
● Grove, Tazewell	C	×
Grove City, Christian	C	150
● Groveland, Tazewell	C	200
Grover, Edgar	E	×
● Grover's Station, Bureau	N	×
● Grubb, Jackson	S	65
Guilford, Jo Daviess	NW	×
● Gurnee, Lake	NE	100
● Gurney, Cass	W	×
● Guthrie, Ford	E	30
● Hadley, Pike	W	×
● Hagaman, Macoupin	C	30
● Hagarstown, Fayette	S	100
● Hagener, Cass	W	40
Hainesville, Lake	NE	150
● Hainesville, Tazewell	C	65
Hahnaman, Whiteside	NW	×
● Haldane, Ogle	N	200
Half Day, Lake	NE	150
Hallock, Peoria	C	150
● Halls, Peoria	C	×
Hallstown, (see Galatia)		×
● Hallsville, DeWitt	C	100
Hamburgh, Calhoun	W	100
Hamel, Madison	C	100
● Hamilton, Hancock	W	1,301
Hamlet, Mercer	NW	100
Hamletsburgh, Pope	S	150
Hammock, Hamilton	S	×
● Hammond, Piatt	C	300
● Hammond Junc., Cook	NE	×
● Hampshire, Kane	N	696
● Hampton, Will	NE	×
● Hampton, Moultrie	C	×
● Hampton, Rock Island	NW	341
Hampton Sta., (see Dunn)		×
Handsman, Whiteside	NW	×
Hancock, (see Carthage)		×
Handy, Crawford	SE	×
● Hanna City, Peoria	C	65
Hanover, (see Germantown)		×
Hanover, Jo Daviess	NW	743
● Hanover, Saint Clair	SW	×
● Hanover Station, JoDa's	NW	×
● Hanson, Shelby	C	×
Happy Hollow, Rock Isl'd	NW	×
● Happyville, Greene	W	×
Hardin, Calhoun	W	311
Hardinsville, Crawford	SE	40
Harker's Corners, Peoria	C	50
Harlem, Cook	NE	×
● Harlem, Winnebago	N	100
● Harmon, Lee	N	131
Harmony, Saint Clair	SW	×
Harmony, McHenry	N	100
● Harper, Ogle	N	40
Harperville, (see Fish Hook)		×
● Harpster, Ford	E	15
● Harris, Piatt	W	18
Harrisburg, (see Rose Hill)		×
● Harrisburgh, Saline	S	1,723
● Harrison, Jackson	S	×
Harrison, Winnebago	N	200
Harrisonville, Monroe	SW	250
● Harristown, Macon	S	300
Hart, Knox	W	×
Hartford, Saline	S	33
● Hartland, McHenry	N	65
● Hartsburgh, Logan	C	268
Hartsville, Pope	S	50
● Harvard, McHenry	N	1,967
● Harvard Junc., McH'nry	N	×
● Harvel, Montgomery	C	246
● Harvey, Cook	NE	1,500
● Harwood, Champaign	E	×
Haselwood, Adams	W	×
Hastings, Calhoun	W	82
Hastings, (see Chicago)		×
Hastings, Vermilion	E	×
Hatton, Clark	E	65
● Havana, Mason	NW	2,525
● Havelock, Cook	NE	4
Hawley, Henry	NW	195
● Hawley, Tazewell	C	33
● Hawthorn, White	SE	50
● Hawthorne, Cook	NE	*
Hazelle, Iroquois	E	25
● Hayes, Douglas	E	40
● Hayford, Cook	NE	30
● Haynes, Jersey	SW	×
● Hazel Dell, Cumberland	E	150
● Hazelhurst, Carroll	NW	60
Hazen, Adams	W	10
Hastitt, Rock Island	NW	×
● Henley, Livingston	C	25
Heathsville, Crawford	SE	25
● Hebron, McHenry	N	300
Hecker, Monroe	SW	250
● Hegewisch, Cook	NE	*
Hellsburgh, Fayette	S	20
● Henderson, Knox	W	163
● Henderson Station, Ford	E	75
● Hendrix, McLean	SW	10
Hennepin, Putnam	N	574
● Henning, Vermilion	E	20
● Henrietta, DeKalb	N	×
● Henry, Marshall	C	1,610
Henton, Shelby	C	40
Herald, White	SE	50
● Herbert, Boone	N	60
● Herborn, Shelby	C	30
● Hermon, Knox	W	100
● Hermosa, Cook	NE	*
Herod Springs, Pope	S	×
Heron, Hamilton	S	×
● Herrick, Shelby	C	100
Herrin's Prairie, Williamson	S	100
● Herscher, Kankakee	E	224
● Hersman, Brown	W	150
Hervey City, (see Gullen)		×
● Hettick, Macoupin	C	60
● Heyworth, McLean	SW	564
● Hickman, Iroquois	E	30
Hickory, Lake	NE	33
● Hickory Grove, Carroll	NW	10
Hickory Hill, Marion	S	10
Hickory Ridge, Hancock	W	50
Hicks, Hardin	SE	×
● Hidalgo, Jasper	SE	100
● Higgins, Richland	SE	×
Higginsville, Vermilion	E	65

MAP INDEX OF ILLINOIS.

TOWN. COUNTY.	INDEX.	POP.
• Highland, Madison	C	1,857
• Highland Park, Lake	NE	3,163
• Highlands, DuPage	NE	×
• High Prairie, St. Clair	SW	×
• High Ridge, Cook	NE	×
High Switch, Saint Clair	SW	×
Highwood, (see Ft. Sheridan)		×
• Hildreth, Edgar	E	100
Hill, Effingham	S	125
Hillerman, Massac	SW	×
• Hillery, Vermilion	E	36
Hilliard, Tazewell	C	×
• Hillsborough, Montg'y	C	3,[illegible]
• Hillsdale, Rock Island	NW	148
Hill's Grove, McDonough	W	30
Hillside, Cook	NE	×
• Hilton, Tazewell	C	125
• Hilltop, Menard	C	×
• Hinckley, DeKalb	N	496
• Hindsborough, Douglas	E	[illegible]
• Hinsdale, DuPage	NE	1,584
• Hinton, Vermilion	E	×
Hissong, Fayette	S	×
• Hite, Union	S	60
Hitt, Carroll	NW	58
• Hitt, La Salle	N	×
Hodge's Park, Alexander	S	125
Hooset, (see Grant Park)		×
• Hoffman, Clinton	S	×
• Holcomb, Ogle	N	120
• Holder, McLean	SW	50
• Holliday, Fayette	S	150
• Hollis Junction, Peoria	C	×
Hollowayville, Bureau	N	150
Holly, (see Clare)		×
Holstead, Johnson	S	×
Holstein, Kane	N	50
• Holts, Perry	S	50
• Holts, Perry	S	×
Home, Wayne	SE	50
• Homer, Champaign	E	917
• Homewood, Cook	NE	600
• Honey Bend, Montgomery	C	10
Honey Creek, Ogle	N	75
• Hoodville, Hamilton	S	50
• Hook, Jefferson	S	50
• Hookdale, Bond	S	10
• Hoopeston, Vermilion	E	1,911
Hooppole, Henry	NW	50
Hoosier Prairie, Clay	S	50
Hope, Vermilion	E	50
• Hopedale, Tazewell	C	471
• Hopkins, Whiteside	NW	10
• Hopkins Park, Kankakee	E	150
Hopper's Mills, Henderson	W	50
• Horace, Edgar	E	100
Hord, Clay	S	50
• Hornsby, Macoupin	C	40
• Horse Creek, Will	NE	×
Horse Prairie, Randolph	SW	×
• Horse Shoe Lake, Madison	C	×
• Horton Station, Pike	W	10
• Houston, Randolph	SW	25
• Howard, Champaign	E	50
Howardsville, Stephenson	NW	×
• Howe, Douglas	E	50
• Hoyleton, Washington	S	361
• Hubbards, Wayne	SE	×
• Hudson, McLean	SW	278
• Huey, Clinton	S	450
• Hughes, Douglas	E	×
Hughes, Edgar	E	×
Hugo, Douglas	E	50
• Hull, Pike	W	390
• Humboldt Park, Cook	NE	*
• Humboldt, Coles	E	279
• Hume, Edgar	E	133
Hume, Whiteside	NW	×
• Humrick, Vermilion	E	65
Hunter, Boone	N	15
• Huntley, McHenry	N	650
• Hunts City, Jasper	SE	50
Huntsville, Schuyler	W	156
• Hurricane, Greene	W	×
Hurricane, Fayette	S	×
Hurricane, Montgomery	C	10
• Huston's, Richland	SE	×
• Hutsonville, Crawford	SE	583
Hutton, Coles	E	50
• Hyde Park, Cook	NE	*
• Hyman, Cook	NE	×
• Ice Track Spur, S'ngm'n	C	×
Ideal, Carroll	NW	×
Idlewild, Alexander	S	40
• Idlewild, Jefferson	S	×
Idlewood, Jefferson	S	30
• Iles Junction, Sangamon	C	100
• Illiana, Edgar	E	300
Illinois City, Rock Island	NW	150
• Illinois Midland, Macon	S	×
• Illiopolis, Sangamon	C	639
• Imbs, St. Clair	SW	×
Independence, (see Pittsfield)		×
• Indianola, Vermilion	E	473
Industry, Cook	NE	×
Industry, McDonough	W	432
• Ingalton, DuPage	NE	50
Ingraham, Clay	S	150
Inman, Gallatin	SE	50
• Iola, Clay	S	200
Ionia, Warren	W	60
• Iowa Junction, Hend's'n	W	350
• Iowa Junction, Peoria	C	×
• Ipava, Fulton	W	607
• Irene, Boone	N	×
Iron, White	SE	50
• Irondale, Cook	NE	*
• Iroquois, Iroquois	E	393
• Irving, Montgomery	C	630
• Irving Park, Cook	NE	*
• Irvington, Washington	S	200
• Irwin, Kankakee	E	50
• Isabel, Edgar	E	125
Island, Lawrence	SE	×
• Island Grove, Sangamon	C	×
• Itasca, DuPage	NE	400
• Iuka, Marion	S	362
Ivanhoe, Lake	NE	200
• Ivesdale, Champaign	E	323
Ivy Landing, Monroe	SW	20
• Jacksonville, Morgan	W	12,935
• Jacksonville Junc., M'g'n	W	×
Jalapa, Greene	W	×
Jamestown, Clinton	S	150
• Janesville, Coles	E	317
• Jefferson, Cook	NE	*
Jefferson Corner, Whites'e	NW	×
• Jeffersonville, Wayne	SE	256
Jersey Landing, (see Elsah)		×
• Jerseyville, Jersey	SW	3,207
• Jewett, Cumberland	E	135
Joetta, Hancock	W	40
Johannisburgh, Washington	S	60
Johnsburgh, McHenry	N	300
Johnsonville, Wayne	SE	300
• Johnstone, Cook	NE	*
Johnstown, Cumberland	E	112
• JOLIET, Will	NE	23,264
• Jonesborough, Union	S	1,000
• Jonesville, Winnebago	N	×
Joppa, Massac	SW	60
Jordon, (see Hord)		×
Jordanville, Morgan	W	50
• Joslin, Rock Island	NW	100
• Joy, Mercer	NW	100
Jubilee, Peoria	C	50
• Judd, Cook	NE	*
• Jules, Cass	W	×
• Junction, Macon	S	×
• Junction, Pike	W	×
• Junction, Tazewell	C	×
Junction City, Gallatin	SE	×
• K[illegible], Randolph	SW	×
Kampsville, Calhoun	W	173
• Kane, Greene	W	561
Kaneville, Kane	N	291
• Kangley, La Salle	N	[illegible]
• Kankakee, Kankakee	E	9,025
• Kankakee Junc., W'dford	C	×
• Kansas, Edgar	E	1,037
• Kappa, Woodford	C	250
Karber's Ridge, Hardin	SE	50
• Kasbeer, Bureau	N	30
Kauer, Greene	W	×
Kaskaskia, Randolph	SW	60
• Kaufman, Madison	C	25
Kedron, Gallatin	SE	×
Kedron, Saline	S	×
• Keene's, Wayne	SE	100
• Keensburgh, Wabash	SE	150
Keenville, Wayne	SE	30
• Keithsburgh, Mercer	NW	1,484
• Keithsburgh Junc., M'c'r	NW	×
• Kellar, Peoria	C	×
Kellerville, Adams	W	100
• Kelsey, Mason	NW	×
• Kemp, Douglas	E	×
• Kemper, Jersey	SW	60
• Kempton, Ford	E	301
• Kempton Junc., Liv'gston	C	×
Kendall, Kendall	N	×
• Kenilworth, Cook	NE	×
• Kenner's, Clay	S	×
• Kenney, DeWitt	C	497
• Kensington, Cook	NE	*
• Kent, Stephenson	NW	150
• Kenwood, Cook	NE	×
Keokuk Junc., (see Golden)		×
• Kernan, La Salle	N	50
Kershaw Spur, Morgan	W	×
• Kewanee, Henry	NW	4,569
• Keyesport, Clinton	S	200
Kibble, Crawford	SE	100
Kickapoo, Peoria	C	200
Kidd, Monroe	SW	×
Kidley, Edgar	E	25
• Kilbourn, Mason	NW	200
• Kinderhook, Pike	W	300
• Kinder, Madison	C	×
• Kingman, Shelby	C	×
• King's, Ogle	N	300
• King's, Perry	S	×
Kingsbury, Whiteside	NW	×
Kingston, (see Fair Weather)		×
• Kingston, DeKalb	N	295
Kingston Mines, Peoria	C	150
Kingston's, Cook	NE	×
• Kinmundy, Marion	S	1,045
• Kinsman, Grundy	N	176
• Kirkland, DeKalb	N	410
• K[illegible], Ford	E	×
• Kirkwood, Warren	W	310
• Kirwin, Cook	NE	×
Kishwaukee, Winnebago	N	150
• Kittredge, Carroll	NW	×
• Knights, Macon	S	×
• [illegible], Knox	W	×
• Knoxville, Knox	W	1,728
Kolze, Cook	NE	×
• Koster, Kankakee	E	×
Kramm, Peoria	C	230
• Kumler, McLean	SW	30
• Kyte River, Ogle	N	75
Lace, DuPage	NE	30
LaClair, DeKalb	N	25
• La Clede, Fayette	S	125
• Lacon, Marshall	C	1,649
• La Crosse, Hancock	W	60
• Lacton, DuPage	NE	×
• Ladd, Bureau	N	600
• La Fayette, Stark	C	250
• Lafox, Kane	N	150
• La Grange, Cook	NE	2,314
La Grange, Brown	W	35
• La Harpe, Hancock	W	1,113
• La Hogue, Iroquois	E	100
• Lake, Saint Clair	SW	×
• Lake Bluff, Lake	NE	100
• Lake City, Moultrie	C	115
Lake Creek, Williamson	S	100
• Lake Forest, Lake	NE	1,203
• Lake Fork, Logan	C	30
• Lakeside, Cook	NE	×
Lake View, Cook	NE	*
• Lake Villa, Lake	NE	150
• Lakewood, Shelby	C	75
• Lake Zurich, Lake	NE	200
Lamb, Hardin	SE	×
• Lamoille, Bureau	N	316
• Lanark, Carroll	NW	1,295
Lancaster, Wabash	SE	100
• Lancasterville, Lake	NE	50
Landes, Crawford	SE	25
• Lane, DeWitt	C	150
• Lanesville, Sangamon	C	30
Lansing, Cook	NE	400
• La Place, Piatt	C	[illegible]
• La Prairie, Adams	W	196
La Prairie Centre, Marshall	C	35
• Larchland, Warren	W	100
• La Rose, Marshall	C	300
• La Salle, LaSalle	N	9,855
• Latham, Logan	C	268
• Latham, W'nnebago	N	×
Latona, Jasper	SE	25
Laur, Jefferson	S	150
Laura, Peoria	C	30
• Laura, Peoria	C	×
• L[illegible], McLean	SW	×
• La Vergne, Cook	NE	*
• Lawler, Gallatin	SE	×
• Lawndale, Logan	C	25
Lawn Ridge, Marshall	C	100
• Lawrence, McHenry	N	200
• Lawrenceville, L'nce	SE	663
• Lawrenceville Junc., Lawr'e	SE	×
• Laws Siding, Jo Davie's	NW	×
Lead Mine, Jo Daviess	NW	×
• Lead Switch, Jo Daviess	NW	×
• Leaf River, Ogle	N	336
• Leaman, Fulton	W	150
Leamington, Gallatin	SE	×
• Leasure, Douglas	E	×
• Lebanon, St. Clair	SW	[illegible]
• Lebanon City, St. Clair	SW	×
• Leda, Sangamon	C	60
• Ledford, Saline	S	×
• Lee, DeKalb	N	264
Lee Centre, Lee	N	250
• Leeds, LaSalle	N	×
Leesburgh, Fulton	W	10
Legal, Stephenson	NW	×
• Leithton, Lake	NE	×
• Leland, LaSalle	N	354
• Lementon, St. Clair	SW	20
• Lemont, Cook	NE	4,000
• Lena, Stephenson	NW	1,270
Lenz, St. Clair	SW	×
• Lenzburgh, St. Clair	SW	266
Leon, Whiteside	NW	97
• Leonore, LaSalle	N	×
Leo Rock, Jackson	S	×
L'Erable, Iroquois	E	100
• Lerna, Coles	E	400
• Le Roy, McLean	SW	1,258
• Leslie, Tazewell	C	×
Lester, Marion	S	90
• Leverett, Champaign	E	30
• Lewistown, Fulton	W	2,150
• Lexington, McLean	SW	1,187
Liberty, Adams	W	343
Liberty Prairie, Madison	C	25
• Libertyville, Lake	NE	550
Lick Creek, Union	S	100
Light House, Ogle	N	×
• Lily, Tazewell	C	11
• Lily Lake, Kane	N	100
Lima, Adams	W	301
Limerick, Bureau	N	30
• Lincoln, Logan	C	6,725
Lincoln Green, Johnson	S	25
Lincoln Park, Cook	NE	*
• Linden Park, Cook	NE	×
• Lindenwood, Ogle	N	150
Linn, Wabash	SE	75
• Lintner, Piatt	C	25
Lis, Jasper	SE	×
Lisbon, Kendall	N	200
• Lisle, DuPage	NE	70
• Litchfield, Montgomery	C	5,811
• Literberry, Morgan	W	75
• Little Indian, Cass	W	30
Little Rock, Kendall	N	150
Littleton, Schuyler	W	150
• Little York, Warren	W	300
Lively Grove, Washington	S	40
Liverpool, Fulton	W	120
• Livingston, Knox	W	×
• Llewellyn Park, Cook	NE	×
• Loami, Sangamon	C	383
• L[illegible]ville, Bureau	N	260
• Locketts, Vermilion	E	×
• Lock Haven, Jersey	SW	×
• Lockport, Will	NE	2,449
Locust Grove, Franklin	S	130
• Loda, Iroquois	E	[illegible]
• Lodemia, Livingston	C	×
• Lodge, Piatt	C	100
Loding, Rock Island	NW	100
Logan, Edgar	E	25
Logansport, Hamilton	S	25
Loganville, Jefferson	S	40
• Lomax, Henderson	W	100
• Lombard, DuPage	NE	815
• Lombardville, Stark	C	100
• London Mills, Fulton	W	461
Long Tree, Bureau	N	40
Long Branch, Saline	S	100
• Long Creek, Macon	S	30
Long Grove, Lake	NE	100
Long Lake, [illegible]	C	75
Long Lake, La[illegible]	NE	×
• Long Point, Livingston	C	300
Lost Prairie, Wayne	SE	30
• Longview, Champaign	E	341
• Longwood, Cook	NE	×
Loogootee, Fayette	S	75
Loomis Avenue, Cook	NE	×
Loon Lake, Lake	NE	×
• Loraine, Adams	W	227
Loran, Stephenson	NW	100
• Lorenzo, Will	NE	10
• Lostant, La Salle	N	378
Louden City, Fayette	S	30
Louis, (see Hartsville)		×
• Louisville, Clay	S	437
Lourds, Woodford	C	40
Lovejoy, St. Clair	SW	×
• Lovington, Moultrie	C	707
• Lowder, Sangamon	C	300
Lowell, La Salle	N	200
Lower Hills, Hamilton	S	10
• Lower Peoria, Peoria	C	×
• Low Point, Woodford	C	80
Lowery, Cook	NE	×
• Loxa, Coles	E	150
Loyd, Menard	C	196
• Ludlow, Champaign	E	308
Lusk, Pope	S	87
• Lyndon, Whiteside	NW	461
• Lynn Centre, Henry	NW	100
Lynnville, Morgan	W	200
Lyons, Cook	NE	732
Lytleville, McLean	SW	36
• McCaffrey, Cook	NE	×
• McCall, Hancock	W	36
• McClary, Livingston	C	×
• McClure, Alexander	S	×
• McClusky, Jersey	SW	36
• McConnell, Stephenson	NW	65
McCook, Cook	NE	×
McCormick, Pope	S	×
• McDowell, Livingston	C	50
McFain's, Jersey	SW	×
McHenry, McHenry	N	979
• McHenry, McHenry	N	1,187
McKee, (see Kellerville)		×
McKeen, Clark	E	100
McKinstrys' Cors, Kankakee	E	30
• McLanes, Crawford	SE	×
• McLean, McLean	SW	500
• McLeansborough Junction, Hamilton	S	×
• McLeansborough, Hamilton	S	[illegible]
McNoel, Massac	SW	×
• McPherson, Coles	E	×
McQueen, Kane	N	50
• McVey, Macoupin	C	50
• McWilliams, Montgomery	C	×
Mac, (see Seatonville)		×
Macedonia, Hamilton	S	150
Mackey, Logan	C	×
• Mackinaw, Tazewell	C	945
• Mackinaw Dells, W'dford	C	×
Markville, Piatt	C	×
• Macomb, McDonough	W	4,052
• Macon, Macon	S	910
• Macoupin, Macoupin	C	30
Madison, Madison	C	30
• Madison Street, Cook	NE	*
Madonnaville, Monroe	SW	30
Maeystown, Monroe	SW	100
• Magnet, Coles	E	×
Magnolia, Putnam	N	287
• Mahomet, Champaign	E	473
Mainville, Cook	NE	100
• Makanda, Jackson	S	344
• Malden, Bureau	N	610
Mallard, Hancock	W	16
• Malta, DeKalb	N	461
Malvern, Whiteside	NW	60
• Manchester, Scott	W	405
Mandell, Cook	NE	36
• Manhattan, Will	NE	287
• Manheim, Cook	NE	50
• Manito, Mason	NW	444
• Manix, Madison	C	×
Manley, Fulton	W	10
Manlius, Bureau	N	50
Mannon, Mercer	NW	30
• Mansfield, Piatt	C	533
• Manteno, Kankakee	E	927
• Manville, Livingston	C	100
Maple Grove, Edwards	SE	16
• Maple Grove, Bond	S	×
• Maple Park, Kane	N	363
Maple's Mill, Fulton	W	30
• Mapleton, Peoria	C	60
• Maplewood, Cook	NE	*
Maquon, Knox	W	501
• Marble Head, Adams	W	30
Marbletown, Fulton	W	16
Marcelline, Adams	W	187
• Marcus, Carroll	NW	×
• Marengo, McHenry	N	1,445
• Marietta, Fulton	W	156
Marine, Madison	C	437
• Marion, Williamson	S	1,886
• Marissa, Saint Clair	SW	678
• Markham, Morgan	W	×
• Marley, Edgar	E	85
• Marley, Will	NE	75
• Marlow, Jefferson	S	30
• Maroa, Macon	S	1,194
• Marseilles, LaSalle	N	2,311
• Marshall, Clark	E	1,800
• Marshall Junction, Clark	E	×
• Marshall's Ferry, Whit'de	SE	1
Marston, Mercer	NW	40
• Martha, Piatt	C	×
Martinsburgh, Pike	W	60
Martin's Store, Hamilton	S	30
• Martinsville, Clark	E	776
• Martinton, Iroquois	E	176
• Marvin, Cook	NE	×
• Maryland, Ogle	N	115
Maryville, Vermilion	E	106
• Mascoutah, Saint Clair	SW	3,033
• Mason, Effingham	S	148
• Mason City, Mason	NW	1,367
Massac Creek, Massac	SW	100
Masbach, Jo Daviess	NW	16
Masters, Franklin	S	×
• Matanzas, Mason	NW	×
• Matteson, Cook	NE	330
• Mattoon, Coles	E	6,833
• Maud, Wabash	SE	85
• Maxwell, Peoria	C	×
• Maxwell, Sangamon	C	×
Mayberry, Wayne	SE	10
• Mayfair, Cook	NE	*
• Maye Station, Edgar	E	80
• Maysville, Pike	W	30
• Mayview, Champaign	E	25
• Maywood, Cook	NE	1,5[illegible]
• Mazon, Grundy	N	200
• Mazonia, Grundy	N	×
Meacham, DuPage	NE	130
Mead, Williamson	S	×
• Meadows, McLean	SW	60
Mechanicsburg, Sangamon	C	436
Media, Henderson	W	210
• Media Station, Henderson	W	×
• Medora, Macoupin	C	470
• Mekinry, McLean	SW	×
Melrose, Clark	E	130
• Melrose, Cook	NE	×
Melville, Madison	C	60
• Melvin, Ford	E	401
• Melwood, Edgar	E	×
Menard, Randolph	SW	×
• Mendon, Adams	W	640
• Mendota, LaSalle	N	3,542
• Menert, Tazewell	C	×
• Menominee, Jo Daviess	NW	67
Meppen, Calhoun	W	30
• Meredosia, Morgan	W	691
• Meriden, LaSalle	N	36
• Merna, McLean	SW	30
• Merriam, Wayne	SE	100
Merrimac Point, Monroe	SW	40
• Merritt, Scott	W	100
• Metamora, Woodford	C	756
• Metcalf, Edgar	E	344
Meteer, Brown	W	×
• Metropolis City, Massac	SW	3,573
Middle Creek, Hancock	W	30
• Middle Grove, Fulton	W	100
• Middle Point, White	SE	16
• Middlesworth, Shelby	C	16
Middleton, (see Long Prairie)		×
Middletown, Logan	C	30
• Midland, Edgar	E	×
• Midland City, DeWitt	C	130
• Midway, Edgar	E	60
Mier, (see Lancaster)		×
• Milan, Rock Island	NW	193
• Miles' Station, Macoupin	C	155
• Mile Thirty-Two, Union	S	×
Mil[illegible], Marion	S	25
Miley, Clinton	S	×
• Milford, Iroquois	E	957
• Millard Avenue, Cook	NE	*
• Millbrig, Jo Daviess	NW	25
• Millbrook, Kendall	N	150
Mill[illegible], Lake	NE	100
• Mill Creek, Union	S	201
• Milledgeville, Carroll	NW	444
Miller, Ford	E	×
• Miller's, Madison	C	×
Millersburg, (see Baden Baden)		×
• Millersburgh, Mercer	NW	305
• Millersville, Christian	C	30
Milliken, Hancock	W	×
• Millington, Kendall	N	301
• Millsdale, Will	NE	30
• Mill Shoals, White	SE	321
Mills' Prairie, Edwards	SE	46
• Millstadt, Saint Clair	SW	[illegible]
• Millstadt Junc., Monroe	SW	×
Millville, (see Marble Head)		×
• Milmine, Piatt	C	60
Milo, Bureau	N	30
Milroy, Henderson	W	×
Milton, Pike	W	413
• Milton Siding, Logan	C	×
• Mineral, Bureau	N	136
• Minier, Tazewell	C	464
• Minonk, Woodford	C	2,316
• Minooka, Grundy	N	246
• Mira, Champaign	E	×
• Missal, Livingston	C	36
Mission Fields, Vermilion	E	×
• Mission Mines, Vermilion	E	×
• Mitchell, Madison	C	×
Mitchellsville, Saline	S	100
Mitchie, Monroe	SW	150
• M[illegible], Shelby	C	346
• Moccasin, Effingham	S	100
• Mode, Shelby	C	36
Modena, Stark	C	100
• Modesto, Macoupin	C	75
Modoc, Randolph	SW	100
• Moffatts, Peoria	C	×
• Mokena, Will	NE	364
• Moline, Rock Island	NW	12,000
• Momence, Kankakee	E	1,635
• Momence Junc., Kan'kee	E	×
• Monarch, McLean	SW	16
• Monee, Will	NE	445
Money Creek, McLean	SW	36
• Monica, Peoria	C	300
• Monmouth, Warren	W	5,936
• Monroe, Coles	E	×
• Monroe Centre, Ogle	N	400
Monroe City, Monroe	SW	100
• Mont Clare, Cook	NE	*
Monterey, Fulton	W	30
Montezuma, Pike	W	40
• Montgomery, Coles	E	×
• Montgomery, Kane	N	364
• Monticello, Piatt	C	1,643
• Montrose, Cook	NE	100
• Montrose, Effingham	S	300
Moonshine, Clark	E	×
Moore's Prairie, Jefferson	S	30
Morea, Crawford	SE	60
• Moreland, Cook	NE	*
Morrisville, (see Carrier's Mills)		×
• Morgan, Morgan	W	×
• Morgan Park, Cook	NE	1,027
Morgansville, Christian	C	×
• Moro, Madison	C	366
• Morrell Park, Cook	NE	
Morrellville, Brown	W	
• Morris, Grundy	N	
Morris City, White	SE	
• Morrison, Whiteside	NW	
• Morrisonville, Christian	C	
Morristown, Henry	NW	
• Mortimer, Edgar	E	
Morton, (see Morton Grove)		
• Morton, Tazewell	C	
• Morton Grove, Cook	NE	
Morton Park, Cook	NE	
Moscow, Union	S	
• M[illegible], Kankakee	E	
• Mossville, Peoria	C	
• Moulton, Shelby	C	
• Mound City, Pulaski	S	
• Mounds Junction, Pulaski	S	
• Mound Station, Brown	W	
Mount Auburn, Christian	C	
• Mountain Glen, Union	S	
Mt Carbon, (see Murphysboro)		
Mount Carmel, Jackson	S	
• Mount Carmel, Wabash	SE	
• Mount Carroll, Carroll	NW	
Mount Erie, Wayne	SE	
• Mount Forest, Cook	NE	
• Mount Greenw'd, Cook	NE	
• Mount Hope, Cook	NE	
• Mount Joy, Logan	C	
• Mount Morris, Ogle	N	
• Mount Olive, Macoupin	C	
• Mount Olivet, Cook	NE	
Mount Palatine, Putnam	N	
Mt. Pleasant, (see Mound Sta.)		
• Mount Pleasant, Jackson	S	
Mount Pleasant, Union	S	
• Mount Prospect, Cook	NE	
• Mount Pulaski, Logan	C	
• Mount Sterling, Brown	W	
• Mount Vernon, Jeff'n	S	
• Mount Zion, Macon	S	
• Moweaqua, Shelby	C	
Mozier, Calhoun	W	
Muddy Valley, Jackson	S	
• Mulberry Grove, Bond	S	
• Mulkeytown, Franklin	S	
Muncie, Vermilion	E	
Munday's Cor., (see Marshall)		
• Munster, LaSalle	N	
• Murdock, Douglas	E	
• Murphysboro'h, Jackson	S	
• Murrayville, Morgan	W	
• Myrtle, Ogle	N	
Na-au-say, Kendall	N	
• Nachusa, Lee	N	
• Nameoki, Madison	C	
• Naperville, DuPage	NE	
• Naples, Scott	W	
• Nashville, Washington	S	
Nat'l Stock Yards, St. Clair	SW	
• Natrona, Mason	NW	
Nauvoo, Hancock	W	
Neadmore, Clark	E	
• Nebo, Pike	W	
• Neeley, Edgar	E	
• Neelyville, Morgan	W	
• Nekoma, Henry	NW	
• Nelson, Lee	N	
• Nemo, Warren	W	
• Neoga, Cumberland	E	
• Neponset, Bureau	N	
Nettle Creek, Grundy	N	
• Nevada, Livingston	C	
• Nevins, Edgar	E	
Newark, Kendall	N	
• New Athens, Saint Clair	SW	
• New Baden, Clinton	S	
New Bedford, Bureau	N	
• New Berlin, Sangamon	C	
• Newbern, Jersey	SW	
• New Boston, Mercer	NW	
New Brighton, St. Clair	SW	
• New Burnside, Johnson	S	
• New Canton, Pike	W	
• New Castle, Saline	S	
• New Chicago, Cook	NE	
New City, Sangamon	C	
New Columbia, Massac	SW	
• New Dennison, W'mson	S	
• New Design, Monroe	SW	
• New Douglas, Madison	C	
• Newell, Vermilion	E	
• Newell, Vermilion	E	
New Genesee, Whiteside	NW	
• New Grand Chain, Pulaski	S	
• New Hanover, Monroe	SW	
New Hartford, Pike	W	
New Haven, Gallatin	SE	
New Hebron, Crawford	SE	
• New Holland, Logan	C	
New Jordan, Whiteside	NW	
New Lebanon, DeKalb	N	
• New Lenox, Will	NE	
New Liberty, Pope	S	
• Newman, Douglas	E	
Newmansville, Cass	W	
• New Memphis, Clinton	S	
• New Milford, Winnebago	N	
• New Minden, Washington	S	
• New Palestine, Rand'ph	SW	
• New Philadelphia, McDonough	W	
• Newport, Madison	C	
• New Salem, Pike	W	
Newton, (see Adams)		
• Newton, Jasper	SE	
• New Windsor, Mercer	NW	
Ney, DeKalb	N	
• Niantic, Macon	S	
Niles, Cook	NE	
Niles Centre, Cook	NE	
• Nilwood, Macoupin	C	
• Niota, Hancock	W	
Nippersink, Lake	NE	
• Noble, Richland	SE	
• Nokomis, Montgomery	C	
• Nora, Jo Daviess	NW	
• Normal, McLean	SW	
• Normal Junc. McLean	SW	
• Normal Park, Cook	NE	
• Norman, Livingston	C	
• Normantown, Will	NE	
• Norris, Fulton	W	
• Norris City, White	SE	
North Alton, Madison	C	
Northampton, Peoria	C	
• North Aurora, Kane	N	
• North Belleville, St. Clair	SW	
• North Cairo, Alexander	S	
North Cairo, Pulaski	S	
North Division, Cook	NE	
• North Dixon, Lee	N	
• North Edgewater, Cook	NE	
• North Evanston, Cook	NE	
• North Glen Ellyn, DuPage	NE	
• North Henderson, M'rc'r	NW	
North Northfield, Cook	NE	
• North Oswego, Kendall	N	
North Peoria, Peoria	C	
North Plato, Kane	N	
• North Roseland, Cook	NE	
North Springfield, Sang'n	C	
North Utica, LaSalle	N	
Northwest, Cook	NE	
Northville, LaSalle	N	
• North Wayne, DuPage	NE	
Nortonville, Will	NE	

MAP INDEX OF ILLINOIS.

MAP INDEX OF ILLINOIS.

TOWN. COUNTY.	INDEX.	POP.
Sylvan, Cass	W	×
● Symerton, Will	NE	100
● Table Grove, Fulton	W	400
● Tallula, Menard	C	448
● Tamalco, Bond	S	40
Tamarack, Will	NE	80
● Tamaroa, Perry	S	1,000
● Tampico, Whiteside	NW	429
● Tansey, Sangamon	C	×
Tansill, Pope	E	45
Taylor, Ogle	N	20
Taylor Hill, Franklin	S	20
● Taylor Ridge, Rock Isl'd	SW	25
● Taylorville, Christian	C	2,829
● Tedens, Du Page	NE	×
● Teheron, Mason	NW	66
Temple Hill, Pope	S	×
● Tennessee, McDonough	W	113
● Terra Cotta, McHenry	N	25
Terre Haute, Henderson	W	250
● Teutopolis, Effingham	S	800
● Texas City, Saline	S	25
● Thackery, Hamilton	S	75
Thackery, Hamilton	S	×
● Thatcher's Park, Cook	NE	×
● Thawville, Iroquois	E	200
Thebes, Alexander	S	100
The Grove, Cook	NE	×
Thomas, Bureau	N	10
● Thomasborough, Ch'p'n	E	190
● Thomasville, Montgomery	C	10
● Thompsonville, Franklin	S	309
● Thomson, Carroll	NW	374
● Thornton, Cook	NE	371
● Thornton Junc., Cook	NE	×
Three Mile Prairie, Wash'n.	S	20
Thurman, Hamilton	S	×
● Tice, Menard	C	20
Ticona, La Salle	N	×
● Tilden, Randolph	SW	75
Tile Factory Switch, Verm'n	E	×
Tilford (see Binford)		×
● Tillman, Saint Clair	SW	×
● Tilton, Vermillion	E	474
● Timbuctoo, Carroll	NW	×
Time, Pike	NW	145
Timothy Cumberland	E	15
● Tinley Park, Cook	NE	300
Tioga, Hancock	W	300
● Tiskilwa, Bureau	N	801
Todd's Point, Shelby	C	75
● Toledo, Cumberland	E	676
● Tolono, Champaign	E	909
Toluca, Marshall	C	10
● Tomlinson, Champaign	E	10
● Tonica, La Salle	N	472
● Tonti, Marion	S	150
● Topeka, Mason	NW	141
● Toulon, Stark	C	915
● Towanda, McLean	SW	402
● Tower Hill, Shelby	C	548
Tracy, Cook	NE	×
● Tracy, Kankakee	E	260
● Tremont, Tazewell	C	506
● Trenton, Clinton	S	1,384
Trigg's Mill, Effingham	E	×
● Trilla, Coles	E	90
● Trimble, Crawford	SE	50
● Triumph, La Salle	N	50
● Trivoli, Peoria	C	100
● Trowsdale, Jo Daviess	NW	×
● Troutman, Macon	C	12
● Trowbridge, Shelby	C	40
● Troy, Madison	SW	826
Troy (see Joliet)		×
● Troy Grove, La Salle	N	283
● Trumbull, White	SE	18
Truro, Knox	W	10
● Truller, Sangamon	C	×
Truxton, Bureau	N	×
Tryon's Grove, McHenry	N	×
● Tucker, Kankakee	E	80
● Tucker, Ogle	N	×
Tullamore, Tazewell	C	150
● Tunnel Hill, Johnson	S	200
● Tunnel Switch, Jersey	SW	×
● Turner, Du Page	NE	1,506
Turner Park, Cook	NE	650
● Turpin, Macon	C	×
● Tuscola, Douglas	E	1,897
Twin Bluffs, La Salle	N	×
● Twin Grove, McLean	C	×
Udina, Kane	N	100
● Ulah, Henry	NW	60
● Ulery, Moultrie	C	×
● Ullin, Pulaski	S	250
Ulrich, Moultrie	C	×
● Union, Clark	E	×
● Union, Mason	C	×
● Union, McHenry	N	200
Union Centre, Cumberland	E	50
● Union Grove, Whiteside	NW	125
● Union Hill, Kankakee	E	20
Union Point, Union	S	×
Union Stock Yards, Cook	NE	●
Unionville, Massac	S	×
Unity, Alexander	S	125
● Upper Alton, Madison	SW	1,908
Upper Alton Sta., Madison	SW	×
● Urbana, Champaign	E	2,911
● Ursa, Adams	W	125
Ustick, Whiteside	NW	60
Utah, Warren	W	60
Utica (see Sauner)		×
● Utica, La Salle	N	1,700
Utopia, Du Page	NE	60
● Valley City, Pike	W	60
Van Buren, De Kalb	N	34
Vancils Point, Macoupin	SW	×
● Vandalia, Fayette	S	2,144
Vandercook, Vermilion	E	800
● Van Orin, Bureau	N	100
● Van Steinberg Siding, F'd	E	×
● Varna, Marshall	C	398
Venedy, Washington	S	166
● Venedy Station, Wash'n	S	×
Vera, Effingham	S	20
● Venice, Madison	SW	932
● Venice, Saint Clair	SW	×
● Venice & Carondelet Junc., Saint Clair	SW	×
● Vera, Fayette	S	100
● Vergennes, Jackson	S	273
● Vermilion Grove, Vermil'n	E	200
● Vermilion, Edgar	E	325
Vermilionville, La Salle	N	20
● Vermont, Fulton	W	1,158
Vernal, Vermilion	E	10
● Vernon, Marion	S	200
● Verona, Grundy	N	312
● Versailles, Brown	W	517
● Vevay Park, Cumberland	E	8
Viaduct Junction, Cook	NE	×
Victoria, Knox	W	308
● Victoria, Cass	W	×
● Vienna, Johnson	S	828
● Villa Grove, Douglas	E	100
● Villa Ridge, Pulaski	S	300
Villas, Crawford	SE	25
● Vineland, Union	S	×
● Viola, Mercer	NW	421
● Virden, Macoupin	SW	1,610
● Virginia, Cass	W	1,602
● Virginia Junction, Cass	W	×
Vishnew, McDonough	W	×
Volo, Lake	NE	150
● Voorhies, Piatt	C	12
● Vulcan, Monroe	SW	×
Wabash, Pike	W	×
Wabash, Wayne	NE	20
● Wabash, White	SE	7
● Waddam's Grove, St'h'n	NW	140
● Wadsworth, Lake	NE	100
● Wady Petra, Stark	C	20
● Waggoner, Montgomery	C	140
Wagners Landing, Jackson	S	×
Wakefield, Richland	SE	100
● Walden, Cook	NE	×
● Waldheim Cemetery, C'k	NE	×
● Waldron, Kankakee	E	308
Wales, Ogle	N	×
● Walker, Macon	C	40
● Walker, Will	NE	×
Walkerville, Greene	W	100
Wall, Jefferson	S	20
● Wallace, De Kalb	N	250
Wallace Sta., (see Rapatee)		×
Walla-Walla, Cumberland	E	×
Walbaum, Henderson	W	100
Wallingford, Will	NE	70
● Walnut, Bureau	N	800
● Walnut Grove, M'Don'h	W	20
● Walnut Hill, Marion	S	125
● Walnut Junction, Bureau	N	×
● Walnut Prairie, Clark	E	55
Walpole, Hamilton	S	75
● Walshville, Montgomery	C	167
Waltersburgh, Pope	S	35
● Walton, Lee	N	13
Waltonborough, Gallatin	SE	8
Wanboro (see Albion)		×
● Wanda, Madison	SW	20
● Wann, Madison	SW	50
● Wapella, De Witt	C	371
● Wards, Saint Clair	SW	×
● Ware, Union	S	×
● Warner, Henry	NW	30
● Warren, Jo Daviess	NW	1,172
● Warrenhurst, DuPage	NE	×
● Warrensburg, Macon	C	500
● Warrington, Edgar	E	20
● Warrenton Grove, Lake	NE	25
Warrenville, DuPage	NE	250
● Warriners, Alexander	S	×
● Warsaw, Hancock	W	2,721
Wartburg, Monroe	SW	65
● Warrenhurst, DuPage	NE	×
Wartrace, Johnson	S	×
● Wasco, Kane	N	25
● Washburn, Woodford	C	526
● Washington, Tazewell	C	1,301
● Wash'gt'n Heights, Cook	NE	1,283
Washington Park, Cook	NE	×
● Wataga, Knox	W	686
● Watch Factory, Kane	N	×
● Waterloo, Monroe	SW	1,860
● Waterman, DeKalb	N	261
● Watertown, Rock Isl'nd	NW	25
● Watseka, Iroquois	E	2,017
● Watson, Effingham	S	326
Wauconda, Lake	NE	158
● Waukegan, Lake	NE	4,915
● Wauponse, Grundy	N	50
● Waverly, Morgan	W	1,337
Wayland, Schuyler	W	10
● Wayne, DuPage	NE	175
Wayne, Jackson	S	×
● Wayne City, Wayne	NE	300
● Waynesville, DeWitt	C	368
● Weaver Hill, Union	S	×
● Webbs, Jefferson	S	×
Webb's Hill, Franklin	S	25
Webster, Hancock	W	125
● Wedron, La Salle	N	117
● Weedman, McLean	C	50
● Weldon, Cook	NE	×
● Weldon, DeWitt	C	400
Weiga, Randolph	SW	32
● Wellington, Iroquois	E	400
● Walton, Effingham	S	25
Wam, Kankakee	E	50
Wampletown, Winnebago	N	10
● Wenona, Marshall	C	1,053
● Wentworth, Cook	NE	×
● Wesley, Tazewell	C	100
● West Belleville, Saint Cl'r	SW	×
● West Brooklyn, Lee	N	250
West Division, Cook	NE	×
West Dundee, Kane	N	873
● West Elgin, Kane	N	×
● West End, Saline	S	30
Western Saratoga, Union	S	20
● Western Springs, Cook	NE	461
● Westfield, Clark	E	810
● West Genoa, DeKalb	N	×
West Hallock, Peoria	C	75
West Ham'd, (see Ham'd, Ind.		×
● West Havanna, Mason	NW	×
● West Hinsdale, DuPage	NE	×
West Jersey, Stark	C	125
● West Liberty, Jasper	SE	300
● West McHenry, McHenry	N	300
● West Maywood, Cook	NE	×
● West Newell, Vermilion	E	25
West Northfield, (see Oak Glen)		×
● Weston, McLean	C	200
● West Point, Hancock	W	300
Westport, Lawrence	SE	×
● West Ridge, Douglas	E	25
West Roseland, Cook	NE	1,407
● West Salem, Edwards	SE	476
West Springfield, Sangamon	C	668
● West Union, Clark	E	125
● Westville, Vermilion	E	45
● Weste's Cross'g, Vermil'n	E	×
● West York, Crawford	SE	300
● Wetaug, Pulaski	S	100
Weathersfield, (see Kewanee)		×
● Wetzel, Edgar	E	10
Wheatland, Alexander	S	40
● Wheaton, DuPage	NE	1,873
● Wheaton, Randolph	SW	×
● Wheeler, Jasper	SE	250
● Wheeling, Cook	NE	311
Whitefield, Bureau	N	×
● White Hall, Greene	W	1,961
● White Heath, Piatt	C	100
White House, Union	S	×
White Oak, Montgomery	C	25
● White Oak, Saint Clair	SW	×
White Oak Point, Fayette	S	65
White Oak Springs, Brown	W	10
White Pigeon, Whiteside	NW	63
White Rock, Ogle	N	50
White Willow, Kendall	N	×
Whitley's Mills, (see Equality)		×
Wieman, (see German Valley)		×
Wilberton, Fayette	S	×
● Wilburn, Marshall	C	25
● Wilderman, Saint Clair	SW	×
● Wildwood, Cook	NE	32
Willard, Alexander	S	×
● Willards, Cook	NE	×
Willards Landing, Union	S	×
● Willey, Christian	C	20
● Williamsburgh, Moultrie	C	20
● Williamsfield, Knox	W	200
● Williamsville, Sangamon	C	444
● Willow, Jo Daviess	NW	60
● Willow Hill, Jasper	SE	450
● Willow Springs, Cook	NE	200
● Wilmette, Cook	NE	1,458
● Wilmington, Will	NE	1,576
● Wilsman, La Salle	N	×
● Wilson, Livingston	C	13
Wilsonburgh, Richland	SE	45
Wilson's, Randolph	SW	×
Wilson's Switch, Randolph	SW	×
Wilton Center, Will	NE	
● Winchester, Scott	W	
Windom, Washington	S	
● Windsor, Shelby	C	
● Windsor Park, Cook	NE	
Wine Hill, Randolph	SW	
● Winfield, DuPage	NE	
● Wing, Livingston	C	
● Winnebago, Winnebago	N	
● Winnetka, Cook	NE	
● Winslow, Cumberland	E	
● Winslow, Stephenson	NW	
Winterrowd, Effingham	S	
Winters, Jo Daviess	NW	
● Wireton, Cook	NE	
● Witt, Montgomery	C	
Woburn, Bond	S	
● Wolcott, Peoria	C	
Wolf Creek, Williamson	S	
● Wolf Lake, Union	S	
● Wolf's, Kendall	N	
Wolfs Crossing, Will	NE	
Wolrab Mills, Hardin	SE	
● Womac, Macoupin	SW	
● Woodbine, Jo Daviess	NW	
Woodburn, Macoupin	SW	
● Woodbury, Cumberland	E	
● Woodford, Woodford	C	
● Woodhull, Henry	NW	
● Woodland, Iroquois	E	
● Wood Lawn, Jefferson	S	
● Woodlawn Park, Cook	NE	
● Woods, Madison	SW	
● Woodside, Sangamon	C	
● Woodson, Morgan	W	
● Woodstock, McHenry	N	
● Woodville, Adams	W	
Woodworth, Iroquois	E	
Woody, Greene	W	
● Wood Yard, Edgar	E	
Wool, Pope	S	
● Woosung, Ogle	N	
● Worden, Madison	SW	
● Worth, Cook	NE	
Wrayville, Rock Island	NW	
● Wright, Coles	E	
Wrights Grove, Cook	NE	
● Wrightsville, Greene	W	
● Wyanet, Bureau	N	
● Wyckles, Macon	C	
Wynoose, Richland	SE	
● Wyoming, Stark	C	
● Xenia, Clay	S	
● Yale, Jasper	SE	
Yankee Hollow, Jo Davi's	NW	
Yanketown, Woodford	C	
Yantisville, Shelby	C	
● Yates City, Knox	W	
Yates Landing, Pulaski	S	
Yatesville, Morgan	W	
● Yellow Creek, Stephens'n	NW	
Yock, Saint Clair	SW	
York, Clark	E	
Yorktown, Bureau	N	
● Yorkville, Kendall	N	
● Youngblood, Morgan	W	
● Youngsdale, Kane	N	
● Youngstown, Warren	W	
Yuton, McLean	C	
● Zachary, Clinton	S	
● Zanesville, Montgomery	C	
● Zarleys, Will	NE	
Zenobia, Sangamon	C	
Zif, Wayne	NE	
Zion, Carroll	NW	
Zion Station, (see Maud)		
● Zulu, Warren	W	
Zurna, Rock Island	NW	

wn.	COUNTY.	INDEX
lton Center,	Will......	NE
Winchester,	Scott ..	W
ndom,	Washington...	S
Vindsor,	Shelby ..	C
Vindsor Park,	Cook ..	NE
ns Hill,	Randolph	SW
Vinfield,	DuPage......	NE
Ving,	Livingston.....	C
Vinnebago,	Winnebago .	N
Vinnetka,	Cook ..	NE
Vinslow,	Cumberland	E
Vinslow,	Stephenson ..	NW
nterrowd,	Effingham.	S
nters.	Jo Daviess.....	NW
Vireton,	Cook	NE
Vitt,	Montgomery.....	C
burn,	Bond	S
Valcott,	Peoria......	C
f Creek,	Williamson....	S
Valf Lake,	Union......	S
Volf's,	Kendall	N
fa Crossing,	Will......	NE
rab Mills,	Hardin......	SE
Vomac,	Macoupin. ...	SW
oodbine,	Jo Daviess.	NW
odburn,	Macoupin ..	SW
Voodbury,	Cumberland	E
Voodford,	Woodford....	C
Voodhull,	Henry......	NW
oodland,	Iroquois ..	E
ood Lawn,	Jefferson .	S
oodlawn Park,	Cook	NE
Voods,	Madison......	SW
oodside,	Sangamon....	C
oodson,	Morgan......	W
Voodstock,	McHenry	N
oodville,	Adams......	W
dworth,	Iroquois.....	E
dy,	Greene..........	W
Vood Yard,	Edgar.....	E
l,	Pope..............	S
oosung,	Ogle..........	N
orden,	Madiso......	SW
orth,	Cook........	NE
yville,	Rock Island...	SW
right,	Coles..........	E
ghts Grove,	Cook....	NE
rightsville,	Greene....	W
yanet,	Bureau........	N
ychles,	Macon........	C
oose,	Richland	NE
yoming,	Stark.........	C
enia,	Clay............	S
ale,	Jasper...........	SE
kee Hollow,	Jo Davi's	NW
keetown,	Woodford....	C
tlaville,	Shelby.......	C
ates City,	Knox......	W
s Landing,	Pulaski....	S
erville,	Morgan.......	W
llow Creek,	Stephens'n	NW
,	Saint Clair.......	SW
,	Clark	E
town,	Bureau	N
orkville,	Kendall....	N
ungblood,	Morgan .	W
oungdale,	Kane .	N
oungstown,	Warren .	W
n,	McLean....	C
chary,	Clinton ..	S
nesville,	Montgomery	C
rleys,	Will............	NE
bia,	Sangamon.......	C
Wayne................		NE
Carroll............		NW
Station, (see Maud)..		
la,	Warren..........	W
a,	Rock Island......	NW


The Prairie State
ILLINOIS
BANKING TOWNS
Scale of Miles
WISCONSIN
LAKE MICHIGAN
IOWA
MISSOURI
INDIANA
Chicago
Springfield
Peoria
Rockford
Bloomington
St. Louis
Cairo


the Prairie State
ILLINOIS
POLITICAL
OUR HONORED MEN
GRANT
LINCOLN
LOGAN
SHERIDAN
EDUCATION
LA SALLE
MARQUETTE
JOLIET
EXPLORERS
MANUFACTURING
AGRICULTURE
MINING
COMMERCE

PREFACE.

THERE is a decided tendency to move forward in this world and, in fact, it has become a necessity, if one would keep abreast of the times. Though not always expressed, the thought which lies back of action in these closing Nineteenth Century days is to make the most of opportunities; in other words, to become educated in the various schools which the world affords, and to gain such knowledge from sources which bring about the best results with the least expenditure of time and labor.

No amount of assurance will enable a publisher of the present day to stem the tide of popular opinion, and force upon the people a work which is lacking in merit, simply by *claiming* he has the best the market affords. *He must prove it.*

While it is impossible to bring before the reader, in this connection, more than a synopsis of our publication—"The White City"—we desire to briefly cover its most prominent features: As its name implies, it has been brought down to the present period, and has an important connection with the "event" of this century—the Columbian Exposition. Thirty volumes constitute the Series, in which the States and Territories find representation—the larger and older Commonwealths occupying a volume each.

The history of the State—or Territory—occupies first place, and includes its Resources and Industries, Important Societies.

Charities and a chapter devoted to its connection with the World's Fair, the authors being well-known writers, and capable of presenting the subject in a most comprehensive and attractive manner. Then follows a brief sketch of the District of Columbia, with which each State and Territory is connected through its representatives in Congress; which is, in turn, succeeded by the biographies of the Presidents of the United States, setting forth, in addition to the life, the most important events of each administration.

The Commonwealths have been invited, through their National and State Commissioners, to contribute such statistics, etcetera, as will be of interest at this particular time, as well as of future value. A similar request has been extended to every Church organization represented in our land; while the Young Men's Christian Association, Women's Christian Temperance Union, Grand Army of the Republic and other Societies have also been solicited to co-operate with us in a work which will be of untold benefit to the States, severally and collectively. We need not particularize where such information has not been furnished us, or has been received too late for publication; such State volume speaks for itself.

Thirty full-page half-tone engravings illustrate the text of each State History, not including the fourteen most important buildings of the Exposition; the District of Columbia is likewise pictorially represented by its chief attractions, while the portraits of the Presidents form a highly valuable and interesting accession to the work. Our State Map will also be appreciated, being brought down to the present, and combining useful data unnecessary to specify in this connection.

A distinctive feature of our publication is the Department devoted to the most prominent EXHIBITS, and we need scarcely mention that it is one of the most valuable, since to the attendant upon the Columbian Exposition, it is an encyclopedia of reference, and to one deprived of the privilege of a personal visit, it affords more practical information than could otherwise be ob-

tained by months of laborious study; the illustrated pages, produced by our own artists for this publication, alone, lending a charm to what might become monotonous if the old-time methods were here employed. A Classified List covers such exhibits as are not included in this Department.

We trust we shall not be considered guilty of egotism when we claim for "The White City" a most prominent place among the publications of the day. It has received the endorsement of Governors of the States, and the World's Fair Commissioners have spoken words of highest commendation. By the appraisement of the people we are now willing to abide, believing that the substantial character of the work, latest and most valuable information and choice illustrations, cannot but meet the approval of all who give it an unprejudiced perusal.

History of Illinois.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

IMPORTANCE OF STATE HISTORY — "THE ILLINOIS COUNTRY" — ORIGIN OF THE NAME — TOPOGRAPHY, SOIL, CLIMATE AND NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.

A CORRECT understanding of the history of the States is necessary in order to more fully comprehend and illustrate the history of the Nation of which the several States, by their union, form constituent parts. The original States, indeed, as political divisions, are older than the Union and each of them, in their early struggles for existence and autonomy, as well as many of the Territories of a later period, have evolved a history as full of romantic interest as it is of political and moral instruction.

The greater part of the territory which was subsequently organized into the State of Illinois was known and attracted eager attention from the nations of the old world—especially in France, Germany and England—before the close of the third quarter of the seventeenth century. More than one hundred years before the struggle for American Independence began or the geographical division known as the "Territory of the Northwest" had an existence; before the names of Kentucky, Tennessee, Vermont or Ohio had been heard of, and while the early settlers of New England and Virginia were still struggling for a foothold among the Indian tribes on the Atlantic coast, the "Illinois Country" occupied a place on the maps of North America as distinct and definite as New York or Pennsylvania. And from

that time forward, until it assumed its position in the Union with the rank of a State, no other section has been the theatre of more momentous and stirring events or has contributed more material, affording interest and instruction to the archæologist, the ethnologist and the historian, than that portion of the American Continent now known as the "State of Illinois."

What was known to the early French explorers and their followers and descendants, for the ninety years which intervened between the discoveries of Joliet and LaSalle, down to the surrender of this region to the English, as the "Illinois Country," is described with great clearness and definiteness by Capt. Philip Pittman, an English engineer who made the first survey of the Mississippi River soon after the transfer of the French possessions east of the Mississippi to the British, and who published the result of his observations in London in 1770. In this report, which is evidently a work of the highest authenticity, and is the more valuable because written at a transition period when it was of the first importance to preserve and hand down the facts of early French history to the new occupants of the soil, the boundaries of the "Illinois Country" are defined as follows:

"The Country of the Illinois is bounded by the Mississippi on the west, by the river Illinois on the north, by the Ouabache and Miamis on the east and the Ohio on the south."*

From this it is evident that the country lying between the Illinois and the Mississippi Rivers to the west and northwest of the former stream, was not regarded as a part of the "Illinois Country," and this agrees generally with the records of the early French explorers, except that they regarded the region which comprehends the site of the present city of Chicago—the importance of which appears to have been appreciated from the first as a connecting link between the Lakes and the upper tributaries of the rivers falling into the Gulf of Mexico—as belonging thereto.

* "The present state of the European Settlements on the Mississippi, with a Geographical description of that River by Capt. Philip Pittman, London, printed for J. Nourse, Book-seller to his Majesty, 1770."

The "Country" appears to have derived its name from *Inini*, a word of Algonquin origin, signifying "the men," euphemized by the French into *Illini* with the suffix *ois*, signifying "tribe". The root of the term, applied both to the country and the Indians occupying it, has been still further defined as "a perfect man" (Haines on "Indian Names"), and the derivative has been used by the French chroniclers in various forms though always with the same signification—a signification of which the earliest claimants of the appellation, as well as their successors of a different race, have not failed to be duly proud.

It was this region which gave name to the State of which it constituted so large and important a part. Its boundaries, so far as the Wabash and the Ohio Rivers (as well as the Mississippi from the Ohio to the mouth of the Illinois) are concerned, are identical with those given to the "Illinois Country" by Pittman. The State is bounded on the north by Wisconsin; on the east by Lake Michigan, the State of Indiana and the Wabash River; southeast by the Ohio, flowing between it and the State of Kentucky; and west and southwest by the Mississippi, which separates it from the States of Iowa and Missouri. A peculiarity of the Act of Congress defining the boundaries of the State, is the fact that, while the jurisdiction of Illinois extends to the middle of Lake Michigan and also of the channels of the Wabash and the Mississippi, it stops at the north bank of the Ohio River; this seems to have been a sort of concession on the part of the framers of the Act to our proud neighbors of the "Dark and Bloody Ground." Geographically, the State lies between the parallels of 36° 59′ and 42° 30′ north latitude, and the meridian of 10° 30′ and 14° of longitude west from the city of Washington. From its extreme southern limit at the mouth of the Ohio to the Wisconsin boundary on the north, its estimated length is 385 miles, with an extreme breadth, from the Indiana State line to the Mississippi River at a point between Quincy and Warsaw, of 218 miles. Owing to the tortuous course of its river and lake boundaries, which comprise about three-fourths of

the whole, its physical outline is extremely irregular. Between the limits described, it has an estimated area of 56,650 square miles, of which 650 square miles is water—the latter being chiefly in Lake Michigan. This area is more than one and one half times that of all New England, Maine being excepted, and is greater than that of any other State east of the Mississippi, except Michigan, Georgia and Florida—Wisconsin lacking only a few hundred square miles of the same.

When these figures are taken into account some idea may be formed of the magnificence of the domain comprised within the limits of the State of Illinois—a domain larger in extent than that of England, more than one-fourth of that of all France and nearly half that of the British Islands, including Scotland and Ireland. The possibilities of such a country, possessing a soil unequaled in fertility, in proportion to its area, by any other State of the Union, and with resources in agriculture, manufactures and commerce unsurpassed in any country on the face of the globe, transcend all human conception.

Lying between the Mississippi and its chief eastern tributary, the Ohio, with the Wabash on the east and intersected from northeast to southwest by the Illinois and its numerous affluents, and with no mountainous region within its limits, Illinois is at once one of the best watered, as well as one of the most level States in the Union. Besides the Sangamon, Kankakee, Fox and Des Plaines Rivers, chief tributaries of the Illinois, and the Kaskaskia draining the region between the Illinois and the Wabash, Rock River, in the northwestern portion of the State, is most important on account of its valuable water-power. All of these streams were regarded as navigable for some sort of craft, during at least a portion of the year, in the early history of the country, and with the magnificent Mississippi along the whole western border, gave to Illinois a larger extent of navigable waters than that of any other single State. Although practical navigation is now limited to the Mississippi, Illinois and Ohio—making an aggregate of about 1,000 miles—the importance of

the smaller streams, when the people were dependent almost wholly upon some means of water communication for the transportation of heavy commodities as well as for travel, could not be over-estimated, and it is not without its effect upon the productiveness of the soil, now that water transportation has given place to railroads. The whole number of streams shown upon the best maps exceeds 280.

In physical conformation the surface of the State presents the aspect of an inclined plane with a moderate descent in the general direction of the streams toward the south and southwest. Cairo, at the extreme southern end of the State and the point of lowest depression, has an elevation above sea-level of about 300 feet, while the altitude of Lake Michigan at Chicago is 583 feet. The greatest elevation is reached at Scale's Mound in the northwestern part of the State—about 820 feet—while a spur from the Ozark Mountains of Missouri, projected across the southern part of the State, rises in Jackson county to a height of over 500 feet. South of this ridge, the surface of the country between the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers was originally covered with dense forests. These included some of the most valuable species of timber for lumber manufacture, such as the different varieties of oak, walnut, poplar, ash, sugar-maple and cypress, besides elm, linden, hickory, honey-locust, pecan, hack-berry, cotton-wood, sycamore, sassafras, black-gum and beech. The native fruits included the persimmon, wild plum, grape and paw-paw, with various kinds of berries, such as black berries, raspberries, strawberries (in the prairie districts) and some others. Most of these native growths were found along the streams farther north except the cypress, beech, pecan and a few others.

A peculiar feature of the country, in the middle and northern portion of the State which excited the amazement of early explorers, was the vast extent of the prairies or natural meadows. The origin of these has been attributed to various causes, such as some peculiarity of the soil, absence or excess of moisture, recent upheaval of the surface from lakes or some other bodies of

water, the action of fires, etc. In many sections there seems little to distinguish the soil of the prairies from that of the adjacent woodlands, that may not be accounted for by the character of their vegetation and other causes, for the luxuriant growth of native grasses and other productions has demonstrated that they do not lack in fertility, and the readiness with which trees take root when artificially propagated and protected, has shown that there is nothing in the soil itself unfavorable to their growth. Whatever may have been the original cause of the prairies, however, there is no doubt that annually occurring fires have had much to do in perpetuating their existence and even extending their limits, as the absence of the same agent has tended to favor the encroachments of the forests. While originally regarded as an obstacle to the occupation of the country by a dense population, there is no doubt that their existence has contributed to its rapid development when it was discovered with what ease these apparent wastes could be subdued and how productive they were capable of becoming when once brought under cultivation.

In spite of the uniformity in altitude of the State as a whole, many sections present a variety of surface and a mingling of plain and woodland of the most pleasing character. This is especially the case in some of the prairie districts where the undulating landscape covered with rich herbage and brilliant flowers must have presented to the first explorers a scene of ravishing beauty, which has been enhanced rather than diminished in recent times by the hand of cultivation. Along some of the streams also, especially on the upper Mississippi and Illinois, and at some points on the Ohio, is found scenery of a most picturesque variety.

From this description of the country it will be easy to infer what must have been the varieties of the animal kingdom which here found a home. These included the buffalo, various kinds of deer, the bear, panther, fox, wolf and wild-cat, while swans, geese and ducks covered the lakes and streams. It was a veritable paradise for game, both large and small, and, as well, for

their native hunters. "One can scarcely travel," wrote one of the earliest priestly explorers, "without finding a prodigious multitude of turkeys, that keep together in flocks often to the number of ten hundred." Beaver, otter and mink were found along the streams. Most of these, especially the larger species of game, have disappeared before the tide of civilization, but the smaller, such as quail, prairie chicken, duck and the different varieties of fish in the streams, protected by law during certain seasons of the year, continue to exist in considerable numbers.

The capabilities of the soil in a region thus situated can be readily understood. In proportion to the extent of its surface, Illinois has a larger area of cultivable land than any other State in the Union, with a soil of superior quality, much of it unsurpassed in natural fertility. This is especially true of the "American Bottom," a region extending a distance of ninety miles along the east bank of the Mississippi, from a few miles below Alton nearly to Chester, and of an average width of five to eight miles. This was the seat of the first permanent white settlement in the Mississippi Valley, and portions of it have been under cultivation from one hundred to one hundred and fifty years without exhaustion. Other smaller areas of scarcely less fertility are found both upon the bottom-lands and in the prairies in the central portions of the States.

Extending through five and one-half degrees of latitude, Illinois has a great variety of climate. Though subject at times to sudden alternations of temperature, these occasions have been rare since the country has been thoroughly settled. Its mean average for a series of years has been 48° in the northern part of the State and 56° in the southern, differing little from other States upon the same latitude. The mean winter temperature has ranged from 25° in the north to 34° in the south, and the summer mean from 67° in the north to 78° in the south. The extreme winter temperature has seldom fallen below 20° below zero in the northern portion, while the highest summer temperature ranges from 95° to 102°. The average difference in temperature between

the northern and southern portions of the State is about 10°, and the difference in the progress of the seasons for the same sections, from four to six weeks.

Such a wide variety of climate is favorable to the production of nearly all the grains and fruits peculiar to the temperate zone. These belong to the period of development and will be enumerated under the head of "Industries."

RELIEF MAP OF ILLINOIS.

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CHAPTER II.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS.

DISCOVERIES OF JOLIET, MARQUETTE AND LA SALLE—SAD FATE OF THE LATTER—HENRY DE TONTY—THE INDIAN CONFEDERATION AT "STARVED ROCK."

THREE powers early became contestants for the occupancy of the North American Continent. The first of these was Spain, claiming on the ground of the discovery by Columbus; England, basing her claim upon the discoveries of the Cabots, and France, maintaining her right to a considerable part of the continent by virtue of the discovery and exploration by Jacques Cartier of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, in 1534–5, and the settlement of Quebec by Champlain seventy-four years later. The claim of Spain was general, extending to both North and South America, and while she early established her colonies in Mexico, Cuba and Peru, the country was too vast and her agents too busy seeking for gold to interfere materially with her competitors.

The Dutch, Swedes and Germans established small though flourishing colonies, but they were not colonizers nor were they numerically as strong as their neighbors, and their settlements were ultimately absorbed by the latter. Both the Spaniards and French were zealous in proselyting the aborigines, but while the former did not hesitate to torture their victims in order to extort their gold while claiming to save their souls, the latter were more gentle and beneficent in their policy and by their kindness succeeded in winning and retaining the friendship of the Indians

in a remarkable degree. They were traders as well as missionaries, and this fact and the readiness with which they adapted themselves to the habits of those whom they found in possession of the soil, enabled them to make the most extensive explorations in small numbers and at little cost, and even to remain for unlimited periods among their aboriginal friends. On the other hand, the English were artisans and tillers of the soil with a due proportion engaged in commerce or upon the sea, and while they were later in planting their colonies in Virginia and New England, and less aggressive in the work of exploration, they maintained a surer foothold on the soil when they had once established themselves. To this fact is due the permanence and steady growth of the English colonies in the New World and the virtual dominance of the Anglo-Saxon race over more than five-sevenths of the North American Continent—a result which has been illustrated in the history of every people that has made agriculture, manufactures and legitimate commerce the basis of their prosperity.

The French explorers were the first Europeans to visit the "Country of the Illinois," and for nearly a century they and their successors and descendants held undisputed possession of the country, as well as the greater part of the Mississippi Valley. It is true that Spain put in a feeble and indefinite claim to this whole region, but she was kept too busy elsewhere to make her claim good, and in 1763 she relinquished it entirely as to the Mississippi Valley and west to the Pacific Ocean, in order to strengthen herself elsewhere.

There is a peculiar coincidence in the fact that, while the English colonists who settled about Massachusetts Bay named that region "New England," the French gave to their possessions from the St. Lawrence to the mouth of the Mississippi, the name of "New France," and the Spaniards called all the region claimed by them, extending from Panama to Puget Sound, "New Spain." The boundaries of each were very indefinite and often conflicting, but were settled by the treaty of 1763.

As early as 1634, Jean Nicolet, coming by way of Canada, discovered Lake Michigan—then called by the French, "Lac des Illinois"—entered Green Bay and visited some of the tribes of Indians in that region. In 1641 zealous missionaries had reached the Falls of St. Mary (called by the French "Sault St. Marie"), and in 1658 two French fur-traders are alleged to have penetrated as far west as "La Pointe" on Lake Superior, where they opened up a trade with the Sioux Indians and wintered in the neighborhood of the Apostle Islands near where the towns of Ashland and Bayfield, Wisconsin, now stand. A few years later (1665), Fathers Allouez and Dablon, French missionaries, visited the Chippewas on the southern shore of Lake Superior, and missions were established at Green Bay, Ste. Marie and La Pointe. About the same time the mission of St. Ignace was established on the north shore of the Straits of Mackinaw (spelled by the French "Michillimacinac"). It is also claimed that a French traveller named Radisson during the year 1658–9 reached the upper Mississippi, antedating the claims of Joliet and Marquette as its discoverers by fourteen years. Nicholas Perrot, an intelligent chronicler who left a manuscript account of his travels, is said to have made extensive explorations about the head of the great lakes and as far south as the Fox River of Wisconsin, between 1670 and 1690, and to have held an important conference with representatives of numerous tribes of Indians at Sault Ste. Marie in June, 1671. Perrot is also said to have made the first discovery of lead mines in the West.

Up to this time, however, no white man appears to have reached the "Illinois Country," though much had been heard of its beauty and its wealth in game. On May 17, 1673, Louis Joliet, an enterprising explorer who had already visited the Lake Superior region in search of copper mines, under a commission from the Governor of Canada, in company with Father Jacques Marquette and five *voyageurs*, with a meagre stock of provisions and a few trinkets for trading with the natives, set out in two birch-bark canoes from St. Ignace on a tour of exploration south-

ward. Coasting along the west shore of Lake Michigan and Green Bay and through Lake Winnebago, they reached the country of the Mascoutins on Fox River, ascended that stream to the portage to the Wisconsin, then descended the latter to the Mississippi which they discovered on June 17th. Descending the Mississippi, which they named "Rio de la Conception," they passed the mouth of the Des Moines, where they are supposed to have encountered the first Indians of the Illinois tribes, by whom they were hospitably entertained. Later they discovered a rude painting upon the rocks on the east side of the river, which from the description is supposed to have been the famous "Piasa Bird," which was still to be seen, a short distance above Alton, within the present generation. Passing the mouth of the Missouri River and the present site of the city of St. Louis, and continuing past the Ohio, they finally reached what Marquette called the village of the Akanseas, which has been assumed to be identical with the mouth of the Arkansas, though it has been questioned whether they proceeded so far south. Convinced that the Mississippi "had its mouth in Florida or the Gulf of Mexico," and fearing capture by the Spaniards, they started on their return. Reaching the mouth of the Illinois, they enterered that stream and ascended past the village of the Peorias and the "Illinois town of the Kaskaskias"—the latter being about where the town of Utica, La Salle County, now stands—at each of which they made a brief stay. Escorted by guides from the Kaskaskias, they crossed the portage to Lake Michigan where Chicago now stands, and returned to Green Bay, which they reached in the latter part of September.

Such is the record of the first visit of white men to the "Country of the Illinois."

Joliet returned to Canada to report the success of his expedition, while Marquette, who had been much enfeebled by disease and his journey, after recruiting for a year at the St. Xavier Mission on Green Bay, set out in the latter part of October, 1674, with two companions to return to the village of the Kaskaskias on the Illinois. Early in December they reached the mouth of

the Chicago River, which they found frozen over. Marquette was already prostrated by illness, and being unable to proceed, his companions built a cabin for him, as supposed on the south branch about six miles from the mouth of the river, where he spent the winter. His journal, which was discovered some fifty years ago, makes mention of visits received from the Indians with presents of provisions. He appears also to have been visited by a trader and surgeon who had already established themselves in the vicinity. In April, 1675, he reached the village of the Kaskaskias and established a mission which he named "The Immaculate Conception." His stay, however, was brief. Forced by ill-health to abandon his mission, he attempted to return to Canada by the eastern shore of Lake Michigan. Having reached Sleeping Bear Point, nearly opposite the St. Xavier Mission, the *voyageurs* were compelled by a storm to suspend their journey. Here he died and was buried. A year later a band of Ottawa Indians, who had the greatest reverence for the self-denying missionary, exhumed his remains, and taking them to the St. Ignace Mission, they were reinterred beneath the chapel with impressive ceremonies, in which both the French and Indians took part.

The next and most important expedition to Illinois—important because it led to the first permanent settlements—was undertaken by Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle, in 1679. This eager and intelligent, but finally unfortunate, discoverer had spent several years in exploration in the lake region and among the streams south of the lakes and west of the Alleghanies. It has been claimed that, during this tour, he descended the Ohio to its junction with the Mississippi; also that he reached the Illinois by way of the head of Lake Michigan and the Chicago portage, and even descended the Mississippi to the 36th parallel, ante-dating Marquette's first visit to that stream by two years. The chief authority for this claim is Pierre Margry, La Salle's biographer, who bases his statement ostensibly on conversations with La Salle and letters of his friends. The absence of any allusion to these discoveries in La Salle's own papers of a later date addressed to

the King, is regarded as fatal to this claim. However this may have been, there is conclusive evidence that, during this period, he met with Joliet while the latter was returning from one of his trips to the Lake Superior country. With an imagination fired by what he then learned, he made a visit to his native country, receiving a liberal grant from the French Government which enabled him to carry out his plans. With the aid of Henry de Tonty, an Italian who afterward accompanied him in his most important expeditions, and who proved a most valuable and efficient co-laborer, under the auspices of Frontenac, then Governor of Canada, he constructed a small vessel at the foot of Lake Erie, in which, with a company of 34 persons, he set sail on the seventh of August, 1679, for the West. This vessel (named the "*Griffon*") is believed to have been the first sailing-vessel that ever navigated the lakes. His object was to reach the Illinois, and he carried with him material for a boat which he intended to put together on that stream. Arriving in Green Bay early in September, by way of Lake Huron and the straits of Mackinaw, he disembarked his stores and loading the *Griffon* with furs, started it on its return with instructions, after discharging its cargo at the starting point, to join him at the head of Lake Michigan. With a force of seventeen men and three missionaries in four canoes, he started southward, following the western shore of Lake Michigan past the mouth of the Chicago River, on November 1st, and reached the mouth of the St. Joseph River, at the southeast corner of the Lake, which had been selected as a rendezvous. Here he was joined by Tonty, three weeks later, with a force of twenty Frenchmen who had come by the eastern shore, but the *Griffon* never was heard from again, and is supposed to have been lost on the return voyage. While waiting for Tonty, he erected a fort, afterward called Fort Miami. The two parties here united, and, leaving four men in charge of the fort, with the remaining thirty-three, he resumed his journey on the third of December. Ascending the St. Joseph to about where South Bend now stands, he made a portage with his canoes and stores across to the

headwaters of the Kankakee which he descended to the Illinois. On the first of January he arrived at the great Indian town of the Kaskaskias, which Marquette had left for the last time nearly five years before, but he found it deserted, the Indians being absent on a hunting expedition. Proceeding down the Illinois, on January 4, 1680, he passed through Peoria Lake and the next morning reached the Indian village of that name at the foot of the lake, and established friendly relations with its people. Having determined to set up his vessel here, he constructed a rude fort on the eastern bank of the river about four miles south of the village; with the exception of the cabin built for Marquette on the South Branch of the Chicago River in the winter of 1874–5, this was probably the first structure erected by white men in Illinois. This received the name *Creve-Cœur*—"Broken Heart" which, from its subsequent history, proved exceedingly appropriate. Having dispatched Father Louis Hennepin with two companions to the Upper Mississippi, by way of the mouth of the Illinois, on an expedition which resulted in the discovery of the Falls of St. Anthony, La Salle started on his return to Canada for additional assistance and the stores which he had failed to receive in consequence of the loss of the *Griffon*. Soon after his departure, a majority of the men left with Tonty at Fort *Creve-Cœur* mutinied, and having plundered the fort, partially destroyed it. This compelled Tonty and five companions who had remained true, to retreat to the Indian village of the Illinois near "Starved Rock," between where the cities of Ottawa and La Salle now stand, where he spent the summer awaiting the return of La Salle. In September, Tonty's Indian allies having been attacked and defeated by the Iroquois, he and his companions were again compelled to flee, reaching Green Bay the next Spring, after having spent the winter among the Pottawatomies in the present State of Wisconsin.

During the next four years (1681–1683) La Salle made two other visits to Illinois, encountering and partially overcoming formidable obstacles at each end of the journey. At the last

visit, in company with the faithful Tonty, whom he had met at Mackinaw in the spring of 1681, after a separation of more than a year, he extended his exploration to the mouth of the Mississippi, of which he took formal possession on April 9, 1682, in the name of "Louis the Grand, King of France and Navarre." This was the first expedition of white men to pass down the great river and determine the problem of its discharge into the Gulf of Mexico.

Returning to Mackinaw, and again to Illinois, in the fall of 1682, Tonty set about carrying into effect La Salle's scheme of fortifying "The Rock," to which reference has been made under the name of "Starved Rock." The buildings are said to have included store-houses (it was intended as a trading post), dwellings and a block-house erected on the summit of the rock, and to which the name of "Fort St. Louis" was given, while a village of confederated Indian tribes gathered about its base on the south, which bore the name of La Vantum. According to the historian, Parkman, the population of this colony in the days of its greatest prosperity was not less than 20,000.

La Salle's future history was as romantic as his final fate was tragical. Returning to Canada in the fall of 1683, he met on the way a new commandant sent to displace him in Illinois. Continuing his journey to France, he was there entrusted with the execution of a plan to establish a colony at the mouth of the Mississippi—sailing from Rochelle in the mid-summer of 1684, with a fleet of four vessels carrying nearly 300 colonists. After various delays, it entered the Gulf of Mexico, but failed to find the mouth of the Mississippi. Dissension arose between La Salle and the sailing-master of the fleet; one vessel was captured by Spaniards; another stranded on the Gulf coast, while the master of the fleet sailed away with the third, for France, leaving La Salle and his fellow-voyagers on the fourth, to their fate. Landing on the shore of what has since been named Matagorda Bay, in the present State of Texas, he erected a fort. Reduced to great destitution two years after (January, 1687) he started with a portion of his followers for Canada. Reaching the bank of the

Trinity River, he was murdered by some of his own men, on March 19, 1687, closing the career of one of the most brilliant and intrepid explorers the world has ever known. His death was partially avenged by the killing of the leaders of the conspiracy a few days after.

During the previous year, Tonty had descended the Mississippi in search of La Salle, and returning, built a fort at the mouth of the Arkansas, leaving six men in charge. Here a portion of the survivors of La Salle's party, including his brother Cavelier, his nephew and one Joutel, arrived in the summer of 1687, and in September following reached Fort St. Louis.

Tonty retained his headquarters at Fort St. Louis for eighteen years, during which he made extensive excursions throughout the West. The proprietorship of the fort was granted to him in 1690, but in 1702 it was ordered by the Governor of Canada to be discontinued on the plea that the charter had been violated. It continued to be used as a trading-post, however, as late as 1718, when it was raided by the Indians and burned. Deprived of his command, Tonty entered the service of Iberville, who founded the first colony in Louisiana in 1700. In reference to this remarkable man, who proved so efficient and faithful an aid to La Salle in all his great undertakings, the following extract from Moses' "History of Illinois" is worthy of quotation, at least for its romantic interest:

"According to the Indian tradition, which, although of doubtful authenticity, is more in harmony with the romantic and poetic life of the old explorer, at the close of a day in the midsummer of 1718, he once more arrived at Fort St. Louis in a canoe paddled by two faithful followers. His hair frosted by many years of exposure, enfeebled in body, forsaken by those whom he had befriended, he returned at last to the familiar scene of his former triumphs where, his last hours consoled by the ministrations of his church, his valiant spirit passed away. Brave, generous and true, no man contributed more to the advancement of trade and the occupation of the "Illinois Country"

at this early period than the poorly requited Chevalier Henry de Tonty."

Having lost a hand in battle, Tonty carried one made of copper, which gave him the name of "the iron-handed."

Other explorers who were the contemporaries or early successors of Marquette, Joliet, La Salle, Tonty, Hennepin and their companions in the Northwest, and many of whom are known to have visited the "Illinois Country," and probably all of whom did so, were Daniel Greysolon du Lhut (called by La Salle, du Luth), a cousin of Tonty, who was the first to reach the Mississippi directly from Lake Superior, and from whom the city of Duluth has been named; Henry Joutel, a townsman of La Salle, who was one of the survivors of the ill-fated Matagorda Bay colony; Pierre Le Sueur, the discoverer of e Minnesota River, and Baron la Hontan, who made a tour gh Illinois in 1688–9, of which he published an account in 1703.

Chicago River early became a prominent point in the estimation of the French explorers and was a favorite line of travel in reaching the Illinois by way of the Des Plaines, though probably sometimes confounded with other streams about the head of the lake. The Calumet and Grand Calumet, allowing easy portage to the Des Plaines, were also used, and the St. Joseph from which portage was had into the Kankakee, were probably parts of the route first used by La Salle. The admiration excited in the minds of the explorers by their discoveries is indicated in the fact that the name which they sometimes attached to both the Des Plaines and the Illinois, as well as the country about the head of Lake Michigan, was "The Divine."

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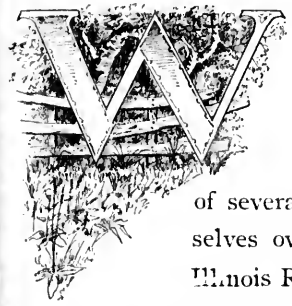
CHAPTER III.

ABORIGINES AND EARLY MISSIONS.

ABORIGINAL OCCUPANTS OF THE SOIL—EARLY FRENCH MISSIONS ON THE UPPER ILLINOIS AND AT CAHOKIA AND KASKASKIA.



HEN the early French explorers arrived in the "Illinois Country" they found it occupied by a number of tribes of Indians, the most numerous being the "Illinois," which consisted of several families or bands that spread themselves over the country on both sides of the Illinois River, extending even west of the Mississippi; the Piankashaws on the east, extending beyond the present western boundary of Indiana, and the Miamis in the northeast, with whom a weaker tribe called the Weas were allied. The Illinois confederation included the Kaskaskias, Peorias, Cahokias, Tamaroas and Mitchigamies—the last being the tribe from which Lake Michigan took its name. There seems to have been a general drift of some of the stronger tribes toward the south and east about this time, as Allouez represents that he found the Miamis and their neighbors, the Mascoutins, about Green Bay when he arrived there in 1670. At the same time, there is evidence that the Pottawatomies were located along the southern shore of Lake Superior and about the Sault St. Marie (now known as "The Soo"), though within the next fifty years they had advanced southward along the western shore of Lake

Michigan until they reached where Chicago now stands. Other tribes from the north were the Kickapoos, Sacs and Foxes, and Winnebagoes, while the Shawnees were a branch of a stronger tribe from the southeast. Charlevoix, who wrote an account of his visit to the "Illinois Country" in 1721, says: "Fifty years ago the Miamis were settled on the southern extremity of Lake Michigan, in a place called Chicago from the name of a small river which runs into the lake, the source of which is not far distant from that of the River Illinois." It does not follow necessarily that this was the Chicago River of to-day, as the name appears to have been applied somewhat indefinitely, by the early explorers, both to a region of country between the head of the lake and the Illinois River, and to more than one stream emptying into the lake in that vicinity. It has been conjectured that the river meant by Charlevoix was the Calumet, as his description would apply as well to that as to the Chicago, and there is other evidence that the Miamis who were found about the mouth of the St. Joseph River during the eighteenth century, occupied a portion of Southern Michigan and Northern Indiana, extending as far east as the Scioto River in Ohio.

All of these tribes (except the Winnebagoes) are assigned to the Algonquin, or Canadian family, who were generally friendly to the French. On the other hand, the Iroquois, who were located south of the lakes and about the headwaters of the Ohio, were the deadly foes of the French and of their aboriginal friends, the Algonquins, as shown by their attacks upon the Illinois Indians about "Starved Rock," as recited in the last chapter. From the first, the Illinois seem to have conceived a strong liking for the French, and being pressed by the Iroquois on the east, the Sacs and Foxes, Pottawatomies and Kickapoos on the north and the Sioux on the west, by the beginning of the eighteenth century we find them much reduced in numbers gathered about the French settlements near the mouth of the Kaskaskia (or Okaw) river, in the western part of the present counties of Randolph, Monroe and St. Clair. In spite of the zealous efforts

of the missionaries, the contact of these tribes with the whites was attended with the usual results—demoralization, degradation and gradual extermination. The latter result was hastened by the frequent attacks to which they were exposed from their more warlike enemies, so that by the latter part of the eighteenth century, they were reduced to a few hundred dissolute and depraved survivors of a once vigorous and warlike race.

During the early part of the French occupation, there arose a chief named Chicagou (from whom the city of Chicago received its name) who appears, like Red Jacket, Tecumseh and Logan, to have been a man of unusual intelligence and vigor of character, and to have exercised great influence with his people. In 1725 he was sent to Paris, where he received the attentions due to a foreign potentate, and on his return was given a command in an expedition against the Chickasaws, who had been making incursions from the South.

Such was the general distribution of the Indians in the northern and central portions of the State, within the first fifty years after the arrival of the French. At a later period the Kickapoos advanced farther south and occupied a considerable share of the central portion of the State, and even extended to the mouth of the Wabash. The southern part was roamed over by bands from beyond the Ohio and the Mississippi, including the Cherokees and Chickasaws, and the Arkansas tribes, some of whom were very powerful and ranged over a vast extent of country.*

*A native leader who exerted a powerful influence over the Illinois Indians, as well as those of the Northwest generally, nearly a hundred years after Marquette's and La Salle's visits to the country, was Pontiac, the famous chief of the Ottawas. He was a zealous friend of the French, and between 1759 and 1765 made a desperate effort to recover what the French had lost at Quebec in the former year. He organized the Indians of the Northwest into a confederation and succeeded in capturing nearly all the posts held by the English, except Detroit and Fort Pitt, where he was compelled to accept defeat. This ended what was known as "Pontiac's War." Coming to Illinois some years later, he remained about the French settlements in the vicinity of St. Louis. In the spring of 1769, according to a French authority, while participating with other Indians in a carousal at Cahokia (opposite St. Louis), he was treacherously assassinated by a Kaskaskia Indian, said to have been hired with a barrel of whisky by an Englishman named Williamson, to commit the deed. This act, according to Indian tradition, was fearfully avenged a few months later in an attack by the Pottawattomies upon the ancient village of La Vantum and "Starved Rock," the latter then receiving its name from the fate of the attacked party, all of whom are said to have perished except a half-breed.

The Pottawatomies, with their relatives, the Ottawas and the Chippewas, together with a remnant of the Shawnees, ultimately became dominant in Northern Illinois, until they were defeated by Gen. Anthony Wayne at Presque Isle, in 1794, when the treaty of Greenville with them and other tribes the following year, curbed their influence. The Illinois Indians were described by their friends, the early missionaries, as "tall of stature, strong, robust, the swiftest runners in the world and good archers, proud yet affable," and yet it was added, they were "idle, revengeful, jealous, cunning, dissolute and thievish."

The earliest civilized dwellings in Illinois, after the forts erected for purposes of defense, were undoubtedly the posts of the fur-traders and the missionary stations. Fort Miami, the first military post, established by La Salle in the winter of 1679–80, was at the mouth of the St. Joseph River within the boundaries of what is now the State of Michigan. Fort *Crève-Cœur*, partially erected a few months later on the east side of the Illinois a few miles below where the city of Peoria now stands, was never occupied. Mr. Charles Ballance, the historian of Peoria, locates this fort at the present village of Wesley, in Tazewell County, nearly opposite Lower Peoria. Fort St. Louis, built by Tonty on the summit of "Starved Rock," in the fall and winter of 1682, was the second erected in the "Illinois Country," but the first occupied. It has been claimed that Marquette established a mission among the Kaskaskias, opposite "The Rock" on the occasion of his first visit in September, 1673, and that he renewed it in the spring of 1675 when he visited it for the last time. It is doubtful if this mission was more than a season of preaching to the natives, celebrating mass, administering baptism, etc.; at least the story of an established mission has been denied. That this devoted and zealous propagandist regarded it as a mission, however, is evident from his own journal. He gave to it the name of the "Mission of the Immaculate Conception," and although he was compelled by failing health to abandon it almost immediately, it

is claimed that it was renewed in 1677 by Father Allouez,* who had been active in founding missions in the Lake Superior region, and that it was maintained until the arrival of La Salle in 1680. The hostility of La Salle to the Jesuits led to Allouez' withdrawal, but he subsequently returned and was succeeded in 1688 by Father Gravier, whose labors extended from Mackinaw to Biloxi on the Gulf of Mexico. He spent some time among the Peorias previous to 1700, and while laboring among the latter, at a still later period, he received a wound, in an attack incited by the "medicine men," from which he died at Mobile in 1706.

There is evidence that a mission had been established among the Miamis as early as 1698, under the name "Chicago," as it is mentioned by St. Cosme in the report of his visit in 1699–1700. This, for the reasons already given showing the indefinite use made of the name Chicago as applied to streams about the head of Lake Michigan, probably referred to some other locality in the vicinity, and not to the site of the present city of Chicago. Even at an earlier date there appears, from a statement in Tonty's Memoirs, to have been a fort at Chicago—probably about the same locality as the mission. Speaking of his return from Canada to the "Illinois Country" in 1685, he says: "I embarked for the Illinois October 30, 1685, but being stopped by the ice, I was obliged to leave my canoe and proceed by land. After going 120 leagues, I arrived at Fort Chicagou, where M. de la Durantaye commanded."†

According to the best authorities it was during the year 1700 that a mission and permanent settlement was established by Father Jacques Pinet among the Tamaroas at a village called Cahokia (or "Sainte Famille de Cahokia"), a few miles south of the present site of the city of East St. Louis.‡ This was the

*Shea's "History of the Discovery of the Mississippi."

†Historical Collections of Louisiana, Vol. II., p. 67.

‡The first French settlement on the Gulf of Mexico was established at Biloxi, at the head of Mississippi Sound in the present State of Mississippi, by the brothers Iberville and Bienville, natives of Montreal, in 1698. The next year they established a settlement on Dauphin Island opposite the mouth of Mobile Bay and in 1700 another at "Poverty Point," on the Mississippi thirty-eight miles below New Orleans. In 1718 New Orleans was founded as an emporium for the lower Mississippi region.

first permanent settlement by Europeans in Illinois, as that at Kaskaskia on the Illinois was broken up the same year.

A few months after the establishment of the mission at Cahokia (which received the name of "St. Sulpice"), but during the same year, the Kaskaskias, having abandoned their village on the upper Illinois, were induced to settle near the mouth of the river which bears their name, and the mission and village—the latter afterward becoming the first capital of the Territory and State of Illinois—came into being.* Among the earliest missionaries connected with the Cahokia mission were Fathers Bergier and Lamoges, and among those connected with that at Kaskaskia were Fathers Gabriel Marest and Jean Mermet.

*This identity of names has led to some confusion in determining the date and place of the first permanent settlement in Illinois, the date of Marquette's first arrival at Kaskaskia on the Illinois being given by some authors as that of the settlement at Kaskaskia on the Mississippi, twenty-seven years later.

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CHAPTER IV.

PERIOD OF FRENCH OCCUPATION.

FIRST PERMANENT SETTLEMENTS—THE GROUP OF FRENCH VILLAGES ABOUT KASKASKIA—NEW FRANCE—ILLINOIS ATTACHED TO LOUISIANA.

AS may be readily inferred from the methods of French colonization, the first permanent settlements gathered about the missions at Cahokia and Kaskaskia, or rather were parts of them. At later periods, but during the French occupation of the country, other villages were established, the most important being St. Philip and Prairie du Rocher; all of these being located in the fertile valley now known as the "American Bottom" between the older towns of Cahokia and Kaskaskia. There were several Indian villages in the vicinity of the French settlements, and this became for a time the most populous locality in the Mississippi valley and the centre of an active trade carried on with the settlements near the mouth of the Mississippi.* Large quantities of the products of the country, such as flour, bacon, pork, tallow, lumber, lead, peltries, and even wine were transported in keel-boats or batteaus to New Orleans; rice, manufactured tobacco, cotton goods and such other fabrics as the simple wants of the people required, being brought back in return. These boats went in convoys of seven to twelve in number for mutual protection, three months

*Vincennes on the Wabash, settled in 1710, was the settlement nearest to the group of villages in the American Bottom.

being required to make a trip, of which two were made annually —one in the spring and the other in the autumn.

A prominent landmark of this interesting locality was Fort Chartres, a strong fortress erected by the French in 1720, and afterward rebuilt on a larger and more substantial scale, in 1754. It was erected in the Mississippi bottom, about eighteen miles northwest of Kaskaskia. Capt. Philip Pittman, the English engineer who visited it in 1766, describes it as "an irregular quadrangle" with the exterior sides 490 feet in length, the walls two feet, two inches thick and eighteen feet high. It enclosed an area of more than five acres, in which were erected barracks, officers' quarters, store-houses, magazines and everything required to make a complete fortress of that time. The importance attributed by the French to the protection of this locality is indicated by the fact that the cost of this fortress is said to have been $1,000,000. Pittman says: "It is generally allowed that this is the most commodious and best built fort in North America." In 1756 it stood one mile from the river, but ten years later, when Pittman visited it, the river had encroached to within eighty rods of the walls, and for a generation scarcely a vestige of this structure has remained, all that had not been removed to Kaskaskia and other points for building purposes, having fallen into the river. While it belonged to France, the seat of government of the "Illinois Country" was here, and it became the headquarters of the English commandant—who was the arbitrary Governor of the country—during the period of occupancy by the British, extending from 1763 to 1772, when it was partially destroyed by one of the periodical floods of the Mississippi.

The French possessions in North America went under the general name of "New France," but their boundaries were never clearly defined, though an attempt was made to do so through Commissioners who met at Paris in 1752. They were understood by the French to include the valley of the St. Lawrence, with Labrador and Nova Scotia, to the northern boundaries of the British Colonies; the region of the Great Lakes; and the

Valley of the Mississippi from the headwaters of the Ohio westward to the Pacific Ocean and south to the Gulf of Mexico. While these claims were contested by England on the east and Spain on the southwest, they comprehended the very heart of the North American continent, a region unsurpassed in fertility and natural resources and now the home of more than half of the entire population of the American Republic. That the French should have reluctantly yielded up so magnificent a domain is natural. And yet they did this by the treaty of 1763, surrendering the region east of the Mississippi (except a comparatively small district near the mouth of that stream) to England, and the remainder to Spain—an evidence of the straits to which they had been reduced by a long series of devastating wars.

In 1712 Antoine Crozat, under royal letters-patent, obtained from Louis XIV. of France, a monopoly of the commerce, with control of the country, "from the edge of the sea (Gulf of Mexico) as far as the Illinois." This grant having been surrendered a few years later, was renewed in 1717 to the "Company of the West," of which the celebrated George Law was the head, and under it jurisdiction was exercised over the trade of Illinois. On September 27th of the same year (1717), the "Illinois Country," which had been a dependency of Canada, was incorporated with Louisiana and became a part of that province. Law's company received enlarged powers under the name of the "East Indies Company," and although it went out of existence in 1721 with the opprobrious title of the "South Sea Bubble," leaving in its wake hundreds of ruined private fortunes in France and England, it did much to stimulate the population and development of the Mississippi Valley. During its existence (in 1718) New Orleans was founded and Fort Chartres erected, being named after the Due de Chartres, son of the Regent of France. Pierre Duque Boisbriant was the first commandant of Illinois and superintended the erection of the fort.

One of the privileges granted to Law's company was the

importation of slaves; and under it, in 1721, Philip F. Renault brought to the country five hundred slaves besides two hundred artisans, mechanics and laborers. Two years later he received a large grant of land, and founded the village of St. Philip a few miles north of Fort Chartres. Thus Illinois became slave territory before a white settlement of any sort existed in what afterward became the slave State of Missouri. In 1722 a parish church and stone residence for the Jesuits were erected in Kaskaskia, and mills and store-houses were built previous to that time or at a later period both there and at Cahokia. The village of Prairie du Rocher, four miles east of Fort Chartres, was founded in 1733.

During 1721 the country under control of the East Indies Company was divided into nine civil and military districts, each presided over by a commandant and a judge, with a superior council at New Orleans. Of these, Illinois, the largest and, next to New Orleans, the most populous, was the seventh. It embraced over one-half the present State, with the country west of the Mississippi, between the Arkansas and the 43d degree of latitude, to the Rocky Mountains, and included the present States of Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and parts of Arkansas and Colorado. In 1732, the Indies Company surrendered its charter, and Louisiana, including the district of Illinois, was afterwards governed by officers appointed directly by the crown. The roll of commandants of Illinois during the period of French occupation, includes the names of Pierre d' Artaguiette, 1734–36; Alphonse de la Buisoniere, 1736–40; Benoist de St. Claire, 1740–42; Chevalier de Bertel, 1742–48, when St. Claire was reinstated.

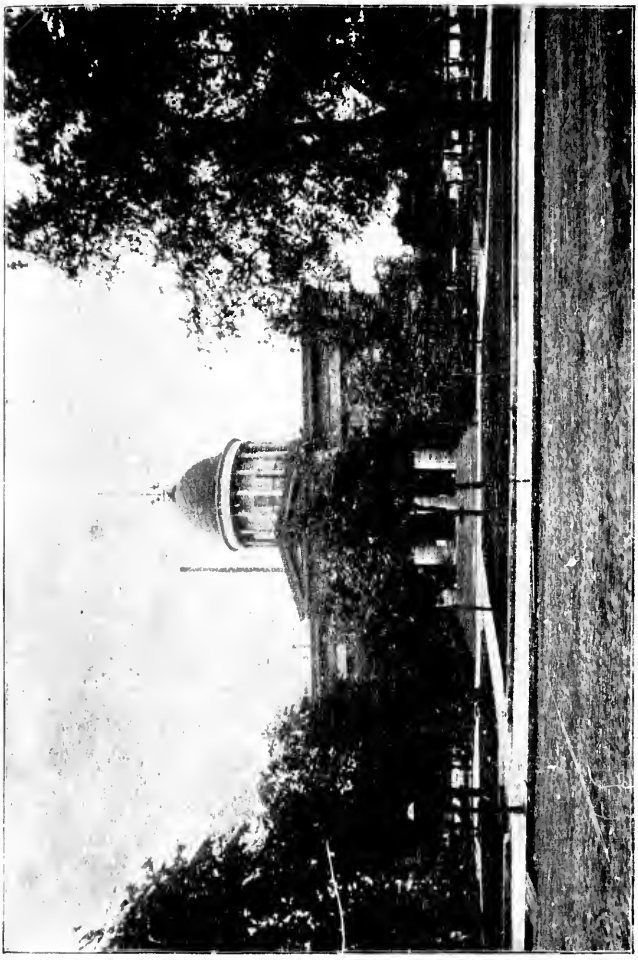
While the general government of the "Illinois Country" under the French was a sort of mixed civil and military rule mildly administered, that of the villages was of a paternal or hierarchic character administered by the priests, who settled quarrels, baptized children, married the adults, ministered to the dying, buried the dead and exercised a general supervision over

the welfare of the little community. Their influence extended to all, and from their judgment there was little disposition to appeal.

As early as September, 1699, an attempt was made by an expedition, fitted out by the English Government under command of Captains Barr and Clements, to take possession of the country about the mouth of the Mississippi on the ground of prior discovery; but they found the French under Bienville already in possession at Biloxi, and they sailed away without making any further effort to carry the scheme into effect. Meanwhile, in the early part of the next century, the English were successful in attaching to their interests the Iroquois, who were the deadly foes of the French, and held possession of Western New York and the region around the headwaters of the Ohio River, extending their incursions against the Indian allies of the French as far west as Illinois. The real struggle for territory between the English and French began with the formation of the Ohio Land Company in 1748–9, and the grant to it by the English Government of half a million acres of land along the Ohio River, with the exclusive right of trading with the Indian tribes in that region. Out of this grew the establishment, in the next two years, of trading posts and forts on the Miami and Maumee in Western Ohio, followed by the protracted French and Indian War, which was prosecuted with varied fortunes until the final defeat of the French at Quebec, on the thirteenth of September, 1759, which broke their power on the American continent. Among those who took part in this struggle, was a contingent from the French garrison of Fort Chartres. Neyon de Villiers, commandant of the fort, was one of these, being the only survivor of seven brothers who participated in the defense of Canada. Still hopeful of saving Louisiana and Illinois, he departed with a few followers for New Orleans, but the treaty of Paris, February 10, 1763, destroyed all hope, for by its terms Canada, and all other territory east of the Mississippi as far south as the northern boundary of Florida, was surrendered to

Great Britain, while the remainder, including the vast territory west of the Mississippi, was given up to Spain.

Thus, the "Illinois Country" fell into the hands of the British, although the actual transfer of Fort Chartres and the country dependent upon it did not take place until October 10, 1765, when its veteran commandant, St. Ange—who had come from Vincennes to assume command on the retirement of Villiers, and who held it faithfully for the conqueror—surrendered it to Capt. Thomas Stirling as the representative of the English Government. It is worthy of note that this was the last place on the North American continent to lower the French flag. St. Ange, with the few civil officers and troops remaining with him, retired to St. Louis, which had been founded in 1764, and where, at the request of the citizens, many of whom, like himself, had come from the Illinois villages, he assumed the position of commandant, although he was then upon Spanish territory. In this he was confirmed by General Uiloa, the Spanish Governor of New Orleans, and remained in authority until his death on December 27, 1774, at the age of 73. His fairness, courage and moderation won for him the respect and confidence not only of his own nationality, but of Spaniards and English also.



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CHAPTER V.

THE REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD.

BRITISH OCCUPATION — ENGLISH GOVERNORS — COL. GEORGE ROGERS CLARK'S EXPEDITION — CONQUEST OF ILLINOIS — BRITISH ATTACK ON ST. LOUIS — CAPTURE OF FORT ST. JOSEPH.

THE delay of the British in taking possession of the "Illinois Country," after the defeat of the French at Quebec and the surrender of their possessions in America by the treaty of 1763, was due to its isolated position and the difficulty of reaching it with sufficient force to establish the British authority. The first attempt was made in the spring of 1764, when Maj. Arthur Loftus, starting from Pensacola, attempted to ascend the Mississippi with a force of four hundred regulars, but being met by a superior Indian force, was compelled to retreat. In August of the same year, Capt. Thomas Morris was dispatched from Western Pennsylvania with a small force "to take possession of the Illinois country." This expedition got as far as Fort Miami on the Maumee, when its progress was arrested, and its commander narrowly escaped with his life. The next attempt was made in 1765, when Maj. George Croghan, a deputy superintendent of Indian affairs, whose name has been made historical by the celebrated speech of the Indian Chief Logan, was detailed from Fort Pitt, to visit Illinois. Being detained, Lieut. Alexander Frazer, who was to accompany Croghan, proceeded alone. Frazer reached Kaskaskia, but met with so rough a reception

from both the French and Indians, that he thought it advisable to leave in disguise, and escaped by descending the Mississippi to New Orleans. Croghan started on his journey on the fifteenth of May, proceeding down the Ohio, accompanied by a party of friendly Indians, but having been captured near the mouth of the Wabash, he finally returned to Detroit without reaching his destination.

The first British official to reach Fort Chartres was Capt. Thomas Stirling. Descending the Ohio with a force of one hundred men, he reached Fort Chartres October 10, 1765, and received the surrender of the fort from the faithful and courteous St. Ange, as detailed at the close of the last chapter. It is estimated that at least one-third of the French citizens, including the more wealthy, left rather than become British subjects. Those about Fort Chartres left almost in a body. Some joined the French colonies on the lower Mississippi, while others, crossing the river, settled in St. Genevive, then in Spanish territory. Much the larger number followed the venerable St. Ange to St. Louis, which had been established as a trading post by Pierre La Clede, during the previous year, and which now received what, in these later days, would be called a great "boom."

Captain Stirling was relieved of his command at Fort Chartres, December 4th, by Maj. Robert Farmer.* Other British Commandants at Fort Chartres were Col. Edward Cole, Col. John Reed, Colonel Wilkins, Capt. Hugh Lord and Francois de Rastel, Chevalier de Rocheblave. The last had been an officer in the French army and having resided at Kaskaskia, transferred his allegiance on occupation of the country by the British. He was the last official representative of the British Government in Illinois. It has been claimed that at some time previous to this date, St. Ange returned to Kaskaskia, but authorities do not seem to agree on this point.

The total population of the French villages in Illinois, at

*At least one authority claims that this name should be Fraser—the same who visited Kaskaskia in 1765.

the time of their transfer to England, has been estimated at about 1,600, of which 700 were in Kaskaskia and 450 in Cahokia. Captain Pittman estimated the population of all the French villages in Illinois and on the Wabash, at the time of his visit in 1770, at about 2,000. Of St. Louis—or "Paincourt," as it was sometimes called—Captain Pittman said: "There are about forty private houses and as many families." Most of these, if not all, had emigrated from the French villages. In fact, although nominally in Spanish territory, it was essentially a French town, protected, as Pittman said, by "a French garrison" consisting of "a Captain-Commandant, two Lieutenants, a Fort Major, one Sergeant, one Corporal and twenty men."

The first official notice taken of the "Illinois Country" by the Continental Congress, was the adoption by that body, July 13, 1775, of an act creating three Indian Departments—a Northern, Middle and Southern. Illinois was assigned to the second, with Benjamin Franklin and James Wilson, of Pennsylvania, and Patrick Henry, of Virginia, as Commissioners. In April, 1776, Col. George Morgan, who had been a trader at Kaskaskia, was appointed agent and successor to these Commissioners, with headquarters at Fort Pitt. The promulgation of the Declaration of Independence on the Fourth of July, 1776, and the events immediately preceding and following that event, directed attention to the colonies on the Atlantic coast; yet the frontiersmen of Virginia were watching an opportunity to deliver a blow to the Government of King George in a quarter where it was least expected, and where it was destined to have an immense influence upon the future of the new nation, as well as that of the American continent. During the year 1777, Col. George Rogers Clark, a native of Virginia, then scarcely twenty-five years of age, having conceived a plan of seizing the settlements in the Mississippi Valley, sent trusty spies to learn the sentiments of the people and the condition of affairs at Kaskaskia. The report brought to him gave him encouragement, and in December of the same year he laid before Gov. Patrick Henry, of Virginia,

his plans for the reduction of the posts in Illinois. These were approved, and on January 2, 1778, Clark received authority to recruit seven companies of fifty men each for three months' service, and Governor Henry gave him $6,000 for expenses. Proceeding to Fort Pitt, he succeeded in recruiting three companies who were directed to rendezvous at Corn Island, opposite the present city of Louisville. It has been claimed that, in order to deceive the British as to his real destination, Clark authorized the announcement that the object of the expedition was to protect the settlements in Kentucky from the Indians. At Corn Island another company was organized, making four in all, under the command of Captains Bowman, Montgomery, Helm and Harrod, and having embarked on keel-boats, they passed the Falls of the Ohio, June 24th. Reaching an island at the mouth of the Tennessee on the 28th, he was met by a party of eight American hunters, who had left Kaskaskia a few days before, and who, joining his command, rendered good service as guides. He disembarked his force at the mouth of a small creek one mile above Fort Massac, June 29th, and, directing his course across the country, on the evening of the 6th day (July 4, 1778) arrived within three miles of Kaskaskia. The surprise of the unsuspecting citizens of Kaskaskia and its small garrison, was complete. His force having, under cover of darkness, been ferried across the Kaskaskia river, about a mile above the town, one detachment surrounded the town, while the other seized the fort, capturing Rocheblave and his little command without firing a gun. The famous Indian fighter and hunter, Simon Kenton, led the way to the fort. This is supposed to have been what Captain Pittman called the "Jesuits' house," which had been sold by the French Government after the country was ceded to England, the Jesuit order having been suppressed. A wooden fort, erected in 1736, and known afterward by the British as Fort Gage, had stood on the bluff opposite the town, but according to Pittman, this was burnt in 1766, and there is no evidence that it was ever rebuilt.

Clark's expedition was thus far a complete success. Rocheblave, proving recalcitrant, was placed in irons and sent as a prisoner of war to Williamsburg, while his slaves were confiscated, the proceeds of their sale being divided among Clark's troops. The inhabitants were easily conciliated, and Cahokia having been captured without bloodshed, Clark turned his attention to Vincennes. Through the influence of Pierre Gibault—the Vicar-General in charge at Kaskaskia—the people of Vincennes were induced to swear allegiance to the United States, and although the place was afterward captured by a British force from Detroit, it was on February 24, 1779, recaptured by Col. Clark, together with a body of prisoners, but little smaller than the attacking force, and $50,000 worth of property.

Seldom in the history of the world have such important results been achieved by such insignificant instrumentalities and with so little sacrifice of life, as in this almost bloodless campaign of the youthful conqueror of Illinois. Having been won largely through Virginia enterprise and valor and by material aid furnished through Governor Henry, the Virginia House of Delegates, in October, 1778, proceeded to assert the jurisdiction of that commonwealth over the settlements of the Northwest, by organizing all the country west and north of the Ohio River, into a county to be called "Illinois," and empowering the Governor to appoint a "county-lieutenant or commandant-in-chief" to exercise civil authority during the pleasure of the appointing power. Thus "Illinois county" was older than the States of Ohio or Indiana, while Patrick Henry, the eloquent orator of the Revolution, became *ex-officio* its first Governor. Col. John Todd, a citizen of Kentucky, was appointed "County-Lieutenant," December 12, 1778, entering upon his duties in May following. The militia was organized, Deputy-Commandants for Kaskaskia and Cahokia appointed, and the first election of civil officers ever had in Illinois, was held under Colonel Todd's direction. His record-book, now in possession of the Chicago Historical Society, shows that he was accustomed to exercise powers scarcely in-

ferior to those of a State Executive. Before the close of his first year, he was appointed Colonel of a Virginia regiment; in 1780 he was elected a member of the Virginia House of Delegates from the county of Kentucky, and in 1781 became a citizen and official of Lexington, Kentucky. He was killed at the battle of Blue Licks, August 18, 1782.

In 1782 one "Thimothe Demunbrunt" subscribed himself as "Lt. comd'g *par interim*, etc."—but the origin of his authority is not clearly understood. He assumed to act as commandant until the arrival of Gov. Arthur St. Clair, first Territorial Governor of the Northwest-Territory, in 1790. After the close of the Revolution, courts ceased to be held and civil affairs fell into great disorder. "In effect, there was neither law nor order in the "Illinois Country" for the seven years from 1783 to 1790.*

During the progress of the Revolution, there were the usual rumors and alarms in the "Illinois Country" peculiar to frontier life in time of war. The country, however, was singularly exempt from any serious calamity such as a general massacre. One reason for this was the friendly relations which had existed between the French and their Indian neighbors previous to the conquest, and which the new masters, after the capture of Kaskaskia, took pains to perpetuate. Several movements were projected by the British and their Indian allies about Detroit and in Canada, but they were kept so busy elsewhere that they had little time to put their plans into execution. One of these was a proposed movement from Pensacola against the Spanish posts on the lower Mississippi, to punish Spain for having engaged in the war of 1779, but the promptness with which the Spanish Governor of New Orleans proceeded to capture Fort Manchac, Baton Rouge and Natchez from their British possessors, convinced the latter that this was a "game at which two could play." In ignorance of these results, an expedition 750 strong, composed largely of Indians, fitted out at Mackinaw under command

*Moses' History of Illinois.

of Capt. Patrick Sinclair, started in the early part of May, 1780, to co-operate with the expedition on the lower Mississippi, but intending to deal a destructive blow to the Illinois villages and the Spanish towns of St. Louis and St. Genevive on the way. This expedition reached St. Louis May 26th, but Col. George Rogers Clark having arrived at Cahokia with a small force twenty-four hours earlier, prepared to co-operate with the Spaniards on the western shore of the Mississippi, and the invading force confined their depredations to killing seven or eight villagers, and then beat a hasty retreat in the direction they had come. These were the last expeditions organized to regain the "country of the Illinois" or capture Spanish posts on the Mississippi.

An expedition of a different sort is worthy of mention in this connection, as it originated in Illinois. This consisted of a company of seventeen men, led by one Thomas Brady, a citizen of Cahokia, who, marching across the country, in the month of October, 1780, after the retreat of Sinclair from St. Louis, succeeded in surprising and capturing Fort St. Joseph about where La Salle had erected Fort Miami, near the mouth of the St. Joseph River, a hundred years before. Brady and his party captured a few British prisoners and a large quantity of goods. On their return, while encamped on the Calumet, they were attacked by a band of Pottawatomies, and all were killed, wounded or taken prisoners except Brady and two others, who escaped. Early in January, 1781, a party consisting of sixty-five whites, organized from St. Louis and Cahokia, with some 200 Indians, and headed by Don Eugenio Pourre, a Spaniard, started on a second expedition against Fort St. Joseph. By silencing the Indians, whom they met on their way, with promises of plunder, they were able to reach the fort without discovery, captured it and raising the Spanish flag, formally took possession in the name of the King of Spain. After retaining possession for a few days, the party returned to St. Louis, but in negotiating the treaty of peace at Paris, in 1783, this incident was made the basis of a claim put forth by Spain to ownership of the "Illinois Country" "by right of conquest."

CHAPTER VI.

THE TERRITORIAL PERIOD.

ILLINOIS AS PART OF THE NORTHWEST AND INDIANA TERRITORIES — ORDINANCE OF 1787 — GOVERNORS ST. CLAIR AND HARRISON — INDIAN TREATIES — ILLINOIS TERRITORY ORGANIZED — EARLY SETTLERS — GOVERNOR EDWARDS — WAR OF 1812 — FORT DEARBORN MASSACRE — EARLY ILLINOIS TOWNS.

AT the very outset of its existence, the New Government of the United States was confronted with an embarrassing question which deeply affected the interests of the territory of which Illinois formed a part. This was the claim of certain States to lands lying between their western boundaries and the Mississippi River, then the western boundary of the Republic. These claims were based either upon the terms of their original charters or upon the cession of lands by the Indians, and it was under a claim of the former charter, as well as by right of conquest, that Virginia assumed to exercise authority over the "Illinois Country" after its capture by the Clark expedition. This construction was opposed by the States which, from their geographical position or other cause, had no claim to lands beyond their own boundaries, and the controversy was waged with considerable bitterness for several years, proving a formidable obstacle to the ratification of the

Articles of Confederation. As early as 1779 the subject received the attention of Congress in the adoption of a resolution requesting the States having such claims to "forbear settling or issuing warrants for unappropriated lands or granting the same during the continuance of the present (Revolutionary) War." In the following year, New York authorized her delegates in Congress to limit its boundaries in such manner as they might think expedient, and to cede to the Government its claim to western lands. The case was further complicated by the claims of certain land companies which had been previously organized. New York filed her cession to the General Government of lands claimed by her in October, 1782, followed by Virginia nearly a year later, and by Massachusetts and Connecticut in 1785 and 1786. Other States followed somewhat tardily, Georgia being the last, in 1802. It was from the splendid domain north and west of the Ohio thus acquired from Virginia and other States, that the Northwest Territory was finally organized. The first step was taken in the passage by Congress, in 1784, of a resolution providing for the temporary government of the Western Territory, and this was followed three years later by the enactment of the celebrated Ordinance of 1787. While this latter document contained numerous provisions which marked a new departure in the science of free government—as, for instance, that declaring that "religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged"—its crowning feature was the sixth article, as follows: "There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said Territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted."

Although there has been considerable controversy as to the authorship of the above and other provisions of this immortal document, it is worthy of note that substantially the same language was introduced in the resolutions of 1784, by a delegate from a slave State—Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia—though not

then adopted. Jefferson was not a member of the Congress of 1787 (being then minister to France) and could have had nothing directly to do with the later Ordinance; yet it is evident that the principle which he had advocated, finally received the approval of eight out of the thirteen States,—all that were represented in that Congress—including the slave States of Virginia, Delaware, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia.*

Under the Ordinance of 1787, organizing the Northwest Territory, Gen. Arthur St. Clair, who had been a soldier of the Revolution, was appointed the first Governor on February 1, 1788, with Winthrop Sargent, Secretary, and Samuel Holden Parsons, James Mitchell Varnum and John Cleves Symmes, Judges. All these were reappointed by President Washington in 1789. The new Territorial Government was organized at Marietta, a settlement on the Ohio, July 15, 1788, but it was nearly two years later before Governor St. Clair visited Illinois, arriving at Kaskaskia, March 5, 1790. The county of St. Clair (named after him) was organized at this time, embracing all the settlements between the Wabash and the Mississippi. He found the inhabitants generally in a deplorable condition, neglected by the Government, the courts of justice practically abolished and many of the citizens sadly in need of the obligations due them from the Government for supplies furnished to Colonel Clark twelve years before. After a stay of three months, the Governor returned east. In 1795, Judge Turner held the first court in St. Clair County, Cahokia being the county seat. The second county (Randolph) was organized the same year, and Kaskaskia became its county seat. In 1796 Governor St. Clair paid a second visit to Illinois, accompanied by Judge Symmes, who held court at the two county-seats. On November 4, 1791, occurred the celebrated defeat of Governor St. Clair, in the western part of the present State of Ohio, by a force of Indians under com-

*For an exhaustive discussion of the authorship of this famous provision, as well as a discussion of the claims of the States to the lands constituting the Northwest Territory, see Moses' "History of Illinois," Vol. I, pp. 174-192.

mand of Little Turtle, in which the whites sustained a heavy loss of both men and property. St. Clair, having resigned his command of the army, was succeeded by Gen. Anthony Wayne, who, in a vigorous campaign, overwhelmed the Indians with defeat; this resulted in the treaty with the Western tribes at Greenville, August 3, 1795, which was the beginning of a period of comparative peace with the Indians all over the Western country.

In 1798, the Territory having gained the requisite population, an election of members of a legislative Council and House of Representatives was held in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance of 1787. This was the first Territorial Legislature organized in the history of the Republic. It met at Cincinnati, February 4, 1799, Shadrach Bond being the delegate from St. Clair County and John Edgar from Randolph. Gen. William Henry Harrison, who had succeeded Sargent as Secretary of the Territory, June 26, 1798, was elected Delegate to Congress, receiving a majority of one vote over Arthur St. Clair, Jr., son of the Governor.

By act of Congress, May 7, 1800, the Northwest Territory was divided into Ohio and Indiana Territories; the latter occupying the region west of the present State of Ohio, and having its capital at "Saint Vincent" (Vincennes). May 13, William Henry Harrison, who had been the first Delegate in Congress from the Northwest Territory, was appointed Governor of Indiana Territory, which at first consisted of three counties: Knox, St. Clair and Randolph—the two latter being within the boundaries of the present State of Illinois. Their aggregate population at this time was estimated at less than 5,000. During his administration Governor Harrison concluded thirteen treaties with the Indians, of which six related to the cession of lands in Illinois.*

*The first treaty relating to lands in Illinois was that of Greenville, concluded by General Wayne in 1795. By this the Government acquired six miles square at the mouth of the Chicago River; twelve miles square at the mouth of the Illinois; six miles square at the old Peoria fort; the post of Fort Massac; and 150,000 acres assigned to General Clark and his soldiers, besides all other lands "in possession of the French people and all other white settlers among them, the Indian title to which had been thus extinguished."—*Moses' History of Illinois.*

During the year 1803, the treaty with France for the purchase of Louisiana and West Florida was concluded, and on March 26, 1804, an act was passed by Congress attaching all that portion of Louisiana lying north of the thirty-third parallel of latitude and west of the Mississippi to Indiana Territory for governmental purposes. This included the present States of Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, the two Dakotas, part of Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. This arrangement continued only until the following March, when Louisiana was placed under a separate Territorial organization.

For four years Indiana Territory was governed under laws framed by the Governor and Judges, but, the population having increased to the required number, an election was held, September 11, 1804, on the proposition to advance the government to the "second grade" by the election of a Territorial Legislature. The smallness of the vote indicated the indifference of the people on the subject. Out of 400 votes cast the proposition received a majority of 138. The two Illinois counties cast a total of 142 votes, of which St. Clair furnished 81, and Randolph 61; the former, giving a majority of 37 against the measure and the latter 19 in its favor, shows a net majority against it of 18; the adoption of the proposition was due therefore, to the affirmative vote in the Indiana district.* At the election of delegates to a Territorial Legislature, held January 3, 1805, Shadrach Bond, Sr. and William Biggs were elected for St. Clair County and George Fisher for Randolph. Bond having meanwhile become a member of the Legislative Council, Shadrach Bond, Jr. was chosen his successor. The Legislature convened at Vincennes, February 7, 1805, but only to recommend a list of persons from whom it was the duty of Congress to select a Legislative Council. In addition to Bond, Pierre Menard was chosen for Randolph and John Hay for St. Clair.

*There were in the Territory at this time six counties; one of these (Wayne) was in Michigan, which was set off, in 1805, as a separate Territory.

PRESENT STATE HOUSE, SPRINGFIELD.

The Illinois counties were represented in two regular and one special session of the Territorial Legislature during the time they were a part of Indiana Territory. By act of Congress, which became a law February 3, 1809, the Territory was divided, the western part being named Illinois.

At this point the history of Illinois as a separate political division begins; though, while its boundaries in all other directions were as now, on the north it extended to the Canada line. From what has already been said, it appears that the earliest white settlements were established by French Canadians, chiefly at Kaskaskia, Cahokia and the other villages in the southern part of the American Bottom. At the time of Clark's invasion, there were not known to have been more than two Americans among these people, except such hunters and trappers as paid them occasional visits. One of the earliest American settlers in Southern Illinois was Capt. Nathan Hull, who came from Massachusetts and settled at an early day on the Ohio, near where Golconda now stands, afterward removing to the vicinity of Kaskaskia, where he died in 1806. In 1781, a company of immigrants, consisting (with one or two exceptions) of members of Clark's Command in 1778, arrived with their families from Maryland and Virginia and established themselves on the American Bottom. The "New Design" settlement, on the boundary line between St. Clair and Monroe counties, and the first distinctively American colony in the "Illinois Country," was established by this party. Some of its members afterward became prominent in the history of the Territory and the State. William Biggs, a member of the first Territorial Legislature, with others, settled in or near Kaskaskia about 1783, and William Arundel, the first American merchant at Cahokia, came there from Peoria during the same year. Gen. John Edgar, for many years a leading citizen and merchant at the capital, arrived at Kaskaskia in 1784, and William Morrison, Kaskaskia's principal merchant, and an uncle of the late Col. J. L. D. Morrison and of Hon. William R. Morrison, came from Philadelphia as early as 1790, followed

some years afterward by several brothers. James Lemen came before the beginning of the present century, and was the founder of a large and influential family in the vicinity of Shiloh, St. Clair County, and Rev. David Bagley headed a colony of one hundred and fifty-four from Virginia, who arrived in 1797. Among other prominent arrivals of this period were John Rice Jones, Pierre Menard (First Lieutenant-Governor of the State), Shadrach Bond, Jr. (First Governor), John Hay, John Messenger, William Kinney, Capt. Joseph Ogle; and of a later date, Nathaniel Pope (afterward Secretary of the Territory, Delegate to Congress, Justice of the United States Court and father of the late Maj.-Gen. John Pope), Elias Kent Kane (first Secretary of State and afterward United States Senator), Daniel P. Cook (first Attorney-General and second Representative in Congress), George Forquer (at one time Secretary of State), and Dr. George Fisher—all prominent in Territorial or State history.

The government of the new Territory was organized by the appointment of Ninian Edwards—who had been Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Kentucky—Governor; Nathaniel Pope, Secretary, and Alex. Stuart, Obadiah Jones and James B. Thomas, Territorial Judges. Stuart having been transferred to Missouri, Stanley Griswold was appointed in his stead. Governor Edwards arrived at Kaskaskia, the capital, in June, 1809. At that time the two counties of St. Clair and Randolph comprised the settled portion of the Territory, with a white population estimated at about 9,000. The Governor and Judges immediately proceeded to formulate a code of laws, and the appointments made by Secretary Pope, who had preceded the Governor in his arrival in the Territory, were confirmed. Benjamin J. Boyle was the first Attorney-General, but he resigned in a few months when the place was offered to John J. Crittenden, who was United States Senator from Kentucky at the beginning of the late war, who declined. Thomas T. Crittenden was then appointed.

An incident of the year 1811 was the battle of Tippecanoe,

resulting in the defeat of Tecumseh the great Chief of the Shawnees, by General Harrison. Four companies of mounted rangers were raised in Illinois this year under direction of Col. William Russell, of Kentucky, who built Camp Russell near Edwardsville the following year. They were commanded by Captains Samuel Whiteside, William B. Whiteside, James B. Moore and Jacob Short. The memorable earthquake which had its centre about New Madrid, Missouri, occurred in December of this year, and was severely felt in some portions of Southern Illinois.

During the following year the second war with England broke out, but no serious outbreak occurred in Illinois until August, 1812, when the massacre at Fort Dearborn, where Chicago now stands, took place. This had long been a favorite trading post of the Indians, at first under French occupation and afterward under the Americans. Sometime during 1803–4, a fort had been built near the mouth of the Chicago on the south side, on land acquired at the time of the treaty of Greenville in 1795. It consisted of two block-houses with a parade-ground and sally-port surrounded by a stockade. In the spring of 1812 some alarm had been caused by outrages committed by Indians in the vicinity, and in the early part of August Capt. Nathan Heald, commanding the garrison of less than seventy-five men, received instructions from General Hull, in command at Detroit, to evacuate the fort, disposing of the public property as he might see proper. Friendly Indians advised Heald either to make preparations for a vigorous defense, or evacuate at once. Instead of this, he notified the Indians of his intention to retire and divide the stores among them, with the condition subsequently agreed upon in council, that his garrison should be afforded an escort and safe passage to Fort Wayne. On the fourteenth of August he proceeded to distribute the bulk of the goods as promised but the ammunition, guns and liquors were destroyed. This he justified on the ground that a bad use would be made of them, while the Indians construed it as a violation of the agree-

ment. The tragedy which followed, is thus described in Moses' "History of Illinois:"

"Black Partridge, a Pottawatomie chief who had been on terms of friendship with the whites, appeared before Captain Heald and informed him plainly that his young men intended to imbrue their hands in the blood of the whites; that he was no longer able to restrain them, and, surrendering a medal he had worn in token of amity, closed by saying: 'I will not wear a token of peace while I am compelled to act as an enemy.' In the meantime the Indians were rioting upon the provisions, and becoming so aggressive in their bearing that it was resolved to march out the next day. The fatal fifteenth arrived. To each soldier was distributed twenty-five rounds of reserved ammunition. The baggage and ambulance wagons were laden, and the garrison slowly wended its way outside the protecting walls of the fort—the Indian escort of 500 following in the rear. What next occurred in this disastrous movement is narrated by Captain Heald in his report, as follows: 'The situation of the country rendered it necessary for us to take the beach, with the lake on our left, and a high sand-bank on our right at about three hundred yards distance. We had proceeded about a mile and a half, when it was discovered [by Captain Wells] that the Indians were prepared to attack us from behind the bank. I immediately marched up with the company to the top of the bank, when the action commenced; after firing one round, we charged, and the Indians gave way in front and joined those on our flanks. In about fifteen minutes they got possession of all our horses, provisions and baggage of every description, and finding the Miamis [who had come from Fort Wayne with Captain Wells to act as an escort] did not assist us, I drew off the few men I had left and took possession of a small elevation in the open prairie out of shot of the bank, or any other cover. The Indians did not follow me but assembled in a body on the top of the bank, and after some consultation among themselves, made signs for me to approach them. I advanced toward them alone, and was met

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by one of the Pottawatomie chiefs called Black Bird, with an interpreter. After shaking hands, he requested me to surrender, promising to spare the lives of all the prisoners. On a few moments consideration I concluded it would be most prudent to comply with this request, although I did not put entire confidence in his promise. The troops had made a brave defense, but what could so small a force do against such overwhelming numbers? It was evident with over half their number dead upon the field, or wounded, further resistance would be hopeless. Twenty-six regulars and twelve militia, with two women and twelve children, were killed. Among the slain were Captain Wells, Dr. Van Voorhis and Ensign George Ronan. [Captain Wells, when young, had been captured by Indians and had married among them.] He (Wells) was familiar with all the wiles, stratagems, as well as the vindictiveness of the Indian character, and when the conflict began, he said to his niece (Mrs. Heald), by whose side he was standing, 'We have not the slightest chance for life; we must part to meet no more in this world. God bless you.' With these words he dashed forward into the thickest of the fight. He refused to be taken prisoner, knowing what his fate would be, when a young red-skin cut him down with his tomahawk, jumped upon his body, cut out his heart and ate a portion of it with savage delight.

"The prisoners taken were Captain Heald and wife, both wounded, Lieutenant Helm, also wounded, and wife, with twenty-five non-commissioned officers and privates, and eleven women and children. The loss of the Indians was fifteen killed. Mr. Kinzie's family had been entrusted to the care of some friendly Indians and were not with the retiring garrison. The Indians engaged in this outrage were principally Pottawatomies, with a few Chippewas, Ottawas, Winnebagoes and Kickapoos. Fort Dearborn was plundered and burned on the next morning."

Thus ended the most bloody tragedy that ever occurred on the soil of Illinois with Americans as victims. The place where this affair occurred, as described by Captain Heald, was on the

lake shore about at the foot of Eighteenth Street in the present city of Chicago.*

The part played by Illinois in the War of 1812, consisted chiefly in looking after the large Indian population within and near its borders. Two expeditions were undertaken to Peoria Lake in the fall of 1812; the first of these under the direction of Governor Edwards, burned two Kickapoo villages, one of them being that of "Black Partridge" who had befriended the whites at Fort Dearborn. A few weeks later Capt. Thomas E. Craig, at the head of a company of militia, made a descent upon the ancient French village of Peoria, on the pretext that the inhabitants had harbored hostile Indians and fired on his boats. He burned a part of the town and taking the people as prisoners down the river, put them ashore below Alton, in the beginning of winter. Both these affairs were severely censured.

There were expeditions against the Indians on the Illinois and Upper Mississippi in 1813 and 1814. In the latter year, Illinois troops took part with credit in two engagements at Rock Island—the last of these being in co-operation with regulars, under command of Maj. Zachary Taylor, afterward President, against a force of Indians supported by the British. Fort Clark at Peoria was erected in 1813, and Fort Edwards at Warsaw, opposite the mouth of the Des Moines, at the close of the campaign of 1814. A council with the Indians, conducted by Governors Edwards of Illinois and Clarke of Missouri, and Auguste Chouteau, a merchant of St. Louis, as Government Commissioners, on the Mississippi just below Alton, in July, 1815, concluded a treaty of peace with the principal Northwestern tribes, thus ending the war.

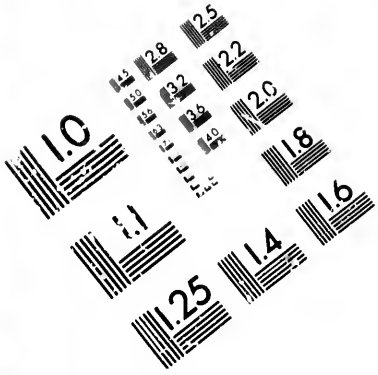
By Act of Congress, adopted May 21, 1812, the Territory of Illinois was raised to the second grade—*i. e.* empowered to elect

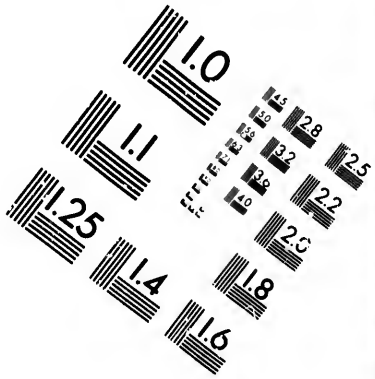
*After the destruction of the fort the site of the present city of Chicago remained unoccupied until 1816, when the fort was rebuilt. At that time the bones of the victims of the massacre of 1812 still lay bleaching upon the sands near the lake shore, but they were gathered up a few years later and buried. The new fort continued to be occupied somewhat irregularly until 1837, when it was finally abandoned, there being no longer any reason for maintaining it as a defense against the Indians.

a Territorial Legislature. In September, three additional counties—Madison, Gallatin and Johnson—were organized, making five in all, and in October an election for the choice of five members of the Council and seven Representatives was held, resulting as follows: Councilmen—Pierre Menard, of Randolph County; William Biggs, of St. Clair; Samuel Judy, of Madison; Thomas Ferguson, of Johnson, and Benjamin Talbot, of Gallatin: Representatives—George Fisher, of Randolph; Joshua Oglesby and Jacob Short, of St. Clair; William Jones, of Madison; Phillip Trammel and Alexander Wilson, of Gallatin, and John Grammar, of Johnson. The Legislature met at Kaskaskia, November 25th, the Council organizing with Pierre Menard as President and John Thomas, Secretary, and the House, with George Fisher as Speaker and William C. Greenup, Clerk. Shadrach Bond was elected the first Delegate to Congress.

A second Legislature was elected in 1814, convening at Kaskaskia, November 14th. Menard was continued President of the Council during the whole Territorial period; while George Fisher was Speaker of each House, except the second. The county of Edwards was organized in 1814 and White, in 1815. Other counties organized under the Territorial Government were Jackson, Monroe, Crawford and Pope in 1816; Bond in 1817, and Franklin, Union and Washington in 1818, making fifteen in all. In 1816 the Bank of Illinois was established at Shawneetown, with branches at Edwardsville and Kaskaskia.

Besides the French villages in the American Bottom, there is said to have been a French and Indian village on the west bank of Peoria Lake, as early as 1711. This site appears to have been abandoned about 1775 and a new village established on the present site of Peoria, soon after, which was maintained until 1812, when it was broken up by Captain Craig. Other early towns were Shawneetown, laid out in 1808; Belleville, established as the county-seat of St. Clair County, in 1814; Edwardsville, founded in 1815; Upper Alton, in 1816, and Alton in 1818. Carmi, Fairfield, Waterloo, Golconda, Lawrenceville,





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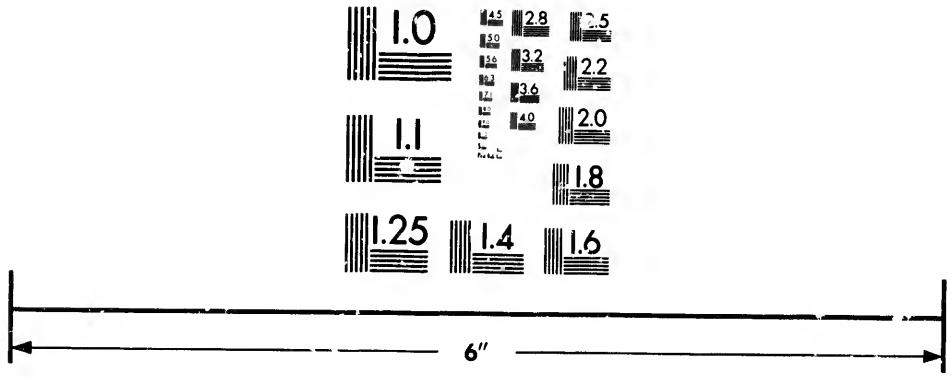

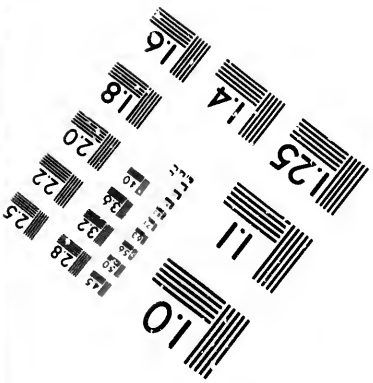

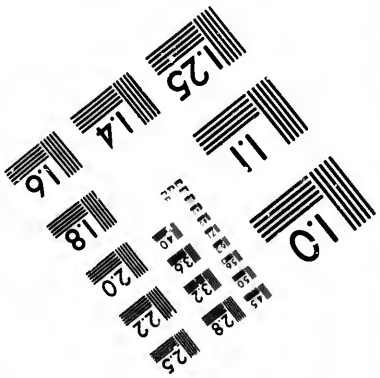

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Mt. Carmel and Vienna also belong to this period; while Jacksonville, Springfield and Galena were settled a few years later. Chicago is mentioned in "Beck's Gazetteer" of 1823, as "a village of Pike County."

INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, JACKSONVILLE.

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CHAPTER VII.

UNDER STATE GOVERNMENT.

ILLINOIS ADMITTED INTO THE UNION — ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNOR BOND — REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL TO VANDALIA — GOVERNOR COLES — EMANCIPATION OF HIS SLAVES—ATTEMPT TO INTRODUCE SLAVERY INTO ILLINOIS—THE PROMINENT LEADERS.

THE preliminary steps for the admission of Illinois as a State, were taken in the passage of an Enabling Act by Congress, April 13, 1818. An important incident in this connection was the amendment of the act, making the parallel of 42° 30′ from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River the northern boundary, instead of a line extending from the southern extremity of the Lake. This was obtained through the influence of Hon. Nathaniel Pope, then Delegate from Illinois, and by it the State secured a strip of country fifty-one miles in width, from the Lake to the Mississippi, embracing what have since become fourteen of the most populous counties of the State, including the city of Chicago. The political, material and moral results which have followed this important act, have been the subject of much interesting discussion and cannot be easily over-estimated.*

Another measure of great importance, which Mr. Pope secured, was a modification of the provision of the enabling act requiring the appropriation of five per cent. of the proceeds from

*This subject, as well as the validity of this portion of the act, is treated at length in Moses' "History of Illinois," pp. 276-281.

the sale of public lands within the State, to the construction of roads and canals. The amendment which he secured authorizes the application of two-fifths of this fund to the making of roads leading to the State, but requires "the residue to be appropriated by the Legislature of the State for the encouragement of learning, of which one-sixth part shall be exclusively bestowed on a college or university." This was the beginning of that system of liberal encouragement of education by the General Government, which has been attended with such beneficent results in the younger States, and has reflected so much honor upon the Nation.

The enabling act required as a precedent condition that a census of the Territory, to be taken that year, should show a population of 40,000. Such a result was shown, but it is now confessed that the number was greatly exaggerated, the true population as afterward given being 34,020. According to the decennial census of 1820, the population of the State at that time was 55,162. If there was any short-coming in this respect in 1818, the State has fully compensated for it by its unexampled growth in later years.

An election of delegates to a convention to frame a State Constitution was held July 6–8, 1818 (consuming three days), thirty-three delegates being chosen from the fifteen counties of the State. The convention met at Kaskaskia, August 3, and organized by the election of Jesse B. Thomas, President, and William C. Greenup, Secretary, closing its labors August 26th. The Constitution, which was modeled largely upon the Constitutions of Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana, was not submitted to a vote of the people. Objection was made to its acceptance by Congress on the ground that the population of the Territory was insufficient and that the prohibition of slavery was not as explicit as required by the Ordinance of 1787; but these arguments were overcome and the document accepted by a vote of 117 yeas to 34 nays. The only officers whose election was provided for by popular vote, were the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor,

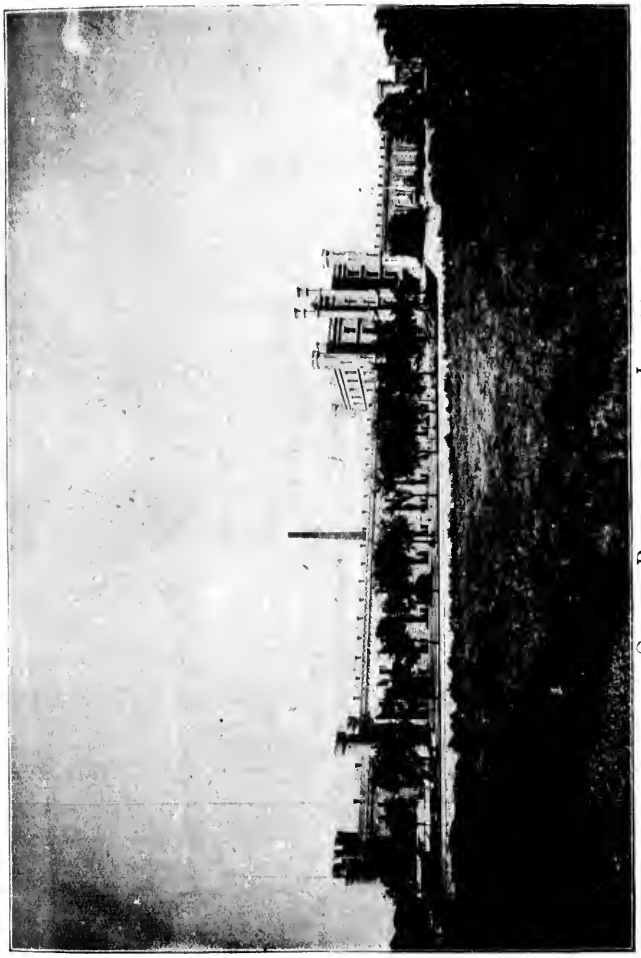
Sheriff, Coroner and County Commissioners. The Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Auditor of Public Accounts, Public Printer and Supreme and Circuit Judges were all appointive either by the Governor or General Assembly. The elective franchise was granted to all white male inhabitants, above the age of 21 years, who had resided in the State six months.

The first State election was held September 17, 1818, resulting in the choice of Shadrach Bond for Governor, and Pierre Menard, Lieutenant-Governor. The Legislature chosen at the same time, consisted of thirteen Senators and twenty-seven Representatives. It commenced its session at Kaskaskia, October 5, 1818, and adjourned after a session of ten days, awaiting the formal admission of the State, which took place December 3d. A second session of the same Legislature was held, extending from January 4th, to March 31, 1819. Risdon Moore was Speaker of the first House. The other State officers elected at the first session were Elias C. Berry, Auditor; John Thomas, Treasurer, and Daniel P. Cook, Attorney-General. Elias Kent Kane, having been appointed Secretary of State by the Governor, was confirmed by the Senate. Ex-Governor Edwards and Jesse B. Thomas were elected United States Senators, the former serving one year, when he was re-elected. Thomas served two terms, retiring in 1829. The first Supreme Court consisted of Joseph Phillips, Chief Justice, with Thomas C. Browne, William P. Foster and John Reynolds, Associate Justices. Foster, who was a mere adventurer without any legal knowledge, left the State in a few months and was succeeded by William Wilson.

Menard, who served as Lieutenant-Governor four years, was a noteworthy man. A native of Canada and of French descent, he came to Kaskaskia in 1790, at the age of twenty-four years, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was hospitable, frank, liberal and enterprising. The following story related of him illustrates a pleasant feature of his character. "At one time there was a scarcity of salt in the country, and Menard held the only supply outside of St. Louis. A number of his neighbors

called upon him for what they wanted; he declined to let them know whether he could supply them or not, but told them to come to his store on a certain day when he would inform them. They came at the time appointed, and were seated: Menard passed around among them and inquired of each, 'You got money?' Some said they had and some that they had not, but would pay as soon as they killed their hogs. Those who had money he directed to range themselves on one side of the room and those who had none, on the other. Of course, those who had the means expected to get the salt and the others looked very much distressed and crestfallen. Menard then spoke up in his brusque way, and said, 'You men who got de money, can go to St. Louis for your salt. Dese poor men who got no money shall have my salt, by gar.' Such was the man—noble-hearted and large minded, if unpolished and uncouth."

Daniel P. Cook, the first Attorney-General, was a native of Kentucky and a nephew of Nathaniel Pope, who was the last Territorial Delegate in Congress from Illinois and the first Judge of the United States District-Circuit for Illinois, which office he held up to his death in 1850. In 1816, Cook was practicing law at Kaskaskia, while manager and part owner of the *Illinois Intelligencer*, the first paper published in the Territory. The same year he was appointed Auditor of Public Accounts, and in 1818 a Circuit Judge, followed by the appointment of Attorney-General on the organization of the State Government. He was a candidate for Representative in Congress at the first State election, but was defeated by John McLean, of Shawneetown. At the next election he was more successful, defeating McLean by a majority of 633 in a total vote of 3,751. He continued to serve Illinois as its sole Representative until 1827, when he was defeated by Joseph Duncan, afterward Governor. He died in Kentucky in October of the same year, aged 33 years. He was a young man of rare ability, an opponent of slavery, and the State is chiefly indebted to him for securing from the Government the first grant for the construction of the Illinois and



State Penitentiary, Joliet.

Michigan Canal. His services were recognized by naming Cook County in his honor.

At the second session of the General Assembly, five Commissioners were appointed to select a new site for the State Capital. What is now the city of Vandalia was selected, and in December, 1820, the entire archives of the State were removed to the new capital, being transported in one small wagon, at a cost of $25.00, under the supervision of the late Sidney Breese, who afterward became United States Senator and Justice of the Supreme Court.

During the session of the Second General Assembly, which met at Vandalia, December 4, 1820, a bill was passed establishing a State Bank at Vandalia, with branches at Shawneetown, Edwardsville and Brownsville. John McLean, who had been the first Representative in Congress, was Speaker of the House at this session. He was twice elected to the United States Senate, though he served only about two years, dying in 1830.

The second State election, which occurred in August, 1822, proved the beginning of a turbulent period through the introduction of some exciting questions into State politics. There were four candidates for gubernatorial honors in the field: Chief-Justice Phillips, of the Supreme Court, supported by the friends of Governor Bond; Associate-Justice Browne, of the same court, supported by the friends of Governor Edwards; Gen. James B. Moore, a noted Indian fighter and the candidate of the "Old Rangers," and Edward Coles. The latter was a native of Virginia, who had served as private secretary of President Monroe, and had been employed as a special messenger to Russia. He had made two visits to Illinois, the first in 1815 and the second in 1818. The Convention to form a State Constitution being in session at the date of the latter visit, he took a deep interest in the discussion of the slavery question and exerted his influence in securing the adoption of the prohibitory article in the organic law. On April 1, 1819, he started from his home in Virginia to remove to Edwardsville, Illinois, taking with him his

ten slaves. The journey from Brownsville, Pennsylvania, was made in two flat-boats to a point below Louisville, where he disembarked, traveling by land to Edwardsville. While descending the Ohio River he surprised his slaves by announcing that they were free. The scene as described by himself was most dramatic. Having declined to avail themselves of the privilege of leaving him, he took them with him to his destination, where he eventually gave each head of a family one hundred and sixty acres of land. Arrived at Edwardsville, he assumed the position of Register of the Land Office, to which he had been appointed by President Monroe, before leaving Virginia.

The act of Coles with reference to his slaves established his reputation as an opponent of slavery, and it was in this attitude that he stood as a candidate for Governor—both Phillips and Browne being friendly to "the institution," which had had a virtual existence in the "Illinois Country" from the time Renault brought 500 slaves to the vicinity of Kaskaskia, one hundred years before; and, although the Constitution declared that "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall *hereafter* be introduced into the State," this had not been effectual in eliminating it. In fact, while this language was construed, so long as it remained in the Constitution, as prohibiting legislation authorizing the admission of slaves from outside, it was not regarded as inimical to the institution as it already existed; and, as the population came largely from the slave States, there had been a rapidly growing sentiment in favor of removing the inhibitory clause. Although the pro-slavery party was divided between two candidates for Governor, it had hardly contemplated the possibility of defeat, and it was consequently a surprise when the returns showed that Coles was elected, receiving 2,854 votes to 2,687 for Phillips, 2,443 for Browne and 622 for Moore—Coles' plurality being 167 in a total of 8,606. Coles thus became Governor on less than one-third of the popular vote. Daniel P Cook, who had made the race for Congress at the same election against McLean, as an avowed opponent of slavery, was successful by a majority of 876.

The real struggle was now to occur in the Legislature, which met December 2, 1822. The House organized with William M. Alexander as Speaker, while the Senate elected Thomas Lippincott (afterward a prominent Presbyterian minister and father of the late Gen. Charles E. Lippincott), Secretary and Henry Dodge (afterward Governor of Wisconsin Territory and father of the late Augustus C. Dodge, for some time United States Senator from Iowa), Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk. The other State officers appointed by the Governor, or elected by the Legislature, were Samuel D. Lockwood, Secretary of State; Elisha C. Berry, Auditor; Abner Field, Treasurer; and James Turney, Attorney-General. Lockwood had served nearly two years previously as Attorney-General, but remained in the office of Secretary of State only three months, when he resigned to accept the position of Receiver for the Land Office.*

The slavery question came up in the Legislature on the reference to a special committee of a portion of the Governor's message, calling attention to the continued existence of slavery in spite of the ordinance of 1787, and recommending that steps be taken for its extinction. Majority and minority reports were submitted, the former claiming the right of the State to amend its Constitution and thereby make such disposition of the slaves as it saw proper. Out of this grew a resolution submitting to the

*Lockwood was a native of New York and came from Auburn in that State to Illinois in company with the late William H. Brown, of Chicago, in 1818. After serving as Receiver of Public Moneys at Edwardsville, he was, in 1824, elected by the Legislature a Justice of the Supreme Court, serving until the adoption of the second Constitution, in 1848. Previous to this he was entrusted, by the first Board of Canal Commissioners, with the duty of securing an engineer to make the first survey of the Illinois and Michigan Canal. As a Justice of the Supreme Court, he was appointed, in conjunction with Justice Theophilus W. Smith, to prepare the first revision of the State laws, though the greater part of the work fell upon Lockwood. He was a man of singular purity of character and enjoyed in the highest degree the respect of all parties. In 1828 he became a citizen of Jacksonville, where he proved an efficient friend and patron of Illinois College at that place. He was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1847, and though not a member of any church, is credited with formulating the provision of the Constitution then adopted recognizing a Supreme Being. He removed from Jacksonville to Batavia, Kane County, in 1853, serving as State Trustee of Illinois Central Railroad lands until his death, in 1874, at the age of 85 years. The following incident of his life while prosecuting attorney is taken from Ford's History of Illinois: "In 1820, was fought the first and last duel in Illinois. One of the parties fell mortally wounded; the other was tried and convicted of murder, and suffered the extreme penalty of the law by hanging. Mr. Lockwood was then the attorney of the State and prosecuted in the case. To his talents and success as a prosecutor, the people are indebted for this early precedent and example, which did more than is generally known to prevent the barbarous practice of dueling from being introduced into the State."

electors at the next election a proposition for a convention to revise the Constitution. This passed the Senate by the necessary two-thirds vote, and having come up in the House (February 11, 1823) it failed by a single vote—Nicholas Hansen, a Representative from Pike County, whose seat had been unsuccessfully contested by John Shaw, being one of those voting in the negative. The next day, without further investigation, the majority proceeded to reconsider its action in seating Hansen, and Shaw was seated in his place, though in order to do this some crooked work was necessary to evade the rules. Shaw being seated, the submission resolution was then passed. No more exciting campaign was ever had in Illinois. Of five papers then published in the State, the Edwardsville *Spectator* edited by Hooper Warren, opposed the measure, being finally reinforced by the *Illinois Intelligencer*, which had been removed to Vandalia; the *Illinois Gazette*, at Shawneetown, published articles on both sides of the question, though rather favoring the anti-slavery cause, while the *Republican Advocate*, at Kaskaskia, the organ of Senator E. K. Kane, and the *Republican* at Edwardsville, under direction of Judge Theophilus W. Smith, Emanuel J. West and Judge Samuel McRoberts (afterward United States Senator), favored the Convention. Among other supporters of the Convention proposition were Senator Jesse B. Thomas, John McLean, Richard M. Young, Judges Phillips, Browne and Reynolds of the Supreme Court, and many more; while among the leading champions of the opposition, were Judge Lockwood, George Forquer (afterward Secretary of State), Morris Birkbeck, George Churchill, Thomas Mather and Rev. Thomas Lippincott. Daniel P. Cook, then Representative in Congress, was the leading champion of freedom on the stump, while Governor Coles contributed the salary of his entire term ($4,000), as well as his influence, to the support of the cause. Governor Edwards (then in the Senate) was the owner of slaves and occupied a non-committal position. The election was held August 2, 1824, resulting in 4,972 votes for a Convention, to 6,640 against it, defeating the proposition by a

majority of 1,668. Considering the size of the aggregate vote (11,612), the result was a decisive one. By it Illinois escaped the greatest danger it ever encountered previous to the war of the Rebellion.*

At the same election Cook was re-elected to Congress by 3,016 majority over Shadrach Bond. The vote for President was divided between John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay and William H. Crawford—Adams receiving a plurality, but much below a majority. The Electoral College failing to elect a President, the decision of the question passed into the hands of the Congressional House of Representatives, when Adams was elected, receiving the vote of Illinois through its only Representative, Mr. Cook.

During the remainder of hi[illegible]rm, Governor Coles was made the victim of much vexatious litigation at the hands of his enemies, a verdict being rendered against him in the sum of $2,000 for bringing his emancipated negroes into the State, in violation of the law of 1819. The Legislature having passed an act releasing him from the penalty, it was declared unconstitutional by a malicious Circuit Judge, though his decision was promptly reversed by the Supreme Court. Having lived a few years on his farm near Edwardsville, in 1832 he removed to Philadelphia, where he spent the remainder of his days, his death occurring there July 7, 1868. In the face of opprobrium and defamation, and sometimes in danger of mob violence, Governor Coles performed a service to the State which has scarcely yet been fully recognized.

A ridiculous incident of the closing year of Coles' administration was the attempt of Lieut.-Gov. Frederick Adolphus Hubbard, after having tasted the sweets of executive power during the Governor's temporary absence from the State, to retain his position after the Governor's return. The am-

*The number of slaves in Illinois, according to the census of 1810, was 168; ten years later they had increased to 917; then the number began to diminish, being reduced in 1830 to 747, and in 1840 (the last census which shows any portion of the population held to bondage) it was 331.

bitious aspirations of the would-be usurper were suppressed by the Supreme Court.

An interesting incident of the year 1825, was the visit of General Lafayette to Kaskaskia. He was welcomed in an address by Governor Coles, and the event was made the occasion of much festivity by the French citizens of the ancient capital.

The first State House at Vandalia having been destroyed by fire December 9, 1823, a new one was erected during the following year at a cost of $12,381.50, toward which the people of Vandalia contributed $5,000.

STATE NORMAL UNIVERSITY, NORMAL.

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CHAPTER VIII.

FROM EDWARDS TO FRENCH.

THE ADMINISTRATIONS OF GOVERNORS EDWARDS, REYNOLDS, DUNCAN, CARLIN, FORD AND FRENCH — PERSONAL AND CHARACTER SKETCHES — THE BLACK-HAWK, MORMON AND MEXICAN WARS — INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT CRAZE — THE LOVEJOY MURDER — APPEARANCE OF NEW MEN IN STATE AFFAIRS.

THE State election of 1826 resulted in again calling Ninian Edwards to the gubernatorial chair, which he had filled during nearly the whole of the existence of Illinois as a Territory. Elected one of the first United States Senators, and re-elected for a second term in 1819, he had resigned this office in 1824 to accept the position of Minister to Mexico, by appointment of President Monroe. Having become involved in a controversy with William H. Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury, he resigned the Mexican mission, and after a period of retirement to private life for the first time after he came to Illinois, he appealed to the people of the State for endorsement, with the result stated.

His administration was uneventful except for the "Winnebago War," which caused considerable commotion on the frontier, without resulting in much bloodshed. Governor Edwards was a fine specimen of the "old school gentleman" of that period—dignified and polished in his manners, courtly and precise in his address, proud and ambitious, with a tendency to the despotic in

his bearing in consequence of having been reared in a slave State and his long connection with the executive office. His early education had been under the direction of the celebrated William Wirt, between whom and himself a close friendship existed. He was wealthy for the time, being an extensive land-owner as well as slave-holder and the proprietor of stores and mills, which were managed by agents, but he lost heavily by bad debts. He was for many years a close friend of Hooper Warren, the pioneer printer, furnishing the material with which the latter published his papers at Springfield and Galena. At the expiration of his term of office near the close of 1830, he retired to his home at Belleville, where, after making an unsuccessful campaign for Congress in 1832, in which he was defeated by Charles Slade, he died of cholera, July 20, 1833.

William Kinney, of Belleville, who was a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket opposed to Edwards, was elected over Samuel M. Thompson. In 1830, Kinney became a candidate for Governor but was defeated by John Reynolds, known as the "old Ranger." One of the arguments used against Kinney in this campaign was, that in the Legislature of 1823 he was one of three members who voted against the Illinois and Michigan Canal, on the ground that "it (the canal) would make an opening for the Yankees to come to the country."

During Edwards' administration the first steps were taken towards the erection of a State penitentiary at Alton, funds therefor being secured by the sale of a portion of the Saline lands in Gallatin County. The first Commissioners having charge of its construction were Shadrach Bond, William P. McKee and Dr. Gershom Jayne. The last named was father of Dr. William Jayne, of Springfield, and father-in-law of ex-Senator Lyman Trumbull.

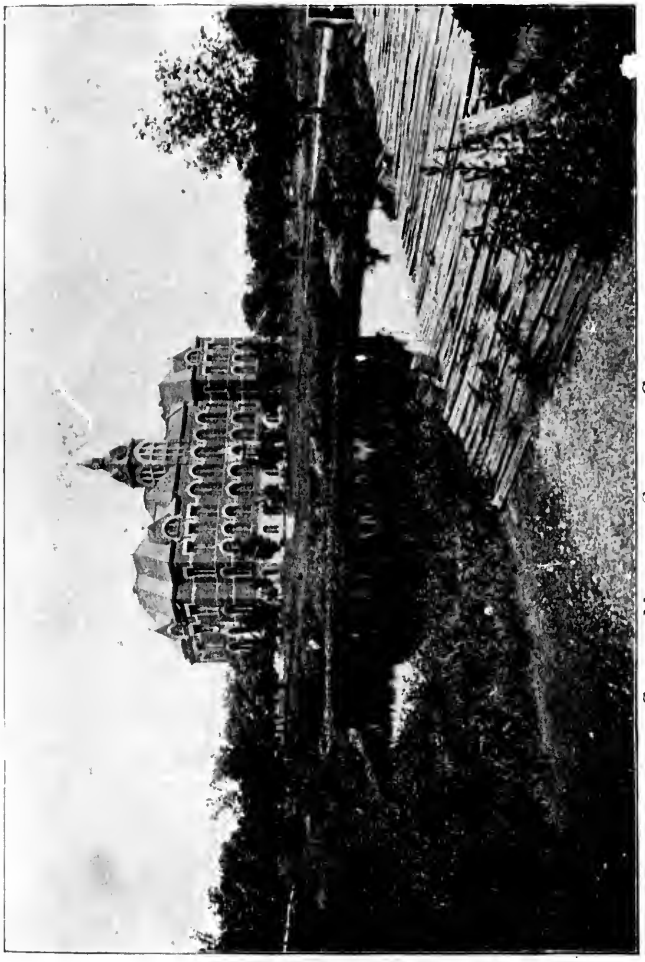
The election of 1830 resulted in the choice of John Reynolds for Governor over William Kinney, by a majority of 3,899, in a total vote of 49,051, while Zadoc Casey, the candidate on the Kinney ticket, was elected Lieutenant-Governor. Reynolds

was a native of Pennsylvania; he was born in 1788, and came to Illinois in 1800. After he had reached his majority he spent two years at a college at Knoxville, Tennessee; served in a company of rangers during the war of 1812, and about 1814 began the practice of law at Cahokia, offering his services gratuitously to the "poor people of Illinois and Missouri Territories." His identification with the early settlers and the "old rangers" gave him considerable personal popularity, which was aided by great natural shrewdness and not injuriously affected by certain crudities of speech and eccentricities of habit, in spite of the rudiments of a classical education. He has furnished valuable material for the future historian in his "Pioneer History of Illinois," and "Life and Times."

The most important event of Reynolds' administration was the "Black-Hawk War." Eight thousand militia were called out during this war to reinforce fifteen hundred regular troops, the final result being the driving of four hundred Indians west of the Mississippi. Rock Island, which had been the favorite rallying point of the Indians for generations, was the central point at the beginning of this war. It is impossible to give the details of this complicated struggle which was protracted through two campaigns (1831 and 1832), though there was no fighting worth speaking of except in the last, and no serious loss to the whites in that, except the surprise and defeat of Stillman's command. Beardstown was the base of operations in each of these campaigns, and that city has probably never witnessed such scenes of bustle and excitement since. The Indian village at Rock Island was destroyed, and the fugitives, after being pursued through northern Illinois and southwestern Wisconsin, without being allowed to surrender, were driven beyond the Mississippi in a famishing condition and with spirits completely broken. Galena, at that time the emporium of the "Lead Mine Region," and the largest town in the State north of Springfield, was the center of great excitement, as the war was waged in the region surrounding it.

Although cool judges have not regarded this campaign as reflecting honor upon either the prowess or the magnanimity of the whites, it has been remarkable for the number of those connected with it whose names afterward became famous in the history of the State and the Nation. Among them were two who afterward became Presidents of the United States—Col. Zachary Taylor of the regular army, and Abraham Lincoln, a Captain in the State militia—besides Jefferson Davis, then a Lieutenant in the regular army and afterward head of the Southern Confederacy; three subsequent Governors—Duncan, Carlin and Ford—besides Governor Reynolds who at that time occupied the gubernatorial chair; James Semple, afterward United States Senator; John T. Stuart, Lincoln's tutor and partner, and later a member of Congress, to say nothing of many others, who in after years occupied prominent positions as members of the Legislature or otherwise. Among the latter were Gen. John J. Hardin; the late Joseph Gillespie, of Edwardsville; Col. John Dement; William Thomas, of Jacksonville; Lieut.-Col. Jacob Fry; Henry S. Dodge, afterward Governor of the Territory of Wisconsin, and others.

Near the close of his term of office, Reynolds resigned to accept a nomination for Congress, to which he was elected in 1834, and again in 1838 and 1840. Lieutenant-Governor Casey having followed his example for a similar reason, the office of Governor for the remainder of the term devolved on W. L. D. Ewing, who had been President of the Senate and acting Lieutenant-Governor. Ewing probably held a greater variety of offices under the State, than any other man who ever lived in it. Repeatedly elected to each branch of the General Assembly, he more than once filled the chair of Speaker of the House and President of the Senate; served as Acting Lieutenant-Governor and Governor by virtue of the resignation of his superiors; was United States Senator from 1835 to 1837; still later became Clerk of the House where he had presided as Speaker, finally in 1843 being elected Auditor of Public Accounts, and dying in office



STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, CARBONDALE.

three years later. In less than twenty years, he held eight or ten different offices, including the highest in the State, and yet he is probably as little known to the present generation as any man who has ever been prominently identified with State history.

Joseph Duncan, who had served the State as its only Representative in three Congresses, was elected Governor, August 1834, over four competitors—William Kinney, Robert K. McLaughlin, James Evans and W. B. Archer. He was born at Paris, Kentucky, February 22, 1794, his father, Maj. Joseph Duncan, having emigrated from Virginia in 1790. He took part in the War of 1812, being promoted to a lieutenancy, notwithstanding his youth. In 1818 he came to Illinois, whither his brother, Capt. Matthew Duncan, of the regular army, had preceded him four years earlier and had established at Kaskaskia the first newspaper published in the State. In 1823 he was commissioned Major-General of the State militia, and the following year was elected to the State Senate, entering Congress two years later. He began his political career as a Democrat, but later became a Whig, and in 1842 served that party as its candidate for Governor, meeting at that election with his first political defeat. He was liberal, public-spirited and one of the most honored citizens Illinois ever had. From 1828 his home was at Jacksonville, where, a few years later, he built the first frame house. He was one of the most efficient co-workers with Judge S. D. Lockwood, President J. M. Sturtevant and others in founding Illinois College, making to it a donation of $10,000, and serving as a trustee of the college until his death, which occurred January 15, 1844.

Governor Duncan's administration was made memorable by the large number of distinguished men who either entered public life at this period or gained additional prominence by their connection with public affairs. Among these were Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas; Col. E. D. Baker, who afterward and at different times represented Illinois and Oregon in the

councils of the Nation, and who fell at Ball's Bluff in 1862; O. H. Browning, a prospective United States Senator and future Cabinet officer; the late Lieutenant-Governor, John Dougherty; Gen. James Shields, Col. John J. Hardin, Archibald Williams, Cyrus and Ninian W. Edwards, Dr. John Logan, father of Gen. John A. Logan, Stephen T. Logan, and many more.

During this administration was begun that gigantic scheme of "internal improvements," which proved so disastrous to the financial interests of the State. The estimated cost of these various works undertaken, was over $11,000,000, and though little of substantial value was realized, yet, in 1852 the debt (principal and interest), thereby incurred (including that of the canal), aggregated nearly $17,000,000. The collapse of the scheme was, no doubt, hastened by the unexpected suspension of specie payments by the banks all over the country, which followed soon after its adoption.

At the session of the General Assembly of 1836–7, an act was passed removing the State capital to Springfield, and an appropriation of $50,000 was made to erect a building; to this amount the city of Springfield added a like sum, beside donating a site. In securing the passage of these acts, the famous "Long Nine," consisting of A. G. Herndon and Job Fletcher, in the Senate, and Abraham Lincoln, Ninian W. Edwards, John Dawson, Andrew McCormick, Dan Stone, William F. Elkin and Robert L. Wilson, in the House—all Representatives from Sangamon County—played a leading part.

An event occurred near the close of Governor Duncan's term, which left a stain upon the locality, but for which his administration had no responsibility; to-wit, the murder of Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy, by a pro-slavery mob at Alton. Lovejoy was a native of Maine, who, coming to St. Louis in 1827, had been employed upon various papers, the last being the *St. Louis Observer*. The outspoken hostility of this paper to slavery aroused a bitter local opposition which led to its removal to Alton, where the first number of the *Alton Observer* was issued, September 8,

1836, though not until one press and a considerable portion of the material had been destroyed by a mob. On the night of August 21, 1837, there was a second destruction of the material, when a third press having been procured it was taken from the warehouse and thrown into the Mississippi. A fourth press was ordered, and, pending its arrival, Lovejoy appeared before a public meeting of his opponents and, in an impassioned address, maintained his right to freedom of speech, declaring in conclusion: "If the civil authorities refuse to protect me, I must look to God; and if I die, I have determined to make my grave in Alton." These words proved prophetic. The new press was stored in the warehouse of Godfrey, Gillman & Co., on the night of November 6, 1837. A guard of sixty volunteers remained about the building the next day, but when night came all but nineteen retired to their homes. During the night a mob attacked the building, when a shot from the inside killed Lyman Bishop. An attempt was then made by the rioters to fire the warehouse by sending a man to the roof. To dislodge the incendiary Lovejoy, with two others, emerged from the building when two or three men in concealment fired upon him, the shots taking effect in a vital part of his body, causing his death almost instantly. He was buried the following day without an inquest. Several of the attacking party and the defenders of the building were tried for riot and acquitted—the former probably on account of popular sympathy with the crime, and the latter because they were guiltless of any crime except that of defending private property and attempting to preserve the law. The act of firing the fatal shots has been charged upon two men—a Dr. Jennings and his comrade, Dr. Beall. The former, it is said, was afterward cut to pieces in a bar-room fight in Vicksburg, Mississippi, while the latter, having been captured by Comanche Indians in Texas, was burned alive. On the other hand, Lovejoy has been honored as a martyr and the sentiments for which he died have triumphed.

Duncan was succeeded by Gov. Thomas Carlin, who was

chosen at the election of 1838 over Cyrus Edwards (a younger brother of Gov. Ninian Edwards), the Whig candidate. The successful candidate for Lieutenant-Governor was Stinson H. Anderson, of Jefferson County. Carlin was a native of Kentucky, where he was born July 18, 1789; he came to Illinois in 1812, and served as a soldier through the war of that period. In 1818 he settled upon the site of the present city of Carrollton, the county-seat of Green County. Later he commanded a company in the Black-Hawk war, served as sheriff of his county, and, at the time of his nomination, was Register of the land-office at Quincy. His life had been that of a backwoodsman, and he was not educated in the learning of the schools, but he bore the reputation of a man of sterling integrity and of indomitable courage.

Among the members of the Legislature chosen at this time we find the names of O. H. Browning, Robert Blackwell, George Churchill, William G. Gatewood, Ebenezer Peck (of Cook County), William A. Richardson, Newton Cloud, Jesse K. Dubois, O. B. Ficklin, Vital Jarrot, John Logan, William F. Thornton and Archibald Williams—all men of prominence in the subsequent history of the State. This was the last Legislature that assembled at Vandalia, Springfield becoming the capital, July 4, 1839.*

An incident of this campaign was the election to Congress, after a bitter struggle, of John T. Stuart over Stephen A. Douglas from the Third District, by a majority of fourteen votes. Stuart was re-elected in 1840, but in 1842 he was succeeded, under a new apportionment, by Col. John J. Hardin, while Douglas, elected from the Quincy District, then entered the National Councils for the first time.

An exciting event during Carlin's administration was the attempt to remove Alexander P. Field from the office of Secretary of State, which he had held since 1828. Under the Constitu-

*The corner stone of the first State capitol at Springfield was laid with imposing ceremonies, July 4, 1837, Col. E. D. Baker delivering an eloquent address. Its estimated cost was $130,000, but $240,000 was expended upon it before its completion.

ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE MINDED, LINCOLN.

tution of 1818, this office was filled by nomination by the Governor "with the advice and consent of the Senate." Carlin nominated John A. McClernand to supersede Field, but the Senate refused to confirm the nomination. After adjournment of the Legislature, McClernand attempted to obtain possession of the office by writ of *quo warranto*. The judge of a circuit court decided the case in his favor, but this decision was overruled by the supreme court. A special session having been called, in November, 1840, Stephen A. Douglas, then of Morgan County, was nominated and confirmed Secretary of State, but held the position only a few months, when he resigned to accept a place on the supreme bench, being succeeded as Secretary by Lyman Trumbull.

Certain decisions of some of the lower courts about this time, bearing upon the suffrage of aliens, excited the apprehension of the Democrats, who had heretofore been in political control of the State, and a movement was started in the Legislature to reorganize the Supreme Court, a majority of whom were Whigs. The Democrats were not unanimous in favor of the measure, but after a bitter struggle it was adopted, receiving a bare majority of one in the House. Under this act five additional judges were elected, viz: Thomas Ford, Sidney Breese, Walter B. Scates, Samuel H. Treat and Stephen A. Douglas—all Democrats. Mr. Ford, one of the new Judges, and afterward Governor, has characterized this step as "a confessedly violent and somewhat revolutionary measure, which could never have succeeded except in times of great party excitement."

The great Whig mass-meeting at Springfield, in June, 1840, was an incident of the political campaign of that year. No such popular assemblage had ever been seen in the State before. It is estimated that 20,000 people—nearly five per cent. of the entire population of the State—were present, including a large delegation from Chicago who marched overland, under command of the late Maj.-Gen. David Hunter, bearing with them many devices so popular in that memorable campaign.

Judge Thomas Ford became the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1842, taking the place on the ticket of Col. A. W. Snyder, who had died after nomination. Ford was elected by more than 8,000 majority over ex-Governor Duncan, the Whig candidate. John Moore, of McLean County (who had been a member of the Legislature for several terms and was afterward State Treasurer), was elected Lieutenant-Governor. Ford was a native of Uniontown, Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1800; had been twice appointed State's attorney and four times elected Judge, and was at the time a member of the Supreme Court. He owed much of his success in life to his half-brother, George Forquer, who had held the office of Secretary of State, and had been an unsuccessful candidate for Congressional honors.

The failure of the State and the Shawneetown banks, near the close of Carlin's administration, had produced a condition of business depression that was felt all over the State. At the beginning of Ford's administration, the State debt was estimated at $15,657,950—within about one million of the highest point it ever reached—while the total population was a little over half a million. In addition to these drawbacks, the Mormon question became a source of embarrassment. This people, who, after having been driven from Missouri, settled at Nauvoo, in Hancock County; they increased rapidly in numbers, and by the arrogant course of their leaders and their odious doctrines—especially with reference to "celestial marriage," and their assumptions of authority—aroused the bitter hostility of neighboring communities not of their faith. The popular indignation became greatly intensified by the course of unscrupulous politicians and the granting to the Mormons by the Legislature of certain charters and special privileges. Various charges were made against the obnoxious sect, including rioting, kidnapping, robbery, counterfeiting, etc., and the Governor called out the militia of the neighboring counties to preserve the peace. Joseph Smith—the founder of the sect—with his brother Hyrum and three others, were induced to surrender to the authorities at Carthage, on the

twenty-third of June, 1844, under promise of protection of their persons. Then the charge was changed to treason and they were thrown into jail, a guard of eight men being placed about the building. A considerable portion of the militia had disbanded and returned home, while others were openly hostile to the prisoners. On June 27th a band of one hundred and fifty disguised men attacked the jail, finding little opposition among those set to guard it. In the assault which followed, both of the Smiths were killed, while John Taylor, another of the prisoners, was wounded. The trial of the murderers was a farce and they were acquitted. A state of virtual war continued for a year, in which Governor Ford's authority was openly defied or treated with contempt by those he had called upon to preserve the peace. In the fall of 1845 the Mormons agreed to leave the State, and the following spring the pilgrimage to Salt Lake began. Gen. John J. Hardin, who afterward fell at Buena Vista, was twice called on by Governor Ford to head parties of militia to restore order, while Gen. Mason Brayman conducted the negotiations which resulted in the promise of removal. The great body of the refugees spent the following winter at Council Bluffs, Iowa, arriving at Salt Lake in June following. Another considerable body entered the service of the Government to obtain safe conduct and sustenance across the plains. While the conduct of the Mormons during their stay at Nauvoo was no doubt very irritating and often lawless, it is equally true that the disordered condition of affairs was taken advantage of by unscrupulous demagogues for dishonest purposes, and this episode has left a stigma upon the name of more than one over-zealous anti-Mormon hero.

Though Governor Ford's integrity and ability in certain directions have not been questioned, his administration was not a successful one, largely on account of the conditions which prevailed at the time and the embarrassments which he met from his own party. He died at Peoria, November 3, 1850, in poverty. The history of the State which he wrote in the latter years of

his life, is regarded as invaluable, and will be more highly appreciated as we recede from the period in which he lived.

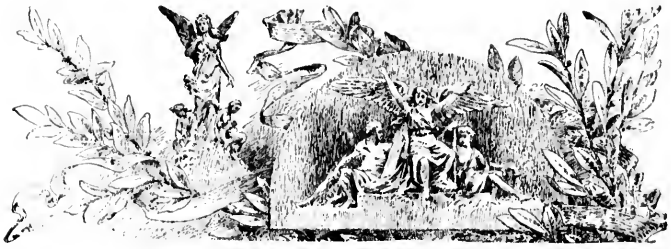
A still more tragic chapter opened during the last year of Ford's administration, in the beginning of the war with Mexico. Three regiments of twelve months' volunteers, called for by the General Government from the State of Illinois, were furnished with alacrity and many more men offered their services than could be accepted. The names of their respective commanders—Cols. John J. Hardin, William H. Bissell and Ferris Foreman—have been accorded a high place in the annals of the State and the Nation. Hardin was of an honorable Kentucky family; he had achieved distinction at the bar and served in the State Legislature and in Congress, and his death on the battle-field of Buena Vista was universally deplored. Bissell afterward served with distinction in Congress and was the first Republican Governor of Illinois, elected in 1856. Edward D. Baker, then a Whig member of Congress, received authority to raise an additional regiment, and laid the foundation of a reputation as broad as the Nation. Two other regiments were raised in the State "for the war" during the next year, led respectively by Col. Edward W. B. Newby and James Collins, beside four independent companies of mounted volunteers. The whole number of volunteers furnished by Illinois in this conflict was 6,123, of whom 86 were killed, 12 died of wounds, and 160 were wounded. Their loss in killed was greater than that of any other State, and the number of wounded only exceeded by those from South Carolina and Pennsylvania. Among other Illinoisans who participated in this struggle, were Thomas L. Harris, William A. Richardson, J. L. D. Morrison, Murray F. Tuley and Charles C. P. Holden, while still others, either in the ranks or in subordinate positions, received the "baptism of fire" which prepared them to win distinction as commanders of corps, divisions, brigades and regiments during the War of the Rebellion, including such names as John A. Logan, Richard J. Oglesby, Benjamin M. Prentiss, James D. Morgan, W. H. L. Wallace (who fell at Pittsburgh

Landing), Stephen G. Hicks, Michael K. Lawler, Leonard F. Ross, Isham N. Haynie, T. Lyle Dickey, Dudley Wickersham, Isaac C. Pugh, Thomas H. Flynn, J. P. Post, Nathaniel Niles, W. R. Morrison, and others.

Except for the Mexican War, which was still in progress, and acts of mob violence in certain portions of the State—especially by a band of self-styled "regulators" in Pope and Massac Counties—the administration of Augustus C. French, which began with the close of the year 1846, was a quiet one. French was elected at the previous August election by a vote of 58,700 to 36,775 for Thomas M. Kilpatrick, the Whig candidate, and 5,112 for Richard Eels, the Free-Soil (or Abolition) candidate. The Whigs held their first State Convention this year for the nomination of a State ticket, meeting at Peoria. At the same election Abraham Lincoln was elected to Congress, defeating Peter Cartwright, the famous pioneer Methodist preacher, who was the Democratic candidate. At the session of the Legislature which followed, Stephen A. Douglas was elected to the United States Senate as successor to James Semple.

Governor French was a native of New Hampshire, born August 2, 1808; he had practiced his profession as a lawyer in Crawford County, had been a member of the Tenth and Eleventh General Assemblies and Receiver of the land office at Palestine. The State had now begun to recover from the depression caused by the reverses of 1837 and subsequent years, and for some time its growth in population had been satisfactory. The old Constitution, however, had been felt to be a hampering influence, especially in dealing with the State debt, and, as early as 1842, the question of a State Convention to frame a new Constitution had been submitted to popular vote, but was defeated by the narrow margin of 1,039 votes. The Legislature of 1844–5 adopted a resolution for resubmission, and at the election of 1846 it was approved by the people by a majority of 35,326 in a total vote of 81,352. The State then contained 99 counties with an

aggregate population of 662,150. The assessed valuation of property one year later was $92,206,493, while the State debt was $16,661,795—or more than 18 per cent. of the entire assessed value of the property of the State.



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CHAPTER IX.

ADMINISTRATIONS OF FRENCH AND MATTESON.

STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1847 — FEATURES OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION — GOVERNOR FRENCH'S SECOND TERM — ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD — MATTESON'S ADMINISTRATION — ORGANIZATION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY—LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATE.

THE election of members of a State Convention to form a second Constitution for the State of Illinois, was held April 19, 1847. Of one hundred and sixty-two members chosen, ninety-two were Democrats, leaving seventy members to all shades of the opposition. Among the members of this historic body whose names were already prominent in State affairs or became so at a still later date, were Archibald Williams, of Adams County; Michael G. Dale, of Bond; Daniel H. Whitney, of Boone; James W. Singleton, of Brown; Henry E. Dummer, of Cass; Uri Manly, of Clark; Benjamin Bond, of Clinton; Thomas A. Marshall, of Coles; Francis C. Sherman, Reuben E. Heacock and David L. Gregg, of Cook; Hezekiah M. Wead, of Fulton; Linus E. Worcester and D. M. Woodson, of Greene; George W. Armstrong, of LaSalle; Thomas C. Sharpe, of Hancock; Jesse O. Norton, of Will; Alex. M. Jenkins, of Jackson; Zadok Casey and Walter B. Scates, of Jefferson; Thompson Campbell, of Jo Daviess; James Knox, of Knox; John Dement, of Lee; David Davis, of McLean; John M. Palmer, of Macoupin; Stephen A. Hurlbut, of Boone; Cyrus Edwards, Edward M. West and

George T. Brown, of Madison; Anthony Thornton, of Shelby; Newton Cloud, Samuel D. Lockwood and William Thomas, of Morgan; John D. Whiteside, of Monroe; Daniel J. Pinckney, of Ogle; Lincoln B. Knowlton and Onslow Peters, of Peoria; William R. Archer and William A. Grimshaw, of Pike; Richard B. Servant, of Randolph; Alfred Kitchell, of Richland; James H. Matheny, N. W. Edwards and Stephen T. Logan, of Sangamon; N. M. Knapp, of Scott; William W. Roman and William C. Kinney, of St. Clair; Abner C. Harding, of Warren; S. Snowden Hayes, of White; Selden M. Church, of Winnebago, and Willis Allen, of Franklin. Of these, eight—Campbell, Hurlbut, Norton, Knox, Harding, Singleton, Thornton and Allen—were afterward members of Congress; Wead, Woodson and Davis, Circuit Judges (the last being still later a Justice of the Supreme Court and United States Senator), while John M. Palmer became Governor and David L. Gregg became Secretary of State, and Minister to the Sandwich Islands. Others were afterward prominent members of the General Assembly, or otherwise exerted an influence in shaping the destinies of the State.*

The Convention assembled at Springfield, June 7, 1847; it was organized by the election of Newton Cloud, Permanent President, and concluded its labors after a session of nearly three months, adjourning August 31st. The Constitution was submitted to a vote of the people, March 6, 1848, and was ratified by 59,887 votes in its favor to 15,859 against. A special article prohibiting free persons of color from settling in the State was adopted by 49,060 votes for, to 20,883 against it; and another, providing for a two-mill tax, by 41,017 for, to 30,586 against. The Constitution went into effect April 1, 1848.

The provision imposing a special two-mill tax, to be applied to the payment of the State indebtedness, was the means of restoring the State credit, while that prohibiting the immigration of free persons of color, though in accordance with the spirit of

*A reunion of the survivors of this body was held at Springfield, January 3, 1884, which was attended by twenty-two of the thirty-one members then understood to be living.

the times, brought upon the State much opprobrium and was repudiated with emphasis during the War of the Rebellion. The demand for retrenchment, caused by the financial depression following the wild legislation of 1837, led to the adoption of many radical provisions in the new Constitution, some of which were afterward found to be serious errors opening the way for grave abuses. Among these were the practical limitations of the biennial sessions of the General Assembly to forty-two days, while the *per diem* of members was fixed at two dollars. The salaries of State officers were also fixed at what would now be recognized as an absurdly low figure, that of Governor being $1,500; Supreme Court Judges, $1,200 each; Circuit Judges, $1,000; State Auditor, $1,000; Secretary of State, and State Treasurer, $800 each. Among less objectionable provisions were those restricting the right of suffrage to white male citizens, which excluded many unnaturalized foreigners who had exercised the privilege as "inhabitants" under the Constitution of 1818; providing for the election of all State, judicial and county officers by popular vote; prohibiting the State from incurring indebtedness in excess of $50,000 without a special vote of the people, or granting the credit of the State in aid of any individual association or corporation; fixing the date of the State election on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November in every fourth year, instead of the first Monday in August, as had been the rule under the old Constitution. The tenure of office of all State officers was fixed at four years except that of State Treasurer, which was made two years, and the Governor only was made ineligible to immediate re-election. The number of members of the General Assembly was fixed at twenty-five in the Senate and seventy-five in the House, subject to a certain specified ratio of increase when the population should exceed 1,000,000.

As the Constitution of 1818 had been modeled upon the form then most popular in the Southern States—especially with reference to the large number of officers made appointive by the Governor, or elective by the Legislature—so the new Constitu-

tion was, in some of its features, more in sympathy with those of other Northern States, and indicated the growing influence of New England sentiment. This was especially the case with reference to the section providing for a system of township organization in the several counties of the State at the pleasure of a majority of the voters of each county.

Besides the election for the ratification of the State Constitution, three other State elections were held in 1848, viz: (1) for the election of State officers in August; (2) an election of Judges in September, and (3) the Presidential election in November. At the first of these, Governor French, whose first term had been cut short two years by the adoption of the new Constitution, was re-elected for a second term, practically without opposition, the vote against him being divided between Pierre Menard and Dr. C. V. Dyer. French thus became his own successor, being the first Illinois Governor to be re-elected, and, though two years of his first term had been cut off by the adoption of the Constitution, he served in the gubernatorial office six years. The other State officers elected, were William McMurtry, of Knox, Lieutenant-Governor; Horace S. Cooley, of Adams, Secretary of State; Thomas H. Campbell, of Randolph, Auditor, and Milton Carpenter, of Hamilton, State Treasurer—all Democrats, and all but McMurtry being their own successors. At the Presidential election in November, the electoral vote was given to Lewis Cass, the Democratic candidate, who received 56,300 votes, to 53,047 for Taylor, the Whig candidate, and 15,774 for Martin Van Buren, the candidate of the Free Democracy or Free-Soil party. Thus, for the first time in the history of the State after 1824, the Democratic candidate for President failed to receive an absolute majority of the popular vote, being in a minority of 12,521, while having a plurality over the Whig candidate of 3,253. The only noteworthy results in the election of Congressmen this year, was the election of Col. E. D. Baker (Whig), from the Galena District, and Maj. Thomas L. Harris (Democrat), from the Springfield District. Both Baker and


GEN PHILIP H. SHERIDAN.

Harris had been soldiers in the Mexican War, which probably accounted for their election in Districts usually opposed to them politically. The other five Congressmen elected from the State at the same time—including John Wentworth, then chosen for a fourth term from the Chicago District—were Democrats. The Judges elected to the Supreme Bench were Lyman Trumbull, from the Southern Division; Samuel H. Treat, from the Central, and John Dean Caton, from the Northern—all Democrats.

A leading event of this session was the election of a United States Senator in place of Sidney Breese. Gen. James Shields, who had been severely wounded on the battle-field of Cerro Gordo; Sidney Breese, who had been United States Senator for six years, and John A. McClernand, then a member of Congress, were arrayed against each other before the Democratic caucus. After a bitter contest, Shields was declared the choice of his party and was finally elected. He did not immediately obtain his seat, however. On presentation of his credentials, after a heated controversy in Congress and out of it, in which he injudiciously assailed his predecessor in very intemperate language, he was declared ineligible on the ground that, being of foreign birth, the nine years of citizenship required by the Constitution after naturalization had not elapsed previous to his election. In October following the Legislature was called together in special session, and, Shields' disability having now been removed by the expiration of the Constitutional period, he was re-elected, though not without a renewal of the bitter contest of the regular session.

Another noteworthy event of this special session was the adoption of a joint resolution favoring the principles of the "Wilmot Proviso." Although this was repealed at the next regular session on the ground that the points at issue had been settled in the Compromise Measures of 1850, it indicated the drift of sentiment in Illinois toward opposition to the spread of the institution of slavery, and this was still more strongly emphasized by the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860.

Two important measures which passsed the General Assembly at the session of 1851, were the Free-Banking Law,* and the act incorporating the Illinois Central Railroad Company. The credit of first suggesting this great thoroughfare has been awarded to William Smith Waite, a citizen of Bond County, Illinois, as early as 1835.† The first step toward legislation in Congress on this subject was taken in the introduction by Senator Breese of a bill in March, 1843,‡ but it was not until 1850 that the measure took the form of a direct grant of lands to the State, finally passing the Senate in May and the House in September following. The act ceded to the State of Illinois, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a line of railroad, from the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi, with branches to Chicago and Dubuque, Iowa, respectively, alternate sections of land on each side of said railroad, aggregating 2,595,000 acres, the length of the road and branches exceeding seven hundred miles. An Act incorporating the Illinois Central Railroad Company passed the State Legislature in February, 1851. The company was thereupon promptly organized with a number of New York capitalists at its head, including Robert Schuyler, George Griswold and Gouverneur Morris, and the grant was placed in the hands of trustees to be used for the purpose designated, under the pledge of the Company to build the road by July 4, 1854, and to pay seven per cent. of its gross earnings into the State Treasury perpetually. A large proportion of the line was constructed through sections of country either sparsely settled or wholly unpopulated, but which have since become among the

*Though imperfect in some of its details, the provisions of this law for the protection of circulation proved effective up to the time of the Rebellion. By 1860 one hundred and ten banks had been established under it with an aggregate circulation of $12,320,964. In November, 1862, only twenty-two remained solvent, while ninety-three had suspended or gone out of business. The banks in liquidation paid on their circulation all the way from par to as little as forty-nine cents on the dollar, the average being about sixty, involving a loss of nearly $4,000,000.—*Moses' History of Illinois.*

†W. K. Ackerman, a former President of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, in his "Historical Sketch" in reference to that enterprise, claims this honor for Lieut.-Gov. Alexander M. Jenkins, in the Senate in 1832. Jenkins was elected Lieutenant-Governor the same year, serving until the close of 1834.

‡A special charter for such a road had passed the Illinois Legislature in 1834.—*Ackerman.*

richest and most populous portions of the State. The fund already received by the State from the road exceeds the amount of the State debt incurred under the internal improvement scheme of 1837.*

On his retirement from the governorship, Governor French was appointed one of the State Bank Commissioners, and still later became a professor of law in McKendree College, at Lebanon. In 1862 he served as a member of the Constitutional Convention from St. Clair, and died at Lebanon, September 4, 1864.

Joel A. Matteson (Democrat) was elected Governor at the November election, in 1852, receiving 80,645 votes to 64,405 for Edwin B. Webb,† Whig, and 8,809 for Dexter A. Knowlton, Free-Soil. The other State officers elected, were Gustavus Kœrner, Lieutenant-Governor; Alexander Starne, Secretary of State; Thomas H. Campbell, Auditor; and John Moore, Treasurer. The Whig candidates for these offices, respectively were James L. D. Morrison, Buckner S. Morris, Charles A. Betts and Francis Arenz. John A. Logan appeared among the new members of the House chosen at this election as a Representative from Jackson County; while Henry W. Blodgett, since United States District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois, and now counsel of the American Arbitrators of the Behring Sea Commission, was the only Free-Soil member, being the Representative from Lake County. John Reynolds, who had been Governor, a Justice of the Supreme Court and Member of Congress, was a member of the House and was elected Speaker.

The State debt reached its maximum at the beginning of Matteson's administration, amounting to $16,724,177, of which $7,259,822 was canal debt. The State had now entered upon a new and prosperous period, and in the next four years the debt was reduced by the sum of $4,564,840, leaving the amount out-

*For a detailed history of this great enterprise see "Moses' History of Illinois," Vol. II, pp. 572–580.

†Webb was a brother of James Watson Webb, for many years editor of the New York *Courier and Enquirer*, and afterward Minister to Brazil by appointment of President Lincoln.

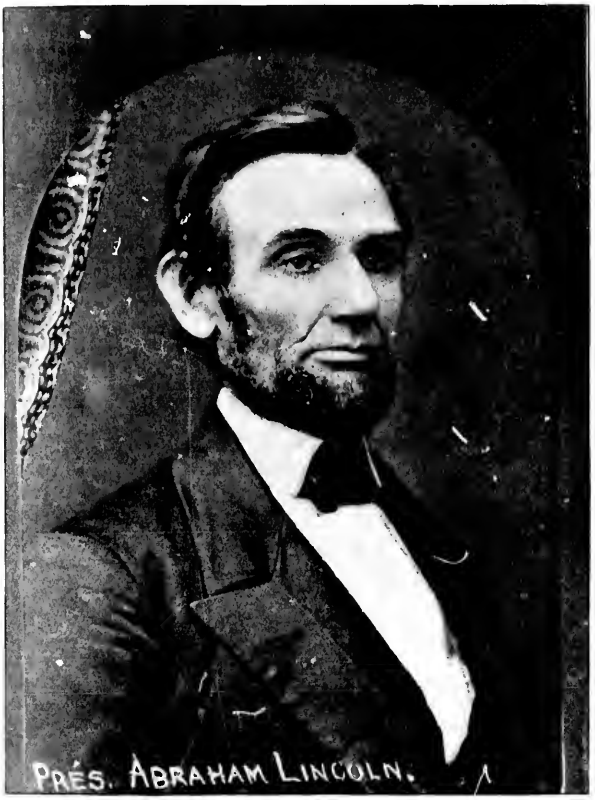
standing, January 1, 1857, $12,834,144. The three State institutions at Jacksonville—the Asylums for the Deaf and Dumb, the Blind, and Insane—had been in successful operation several years, but now internal dissensions and dissatisfaction with their management seriously interfered with their prosperity and finally led to revolutions which, for a time, impaired their usefulness.

During Matteson's administration a period of political excitement began, caused by the introduction in the United States Senate, in January, 1854, by Senator Douglas, of Illinois, of the bill for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—otherwise known as the Kansas-Nebraska bill. Although this belongs rather to National history, the prominent part played in it by an Illinois statesman who had won applause three or four years before by the service he had performed in securing the passage of the Illinois Central Railroad grant, and the effect which his course had in revolutionizing the politics of the State, justifies reference to it here. After a debate, almost unprecedented in bitterness, it became a law, May 30, 1854. The agitation in Illinois was intense. At Chicago, Douglas was practically denied a hearing. Going to Springfield, where the State Fair was in progress during the first week of October, 1854, he made a speech in the State Capitol in his defense. This was replied to by Abraham Lincoln, then a private citizen, to whom Douglas made a rejoinder. Speeches were also made in criticism of Douglas' position by Judges Breese and Trumbull (both of whom had been prominent Democrats) and other Democratic leaders were understood to be ready to assail the champion of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, though they afterward thought better of it and became supporters of the measure. The first State Convention of opponents of the Nebraska Bill was held at the same time, but the attendance was small and the attempt to effect a permanent organization was not successful. At the session of the Nineteenth General Assembly, which met in January following, Lyman Trumbull was chosen the first Republican

United States Senator from Illinois, in place of General Shields, whose term was about to expire. Trumbull was elected on the tenth ballot, receiving fifty-one votes to forty-seven for Governor Matteson, though Lincoln had led on the Republican side at every previous ballot, and on the first had come within six votes of an election. Although he was then the choice of a large majority of the opposition to the Democratic candidate, when Lincoln saw that the original supporters of Trumbull would not cast their votes for himself, he generously insisted that his friends should support his rival, thus determining the result.

On the twenty-second of February, 1856, occurred the convention of Anti-Nebraska (Republican) editors at Decatur, which proved the first effective step in consolidating the opposition to the Kansas-Nebraska Bill into a compact political organization. The main business of this convention consisted in the adoption of a series of resolutions defining the position of their authors on National questions—especially with reference to the institution of slavery—and appointing a State Convention to be held at Bloomington, May 29th, following. A State Central Committee to represent the new party was also appointed at this convention. With two or three exceptions the Committeemen accepted and joined in the call for the State Convention, which was held at the time designated, when the first Republican State ticket was put in the field. Among the distinguished men who participated in this Convention were Abraham Lincoln, O. H. Browning, Richard Yates, Owen Lovejoy, John M. Palmer, Isaac N. Arnold and John Wentworth. Palmer presided, while Abraham Lincoln, who was one of the chief speakers, was one of the delegates appointed to the National Convention, held at Philadelphia on the seventeenth of June. The candidates put in nomination for State offices were: William H. Bissell, for Governor; Francis A. Hoffman, for Lieutenant-Governor (afterward replaced by John Wood on account of ineligibility); Ozias M. Hatch, for Secretary of State; Jesse K. Dubois, for Auditor; James H. Miller, for State Treasurer, and William H. Powell for Superin-

tendent of Public Instruction. The Democratic ticket was composed of William A. Richardson, for Governor; R. J. Hamilton, Lieutenant-Governor; W. H. Snyder, Secretary of State; S. K. Casey, Auditor; John Moore, Treasurer, and J. H. St. Matthew, Superintendent of Public Instruction. The American organization also nominated a ticket headed by Buckner S. Morris for Governor. Although the Democrats carried the State for Buchanan, their candidate for President, by a plurality of 9,159, the entire Republican State ticket was elected by pluralities ranging from 3,031 to 20,213—the latter being the majority for Miller, candidate for State Treasurer, whose name was on both the Republican and American tickets.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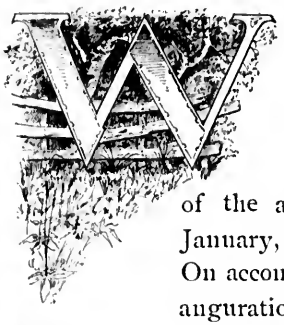
CHAPTER X.

ILLINOIS UNDER REPUBLICAN RULE.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNOR BISSELL—PERSONAL SKETCH —GOV. JOHN WOOD — CAMPAIGN OF 1860 — LINCOLN AND YATES — THE REBELLION — ILLINOIS IN THE GREAT STRUGGLE—PEACE MEETINGS IN 1863—CAMP DOUGLAS CONSPIRACY — CAMPAIGN OF 1864 — ASSASSINATION OF LINCOLN — THE LOYAL WOMEN OF ILLINOIS — OGLESBY'S ADMINISTRATION.



WITH the inauguration of Governor Bissell, the Republican party entered upon the control of the State Government, which was maintained without interruption until the close of the administration of Governor Fifer, in January, 1893—a period of thirty-six years. On account of physical disability Bissell's inauguration took place in the executive mansion, January 12, 1857. He was immediately made the object of virulent personal attack in the House, being charged with perjury in taking the oath of office in face of the fact that, while a member of Congress, he had accepted a challenge to fight a duel with Jefferson Davis. To this, the reply was made that the offense charged took place outside of the State and beyond the legal jurisdiction of the Constitution of Illinois.

While the State continued to prosper under Bissell's administration, the most important events of this period related rather

to general than to State policy. One of these was the delivery by Abraham Lincoln, in the Hall of Representatives, on the evening of June 17, 1858, of the celebrated speech in which he announced the doctrine that "a house divided against itself cannot stand." This was followed during the next few months by the series of memorable debates between those two great champions of their respective parties—Lincoln and Douglas—which attracted the attention of the whole land. The result was the re-election of Douglas to the United States Senate for a third term, but it also made Abraham Lincoln President of the United States.

About the middle of Bissell's term (February, 1859), came the discovery of what has since been known as the celebrated "Canal Scrip Fraud." This consisted in the fraudulent funding in State bonds of a large amount of State scrip, which had been issued for temporary purposes during the construction of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, but which had been subsequently redeemed. A legislative investigation proved the amount illegally funded to have been $223,182, and that the bulk of the bonds issued therefor—so far as they could be traced—had been delivered to ex-Gov. Joel A. Matteson. For this amount, with accrued interest, he gave to the State an indemnity bond, secured by real estate mortgages, from which the State eventually realized $238,000 out of $255,000, then due. Further investigation proved additional frauds of like character, aggregating $165,346, which the State never recovered. An attempt was made to prosecute Matteson criminally in the Sangamon County Circuit Court, but the grand jury failed, by a close vote, to find an indictment against him. He died in Chicago, January 31, 1873.

At the time of his election to the Governorship, Bissell was already a conspicuous figure in National and State politics. A native of New York, on coming to Illinois he began the practice of his profession as a physician in Monroe County, but afterward adopted the profession of law and entered the Legislature. As Colonel of the Second Regiment of Illinois Volunteers during

the Mexican War, he showed himself a brave soldier at the battle of Buena Vista and elsewhere, and afterward served three terms in Congress, during which he proved his courage by accepting a challenge to a duel from Jefferson Davis. Although a Democrat, he had also taken a leading part in conjunction with Washburne, Wentworth, Norton, Knox and Yates, his Illinois colleagues, in opposition to the Nebraska Bill. At the time of his nomination he was an invalid, having received an injury to his spine from which he never recovered, and was not able to enter actively into the campaign. He died in office, March 18, 1860, having barely entered upon the fourth year of his official term. His remains lie buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery, at Springfield, where a monument has been erected to his memory.

Lieut.-Gov. John Wood, who succeeded to Bissell's unexpired term, was a native of New York, born December 20, 1798. He came to Illinois in 1819, and was one of the founders of the city of Quincy, where he built the first log-cabin in 1822, and where he died June 11, 1880. He was a large-hearted, public-spirited man—an excellent specimen of the enterprising, progressive pioneer. He served the State as Quartermaster-General for the first two years after the opening of the War of the Rebellion, and assisted in equipping all the earlier regiments sent to the field. Although advanced in years, he then raised a regiment of one-hundred-day men with which he saw some service at Memphis.

The political campaign of 1860 was one of unparalleled excitement throughout the nation, but especially in Illinois, which became, in a certain sense, the chief battle-ground, furnishing the successful candidate for the Presidency, as well as being the State in which the convention which nominated him met. The Republican State Convention, held at Decatur, May 9, put in nomination Richard Yates, of Morgan County, for Governor; Francis A. Hoffman for Lieutenant-Governor, O. M. Hatch for Secretary of State, Jesse K. Dubois, for Auditor, William Butler, for Treasurer, and Newton Bateman for Superintendent of Public

Instruction. If this campaign was memorable for its excitement, it was also memorable for the large number of National and State tickets in the field. The National Republican Convention assembled at Chicago, May 16, and, on the third ballot, Abraham Lincoln was nominated for President amid a whirlwind of enthusiasm unsurpassed in the history of National Conventions, of which so many have been held in the "convention city" of the Northwest. The campaign was what might have been expected from such a beginning. Lincoln, though receiving considerably less than one-half the popular vote, had a plurality over his highest competitor of nearly half a million votes, and a majority in the electoral colleges of 57. In the State he received 172,161 votes to 160,215 for Douglas, his leading competitor. The vote for Governor stood: Yates (Republican) 172,196; Allen (Douglas-Democrat) 159,253; Hope (Breckinridge Democrat) 2,049; Stuart (American) 1,626.

Among the prominent men of different parties who appeared for the first time in the General Assembly chosen at this time, were William B. Ogden, Richard J. Oglesby, A. W. Mack, Washington Bushnell, William Jayne, and Henry E. Dummer, of the Senate, and William R. Archer, J. Russell Jones, Robert H. McClellan, J. Young Scammon, William H. Brown, Lawrence Weldon, R. B. Latham, N. M. Broadwell, A. G. Burr, and John Scholfield, in the House. Shelby M. Cullom, who had entered the Legislature at the previous session, was re-elected to this and was chosen Speaker of the House over the late J. W. Singleton. Lyman Trumbull was re-elected to the United States Senate by the votes of the Republicans over Samuel S. Marshall, the Democratic candidate.

Almost simultaneously with the accession of the new State Government, and before the inauguration of the President at Washington, began that series of startling events which ultimately culminated in the attempted secession of eleven States of the Union—the first acts in the great drama of war which occupied the attention of the world for the next four years. On


GEN U.S. GRANT.

January 14, 1861, the new State administration was inaugurated; on February 2, Commissioners to the futile Peace Convention held at Washington, were appointed from Illinois, consisting of Stephen T. Logan, John M. Palmer, ex-Gov. John Wood, B. C. Cook and T. J. Turner; and on February 11th, Abraham Lincoln took leave of his friends and neighbors at Springfield on his departure for Washington, in that simple, touching speech which has taken a place beside his inaugural addresses and his Gettysburg speech, as an American classic. The events which followed; the firing on Fort Sumter on the 12th of April and its surrender; the call for 75,000 troops and the excitement which prevailed all over the country, are matters of National history. Illinoisans responded with promptness and enthusiasm to the call for six regiments of State militia for three months' service, and one week later (April 21) Gen. R. K. Swift, of Chicago, at the head of seven companies, numbering 595 men, was *en route* for Cairo to execute the order of the Secretary of War for the occupation of that place. The offer of military organizations proceeded rapidly, and by the 18th of April, fifty companies had been tendered, while the public-spirited and patriotic bankers of the principal cities were offering to supply the State with money to arm and equip the hastily organized troops. Following in order the six regiments which Illinois had sent to the Mexican War, those called out for the three months' service in 1861 were numbered consecutively from seven to twelve, and were commanded by the following officers, respectively: Cols. John Cook, Richard J. Oglesby, Eleazer A. Paine, James D. Morgan, W. H. L. Wallace and John McArthur, with Gen. Benjamin M. Prentiss as brigade commander. The rank and file numbered 4,680 men, of whom 2,000, at the end of their term of service, re-enlisted for three years.

Among the many who visited the State Capitol in the early months of the war to offer their services to the Government in suppressing the Rebellion, one of the most modest and unassuming was a gentleman from Galena who brought a letter of intro-

duction to Governor Yates from Congressman E. B. Washburne. Though he had been a captain in the regular army and had seen service in the war with Mexico, he set up no pretension on that account, but after days of patient waiting, was given temporary employment as a clerk in the office of the Adjutant-General, Col. T. S. Mather. Finally, an emergency having arisen requiring the services of an officer of military experience as commandant at Camp Yates (a camp of rendezvous and instruction near Springfield), he was assigned to the place, rather as an experiment and from necessity than from conviction of any peculiar fitness for the position. Having acquitted himself creditably here, he was assigned, a few weeks later, to the command of a regiment (the Twenty-first Illinois Volunteers) which, from previous bad management, had manifested a mutinous tendency. And thus Ulysses S. Grant, the most successful leader of the war, the organizer of final victory over the Rebellion, the Lieutenant-General of the armies of the Union and twice elected President of the United States, started upon that career which won for him the plaudits of the Nation and the title of the grandest soldier of his time.

The responses of Illinois, under the leadership of its patriotic "War Governor," Richard Yates, to the repeated calls for volunteers through the four years of war, were cheerful and prompt. Illinois troops took part in nearly every important battle in the Mississippi Valley and in many of those in the East, besides accompanying Sherman in his triumphal "March to the Sea." Illinois blood stained the field at Belmont, at Wilson's Creek, Lexington, Forts Donelson and Henry; at Shiloh, Corinth, Nashville, Stone River and Chicamauga; at Jackson, the Siege of Vicksburg, Allatoona Pass, Kenesaw Mountain, Resaca, Peach Tree Creek and Atlanta, in the South and West; and at Chancellorsville, Antietam, Gettysburg, Petersburg and in the battles of "the Wilderness" in the East. Of all the States of the Union, Illinois alone, up to February 1, 1864, presented the proud record of having answered every call upon her for troops

without a draft. The whole number of enlistments from the State under the various calls from 1861 to 1865, were 255,057 to meet quotas aggregating 244,496*. The ratio of troops furnished to population was 15.1 per cent., which was only exceeded by the District of Columbia (which had a large influx from the States), and Kansas and Nevada, each of which had a much larger proportion of adult male population. The whole number of regimental organizations, according to the returns in the Adjutant-General's office, was 151 regiments of infantry (numbered consecutively from the Sixth to the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh), 17 regiments of cavalry and two regiments of artillery, besides nine independent batteries. The total losses of Illinois troops, officially reported by the War Department, were 34,834 (13.65 per cent.), of which 5,874 were killed in battle, 4,020 died of wounds, 22,786 died of disease, and 2,154 from other causes. Besides the great Commander-in-Chief, Abraham Lincoln, and Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant, Illinois furnished eleven full Major-Generals of volunteers, viz.: Generals John Pope, John A. McClernand, S. A. Hurlbut, B. M. Prentiss, John M. Palmer, R. J. Oglesby, John A. Logan, John M. Schofield, Giles A. Smith, Wesley Merritt and Benjamin H. Grierson; twenty Brevet Major-Generals; twenty-four Brigadier-Generals, and over 120 Brevet Brigadier-Generals. Among the long list of regimental officers who fell upon the field or died from wounds appear the names of Col. J. R. Scott, of the 19th; Col. Thomas D. Williams, of the 25th; and Col. F. A. Harrington, of the 27th—all killed at Stone River; Col. J. W. S. Alexander, of the 21st; Col. Daniel Gilmer, of the 38th; Lieut.-Col. Duncan J. Hall, of the 89th; Col. Timothy O'Meara, of the 90th; and Col. Holden Putnam, at Chicamauga and Missionary Ridge; Col. John B. Wyman, of the 13th, at Chickasaw Bayou; Lieut.-Col. Thomas W. Ross, of the 32nd, at Shiloh; Col. John A. Davis, of the 46th, at Hatchie; Col. William A. Dickerman, of the 103d,

*According to the account of the United States War Department. According to the State account, the quota was 231,488 and the number credited 226,592.

at Resaca; Col. Oscar Harmon at Kenesaw; Col. John A. Bross at Petersburg, besides Col. Mihalotzy, Col. Silas Miller, Lieut.-Col. Melancthon Smith, Maj. Zenas Applington, Col. John J. Mudd, Col. Matthew H. Starr, Maj. Wm. H. Medill, Col. Warren Stewart and many more on other battle-fields. It would be a grateful task to here record the names of a host of others, who, after acquitting themselves bravely on the field, survived to enjoy the plaudits of a grateful people, but this would be beyond the design and scope of the present work.

One of the most brilliant exploits of the War was the raid from Memphis to Baton Rouge, Louisiana, in May, 1863, led by Col. B. H. Grierson, of the 6th Illinois Cavalry, in co-operation with the 7th under command of Col. Edward Prince.

An incident of a different character was the calling of a convention to revise the State Constitution, and which met at Springfield, January 7, 1862. A majority of this body was composed of those opposed to the war policy of the Government, and a disposition to interfere with the affairs of the State administration and the General Government was soon manifested, which was resented by the executive and many of the soldiers in the field. The convention adjourned March 24, and its work was submitted to vote of the people, June 17, 1862, when it was rejected by a majority of more than 16,000, not counting the soldiers in the field who were permitted as a matter of policy to vote upon it, but who were practically unanimous in opposition to it.

A few days before this election (June 3, 1862), United States Senator Stephen A. Douglas died, at the Tremont House in Chicago, depriving the Democratic party of the State of its most sagacious and patriotic adviser.

Another political incident of this period grew out of the session of the General Assembly of 1863. This body having been elected on the tide of the political revulsion which followed the issuance of President Lincoln's preliminary Proclamation of Emancipation, was Democratic in both branches. One of its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first acts was the election of William A. Richardson United States Senator, in place of O. H. Browning, who had been appointed by Governor Yates to the vacancy caused by the death of Douglas. This Legislature early showed a tendency to follow in the footsteps of the Constitutional Convention of 1862, by attempting to cripple the State and General Governments in the prosecution of the war. Resolutions on the subject of the war, which the friends of the Union regarded as of a most mischievous character, were introduced and passed in the House, but owing to the death of a member on the majority side, failed to pass the Senate. These denounced the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus;* condemned "the attempted enforcement of compensated emancipation" and "the transportation of negroes into the State;" accused the General Government of "Usurpation," of "subverting the Constitution" and attempting to establish a "consolidated military despotism;" charged that the war had been "diverted from its first avowed object to that of subjugation and the abolition of slavery;" declared the belief of the authors that its "further prosecution . . . . . cannot result in the restoration of the Union . . . . . unless the President's Emancipation Proclamation be withdrawn;" appealed to Congress to secure an armistice with the rebel States, and closed by appointing six Commissioners (who were named) to confer with Congress with a view to the holding of a National Convention to adjust the differences between the States. These measures occupied the attention of the Legislature to the exclusion of subjects of State interest, so that little legislation was accomplished—not even the ordinary appropriation bills being passed.

At this juncture, the two Houses having disagreed as to the date of adjournment, Governor Yates exercised the constitutional prerogative of proroguing them, which he did in a message on June 10th, declaring them adjourned to the last day of their constitutional term. The Republicans accepted the result and withdrew, but the Democratic majority in the House and a minority in the Senate continued in session for some days with-

out being able to transact any business except the filing of an empty protest, when they adjourned to the first Monday of January, 1864. The excitement produced by this affair, in the Legislature and throughout the State, was intense, but the action of Governor Yates was sustained by the Supreme Court and the adjourned session was never held. The failure of the Legislature to make provision for the expenses of the State Government and the relief of the soldiers in the field, made it necessary for Governor Yates to accept that aid from the public-spirited bankers and capitalists of the State which was never wanting when needed during this critical period.

Largely attended "peace conventions" were held during this year, at Springfield on the seventeenth of June and at Peoria in September, at which resolutions opposing the "further offensive prosecution of the war" were adopted. An immense Union mass-meeting was also held at Springfield on the third of September, which was addressed by leading War-Democrats. An important incident of this meeting was the reading of the letter from President Lincoln to Hon. James C. Conkling, in which he defended his war policy and especially his Emancipation Proclamation in a characteristically logical manner.

The year 1864 was full of exciting political and military events. Among the former was the nomination of Gen. George B. McClellan as the Democratic candidate for President, by a convention held at Chicago, August 29th, on a platform declaring the war a "failure" as an "experiment" for restoring the Union, and demanding a "cessation of hostilities" with a view to a convention for the restoration of peace. Mr. Lincoln had been renominated by the Republicans at Philadelphia, in June previous, with Andrew Johnson for Vice-President. The leaders of the respective State tickets were Gen. Richard J. Oglesby, on the part of the Republicans, for Governor, with William Bross, for Lieutenant-Governor, and James C. Robinson as the Democratic candidate for Governor.

For months rumors had been rife concerning a conspiracy

of rebels from the South and their sympathizers in the North, to release the rebel prisoners confined in Camp Douglas, near Chicago, and at Rock Island, Springfield and Alton—aggregating over 25,000 men. It was charged that the scheme was to be put into effect simultaneously with the November election, but the activity of the military authorities in arresting the leaders and seizing their arms, defeated it. The investigations of a military court before whom a number of the arrested parties were tried, proved the existence of an extensive organization, calling itself "American Knights" or "Sons of Liberty," of which a number of well-known politicians in Illinois were members.

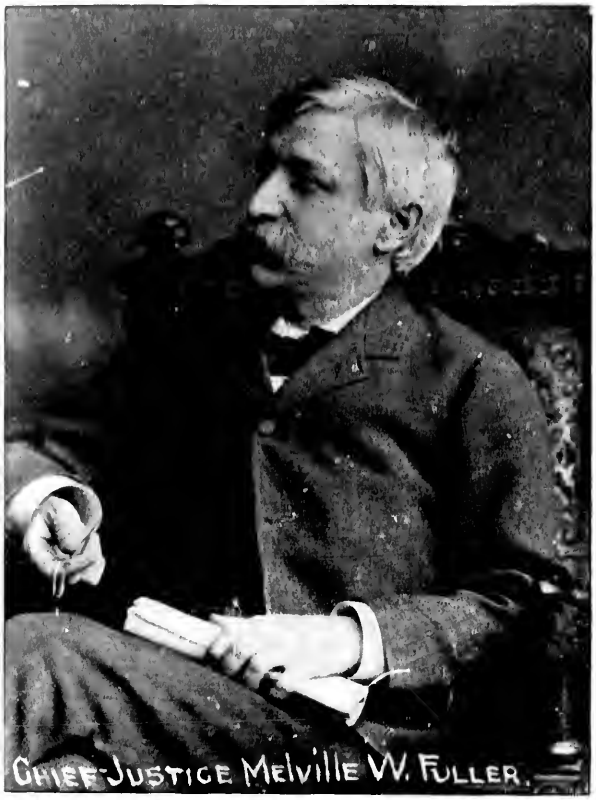
At the November election Illinois gave a majority for Lincoln of 30,756, and for Oglesby, for Governor, of 33,675, with a proportionate majority for the rest of the ticket. Lincoln's electoral vote was 212 to 21 for McClellan.

The Republicans had a decided majority in both branches of the Legislature of 1865, and one of its earliest acts was the election of Governor Yates, United States Senator, in place of William A. Richardson, who had been elected two years before to the seat formerly held by Douglas. This was the last public position held by the popular Illinois "War Governor." Born in Kentucky in 1815 and educated at Illinois College, Jacksonville, he had been three times elected to the lower House of the General Assembly (1842, 1844 and 1848); had served two sessions in Congress (1851 to 1855), and had been elected Governor in 1860, serving through the most critical four years in the history of the State. A splendid specimen of manhood physically, possessed of great personal magnetism, ambitious, eloquent and patriotic, there was no position to which, in the estimation of his friends, he might not fairly aspire. In spite of weaknesses which grew upon him in his later years, but which no man deplored more deeply than himself, during his official term no more popular public servant ever occupied the executive chair—a fact demonstrated by the promptness with which, on retiring from it, he

was elected to the United States Senate. His personal and political integrity was never questioned by his most bitter political opponents, while those who had known him longest and most intimately, trusted him most implicitly. The service which he performed in giving direction to the patriotic sentiment of the State and in marshaling its heroic soldiers for the defense of the Union, can never be overestimated. Retiring from his seat in the Senate in 1871, the next two years were spent as a private citizen at his home at Jacksonville, or in the discharge of some temporary duty for the Government. It was in this latter capacity, as a commissioner for the examination of a railroad, that he visited Arkansas in the fall of 1873. On his return from this mission he died suddenly at Barnum's Hotel in the city of St. Louis, November 27th.

Governor Oglesby and the other State officers were inaugurated January 17th. Entering upon its duties with a Legislature in full sympathy with it, the new administration was confronted by no such difficulties as those with which its predecessor had to contend. Its head, who had been identified with the war from its beginning, was one of the first Illinoisans promoted to the rank of Major-General, was personally popular and enjoyed the confidence and respect of the people of the State. Gov. Allen C. Fuller, who had retired from a position on the circuit bench to accept that of Adjutant-General, which he held during the last three years of the war, was Speaker of the House. This Legislature was the first to ratify the XIIIth Amendment of the National Constitution abolishing slavery, which it did in both Houses, on the evening of February 1, 1865—the same day the resolution had been finally acted on by Congress and received the sanction of the President. The odious "black laws," which had disgraced the State for twelve years, were wiped from the statute-book at this session. The Legislature adjourned after a session of 46 days, leaving a record as creditable in the disposal of business as that of its predecessor had been discreditable.

The war was now rapidly approaching a successful termina-



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tion. Lee had surrendered to Grant at Appomattox, April 9, 1865, and the people were celebrating this event with joyful festivities through all the loyal States, but nowhere with more enthusiasm than in Illinois, the home of the two great leaders—Lincoln and Grant. In the midst of these jubilations came the assassination of President Lincoln by John Wilkes Booth, on the evening of April 14, 1865, in Ford's Theatre, Washington. The appalling news was borne on the wings of the telegraph to every corner of the land, and instantly a nation in rejoicing was changed to a nation in mourning. A pall of gloom hung over every part of the land. Public buildings, business houses and dwellings in every city, village and hamlet throughout the loyal States were draped with the insignia of a universal sorrow. Millions of strong men and tender, patriotic women who had given their husbands, sons and brothers for the defense of the Union, wept as if overtaken by a great personal loss. If the Nation mourned, much more did Illinois, at the taking off of its chief citizen, the grandest character of the age, who had served both State and Nation with such patriotic fidelity, and perished in the very zenith of his fame and in the hour of his country's triumph.

Then came the sorrowful march of the funeral cortege from Washington to Springfield—the most impressive spectacle witnessed since the Day of the Crucifixion. In all this, Illinois bore a conspicuous part, as on the fourth day of May, 1865, amid the most solemn ceremonies and in the presence of sorrowing thousands, she received to her bosom, near his old home at the State Capital, the remains of the Great Liberator.

The part which Illinois played in the great struggle has already been dwelt upon as fully as the scope of this work will permit. It only remains to be said that the patriotic service of the men of the State was grandly supplemented by the equally patriotic service of its women in "Soldiers Aid Societies," "Sisters of the Good Samaritan," "Needle Pickets" and in sanitary organizations for the purpose of contributing to the comfort and health of the soldiers in camp and in hospital, and in giving them

generous receptions on their return to their homes. The work done by these organizations, and by individual nurses in the field, illustrates one of the brightest pages in the history of the war.

The administration of Governor Oglesby was as peaceful as it was prosperous. The chief political events of 1866 were the election of Newton Bateman, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Gen. Geo. W. Smith, Treasurer, while Gen. John A. Logan, as Representative from the State-at-large, re-entered Congress, from which he had retired in 1861 to enter the Union army. His majority was unprecedented, reaching 55,987. The Legislature of 1867 re-elected Judge Trumbull to the United States Senate for a third term, his chief competitor in the Republican caucus being Gen. John M. Palmer. The XIVth Amendment to the National Constitution, conferring citizenship upon persons of color, was ratified by this Legislature.

The Republican State Convention of 1868, held at Peoria, May 6th, nominated the following ticket: For Governor, John M. Palmer; Lieutenant-Governor, John Dougherty; Secretary of State, Edward Rummell; Auditor, Charles E. Lippincott; State Treasurer, Erastus N. Bates; Attorney-General, Washington Bushnell. John R. Eden, afterward a member of Congress for three terms, headed the Democratic ticket as candidate for Governor, with William H. Van Epps for Lieutenant-Governor.

The Republican National Convention was held at Chicago, May 21st, nominating U. S. Grant for President, and Schuyler Colfax for Vice-President. They were opposed by Horatio Seymour, for President, and F. P. Blair for Vice-President. The result in November was the election of Grant and Colfax, who received 214 electoral votes from 26 States, to 80 electoral votes for Seymour and Blair from eight States—three States not voting. Grant's majority in Illinois was 51,150. Of course the Republican State ticket was elected. The Legislature elected at the same time consisted of eighteen Republicans to nine Democrats in the Senate and fifty-eight Republicans to twenty-seven Democrats in the House.

CHAPTER XI.

REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATIONS, CONTINUED.

UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF 1870—FROM PALMER TO FIFER—THE CHICAGO FIRE—SKETCHES OF EMINENT MEN—PALMER, OGLESBY, CULLOM, LOGAN, FIFER, ETC.—NATIONAL CONVENTIONS IN CHICAGO—POLITICAL REVOLUTION OF 1892—GOVERNOR ALTGELD.

GOVERNOR PALMER'S administration began auspiciously, at a time when the passions aroused by the war were subsiding and the State was recovering its normal prosperity. Leading events of the next four years were the adoption of a new State Constitution and the Chicago fire. The first steps in legislation looking to the control of railroads, were taken at the session of 1869, and although a stringent law on the subject passed both Houses, it was vetoed by the Governor. A milder measure was afterward enacted, and although superseded by the Constitution of 1870, it furnished the key-note for much of the legislation since had on the subject.

The celebrated "Lake Front Bill," conveying to the city of Chicago and the Illinois Central Railroad the title of the State to certain lands included in what was known as the "Lake Front Park," was passed, and although vetoed by the Governor, was re-enacted over his veto. This act was finally repealed by the Legislature of 1873, and after many years of litigation, the rights claimed under it by the Illinois Central Railroad Company have

been recently declared void by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Fifteenth Amendment of the National Constitution, prohibiting the denial of the right of suffrage to "citizens of the United States . . . . . on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude," was ratified by a strictly party vote in each House, on March 5th.

The first step toward the erection of a new State Capitol at Springfield had been taken in an appropriation of $450,000 at the session of 1867, the total cost being limited to $3,000,000. A second appropriation of $650,000 was made at the session of 1869. The Constitution of 1870 limited the cost to $3,500,000, but an act passed by the Legislature of 1883, making a final appropriation of $531,712 for completing and furnishing the building, was ratified by the people in 1884. The original cost of the building and its furniture exceeded $4,000,000.

The State Convention for framing a new Constitution met at Springfield, December 13, 1869. It consisted of eighty-five members—forty-four Republicans and forty-one Democrats. A number classed as Republicans, however, were elected as "Independents" and co-operated with the Democrats in the organization. Among the prominent members were William J. Allen, W. B. Anderson, George W. Wall, Silas L. Bryan, W. H. Snyder, W. H. Underwood, John Scholfield, Milton Hay, O. H. Browning, O. C. Skinner, A. M. Craig, L. W. Ross, R. M. Benjamin, Clifton H. Moore, H. P. H. Bromwell, L. D. Whiting, John Dement, Jesse S. Hildrup, Lawrence S. Church, Thomas J. Turner, William Carey and H. H. Cody. The delegates from Cook County were Joseph Medill, John C. Haines, S. Snowden Hayes, W. C. Coolbaugh, Charles Hitchcock, Elliott Anthony and Daniel Cameron.* Charles Hitchcock was elected President. The convention terminated its labors May 13, 1870; the Constitution was ratified by vote of the people July 2d, and went into

*As to occupations, there were fifty-three lawyers, fourteen farmers, thirteen merchants, bankers and traders; four physicians and one editor.

effect August 8, 1870. A special provision establishing the principle of "minority representation" in the election of Representatives in the General Assembly, was adopted by a smaller vote than the main instrument. A leading feature of the latter was the general restriction upon special legislation and the enumeration of a large variety of subjects to be provided for under general laws. It laid the basis of our present railroad and warehouse laws; declared the inviolability of the Illinois Central Railroad tax; prohibited the sale or lease of the Illinois and Michigan Canal without a vote of the people; prohibited municipalities from becoming subscribers to the stock of any railroad or private corporation; limited the rate of taxation and amount of indebtedness to be incurred; required the enactment of laws for the protection of miners, etc. The restriction in the old Constitution against the re-election of a Governor as his own immediate successor, was removed, but placed upon the office of State Treasurer. The Legislature consists of two hundred and four members—fifty-one Senators and one hundred fifty-three Representatives—one Senator and three Representatives being chosen from each District.

At the election of 1870, General Logan was re-elected Congressman-at-large by 24,672 majority; Gen. E. N. Bates, Treasurer and Newton Bateman, State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The Twenty-seventh General Assembly (1871), in its various sessions, spent more time in legislation than any other in the history of the State—a fact to be accounted for, in part, by the Chicago Fire and the extensive revision of the laws required in consequence of the adoption of the new Constitution. Besides the regular session, there were two special, or called, sessions and an adjourned session, covering in all a period of 292 days. This Legislature adopted the system of "State control" in the management of the labor and discipline of the convicts of the State penitentiary, which was strongly urged by Governor Palmer in a special message. General Logan having been elected

United States Senator at this session, Gen. John L. Beveridge was elected to the vacant position of Congressman-at-large at a special election held October 4th.

The calamitous fire at Chicago, October 8–9, 1871, though belonging rather to local than to general State history, excited the profound sympathy, not only of the people of the State and the Nation, but of the civilized world. The area burned over, including streets, covered 2,124 acres, with 13,500 buildings out of 18,000, leaving 92,000 persons homeless. The loss of life is estimated at two hundred and fifty, and of property at $187,927,000.* Governor Palmer called the Legislature together in special session to act upon the emergency, October 13th, but as the State was precluded from affording direct aid, the plan was adopted of re-imbursing the city for the amount it had expended in the enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, amounting to $2,955,340. The unfortunate shooting of a citizen by a cadet in a regiment of United States troops organized for guard duty, led to some controversy between Governor Palmer, on one side, and the Mayor of Chicago and the military authorities, including President Grant, on the other; but the general verdict was, that, while nice distinctions between civil and military authority may not have been observed, the service rendered by the military, in a great emergency, was of the highest value and was prompted by the best of intentions.

The political campaign of 1872 in Illinois resulted in much confusion and a partial reorganization of parties. Dissatisfied with the administration of President Grant, a number of the State officers (including Governor Palmer) and other prominent Republicans of the State, joined in what was called the "Liberal Republican" movement, and supported Horace Greeley for the Presidency. Ex-Governor Oglesby again became the standard-bearer of the Republicans for Governor, with Gen. John L. Beveridge for Lieutenant-Governor. At the November election, the Grant and Wilson electors received 241,944 to 184,938 for

*Moses' History of Illinois.


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Greeley, and 3,138 for O'Conor. The plurality for Oglesby, for Governor, was 40,690.

Governor Oglesby's second administration was of brief duration. Within a week after his inauguration he was nominated by a legislative caucus of his party for United States Senator to succeed Judge Trumbull, and was elected, receiving an aggregate of 117 votes in the two Houses against 78 for Trumbull, who was supported by the party whose candidates he had defeated at three previous elections. Lieutenant-Governor Beveridge thus became Governor, filling out the unexpired term of his chief. He was a native of Washington County, New York, where he was born in 1824; he emigrated to Illinois in 1842, settling in De Kalb County; received an academic education at Granville Academy, in Putnam County, and at Rock River Seminary, at Mt. Morris; taught school and studied law in Tennessee; recruited a company for the Eighth Regiment Illinois Cavalry early in the war, afterward being promoted to the position of Major; later organized the Seventeenth Cavalry and was commissioned its Colonel, retiring with the rank of brevet Brigadier-General; afterward served as sheriff of Cook County; was elected to the State Senate; thence promoted to the position of Congressman-at-large, which he resigned to assume the duties of Lieutenant-Governor. While never resorting to the questionable tricks of the mere politician, few men have had a more successful political career. His administration was high-minded, clean and honorable. After his retirement from the Governorship, he was appointed Assistant United States Treasurer at Chicago, serving four years.

The election of 1874 resulted in the first serious reverse the Republican party had experienced in Illinois since 1862. Although Thomas S. Ridgway, the Republican candidate for State Treasurer, was elected by a plurality of nearly 35,000, by a combination of the opposition, S. M. Etter (Fusion) was at the same time elected State Superintendent, while the Fusionists secured a majority in each House of the General Assembly. After a

protracted contest, E. M. Haines, who had been a Democrat, a Republican, and had been elected to this Legislature as an "Independent," was elected Speaker of the House over Shelby M. Cullom, and A. A. Glenn (Democrat) was chosen President of the Senate, thus becoming *ex-officio* Lieutenant-Governor. The session which followed—especially in the House—was one of the most turbulent and disorderly in the history of the State, coming to a termination April 15th, after having enacted very few laws of any importance.

Shelby M. Cullom was the candidate of the Republican party for Governor in 1876, with the late Rutherford B. Hayes heading the National ticket. The excitement which attended the campaign, the closeness of the vote between the two Presidential candidates—Hayes and Tilden—and the determination of the result through the medium of an Electoral Commission, are fresh in the memory of the present generation. In Illinois the Republican plurality for President was 19,631, but owing to the combination of the Democratic and Greenback vote on Lewis Steward for Governor, the majority for Cullom was reduced to 6,798. The other State officers elected were: Andrew Shuman, Lieutenant-Governor; George H. Harlow, Secretary of State; Thomas B. Needles, Auditor; Edward Rutz, Treasurer, and J. K. Edsall, Attorney-General. Each of these had pluralities exceeding 20,000, except Needles, who, having a single competitor, had a smaller majority than Cullom. The New State House was occupied for the first time by the State officers and the Legislature chosen at this time. Although the Republicans had a majority in the House, the Independents held the "balance of power" in joint session of the General Assembly. After a stubborn and protracted struggle in the effort to choose a United States Senator to succeed Senator John A. Logan, David Davis, of Bloomington, was elected on the fortieth ballot.

Davis was born in Cecil County, Maryland, March 9, 1815; graduated at Kenyon College, Ohio, in 1832; studied law in Massachusetts and removed to McLean County, Illinois, in 1385;

was a member of the Fourteenth General Assembly (1844) and the Constitutional Convention of 1847; held the office of Judge of the circuit court from 1843 to 1861, being elected three times. He had been a Whig and a warm personal friend of Lincoln, by whom he was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1862. His election to the Senate by the Democrats and Independents led to his retirement from the Supreme bench, thus preventing his appointment on the Electoral Commission of 1877—a circumstance which, in the opinion of many, may have had an important bearing upon the decision of that tribunal. In the latter part of his term he served as President *pro tempore* of the Senate, and more frequently acted with the Republicans than with their opponents. He supported Blaine and Logan for President and Vice-President, in 1884. His death occurred at his home at Bloomington, June 26, 1886.

The extensive railroad strike, in July, 1877, caused widespread demoralization of business, especially in the railroad centres of the State and throughout the country generally. The newly organized National Guard was called out and rendered valuable service in restoring order. Governor Cullom's action in the premises was prompt and has generally been commended as eminently wise and discreet.

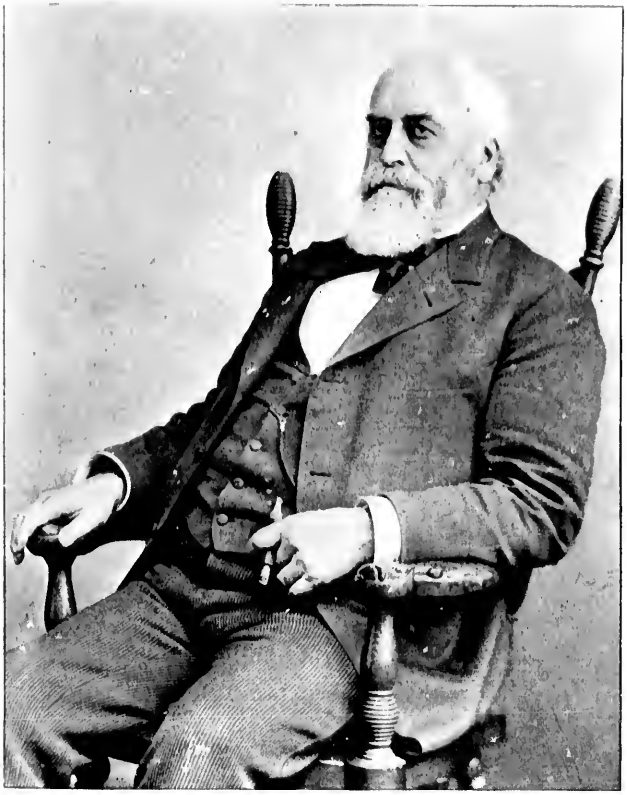
Four sets of candidates were in the field for the offices of State Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1878—Republican, Democratic, Greenback and Prohibition. The Republicans were successful, Gen. John C. Smith being elected Treasurer, and James P. Slade, Superintendent, by pluralities averaging about 35,000. The same party also elected eleven out of nineteen members of Congress and, for the first time in six years, secured a majority in each branch of the General Assembly. At the session of this Legislature, in January following, John A. Logan was elected to the United States Senate as successor to R. J. Oglesby, whose term expired in March following. Col. William A. James, of Lake County, served as Speaker of the House at this session.

The political campaign of 1880 is memorable for the determined struggle made by General Logan and others to secure the nomination of General Grant for President for a third term. The Republican State Convention, beginning at Springfield, May 19th, lasted three days, ending in instructions in favor of General Grant by a vote of 399 to 285. These were nullified, however, by the action of the National Convention two weeks later. Governor Cullom was renominated for Governor, John M. Hamilton, for Lieutenant-Governor; Henry D. Dement, for Secretary of State; Charles P. Swigert, for Auditor; Edward Rutz, for Treasurer, and James McCartney, for Attorney-General. Ex-Senator Trumbull headed the Democratic ticket as its candidate for Governor, with General L. B. Parsons for Lieutenant-Governor.

The Republican National Convention met in Chicago, June 2d. After thirty-six ballots, in which 306 delegates stood unwaveringly by General Grant, James A. Garfield, of Ohio, was nominated with Chester A. Arthur, of New York, for Vice-President. Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock was the Democratic candidate and Gen. James B. Weaver, the Greenback nominee. In Illinois, 622,156 votes were cast, Garfield receiving a plurality of 40,716. The entire Republican State ticket was elected by nearly the same pluralities, and the Republicans again had decisive majorities in both branches of the Legislature.

No startling events occurred during Governor Cullom's second term. The State continued to increase in wealth, population and prosperity, and the heavy debt, by which it had been burdened thirty years before, was practically "wiped out."

Gen. Horace H. Thomas, of Chicago, was Speaker of the House at the session of 1881. At the election of 1882, Gen. John C. Smith, who had been elected State Treasurer in 1878, was re-elected for a second term, over Alfred Orendorff, while Charles T. Strattan, the Republican candidate for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was defeated by Henry Raab. The Republicans again had a majority in each House of the



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General Assembly, amounting to twelve on joint ballot. Loren C. Collins was elected Speaker of the House.

In the election of United States Senator, which occurred at this session, Governor Cullom was chosen as the successor to David Davis, Gen. John M. Palmer receiving the Democratic vote. Lieut.-Gov. John M. Hamilton thus became Governor, nearly in the middle of his term.

Like his three immediate predecessors in the executive chair, Cullom is a native of Kentucky, born at Monticello, Wayne County, in that State, November 22, 1829. His father, Richard N. Cullom, came to Illinois in 1831, settling in Tazewell County, and served several terms in the Legislature. The son spent his boyhood on the farm, after which he received two years of training in Rock River Seminary at Mt. Morris, meanwhile devoting some time to teaching; in 1853 he entered the law office of Stuart and Edwards at Springfield as a student; was admitted to the bar in 1855, and soon after elected City Attorney; was elected to the House of Representatives from Sangamon County in 1856, and again in 1860, when he was chosen Speaker of the House; was appointed by President Lincoln, in [illegible] commission, in conjunction with Geo. S. Boutwell, [illegible] setts, and Charles A. Dana, of New York, to look [illegible] certain claims at Cairo, growing out of the war. In 1864 he received his first nomination for Congress and was elected; being re-elected in 1866 and again 1868. In 1872 he was again elected Representative, serving in the famous Twenty-ninth General Assembly, which was the last official position held by him until his election as Governor in 1876, followed by his re-election in 1880. In 1889 he was re-elected his own succesor in the United States Senate, over John M. Palmer, and is now serving his second term. He is recognized as an astute and sagacious politician, and has seldom been defeated when a candidate for office.

John M. Hamilton belongs to the younger generation of Illinois politicians, having been born in Union County, Ohio,

May 28, 1847. His father came to Marshall County, Illinois, in 1854, and at the age of seventeen young Hamilton enlisted in the 141st Illinois Volunteers. He was graduated at the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1868, and engaged in teaching at Henry, Illinois, but was soon appointed a professor of languages in the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington. He was admitted to the bar in 1870; elected to the State Senate from McLean County in 1876, and in 1880 was nominated and elected Lieutenant-Governor, becoming Governor two years later.

The "Harper High License Law," enacted by the Thirty-third General Assembly (1883), has become one of the permanent features of the Illinois statutes for the control of the liquor traffic, and has been more or less closely copied in other States*.

In 1884, Gen. R. J. Oglesby again became the choice of the Republican party for Governor, receiving at Peoria the conspicuous compliment of a nomination for a third term, by acclamation. Carter H. Harrison was the candidate of the Democrats.

The Republican National Convention was again held in Chicago, meeting June 3, 1884; Gen. John A. Logan was the choice of the Illinois Republicans for President, and was put in nomination in the Convention by Senator Cullom. The choice of the Convention, however, fell upon James G. Blaine on the fourth ballot, his leading competitor being President Arthur. Logan was then nominated for Vice-President by acclamation.

At the election in November the Republican party met its first reverse on the National battlefield since 1856, Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks, the Democratic candidates, being elected President and Vice-President by the narrow margin of less than 1,200 votes in the State of New York. The result was in doubt for several days, and the excitement throughout the country was scarcely less than it had been in the close election of 1876. The Greenback and Prohibition parties both had tickets in Illinois, polling a total of nearly 23,000 votes. The plu-

*For an extended history of temperance legislation in the State, see "Moses' History of Illinois," pp. 882-892.

rality in the State for Blaine was 25,118. The Republican State officers elected were R. J. Oglesby, Governor; John C. Smith, Lieutenant-Governor; Henry D. Dement, Secretary of State; Charles P. Swigert, Auditor; Frederick Becker, State Treasurer; and George Hunt, Attorney-General—receiving pluralities ranging from 14,000 to 25,000.

An incident of this election was the fraudulent attempt to seat Rudolph Brand (Democrat) as Senator in place of Henry W. Leman, in the Sixth Senatorial District of Cook County. The fraud was exposed and Joseph C. Mackin, one of its alleged perpetrators, was sentenced to the penitentiary for four years for perjury growing out of the investigation. A motive for this attempted fraud was found in the close vote in the Legislature for United States Senator—Senator Logan being a candidate for re-election, while the Legislature stood 102 Republicans to 100 Democrats and two Greenbackers on joint ballot. A tedious contest on the election of Speaker of the House finally resulted in the success of E. M. Haines. Pending the struggle over the Senatorship, two seats in the House and one in the Senate were rendered vacant by death—the deceased Senator and one of the Representatives being Democrats, and the other Representative a Republican. The special election for Senator resulted in filling the vacancy with a new member of the same political faith as his predecessor; but both vacancies in the House were filled by Republicans. This gave the Republicans a majority in each House and the re-election of Logan followed, though not until two months had been consumed in the contest*.

Logan was one of the few men prominent in State politics who was a native of Illinois, having been born at Murphysboro, February 9, 1826. At the age of twenty-one he enlisted in the

*The result was brought about by the election of Capt. William H. Weaver, Representative from the Thirty-fourth District (composed of Mason, Menard, Cass and Schuyler Counties) over the Democratic candidate, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Representative J. Henry Shaw, Democrat. This was accomplished by what is called a "still hunt" on the part of the Republicans, in which the Democrats were taken by surprise. It furnished the sensation not only of the session, but of special elections generally, especially as every county in the District was strongly Democratic.

Mexican war as a member of the Fifth regiment, Illinois Volunteers, becoming second lieutenant of his company. Returning home he began the study of law with his uncle, ex-Lieut.-Gov. Alex. M. Jenkins; was elected County Clerk; served in the Legislature two terms (the 18th and 20th), and was then elected to the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congresses from the Southern District of the State. Previous to the war he was a zealous Democrat, but having entered into the struggle for the preservation of the Union he was ever after as earnest a Republican. He entered the field as Colonel of the Thirty-first Illinois, was severely wounded at Fort Donelson, and rapidly promoted, retiring at the close of the war with the rank of Major-General. He was three times elected Congressman from the State-at-large, and before the close of his last term was elected to the United States Senate as successor to Richard Yates; was again elected to the Senate in 1879 as successor to Oglesby, and was re-elected his own successor in 1885, also being the Republican candidate for Vice-President in 1884. He died in office, December 26, 1886. He was as brilliant and aggressive a political leader as he had been a soldier in the field.

Gov. R. J. Oglesby was a native of Kentucky, being born in Oldham County, July 25, 1824. He came to Illinois in 1836 and in his boyhood pursued the carpenter's trade, but afterward studied law and was admitted to the bar in Moultrie County. He was a soldier in the Mexican War, serving as First Lieutenant in Company C, of Col. E. D. Baker's regiment; was a candidate for Presidential Elector on the Whig ticket in 1852, and an unsuccessful candidate for Congress, from the Decatur District, in 1858. In 1860 he was elected to the State Senate, and was one of the first to enlist in the Union army in 1861, being commissioned Colonel of the Eighth Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, for both the three months' and the three years' service. At the battle of Corinth he was shot through the left lung and was supposed to be fatally wounded; became a Major-General in November, 1862, but resigned in 1864 on account of physical disability. His

GOV. JOHN P. ALTGELD.

election to the Governorship in the latter year, and to the United States Senate in 1873, just as he was entering upon his second term as Governor, have already been referred to. He is the only man in the history of the State who has been elected Governor for a third term—a fact which illustrates his great personal popularity. He is now spending the evening of his days engaged in agricultural pursuits near Elkhart, Logan County, in the enjoyment of well-earned comfort and the respect of his fellow-citizens of all parties.

The only disturbing event during Governor Oglesby's third term, were strikes among the quarrymen at Joliet and Lemont, in May, 1885; by the railroad switchmen at East St. Louis, in April, 1886, and among the employes at the Union Stock-Yards, in November of the same year. In each case troops were called out and order finally restored, but not until several persons had been killed in the two former, and both strikers and employers had lost heavily in the interruption of business.

At the election of 1886, John R. Tanner and Dr. Richard Edwards (Republicans) were respectively elected State Treasurer and State Superintendent of Public Instruction, by 34,816 plurality for the former and 29,928 for the latter.

In the Thirty-fifth General Assembly, which met January, 1887, the Republicans had a majority in each House, and Charles B. Farwell was elected to the United States Senate in place of Gen. John A. Logan, deceased. Farwell had served two terms as County Clerk of Cook County, one term as member of the State Board of Equalization, and three terms in Congress, but was most widely known as a successful merchant of the firm of John V. Farwell & Co. For a number of years he served his party very efficiently as Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee.

The political campaign of 1888 was a spirited one, though less bitter than the one of four years previous. Ex-Senator Joseph W. Fifer, of McLean County, and Ex-Gov. John M. Palmer were pitted against each other as opposing candidates

for Governor. Prohibition and Labor tickets were also in the field. The Republican National Convention was again held in Chicago, June 20–25, resulting in the nomination of Benjamin Harrison for President, on the eighth ballot. The delegates from Illinois, with two or three exceptions, voted steadily for Judge Walter Q. Gresham. Grover Cleveland headed the Democratic ticket as a candidate for re-election. At the November election, 747,683 votes were cast in Illinois, giving the Republican electors a plurality of 22,104. Fifer's plurality over Palmer was 12,547, and that of the remainder of the Republican State ticket, still larger. Those elected were L. B. Ray, Lieutenant-Governor; Isaac N. Pearson, Secretary of State; Gen. Charles W. Pavey, Auditor; Charles Becker, Treasurer, and George Hunt, Attorney-General. The Republicans secured twenty-six majority on joint ballot in the Legislature—the largest since 1881. Among the acts of the Legislature of 1889 were the re-election of Senator Cullom to the United States Senate, practically without a contest; the revision of the compulsory education law, and the enactment of the Chicago drainage law. At a special session held in 1890, the preliminary legislation bearing upon the holding of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 in the city of Chicago, was had.

The campaign of 1890 resulted in a defeat for the Republicans on both the State and legislative tickets. Edward S. Wilson was elected Treasurer by a plurality of 9,847 and Prof. Henry Raab, who had been Superintendent of Public Instruction between 1883 and 1887, was elected for a second term by 34,042. Though lacking two of an absolute majority on joint ballot in the Legislature, the Democrats were able, with the aid of two members belonging to the Farmer's Alliance, after a prolonged and exciting contest, to elect Ex-Gov. John M. Palmer, United States Senator as successor to C. B. Farwell.

Senator Palmer has been conspicuous in Illinois history for nearly fifty years. Born in Kentucky in 1817, he came to Illinois in 1831, spent some time in Shurtleff College at Upper Alton;

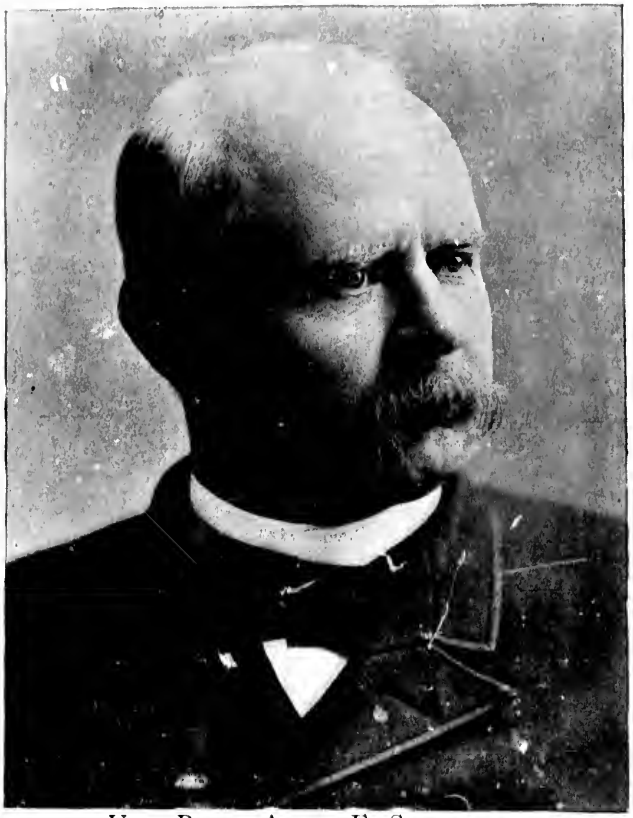
then became a teacher, and, after studying law, was admitted to the bar in 1839. The first office he held was that of Probate Judge of Macoupin County; he next served in the Constitutional Convention of 1847; was elected, as a Democrat, to the State Senate in 1852 to fill a vacancy, and re-elected in 1854—about the latter period taking a position against the Kansas-Nebraska Act. This brought him in relation with the newly organizing Republican party, and he was chosen to preside over its first State Convention, held at Bloomington, in May, 1856. In 1858 he was defeated as a candidate for Congress in the Springfield District, by John A. McClernand; was a Republican elector in 1868; served as a member of the Washington Peace Conference of 1861; was soon after commissioned Colonel of the Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, proving himself a brave soldier at Stone's River, Chicamauga and other battle-fields, and being rapidly promoted to the rank of Major-General. On account of a difference with General Sherman on a question of precedence in rank he asked to be relieved of his command before Atlanta, in 1864; was appointed by the President, in the last year of the war, to the command of the military district of Kentucky, but finally resigned September 1, 1866. In 1868 he was nominated and elected by the Republicans, Governor of Illinois. Near the close of his term he joined in the "Liberal Republican" movement of 1872, finally identifying himself with the Democratic party. Besides making an unsuccessful race for Governor in 1888, he has repeatedly received the support of his party for United States Senator, though his present place in the Senate is the first official position he has held since retiring from the Governorship.

Governor Fifer's, the last in a long succession of Republican administrations, closed with the industrial and financial interests of the State in a prosperous condition, the State out of debt and with an ample surplus in its treasury. Fifer was born of German parentage at Stanton, Virginia, October 28, 1840, and came to McLean County, Illinois, in 1857. Here he pursued

the occupation of his father, which was that of a farmer and bricklayer. At the breaking out of the war, having not yet reached his majority, he enlisted as a private in Company C of the Thirty-third Illinois Volunteers, known as the Normal or "School Teachers' Regiment." In the assault at Jackson, Mississippi, in 1863, a minie-ball passed entirely through his body, inflicting a wound at first considered mortal. After a long convalescence he returned to his regiment, rendering faithful service to the end of the period of his enlistment; he still suffers, however, from the effect of his wound. After his discharge from the army he entered the Wesleyan University at Bloomington, graduating in the class of 1868, and a year later was admitted to the bar. Having served successively in the offices of corporation counsel of the city of Bloomington and of State's Attorney for McLean County, he was elected to the State Senate, serving in the Thirty-second and Thirty-third General Assemblies. Here he established a reputation as a speaker and legislator, as he had already done as a prosecutor in the office of State's Attorney, laying the foundation of that popularity which secured for him active friends throughout the State and resulted in his election as Governor in 1888. He was nominated for re-election, with most of the other State officers in 1892, but in the general revulsion which swept over the country, was defeated. Governor Fifer was the first private soldier of the late war to be elevated to the executive chair, but will probably not be the last. Since retiring from office he has resumed the practice of his profession at Bloomington.

The only new names on the Republican State ticket of 1892 were those of Henry L. Hertz for Treasurer, and George W. Prince, of Galesburg, for Attorney-General—the latter in place of George Hunt, who had acquitted himself with distinguished ability through two terms.

The Democratic National Convention of 1892 was held at Chicago, June 21–24, and that of the Republicans at Minneapolis; the former placing in nomination Grover Cleveland for



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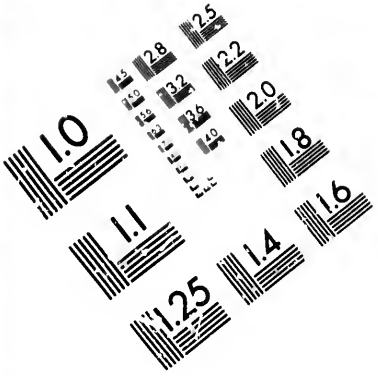

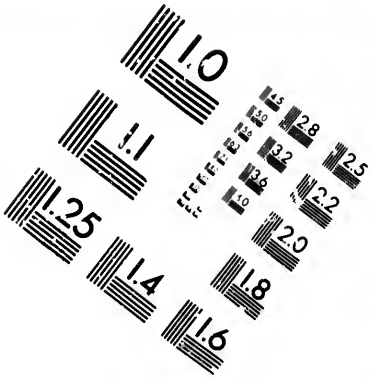

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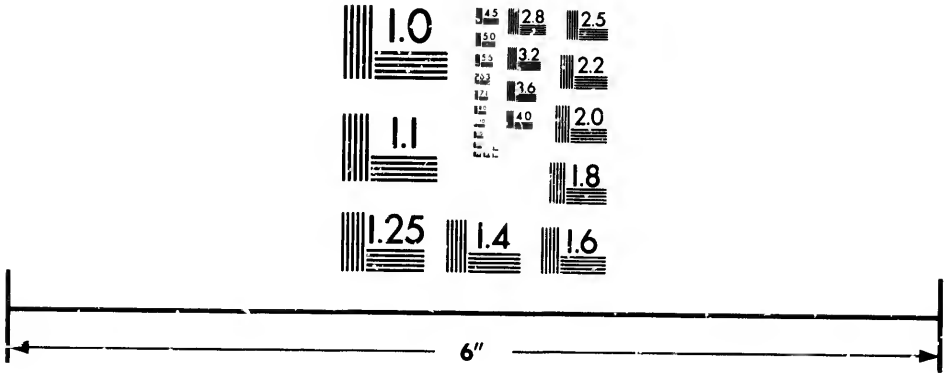

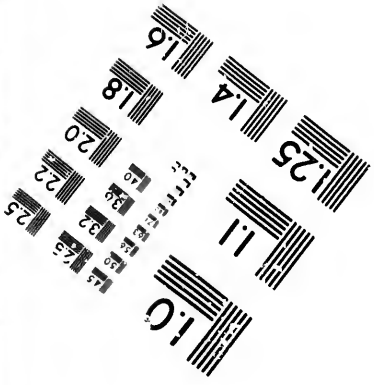

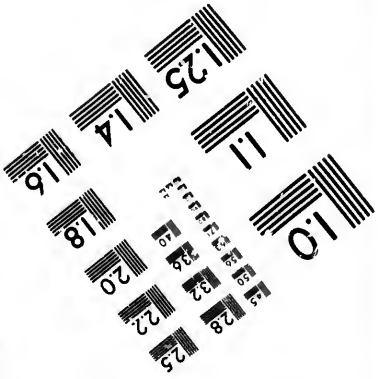

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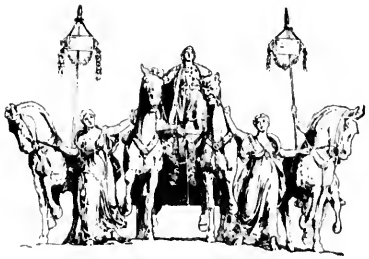
the Presidency for a third time, with Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, for Vice-President; the latter renominating President Harrison, with Whitelaw Reed, of New York, for the second place. The Democratic State ticket bore the names of John P. Altgeld, of Cook County, for Governor; J. B. Gill, of Jackson, for Lieutenant-Governor; William H. Hinrichsen, of Morgan, for Secretary of State; David Gore, of Macoupin, for Auditor; Rufus N. Ramsay, of Clinton, for Treasurer, and Maurice T. Moloney of La Salle, for Attorney-General; it was elected by pluralities ranging from 19,537 to 23,509. The plurality for the Cleveland electors was 26,993, and that for Altgeld for Governor was 22,808. The Prohibitionist and Populist parties cast a combined vote in the State of over 47,000. Of the twenty-two Representatives in Congress from the State, eleven are Republicans and eleven Democrats, including among the latter, two Congressmen from the State-at-large. The Thirty-eighth General Assembly stands twenty-nine Democrats to twenty-two Republicans in the Senate, and seventy-eight Democrats to seventy-five Republicans in the House.

Governor Altgeld, though new in State politics, is not without positive opinions, and has enjoyed considerable local notoriety. He is the first foreign-born citizen who has ever been elected Governor of Illinois. Born in Prussia about 1848, he came to America in boyhood, his father settling in the vicinity of Mansfield, Ohio, where he received such education as the common schools afforded. Early in 1864 he enlisted as a substitute in an Ohio regiment and saw some service in the operations against Richmond. After the war he spent some time in a select school at Lexington, Ohio, still later dividing his time between teaching, study and farm work. About 1869 he went to Missouri, finally reaching Savannah in that State, where he engaged in reading law and was admitted to the bar the next year. In 1874 he was elected to his first office—that of prosecuting attorney of Andrew County, Missouri—but resigned in the middle of his term, removing to Chicago in the fall of 1875. In 1884 he

was a candidate for Congress on the Democratic ticket in the Third District, but was defeated by the Hon. George E. Adams. In 1885 he was regarded as a possible candidate for United States Senator, but in the following year was elected a Judge of the Superior Court. Besides attending to his duties as a Judge, he has been a somewhat prolific writer, especially on economic and punitive or reformatory policies. He also engaged in real estate transactions in which he was very fortunate, accumulating a large fortune in the course of ten or twelve years. This induced him to resign his position on the bench and to look higher, aspiring to the United States Senatorship in 1891, and finally to the Governorship two years later.



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CHAPTER XII.

THE BUILDING OF A STATE.

THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY UNDER THE STATE GOVERNMENT—COMMON SCHOOLS AND STATE INSTITUTIONS—EARLY NEWSPAPERS—INDUSTRIES—AGRICULTURE—ILLINOIS COAL PRODUCTION—ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL—RAILROADS—MANUFACTURES, ETC.

EFORE the close of the year 1893, Illinois will have completed the third quarter century of its existence as a State. With a history running back two hundred years, to the time when Joliet and La Salle, with their little bands of Canadian *voyageurs*, first entered its wilds, and Marquette, Allouez and Gravier founded their missions among the Indian tribes on the Upper Illinois, the area of its greatest development is comprised within these seventy-five years of State history. The preceding hundred and twenty-five years constituted a period of exploration and investigation with imperfect and inadequate agencies, in which the transition from savagery to civilization was sometimes so slow and gradual that it was often doubtful whether there was real progress, and when the elements of both were so intermingled that it was hard to find the dividing line where heathen barbarism ended and Christian enlightment began. And yet, as in all new countries, there has been no period so full of stirring incidents and of romantic, even tragic interest, as that in

which the "Country of the Illinois" was being won from its aboriginal proprietors and prepared to become the home of the four millions of people who occupy its soil to-day.

It will be the object of this chapter to note some of the changes which have been wrought upon the country in the period named, and to point out some of the agencies by which these results have been achieved. In the first place, Illinois owes its wonderful development, for the first fifty years after its organization as a Territory, to the remarkable foresight and sagacity of the authors of the Ordinance of 1787. This protected it from the blight of human slavery, which then spread over half the Republic and threatened every new Territory. It also laid the foundation of that liberal system of free school education which had but just begun to obtain a foothold in the most progressive States, but which has since become the heritage and pride of the Northwest. The act of the authors of the Ordinance of 1787 in declaring in favor of the encouragement of "schools and the means of education," on the ground that "religion, morality and knowledge" are "necessary to good government," was supplemented by Judge Nathaniel Pope, then Delegate from the Territory of Illinois, in securing the introduction, for the first time in the enabling act of 1818, of a provision setting apart the sixteenth section of each township and three-fifths of the five per cent. fund accruing to the State from the sale of public lands within its borders, to the cause of education. It is a curious fact that, during the first year after the settlement of the question that Illinois was still to maintain its stand as a free State, by the refusal of the people, in 1824, to call a State Convention for the purpose of making a pro-slavery Constitution, the first law (that of 1825) looking to a system of free schools was enacted by the Legislature. Although little was accomplished under this act, owing to the poverty of the people and the inability to dispose of the school lands to advantage, it indicated the drift of public sentiment which has since brought about positive results.

Intimately connected with the free-school system—in fact, leading and directing the public sentiment which successfully demanded its establishment—was the newspaper press. The first newspaper published in the State was the *Illinois Herald*—changed in 1817 to the *Illinois Intelligencer;* it was established at Kaskaskia by Capt. Matthew Duncan, a brother of Joseph Duncan, afterwards a member of Congress and Governor of the State. The date of the establishment of the *Herald* has been claimed as early as 1809, the year of the organization of the Territorial Government, though there is no positive evidence of its publication before 1814. The *Illinois Emigrant* was published, at Shawneetown, in 1818, its editor, Henry Eddy, being a lawyer of recognized ability and State reputation. Its name was changed in 1824 to the *Illinois Gazette.* The Edwardsville *Spectator*, the third paper published in the State, was started by Hooper Warren in 1819. The *Star of the West*, established at the same place in 1822, became the *Illinois Republican* in 1823. The *Republican Advocate* took the place of the *Intelligencer*, which had been removed from Kaskaskia to Vandalia in 1823, R. K. Fleming, the head of a family long connected with the press at Belleville and elsewhere in the southern part of the State, being the publisher. These five papers were published in 1824 and took a more or less active part in the discussion of the proposed new Constitution for the establishment of slavery—the *Illinois Republican* and the *Republican Advocate* favoring the measure; the *Spectator* and finally the *Intelligencer* opposing it, and the Shawneetown *Gazette* publishing articles on both sides, though its influence was rather opposed to the proposition. Other early papers, though of a somewhat later date than these, were the *Sangamo Spectator*, established at Springfield in 1826 by Hooper Warren; the *Miners' Journal*, at Galena, by James Jones, in 1828; the *Illinois Corrector*, at Edwardsville, also in 1828; the *Galena Advertiser*, published by Newhall, Philleo & Co., at Galena in 1829—the "Co." being Hooper Warren, who had been connected with papers at Edwardsville and Springfield; the *Al-*

ton Spectator, started by Edward Breath in 1830; the *Sangamo Journal* (now *State Journal*) founded in 1831 by Simeon Francis, who continued to conduct it until 1855, and the oldest paper of continuous publication in the State; the Alton *Telegraph*, established a year later; and the Chicago *Democrat*, the first paper ever published in Chicago, founded by John Calhoun in 1833, continued by John Wentworth for twenty-five years and merged into the Chicago *Tribune* in 1861. The first daily paper published in Chicago or the State, was the *Chicago American*, established in 1839.

Such were the beginnings of the newspaper press of Illinois and its growth during the first quarter century of the existence of the Territorial and State Governments. How it has expanded and grown since that time is indicated by the fact that the whole number of periodical publications in the State of all sorts, in 1892, was 1,572, published in 536 cities, towns and villages. Of these 136 were issued daily; 1,150 weekly; 36 semi-monthly; 209 monthly, and 14 quarterly.

Undoubtedly the first schools established in the "Country of the Illinois" were those founded by the early priests and missionaries for the purpose of giving instruction to the children of the pioneers, and such of the natives as would accept it, in the rudiments of a secular education and in the tenets of the church. For a hundred years—up to and after the capture of Kaskaskia and the neighboring settlements by Col. George Rogers Clark, in 1778—French was the only language used in the country besides the dialects of the various tribes of Indians. Capt. Philip Pittman, who visited Kaskaskia between 1766 and 1770, in his report on the "European Settlements on the Mississippi," makes mention of the "Jesuits' house" at Kaskaskia, which has been called by others "the Jesuit College," supposed to have been used as a fort at the time of the capture by Clark. This was no doubt used as a school for both whites and Indians, as well as a home by the priests, and a place of instruction for the acolytes and candidates for the priesthood. The first English school was

City Hall, Chicago.

taught at New Design, in Monroe County, by John Seely, where the first English settlement had been established a year previous. It is impossible to follow in these pages the establishment of individual schools or the development in detail of the school system under the State Government. This has been a process of "the survival of the fittest," though the greatest development undoubtedly occurred under the long and successful administration of the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction by Dr. Newton Bateman—now the honored President of Knox College at Galesburg—extending from 1859 to 1875, with the exception of an interval of two years. During this period the school laws were codified and rendered harmonious, and the efforts made to establish a system of free-schools perfected.

The following statistics are taken from the report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction for 1890:

No. of Schools	12,259
No. of School Houses	12,252
No. of Teachers	23,164
Receipts From all Sources	$12,402,495
Expenditures	$12,137,281

The average salaries for the same period were $54.63 per month for male teachers and $44.41 for female teachers.

The permanent school fund derived from all sources, according to the same report, was $5,780,692, while the value of school lands still unsold, amounted to $5,204,861, making a total of $10,985,553.

Of higher institutions of learning—Colleges and Seminaries—having an average attendance of 100 pupils each, for the year 1888, there were forty-two. Of these, six were devoted to instruction in theology, the others being wholly or in part literary and scientific. The oldest is Illinois College, at Jacksonville, founded in 1829 by a band of young men from Yale College, though not incorporated for several years, on account of the prejudice in the Legislature against "Yankees" and the incorporation of institutions to teach theology—that being one of the departments according to the original plan. The late Dr.

Julian M. Sturtevant, for many years its President, was most active in the establishment of this institution, while the venerable Dr. Edward Beecher was its first President. McKendree College, at Lebanon, came next, being incorporated by the same Legislature that incorporated Illinois College, though it had been established as an experimental school some years before. The Female Academy at Jacksonville and the Monticello Female Seminary at Godfrey were established the same year (1835) as was also Shurtleff College at Upper Alton—at first a young men's College under the patronage of the Baptist church, though now a mixed school.

Within the past two years a great impulse has been given to higher education by the establishment of the University of Chicago, with an endowment and building fund now estimated at seven millions of dollars, contributed by a number of liberal capitalists headed by John D. Rockefeller; the Armour Institute of Chicago, and the enlargement of the plans of other institutions, including the Northwestern University at Evanston, and Lake Forest University at Lake Forest.

As a part of its educational system, the State has established and maintains three institutions of a high grade, viz: the Illinois State Normal University (founded in 1857), at Normal; the University of Illinois (1867), at Champaign, and the Southern Normal University (1869), at Carbondale. The first two of these were practically the outcome of an agitation maintained with great activity for several years for the establishment in the State of an "Industrial University," having for its object imparting instruction in those branches "related to agriculture and the mechanic arts," though other scientific and classical studies were not to be excluded. This scheme was advocated with great earnestness by an association of prominent citizens of the State, at the head of which was the venerable Prof. Jonathan B. Turner, of Jacksonville, and a series of State conventions for its promotion was held, beginning with 1851. They finally saw the fruition of their hopes in the passage by Congress, in 1862, of an

act making a grant of lands to each of the States for the purpose of founding institutions of the character desired, and the Illinois University at Champaign was the result, so far as Illinois was concerned.

The system of benevolent institutions, built up by the State of Illinois almost entirely within the past forty years, is of the most extensive and liberal character. These include the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb (now the most extensive of the kind in the world) at Jacksonville, founded by an act of the Legislature in 1839, but not opened for pupils until 1846; the Central Hospital for the Insane, Jacksonville, founded in 1847, but not opened until four years later; the Institution for the Blind, Jacksonville, 1849; the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal, 1865; the Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, first established as an "experimental school" at Jacksonville, 1865, permanently established at Lincoln in 1875; the Northern Hospital for the Insane, Elgin, 1869; Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago, 1871; Eastern Hospital for the Insane, Kankakee, 1877; Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy, 1885; Asylum for Insane Criminals, Chester, 1889. The aggregate value of these institutions was estimated several years ago at over $5,000,000, but it has been largely increased by additions to the buildings belonging to several of them since.

The aggregate number of inmates in the several benevolent institutions of the State, according to the report of the Board of Public Charities in 1890, was 10,271, of which 5,772 were in Hospitals for the Insane; 507 in the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; 187 in the School for the Blind; 489 in the Institution for the Feeble-minded; 503 in the Soldiers' Orphans' Home; 526 in the Reform School, and 1,347 in the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.

The penal and reformatory institutions include the Northern Penitentiary, originally located at Alton in 1831, but removed to Joliet by act of the Legislature in 1851; the Southern Penitentiary, at Chester, established in 1887, and the Reform School at

Pontiac, established in 1867. The combined cost of these institutions has been about $2,000,000.

Possessing a soil unsurpassed in natural fertility; situated between the Lakes and the greatest river of the continent, which connects it with the Gulf of Mexico, and stretching through five and a half degrees of the most desirable portion of the temperate zone, Illinois is primarily an agricultural State. In the variety and abundance of its products it is unsurpassed. In proportion to its area, it contains fewer acres of land unfit for cultivation than any other State in the Union. The State Board of Agriculture and the State Horticultural Society, aided by the county societies, have been untiring in their efforts to promote the interests of cultivators of the soil and have accomplished much in that direction.

The agricultural and horticultural products include corn, wheat and the other varieties of grain; apples, peaches and small fruits—especially strawberries in the southern part; and every variety of garden vegetables common to the temperate zone. These products are easily marketed by means of the railroad lines which traverse every section of the State, and find a ready sale in Chicago, St. Louis and the smaller cities.

Owing to its geological formation it produces comparatively few minerals, but those found are most useful and are easily accessible: they include lead in the northwest and in the south; salt in the southeast; kaolin (clay suitable for the manufacture of porcelain), in the south; several varieties of building stone in different portions, with small deposits of iron in some of the southern counties. But the mineral which exists in the greatest abundance, and for which there is the largest demand, is the bituminous coal which underlies, in practically exhaustless abundance, more than half the area of the State. The development of its coal-mines has furnished a new and profitable industry for the employment of both labor and capital, besides transforming a region, originally purely agricultural, into one of the most desirable fields for manufacturing enterprises. The re-

GRANT MONUMENT, CHICAGO.

port of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for 1891* shows that 918 mines were in operation during that year, in 57 counties of the State, employing a total of 32,951 persons, of whom 26,059 were miners. The total amount of coal mined was 15,660,698 tons, representing in value at the mines, $14,237,974. The total product for ten years—from 1882 to 1891, inclusive,—was 130,062,270 tons The estimated area of the coal fields of the State is 37,000 square miles.

The feasibility of uniting the waters of Lake Michigan with those of the Mississippi attracted the attention of the earliest explorers, and was made the subject of a report by Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury, as early as 1808, and by John C. Calhoun, Secretary of War, in 1819. The scheme began to be agitated in the State soon after its admission into the Union, being discussed in the messages of Governors Bond and Coles. The first legislation by Congress on the subject, was the passage of an act, March 30, 1822, "authorizing the State of Illinois to open a canal through the public lands to connect the Illinois River with Lake Michigan"; this was followed, in 1827, by a grant of land amounting to about 300,000 acres, for the purpose of prosecuting the work. After the passage of various acts on the subject by the State Legislature—commencing in 1825—at the session of 1835 a loan of $500,000 was authorized and the work began July 4, 1836. It languished, however, for years and it was not until April 10, 1848, that the first boat passed through the canal from Lockport to Chicago; another passing through its whole length from La Salle to Chicago, a distance of 100 miles, on the twenty-third of the same month. The total amount expended in construction—including $2,955,340 refunded to Chicago after the great fire—was $9,513,031, while the amount returned to the State up to 1879, was $8,819,731, of which $5,886,039 was from the sale of canal lands and the remainder from net earnings.

For years Illinois has stood in the front rank of States in

*No later reports are accessible at the date of preparing this chapter.

the number and extent of its railroad lines. Its location in the heart of the continent and on the great highway of commerce between the Atlantic and Pacific; its uniformity of surface and the productiveness of its soil, with its rapidly increasing population and its growth of commercial and manufacturing cities, have rendered it a profitable and favorite field for this class of enterprise. Chimerical as afterward appeared the gigantic internal improvement scheme of 1836–7, its projectors dimly foresaw what has since been more than realized. They were simply mistaken as to the time and manner of the undertaking. They proposed to invest $10,000,000 in the construction of half a dozen main lines of railroad which should reach every quarter of the State, and, in order to appease every section, commenced the work at as many different points as possible. The result was, that while they expended a vast sum of money, a section of only 58 miles of road—then known as the "Northern Cross"—was completed, extending from the Illinois River, at Meredosia, to Springfield. The first rail upon this was laid May 9, 1838; the first locomotive was placed upon it six months after; it was completed to Jacksonville, January 1, 1840, and to Springfield in May, 1842. Five years later it was sold to a Springfield banker for $21,100, and being reconstructed, afterward became a part of what is now known as the great "Wabash System."*

The Galena & Chicago Union Railroad, chartered at the same time as the Northern Cross, was commenced at Chicago almost immediately, but work was suspended in 1838. Nine years later it was resumed and in January, 1850, it was completed to Elgin, a distance of 42 miles; communication with Galena was obtained in 1854 by way of the Illinois Central from Freeport.† This line was afterward extended to Fulton, Illinois,

*A tram-way was built in St. Clair County by Ex-Gov. John Reynolds and his associates, in 1836–7, for the transportation of coal from the bluffs to St. Louis, but this was no part of the "internal improvement scheme" begun by the State, being a private enterprise.

†An interesting incident bearing upon this period in history, is the mention, in a Galena paper in 1829, under the head of "Galena Enterprise," of the passage of the first freighting expedition between Galena and Chicago. This was desribed as "Mr. Soulard's Mule team," which had recently returned "from Chicago near the southern-most bend

and became a part of the Chicago and Northwestern system.

The third road constructed was a section, thirteen miles in length, between Turner Junction and Aurora, in Du Page County, at first known as the, "Aurora branch railroad," now a part of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.

The section of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, from Alton to Springfield, was first chartered under the name of the "Alton and Sangamon," in 1847. Its construction was begun in 1852 and completed to Springfield in 1853; to Bloomington in 1854; to Joliet in 1856, and to Chicago in 1857, the original cost amounting to $9,500.000. The various sections of this road came into the hands of the present company in 1862. Its management has been at once conservative and enterprising, and it now ranks as one of the most successful railroad enterprises in the land. It controls 848.98 miles of road, of which 586.36 miles are in Illinois.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company was organized in 1851 to construct a railroad from Cairo northward, with branches to Chicago and Dubuque, Iowa, and was based on the grant of lands by Congress to the State for that purpose. Work was commenced almost immediately and was prosecuted during the next five years, about 700 miles being constructed up to 1856. It has since acquired several branch roads in the State and out of it, and, with lines extending from New Orleans to Central Iowa, is one of the gigantic railroad corporations of the country. The amount paid by it into the State treasury in the seven per cent. tax upon its gross earnings, from October 31, 1855, to April 30, 1892, aggregated $13,175,352.

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of Lake Michigan," whither it had taken a load of one and a half tons of lead. The determination of the exact location of Chicago is of interest. The paper adds: "This is the first wagon that has ever passed from the Mississippi River to Chicago. The route taken from the mines was to Ogee's ferry on Rock River—80 miles; thence an east course 60 miles to the missionary establishment on Fox River of the Illinois, and thence a northerly course, 60 miles to Chicago, making the distance from this place to Chicago, as traveled, 200 miles . . . . . The trip out was performed in eleven days and the return trip in eight days . . . . . The lead was taken by water from Chicago to Detroit . . . . . Should a road be surveyed and marked on the best ground and the shortest distance, a trip could be performed in much less time. And if salt could be obtained at Chicago from the New York salt-works, it would be a profitable and advantageous trade."—*Galena Advertiser, Sept. 14, 1829.*

Other early railroad enterprises were the Terre Haute & Alton Railroad—now the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute—begun in 1852 and completed in 1854; the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, begun under the name of the Chicago & Rock Island, in 1852, and completed two years after; the Ohio & Mississippi, from East St. Louis to Cincinnati, completed in 1857, with an auxiliary line since constructed from Beardstown to Shawneetown, intersecting the main line at Flora; the St. Louis, Chicago & St. Paul; the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw, etc. These roads have of late years been generally prosperous and have accomplished a vast work in the development of the country through which they pass.

The various lines of railroad in operation in Illinois number over sixty, many of them having numerous branches which have been absorbed since their original construction. Their total mileage in Illinois, according to the report of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, for 1890, was 10,163 miles. During the past two years about 170 miles have been constructed, making the total mileage at the close of 1892, about 10,333. The growth of this class of enterprise in the State is indicated by the mileage at different decades, as follows:

Year.	Miles.	Year.	Miles.
1850	111	1880	7,857
1860	2,790	1890	10,163
1870	4,823	1892	10,333

The following is a list of the principal railroad corporations operating in the State, with the number of miles under control of each in 1892:

Name of Road.	Total Mileage.	Mileage in State.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe,	7,106.14	285.8
Chicago & Alton,	848.98	586.36
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy,	2,139.41	1,236.80
Chicago & Eastern Illinois,	272.3	221.64
Chicago & Northwestern,	4,300.21	586.28
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific,	3,131.6	236.8
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis,	2,324.8	697
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern,	165	144
Illinois Central,	2,989.09	1,395.55

NAME OF ROAD.	Total Mileage.	Mileage in State.
Indianapolis, Decatur & Western,	152.5	74.8
Jacksonville Southeastern,	298.4	298.4
Lake Erie & Western	585.84	121.02
Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis,	350.3	140.8
Louisville & Nashville	2,906.1	179.67
Mobile & Ohio,	687.6	160.6
Ohio & Mississippi,	625.75	371.49
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville,	243	201
Rock Island & Peoria,	185	185
St. Louis, Chicago & St. Paul,	85	85
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute,	242	242
Terre Haute & Peoria,	144	144
Terre Haute & Indianapolis,	360.6	158.3
Toledo, Peoria & Western,	230	230
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City,	451	172
Wabash,	1,834.4	726
Wisconsin Central,	851.15	59.62

Every county in the State but three is intersected by at least one line of railroad; the exceptions are Calhoun, Hardin and Pope.

Besides these, the Baltimore & Ohio; Chicago & Grand Trunk; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; Lake Shore & Michigan Southern; Michigan Central; Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, though having a small extent of mileage in the State, do a large business in Illinois.

While the rapid growth of the State has influenced the building of railroads, still the influence of the railroad system upon the prosperity of the Commonwealth has been reciprocal, as is shown in the opening up of every section of it to cultivation, in its rapid increase in population, the growth of towns and cities, and the vast development of manufacturing enterprises. Beginning with a population of 34,620 on its admission to the Union, in 1818, in 1820 it had increased to 55,162; in 1830, to 157,445; in 1840, to 476,183; in 1850, to 851,470; in 1860, to 1,711,951; in 1870, to 2,539,891; in 1880, to 3,077,871; and in 1890, to 3,818,536—more than the entire population of the thirteen original States, and making it the third State in population in the Union, exceeded only by New York and Pennsylvania. The census of 1890 returned twenty-one cities in the State each with a population exceeding 10,000, against twelve of the same

class in 1880. The ratio of increase in these in the preceding decade had been from twenty to more than one hundred per cent. The city having the largest relative growth—not excepting Chicago, which had extended its area by annexing several suburbs—was Joliet, followed by Elgin, Rockford and Aurora, in the order named. In each case the rapid growth was due largely to the development of manufacturing enterprises. Besides the cities named, the following have grown rapidly in importance as manufacturing centres: Springfield, Peoria, Bloomington, Moline, Quincy, East St. Louis and Galesburg. Chicago and its suburbs, with Joliet, East St. Louis and Springfield, lead in iron and steel manufacture; Rockford, Springfield and Decatur in furniture and other forms of wood-work; Elgin, Rockford and Springfield, in watches; Chicago, Moline, Peoria, Rockford, Decatur and Springfield, in agricultural implements; while large quantities of various qualities of paper are manufactured at Rockford, Moline, Springfield and Riverton, Chicago and Kankakee. Immense stock-yards and packing-houses at Chicago and East St. Louis furnish a market for the live stock of the Mississippi valley and supply cured and canned meats for home and foreign consumption; the elevators of Chicago and East St. Louis store the grain of the Northwest, and the mills of Alton, Rockford, Quincy, Rock Island, Moline and other cities grind it into flour for the markets of the world.

The aggregate valuation of taxable property in the State in 1892, was $831,310,306. As this was on an ackowledged basis of about 25 per cent. of the cash value, the real value of the whole property of the State will not fall short of $,3,300,000,000. The proportion of the assessment falling upon railroads was $77,108,390, and upon other corporations, $6,549,202.

This chapter would be wanting in completeness did it fail to mention some of those who, as the original founders of the commonwealth, or, at a later period, its builders, protectors and defenders, have assisted to make Illinois what it is to-day. And first in order of time, if not in honor, should stand the name of

MASONIC TEMPLE, CHICAGO.

the eloquent orator of the Revolution, Patrick Henry, who, as Governor of Virginia, authorized the expedition which captured "the Illinois Country" from the British in 1778, and the intrepid and daring young Virginian, Col. George Rogers Clark, who carried the plan into execution. Henry thus became Illinois' first Governor.

Then, again, all honor is due to the men who gave form and vitality to the Ordinance of 1787—to Thomas Jefferson who formulated the prohibition of slavery in the Territory of the Northwest, which was finally passed in an amended and improved form; to Manasseh Cutler, the distinguished New England champion of popular education, who aided in its adoption; to Nathan Dane, the enlightened and sagacious statesman of Massachusetts, who composed and drafted the act, and to Richard Henry Lee of Virginia, and John Kean of South Carolina, whose votes assisted to enact it into law. The fact is none the less worthy of mention because Southern men, identified with the institution of slavery, contributed in the largest measure to the result. Neither can the services of Edwards, Territorial Governor, United States Senator and State executive, be forgotten; nor those of the frank and generous Pierre Menard, first Lieutenant-Governor; nor of Nathaniel Pope, Delegate in Congress, who won the soil on which Chicago stands for Illinois, and secured a perpetual inheritance for the common schools of the State; nor of Daniel P. Cook, the youthful and gifted Congressman, who won the first victory in Congress for the Illinois and Michigan Canal; nor of Governor Coles, the patriotic executive, who defeated the conspiracy to establish slavery in Illinois; nor his co-laborers—the pure, scholarly and judicial-minded Lockwood, Hooper Warren, the pioneer journalist, and Thomas Lippincott; nor of John McLean and Elias Kent Kane, in the United States Senate; nor of John Reynolds, Justice of the Supreme Court, Governor, Congressman, "Old Ranger" and historian; nor of the liberal and high-minded Duncan, Congressman and Governor; none of these can be deprived of the place which

has been assigned them in the history of the State. To a later period belonged Governor Ford, historian, and defender of the credit of the State; Trumbull and Douglas, each Secretary of State, Justice of the Supreme Court, Congressman and United States Senator; J. D. Caton, for twenty-two years on the Supreme bench; Sidney Breese, Justice of the Supreme Court, United States Senator and Speaker of the House of Representatives; Hardin, Baker and Bissell, Congressmen and soldiers of the Mexican War—the first falling at Buena Vista, the second, at Ball's Bluff in the War of the Rebellion, and the last becoming the first Republican Governor of Illinois. Among the men who founded colonies and attracted new settlers, were Birkbeck and Flower of the English settlement in Edwards County, the Bonds of Monroe, the Lemens of St. Clair, the Judys of Madison, the Kinzies of old Fort Dearborn, and, of a later period, John Wood of Quincy, Dixon and Dement on Rock River, Gurdon S. Hubbard, the Clybourns, Beaubiens, Philo S. Carpenter, and others at Chicago.

Among educators, who founded and built up institutions, as well as wrote history, were the indefatigable John M. Peck, Edward Beecher, Julian M. Sturtevant, Jonathan B. Turner; Prof. Loomis and the Leverett Brothers of Shurtleff College; B. G. Roots, William H. Wells, Dr. Richard Edwards, Dr. Newton Bateman and a host of nameless teachers in log school-houses who gave direction to the minds of the future leaders of the State. Not less important were the labors of an army of pioneer ministers of various denominations who dispensed religious instruction to the scattered population.

On material lines, a vast work was accomplished by the engineers and capitalists who built up mercantile enterprises, projected and constructed railroads, founded cities and erected manufactories—as the Morrisons, Lamb and Mather, at Old Kaskaskia; Gooding, Buckland, Jenne and Morgan, Ogden, Turner, Farnam and others.

Coming down to the period of the late War, the number who

won a prominent place in history is vastly increased. Many of them surrendered their lives on southern battle-fields, including a Wallace, a Wyman, a Mulligan and many more. Others survived to serve the State in official stations, such as Logan, Oglesby, Palmer, Henderson, P. Sidney Post, Beveridge, Lippencott, Jesse J. Phillips, E. N. Bates, John C. and George W. Smith, McNulta, Rinaker, Fifer and scores of their comrades. A name with which to conjure among both soldiers and civilians, was that of the gifted Yates, Illinois' patriotic "War Governor." But two names from the ranks of Illinoisans have been assigned a higher place than all others, and have left a deeper impress upon the history of the State and the Nation; these are Ulysses S. Grant, the organizer of victory for the Union arms and conqueror of the Rebellion, and Abraham Lincoln, the Great Emancipator, the preserver of the Republic and its martyred President.

CHAPTER XIII.

ILLINOIS OFFICIALS.

LIST OF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS UNDER THE TERRITORIAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS.

GOV. ARTHUR ST. CLAIR was the first regularly appointed Governor of the Northwest Territory (of which Illinois then formed a part), receiving his appointment February 1, 1788, and serving until 1800, when Indiana Territory (including "the Illinois Country") was set off from Ohio. Gen. William Henry Harrison was then (May 13, 1800) appointed Governor of the new Territory, continuing to serve so long as Illinois continued to be a part of it. By act of Congress of February 3, 1809, Illinois Territory was organized, and a few weeks later John Boyle of Kentucky, was appointed Territorial Governor, but declined. Ninian Edwards then (April 24, 1809) received the appointment and continued to serve until after the first State election, October, 1818.

The following were the other chief officers during the Territorial period:

Secretaries.—Nathaniel Pope, March 7, 1809, to December 17, 1816; Joseph Philips, December 17, 1816, to October 6, 1818.

Auditors of Public Accounts.—H. H. Maxwell, 1812–1816; Daniel P. Cook, January 13, 1816, to April, 1817; Robert Blackwell, April 5, 1817, to August, 1817; Elijah C. Berry, August 28, 1817, to October 9, 1818.

Attorneys-General.—Benjamin Doyle, July 24, 1809, to December, 1809; John J. Crittenden, December 30, 1809, to April,

1810; Thomas T. Crittenden, April 7, 1810, to October, 1810; Benjamin M. Piatt, October 29, 1810, to June, 1813; William Mears, June 23, 1813, to February 17, 1818.

Treasurer.—John Thomas, 1812–18.

Delegates to Congress.—Shadrach Bond, 1812–14; Benjamin Stephenson 1814–17 Nathaniel Pope, 1817–18.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governors.—Shadrach Bond, 1818–22; Edward Coles, 1822–26; Ninian Edwards, 1826–30; John Reynolds, 1830–4; William L. D. Ewing (*vice* Reynolds, resigned), November 17, 1834, to December 3, 1834; Joseph Duncan, 1834–8; Thomas Carlin, 1838–42; Thomas Ford, 1842–6; Augustus C. French, 1846 to January, 1853; Joel A. Matteson, 1853–7; W. H. Bissell, 1857 to March 21, 1860; John Wood (*vice* Bissell, deceased), March, 1860, to January, 1861; Richard Yates, 1861–5; R. J. Oglesby, 1865–9; John M. Palmer, 1869–73; R. J. Oglesby, January 13, 1873, to January 23, 1873; John L. Beveridge (*vice* Oglesby, elected to United States Senate), 1873–7; Shelby M. Cullom, 1877–83; John M. Hamilton (*vice* Cullom, elected United States Senator), 1883–5; R. J. Oglesby, 1885–9; Joseph W. Fifer, 1889–93; John P. Altgeld, 1893—

Lieutenant-Governors.—Pierre Menard, 1818–22; A. F. Hubbard, 1822–6; William Kinney, 1826–30; Zadock Casey, 1830 to March 1, 1833; W. L. D. Ewing (*vice* Casey, resigned), March 1, 1833, to December 5, 1834; Alexander M. Jenkins, 1834–6; William H. Davidson (*vice* Jenkins, resigned), 1836–8; Stinson H. Anderson, 1838–42; John Moore, 1842–6; Joseph B. Wells, December, 1846, to January, 1849; William McMurtry, 1849–53; Gustavus Koerner, 1853–7; John Wood, 1857–60; Francis A. Hoffman, 1861–5; Wm. Bross, 1865–9; John Dougherty, 1869–73; John L. Beveridge, January 13, to January 23, 1873; John Early (as President of Senate), 1873–5; A. A. Glenn (as President of Senate), 1875–7; Andrew Shuman, 1877–81; John M. Hamilton, 1881–3; William J. Campbell (as

President of Senate), 1883–5; John C. Smith, 1885–9; Lyman B. Ray, 1889–93; Joseph B. Gill, 1893—

Secretaries of State.—Elias Kent Kane, 1818–22; Samuel D. Lockwood, December, 1822, to April, 1823; David Blackwell, 1823–4; Morris Birkbeck, October, 1824, to January, 1825; George Forquer, 1825–8; Alex. P. Field, 1828–40; Stephen A. Douglas, November, 1840, to February, 1841; Lyman Trumbull, 1841–3; Thompson Campbell, 1843–6; Horace S. Cooley, 1849–50; David L. Gregg, 1850–53; Alex. Starne, 1853–7; Ozias M. Hatch, 1857–65; Sharon Tyndale, 1865–9; Edward Rummel, 1869–73; George H. Harlow, 1873–81; Henry D. Dement, 1881–9; Isaac N. Pearson, 1889–93; William H. Hinrichsen, 1893—

Auditors of Public Accounts.—Elijah C. Berry, 1818–31; James T. B. Stapp, 1831–5; Levi Davis, 1835–41; James Shields, 1841–3; W. L. D. Ewing, 1843–5; Thomas H. Campbell, 1846–57; Jesse K. Dubois, 1857, to December, 1864; Orlin H. Miner, 1864–9; Charles E. Lippencott, 1869–77; Thos. B. Needles, 1877–81; Charles P. Swigert, 1881–9; C. W. Pavey, 1889–93; David Gore, 1893—

State Treasurers.—John Thomas, 1818–19; Rob't K. McLaughlin, 1819–23; Abner Field, 1823–7; James Hall, 1827–31; John Dement, 1831–6; Charles Gregory, 1836–7; John D. Whiteside, 1837–41; Milton Carpenter, 1841–8; John Moore, 1848–57; James Miller, 1857–9; William Butler, 1859–63; Alex. Starne, 1863–5; James H. Beveridge, 1865–7; George W. Smith, 1867–9; E. N. Bates, 1869–73; Edward Rutz, 1873–5; Thomas S. Ridgway, 1875–7; Edward Rutz, 1877–9; John C. Smith, 1879–81; Edward Rutz, 1881–3; John C. Smith, 1883–5; Jacob Gross, 1885–7; John R. Tanner, 1887–9; Charles Becker, 1889–91; Edward S. Wilson, 1891–3; Rufus N. Ramsay, 1893—

Attorneys-General.—Daniel P. Cook, 1819; William Mears, 1819–21; S. D. Lockwood, 1821–3; James Turney, 1823–9; George Forquer, 1829–33; James Semple, 1833–4; N. W. Edwards, 1834–5; Jesse B. Thomas, 1835–6; W. B. Scales, 1836–7;

Usher F. Linder, 1837–8; George W. Olney, 1838–9; W. Kitchell, 1839–40; Josiah Lamborn, 1840–3; James Allen McDougall, 1843–6; David B. Campbell, 1846; Robert G. Ingersoll, 1867–9; Washington Bushnell, 1869–73; James K. Edsall, 1873–81; James McCartney, 1881–5; George Hunt, 1885–93; M. T. Moloney, 1893—

Superintendents of Public Instruction.—N. W Edwards, 1854–7; Wm. H. Powell, 1857–9; Newton Bateman, 1859–63; John P. Brooks, 1863–5; Newton Bateman, 1865–75; Samuel W. Etter, 1875–9; James P. Slade, 1879–83; Henry Raab, 1883–7; Richard Edwards, 1887–91; Henry Raab, 1891—

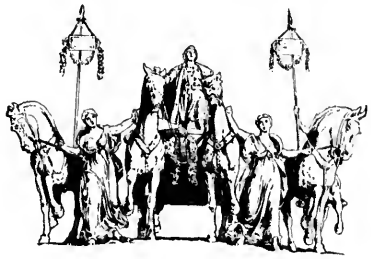
ORGANIZATION OF COUNTIES.

The following table shows the date of organization of the several counties of the State:

1809—Randolph, St. Clair; 1812—Gallatin, Johnson, Madison; 1814—Edwards; 1815—White; 1816—Crawford, Jackson, Monroe, Pope; 1817—Bond; 1818—Franklin, Union, Washington; 1819—Alexander, Clark, Jefferson, Wayne; 1821—Fayette, Greene, Hamilton, Lawrence, Montgomery, Pike, Sangamon; 1823—Edgar, Fulton, Marion, Morgan; 1824—Clay, Clinton, Wabash; 1825—Adams, Calhoun, Hancock, Henry, Knox, Mercer, Peoria, Putnam, Schuyler, Warren; 1826—McDonough, Vermilion; 1827—Jo Daviess, Perry, Shelby, Tazewell; 1829—Macon, Macoupin; 1830—Coles, McLean; 1831—Cook, Effingham, Jasper, La Salle, Rock Island; 1833—Champaign, Iroquois; 1836—Kane, McHenry, Ogle, Whiteside, Will, Winnebago; 1837—Boone, Bureau, Cass, DeKalb, Livingston, Stephenson; 1839—Brown, Carroll, Christian, DeWitt, DuPage, Hardin, Jersey, Lake, Lee, Logan, Marshall, Menard, Scott, Stark, Williamson; 1841—Grundy, Henderson, Kendall, Mason, Piatt, Richland, Woodford; 1843—Cumberland, Massac, Moultrie, Pulaski; 1847—Saline; 1851—Kankakee; 1857—Douglas; 1859—Ford.

The settled portion of the "Illinois Country" was organized

into "Illinois County" for the purposes of government, by the Virginia House of Delegates, a few months after the conquest of Illinois by Col. George Rogers Clark, in 1778. After the organization of the Northwest-Territory (1780) this region was reorganized and received the name of St. Clair County, after the first Governor, who had been appointed in 1788. Randolph, the second county, was set off in 1795, both being then under the jurisdiction of the Northwest-Territory. No further changes were made in the county organization in the "Illinois Country" until after the organization of Illinois Territory.



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FORT SHERIDAN — THE ART INSTITUTE — THE ARMOUR MISSION — THE ARMOUR INSTITUTE — THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

THE inception of a Government Post at Chicago originated with Gen. Philip Henry Sheridan, who suggested to prominent citizens the importance of there locating a military school. On April 25, 1885, Gen. John M. Schofield, while attending a dinner given under the auspices of the Commercial Club of Chicago, in the course of his remarks expressed the same thought which was made the subject of discussion by the Club on May 25th. On March 27th, of the following year, the matter was still further debated and a committee appointed to carefully consider the advisability of establishing a Fort. The report of this committee was favorable to the enterprise, and was, in effect, that steps should at once be taken by the Club to secure the necessary funds to purchase a suitable location.

About this time a committee was delegated by General Sheridan to examine certain sites which were reported desirable, and, as the result of their investigation, the station of Highwood, on Lake Michigan, about twenty-one miles north of Cook County Court-house, was selected. The Commercial Club, at all times interested in the welfare of the city, headed the subscription by contributing liberally, to which were appended the names of about four hundred business men of Chicago, so that, in addi-

tion to the purchase price, $300,000, $13,045 was subscribed, which amount was returned, *pro rata*, to all contributors.

In October, 1887, the land, which consisted of 633.32 acres, was purchased and a deed of the same transferred to the United States Government, on which to establish a military post, the location being named Fort Sheridan, in honor of the General whose thought first found expression in favor of the enterprise.

The site is one of the most picturesque and beautiful in the vicinity of Chicago, and, in fact, it would be difficult to find in any location one surpassing it in the attractiveness of its surroundings. The climate is not severe in winter, while the cooling breezes which blow from the Lake renders it one of the most delightful of summer resorts.

In 1888 Congress made the first appropriation for improvements, since which time seventy-one buildings have been erected, upon which, together with the improvements of streets, water supply, etc., there have been expended more than one million dollars.

The Fort is under command of Col. Robert E. A, Crofton, whose staff and garrison consist of 602 men belonging to the Fifteenth Regiment and Battery E, and two troops of the Seventh Cavalry, comprising 120 men.

Colonel Crofton has been in continuous service since the breaking out of the Civil War. In 1861 he was appointed Captain, and was made Lieutenant-Colonel in 1879 while serving on the frontier. In 1886 he was promoted to the rank of Colonel and placed in command of the famous Fifteenth Regiment, serving with it continuously from that time. Colonel Crofton is deserving of all the respect and esteem which is everywhere and at all times accorded to him by officers and soldiers; his promotions were well merited, being no more than a just acknowledgement of faithful service.

Lieut.-Col. Samuel Ovenshine and Maj. C. M. Bailey are next in command. Of Col. Crofton's staff, 1st Lieut. Will T. May is Regimental Adjutant, and 1st Lieut. J. A. Maney, Regimental Quartermaster.

The history of the Fifteenth Regiment is an interesting one and, to those who have served in its ranks, the past is not devoid of stirring events. It was organized by act of Congress in 1861, reorganized in 1866, and again reorganized by consolidation with the Thirty-fifth Regiment. For sixteen years after the close of the Civil War its services were required in New Mexico, California, Arizona and Dakota, and its record is one of which to be proud; in fact, so hazardous and trying were these campaigns that it is generally acknowledged that the gallant "Fifteenth" is fully entitled to the best the government affords, Fort Sheridan being among the favorite posts.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles was born in Westminster, Massachusetts, August 8, 1839. At the outbreak of the Civil War he joined the Twenty-second Massachusetts Volunteers as Second Lieutenant, but was soon promoted to the rank of Captain, and in May, 1862, was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sixty-first New York Volunteers, in acknowledgement of gallant service. After the battle of Antietam he rose to the rank of Colonel, in September, 1862, and was brevetted Brigadier-General in 1864 for meritorious conduct throughout the campaign, and particularly for gallantry at the engagement at Ream's Station, Virginia. He was made Major-General in October, 1865, and mustered out of service in September, 1866.

As Colonel of the Fortieth Infantry, General Miles entered the reorganized army, but was brevetted Major-General, March 2, 1867, for gallant service at the battle of Chancellorsville. He was transferred to the Fifth Infantry in 1869, and at this date his career as an Indian fighter began by the subjugation of the Comanches and Kiowas in the Staked Plains country. In 1876 he drove Sitting Bull from Montana, and captured the Nez Perces, under chief Joseph, and, in 1878, subdued the Bannocks in the National Park. In 1880 he received the rank of Brigadier-General and commanded the Department of the Columbia for five years. In 1885 he was placed in command of the Department of the Missouri, where his services in Arizona, against

the savages, were crowned with the same success as attended his former expeditions against the savage tribes of the Northwest country. On the cessation of these hostilities, he was placed in charge of the Division of the Pacific, was promoted to rank of Major-General April 5, 1890, and, in September of the same year, was placed in command of the Department of the Missouri, reaching Chicago September 20, 1890. The campaign against the Sioux and the subjugation of the "ghost dances" are the latest testimonials of his effective measures in Indian warfare.

Through the efficient services of General Miles, Fort Sheridan has added much to its importance as a post. Among the improvements may be noted the bicycle corps, which has been found especially efficient as a messenger service. The ambulance corps and life-saving service have also been greatly improved during the present successful administration of Gen. Nelson A. Miles of the Division of the Missouri.

THE ART INSTITUTE.

The Art Institute of Chicago was incorporated, under the laws of Illinois, May 24, 1879, "for the purpose of maintaining a School and Museum of Art," and affords full courses of instruction in academic drawing and painting, sculpture, decorative designing and architecture. Students are admitted at any time without examination, and are classified according to their attainments after a month's attendance; each pupil is advanced individually, no time being prescribed for the course.

The School of Drawing and Painting is divided into four sections, elementary, intermediate, antique and life, the average beginner requiring about eight months to reach the antique class, when he is first permitted to use color, although a few exceptions are made to this rule. The regular Diploma is conferred upon those who have held the rank of Life Student for two years, a silver medal being awarded in cases of extraordinary merit.

Instructions are given in illustrating, for which the whole

training of the school is a direct preparation, and many advanced pupils are at all times engaged in this work, for publications of various kinds. The course of Anatomy consists of two series of lectures—of about twenty each—yearly, the students being required to submit to a written examination at the close of each term. Classes in Decorative Designing are conducted upon the studio system, and the instruction is varied to suit the needs of individual cases.

The School of Architecture was founded in 1889 and is one of the most important departments of the Institute. Its course is open to both men and women, and is almost identical with the Short Course of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. A fine collection of architectural casts, sent to the Columbian Exposition by the French Government, is to become the property of the Institute at the close of the Fair. The cost of bringing to Chicago the "Trocadero Collection," as it is called, was $50,000, and it is by far the finest in the United States, while its value to the Institute can scarcely be overrated.

The Art Library was established in 1879, and now forms one of the important features of the school. The current Art Journals are kept on file, and books to the number of about thirteen hundred constitute both a circulating and reference library for the students. A complete collection of large carbon photographs, known as autotypes, is a recent purchase by the Trustees and is a most important accession to the library. It consists of more than eighteen thousand subjects, and includes reproductions of the most celebrated paintings, drawings and sculptures of the great masters, such as are found in the museums of the Old World, and being the only complete collection of the kind in America, its value is proportionately enhanced.

Early in 1891 the city of Chicago passed an ordinance granting a tract of land on the Lake Front, between Jackson and Madison streets, for the site of a Museum of Art, and upon this ground the permanent home of the Art Institute has been erected, although it is to be occupied during the Exposition by

the various World's Fair Congresses which convene at that time. The means for carrying forward the plans of the Trustees were obtained from the sale of real estate belonging to the Institute, which netted about $265,000; from the World's Columbian Exposition, which offered $200,000 for the use of the building for Congresses from May 1st to November 1, 1893, and from private subscriptions amounting to $120,000.

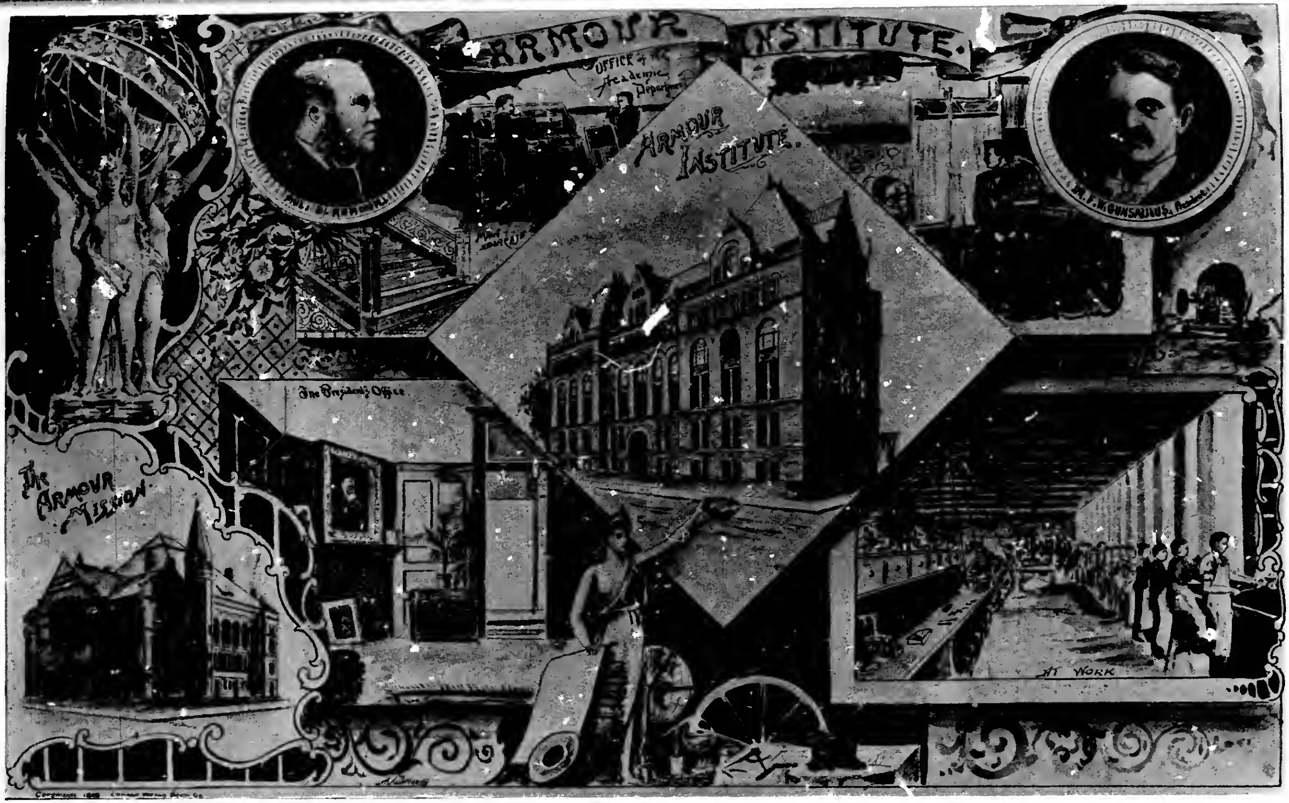
The ownership of the building is vested in the city of Chicago, but the right to occupy the same is given to the Art Institute so long as certain conditions are observed.

The building is described as "in style Italian Renaissance, the details classic, and of the Ionic and Corinthian orders." It is 320 feet long, with a depth of 208 feet including projections. It is two stories in height above the basement, and is without tower or dome. The plan is rectangular, enclosing two squares, which will ultimately be used, the one as an audience room and the other as a library. The great staircase in the center of the building, with the main halls above and below, form the striking features of the interior. Every object has been subordinated to securing the best rooms for exhibition, with reference to light and simplicity of arrangement, and the architects have succeeded in this direction and, at the same time, furnished a dignified and imposing exterior. The material used is Bedford limestone, with a foundation of granite.

The President of the Institute is Charles L. Hutchinson; Director, W. M. R. French. With a full corps of competent teachers and lecturers, the best of material, models, costumes, still-life objects, library, etc., every facility is afforded the student for a thorough education in art.

THE ARMOUR MISSION.

Among the places of interest about which a stranger inquires when visiting the city of Chicago is the Armour Mission. This institution is the outgrowth of the City Mission, founded in November, 1886, to which Joseph F. Armour, who died in


ARMOUR INSTITUTE.
OFFICE of the Academic Department
ARMOUR INSTITUTE.
The President's Office
The ARMOUR MISSION
AT WORK

1881, bequeathed $100,000. Becoming at once much interested in carrying forward the purposes of his brother, Mr. Philip D. Armour increased the bequest to $1,000,000, and incorporated the Armour Mission Company under the laws of Illinois. With characteristic business foresight Mr. Armour sought to provide a constant revenue for this enterprise, and purchased ground and erected tenement buildings, containing over two hundred apartments, the rental of which is applied to the support of the Mission.

Mr. Armour loves chilrdren, and his sympathies and a helping hand are ever extended to assist those who would help themselves. He believes in the importance of early training and surroundings to develop the highest manhood and womanhood, and puts his theories into practice by providing for the temporal as well as spiritual well-being of the people with whom he is associated. Armour Mission is unsectarian and is open to all, "regardless of race or creed," and here a great Sunday-school assembles, the Auditorium accommodating twenty-five hundred people. Connected with the Mission are a day nursery, a kindergarten, an industrial school and free medical dispensary. A night school also affords an opportunity for study to those whose "daily bread" depends entirely upon their own exertions, and who would otherwise be deprived of all educational advantages.

THE ARMOUR INSTITUTE.

Armour Institute, Mr. P. D. Armour's splendid contribution to the cause of education, originally had in view industrial training for boys and girls rather than the comprehensive scheme of technical education to which it is now committed. Some of the purely industrial features are retained, nor is their importance slighted. But the latter form of organization is due to a conviction of the need in Chicago of a school for high-class technical instruction. These two ideas have happily influenced each other, giving to the industrial work, as planned, a more thoroughly scientific basis, and making the technical departments

schools for the practical application of science and not mainly for theoretical instruction. It will be a specific aim of the Institute to produce men capable of addressing themselves in a practical and efficient manner to the solution of the various engineering problems.

The plan of organization of departments secures unity, together with the largest expression of individuality. The Academic Department co-ordinates all the *curricula* of preparatory and technical studies and embraces the Scientific Academy, which has a Latin, a Science, and a Technical course, and fits students for colleges in general, and for the advanced courses of Armour Institute in particular, and the Technical College, in which are included the advanced technical courses, each four years in length. Courses in Mechanical, Electrical, Mining, and Civil Engineering have already been established. The technical work of each course is conducted in a separate department, each being exclusively under the charge of its own director.

The equipment is of the completest description and includes, besides the scientific apparatus, a fine Gymnasium, a Technical Museum, and a choice Library, which already has over ten thousand carefully chosen volumes.

The officers of the Armour Institute are:

Frank W. Gunsaulus, D. D., President.

Thomas C. Roney, A. M., Director of the Academic Department.

Earnest W. Cooke, Director of the Department of Mechanical Engineering.

Wilber M. Stine, M. S., Director of the Department of Mining Engineering.

Mrs. Mary A. Hull, Director of the Department of Domestic Arts.

Miss Katharine L. Sharp, Ph.M., B. L. S., Director of the Department of Library Science.

Miss Eva B. Whitmore, Director of the Normal Department of Kindergartens.


The Old University
John D. Rockefeller Founder
Wm. R. Harper Founder
UNIVERSITY of CHICAGO.
The New University
Academies, Colleges, Etc.
Evening Lectures and Classes
THEOLOGY
PHILOSOPHY
UNIVERSITY PROPER
UNIVERSITY EXTENSION
THE FOUR DIVISIONS.
UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES
UNIVERSITY PRESS
SCIENCE
FINE ARTS
LITERATURE
LIBERAL ARTS
Books - Maps Apparatus Etc.
Educational Literature.
LAW
HISTORY
TRADITION

Philip D. Armour was born in Stockbridge Hills, New York, May 16, 1832, and in country schools and the Academy at Watertown received such education as fitted him to enter the business world when he became of age. In 1852 he joined a California party, and made the long overland journey to the "far West," where he remained four years. After reaching home, he almost immediately turned westward, settling in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he entered into a partnership with Frederick B. Miles, in the commission business. He afterward became associated with John Plankinton, of that City, and their united efforts built up an enormous grain and provision trade.

Mr. Armour has many business interests, being director and principal stockholder of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, as well as heading the greatest elevator combination in the world, and in Lake transportation controlling one of the largest companies. It is through his packing enterprise, however, that he is most widely known, the main plant of which is located at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, and the second largest, at Kansas City, Missouri, in the various branches of which business about 17,000 men, boys and women are employed.

Mr. Armour was married in 1862 to Miss Malvina Belle Ogden, of Cincinnati, and together they have lovingly journeyed, while two sons, Jonathan Ogden and Philip D. Armour, Jr., have been sharers of the comfortable but unostentatious home. Mr. Armour is methodical in his habits, and is a constant example of industry to the thousands of employes connected with the vast establishments of which he is the head and chief. As to his kindness of heart, the Mission and Institute speak more eloquently than written volumes, ever testifying of the philanthropic purposes which actuate his daily life.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

The name, University of Chicago, has long been a familiar one, although the present institution was not projected prior to 1888. In 1855 several citizens of Chicago called upon Stephen

A. Douglas and presented the idea of securing for the city an institution of higher learning, and, as a result of this meeting, Mr. Douglas donated ten acres of land for a campus, and a charter was granted to the University of Chicago in 1857, the laying of the corner-stone, which occurred on the fourth of July of that year, being an event of great interest. The building, when completed, was an imposing granite structure, occupying a portion of the grounds belonging to the Douglas homestead, and was supplied with the necessary class-rooms, dormitories, halls, library, parlors, professors' rooms, etc., and all the conveniences which were obtainable at that date. In 1886 the University passed into the hands of an insurance company, and was thereafter occupied by tenants of every description until January, 1889, when the walls were razed, and the material used in the construction of other buildings.

In 1888, Professor Harper, now President of the institution, conferred with John D. Rockefeller, and at the close of that year presented to the Baptist Board of Education a proposition "to establish an educational institution upon a broader and more liberal basis than that of any other college or university in this country." The subject was presented to a committee of prominent men in the spring of 1889, and Chicago chosen as the seat of the Institution.

Mr. Rockefeller's conditional gift of $600,000 was supplemented by the $400,000 which he required of others, and, in addition, $15,000 in books and $125,000 in land was also contributed. In September, 1890, the University of Chicago was incorporated under the laws of Illinois, Dr. William Rainey Harper, of Yale, accepting the presidency.

Again Mr. Rockefeller generously contributed to the institution, giving $1,000,000, "conditioned upon the Baptist Union Theological Seminary at Morgan Park—a suburb of Chicago—being made the Divinity School of the new University, and that an Academy be organized," which proposition was immediately accepted.

The erection of the buildings began November 26, 1891, the first being a four story Recitation Building 168x85 feet, and Dormitory Buildings for the University and Divinity School, the former costing $210,000. This institution, which admitted its first pupils in October, 1892, has at the present time a large enrollment of students, and one hundred and twenty instructors in charge. Seven buildings have been completed, at a cost of $900,000, and it is estimated that, by the opening of the October term, 1893, five more will be ready for occupancy, the cost of which will aggregate $2,000,000.

The University of Chicago is located between Fifty-seventh Street on the north and Midway Plaisance on the south, Lexington Avenue on the east and Ellis Avenue on the west, the tract, consisting of twenty-five acres, lying between Washington and Jackson Parks. The original site was donated by Marshall Field, though some additions have been made thereto by purchase and the vacating of land by the city, which now gives to the University an undivided tract.

In addition to the gifts of Mr. Rockefeller, other generous donations have been made. The estate of William B. Ogden—first Mayor of Chicago—has contributed to the University $700,000, which amount will be used to establish the Ogden Scientific School; the Kent Chemical Laboratory has been provided for by Mr. S. A. Kent of Chicago, who donated $200,000 to the institution; the Walker Museum, costing $100,000, is the gift of another Chicago citizen, Mr. George C. Walker; the Ryerson Physical Laboratory, costing $200,000, is a donation of Martin A. Ryerson of Chicago, and is now in process of construction; Rust Hall, for which the amount of $70,000 was furnished by Maj. H. A. Rust, and the Field Biological Laboratory, a contribution of Marshall Field, costing $250,000, are also donations of Chicago citizens. The Yerkes Laboratory will contain the largest and most powerful telescope in the world, for the purchase of which, together with the construction of the tower, Mr. Yerkes of Chicago, donated $500,000. The lenses of this wonderful telescope

are forty-two inches in diameter, and will cost $46,000 when ready for mounting.

The ladies of Chicago have also interested themselves in this new University, and several have generously donated means to further the cause, among them being Mrs. Henrietta Snell, Mrs. Mary Beecher, Mrs. N. S. Foster and Mrs. E. G. Kelly, and the buildings for which their donations provide are either in process of construction or will be erected in the near future.

The University is organized into four distinct divisions: the University proper, the University Extension, the University Library and Museum, and the University Press. The University proper includes Schools, Academies and Colleges; the University Extention is organized into six Departments—lecture-study, class-work, correspondence, examination, library and training; the University Library and Museum embrace the General Library and General Museum and all apparatus and material pertaining thereto, and the University Press includes the Departments of Printing, Publication and Purchase.

The Divinity School is open to students of all denominations of Christians, and prepares them for the ministry, for missionary fields or for Christian teachers.

The question of co-education of the sexes was seriously and earnestly considered at the inception of the enterprise, and resulted in the adoption of a section in its charter obliging the University "to provide, impart and furnish opportunities for all departments of higher education, to persons of both sexes, on equal terms."

Religion.

DWIGHT L. MOODY—BISHOP J. L. SPAULDING.

DWIGHT LYMAN MOODY.

N every human heart there is implanted the germ of reverence for "Good"—the principle of all being—though the chances and changes of life may dwarf the sensibilities, until, to outward appearance, there is neither respect nor love for the Supreme Ruler of the Universe. To break through the shell of prejudice or indifference, and let the mellowing rays of Divine Light warm into active life the God-implanted principle, is the work of the laborer in His vineyard, but only he who can forget *self* and speak truth for Truth's sake, is worthy of the plaudit: "Well done, good and faithful servant."

In all the ages of the world there have been those who were ready to *die* for the cause nearest their hearts, and we honor the Christian martyrs who perished for conviction's sake. The Nineteenth Century—no less than the past—demands religious heroism, but it is required of us that we *live* and not die for the cause of Christ and His Truth.

The religious denominations of this age have done and are doing a noble work. They are holding aloft the banner of the King, and welcoming beneath its ample folds the world's "weary and heavy laden." One of the watchmen upon the towers of Zion, whose voice has been heard in many lands, proclaiming "glad tidings of great joy," is Dwight Lyman Moody, who

speaks to the people and the people listen, because he takes them by the hand and calls them "brother."

The subject of this sketch was born in Northfield, Massachusetts, in 1837, and is therefore in the fifty-seventh year of his age. Earnest years they have ever been, from the period of early life, spent upon the little plat of ground on the mountain side—the family home—to the more eventful ones which followed. At four he was left fatherless, and the family, then consisting of seven children, were under a mother's watchful guidance, the oldest child being but thirteen years of age; and tender, indeed, must be the recollections of that mother's care and love, since upon her devolved the management of affairs, and the principal education of her family. The district school afforded the only instruction outside of home-teaching, and at the age of seventeen Mr. Moody's school days were over, and he engaged in business as a salesman in a boot and shoe store in Boston. He there attended the Congregational church, and afterward became a member of that denomination.

He was only nineteen years of age when he followed a strong inclination to seek a western home, and in Chicago soon became identified with the Plymouth Congregational Church, and began the career of a home missionary, hiring several pews, and attracting hither the young men of the city to hear the word of God. From this small beginning grew the thought of Sunday School work and the establishment of one on a broad basis, his talent being especially directed to missionary labors, where his efforts were crowned with abundant success.

Other cities and towns were sharers in the "glad tidings," and Mr. Moody, with his co-worker, Mr. Sankey, went fearlessly forward, recruiting the army of the Lord and giving Him the glory. In 1872, Europe was visited, and the Old World responded to the invitation, and thousands enlisted under the "banner of the Cross."

While many Nations have been the field of his earnest labors, Illinois, and particularly Chicago, is his home, and here

has been erected a church, the building of which has engaged the thoughts of a greater number of people than any other similar structure in the world. Brick by brick the walls were raised, and each one in all the vast edifice stands for an earnest contributor to the cause of Christ. A preacher for the people is Mr. Moody. Simple his diction, but earnest and enthusiastic are his words. Denominational lines fall before the earnestness of his appeal for better living, for practical Christianity, for a life hid with Christ in God

"Let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth" is a text which finds its true interpretation in the life of Dwight Lyman Moody.

BISHOP SPALDING.

One of the most interesting personages in the Catholic church in America to-day is the Rt. Rev. J. L. Spalding, Bishop of Peoria, Illinois.

His appointment as President of the Catholic Exibit at the World's Fair, the connection of his name with the archiepiscopal see of St. Louis, as well as the vigorous pastoral recently issued from his pen in the name of the Archbishop and Bishops of Illinois, have brought him so prominently before the public during the past few weeks that the *Colorado Catholic* thinks the occasion opportune for giving a brief sketch of his life and the more important acts of his career as priest and bishop, which for want of space we cannot in detail publish, though it is of a most interesting character; but the important work to which he has given his energies was in organizing the new and scattered diocese of Peoria, and it showed the good judgment of those who were responsible for his appointment. The thirty-two counties of Illinois, which at that time comprised the diocese of Peoria, had fifty-one churches scattered over a territory as large as the State of Massachusetts, twenty-eight priests, few schools and no religious institutions. To-day the diocese has over 100,000 Catholics, 180 churches, 142 priests, fifty schools and academies, seven hospitals, two orphan asylums and a prosperous college.

Bishop Spalding, with his well known modesty, gives credit for all this good work to the priests of the diocese, but it is well known whose hand has guided all the work, whose wise councils and hearty encouragement has been so large a part of the success attained. It is not often that close students and those who love to dwell with the master minds of the past and present are very successful in the ordinary affairs of life. Bishop Spalding is a brilliant exception to this rule. His practical shrewdness and clear-cut business tact have made his opinion on business matters highly valued and much sought after by men of the world.

That the efforts of Archbishop Ireland, Bishop Spalding and those associated with them were eminently successful can be seen in the thrifty Catholic population in the parts of Minnesota and Nebraska where their colonies were located.

Those who have once read one of his works seek with avidity all further productions of his pen. This longing is expressed so much better than we can say it by the editor of the *Catholic Union and Times*, that we reproduce here in full his remarks on the subject:

"The charm of Bishop Spalding's writings—both in prose and verse—is that he never repeats himself. The world abounds to-day with literary pushers who display a woeful poverty of originality. Once read, you have their entire stock in trade; for in all their after efforts there is nothing but the same old thought trotted out to do magazine or newspaper service in a sort of new-fangled verbose dress. The cool imposition of such writers is not more surprising than the patient endurance of the public with such shallow pretense. How different the Bishop of Peoria! His thoughts are copious, clear and deep as the waters of a limpid spring, and, while heart and brain are bathed in their crystalline flow, there is ever a quenchless longing and a sigh of the soul for more."

His principal productions not mentioned elsewhere in this article are "Essays and Reviews," "Education and the Higher Life," and "Lectures and Discourses." He is not a frequent, but

always a valued and much-sought-for contributor in prose and verse to our best magazines and reviews.

We must not close this sketch without referring to Bishop Spalding's efforts to erect in this country a school for the higher education of Catholic youth, both lay and cleric. He saw that our educational institutions were merely preparatory, fitting their students for the ordinary affairs of life, but leaving no forces in reserve for times of emergency. This deficiency he endeavored to supply by the erection of a Catholic University. One would imagine that such a project would be hailed with delight as soon as broached, especially when along with the proposition were offered the funds necessary to carry it into effect. We are nevertheless compelled to record the fact that the foundation of our Catholic University met with opposition where it was least expected, and that its inauguration was attended by obstacles which at times threatened to destroy it. Bishop Spalding in this only experienced the reception met with by his illustrious uncle when he founded the American college at Louvain. Like him also, he snatched success from the jaws of defeat, and placed his cherished institution on such a firm basis that it can no longer be looked upon as an experiment. His appointment as president of the Catholic Educational Exhibit at the World's Fair was a wise one. Whether he be appointed to succeed Archbishop Kenrick in St. Louis, or be permitted to pursue in peace his life of study in Peoria the *Colorado Catholic* believes that it echoes the heart-felt wish of all who may read these lines when it says: "May he long be spared to the church in America, to strengthen by his voice and pen the sacred cause of God and truth."

Illinois Societies.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC — YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION — WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION — CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR — EPWORTH LEAGUE.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

THE first Grand Army Post in the United States was organized at Decatur, in this State, April 6, 1866, with Gen. Isaac C. Pugh as Commander. The Department of Illinois was organized July 12, 1866, at Springfield, and Gen. John W. Palmer was elected the first Department Commander. The history of the Grand Army, in the State which gave it birth, is one of struggle and misfortune. Although there were reported to be about 330 Posts in the State in 1869, two years later the number had decreased to less than twenty-five, and a little later the number was narrowed down to only one—Nevins Post, now Number 1, at Rockford. Since that time the Department has steadily gained in numbers and influence, and in 1892 was represented at the National Encampment by 620 Posts. The membership, December 31, 1891, was 32,984, and the deaths reported for the year were 477.

The Women's Relief Corps is reported in excellent condition and in hearty sympathy with the Grand Army, in whose charitable labors they are co-workers. The Sons and Daughters of Veterans are also faithfully carrying forward the ministry of love inaugurated by their honored sires.

At the Department Encampment in 1884 a committee consisting of Post Department Commanders H. Hilliard, E. D. Swain, J. W. Burst and T. G. Lawler, was appointed to obtain statistics as to the number of dependent soldiers in the State; to memoralize the Legislature on the necessity of at once providing a Home for the comfort of these veterans, and to prepare a bill for the consideration of the Legislature covering the objects to be accomplished, in order that a Home could be provided for a limited number of veterans at the earliest date.

The committee secured from the Legislature an appropriation of $200,000 for the construction of the buildings, and enough cottages were built to accommodate all veterans who were in the charitable institutions of the State before the severe cold weather of the late fall came upon them.

The Legislature of 1886 and 1887 made an appropriation for buildings and maintenance and the total appropriations up to 1889 were $605,500. The number of inmates at that date was 562 and cottages have since been constructed, increasing the accommodations to 750 men.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The growth of Young Men's Christian Association work in Illinois is a most noteworthy feature of the history of this great State. The first Association organized was at Chicago, in June, 1858, largely under the leadership of Mr. D. L. Moody, who devoted his energies to this line of work for some years. The great work which he has accomplished and is accomplishing is due in no small measure to the training and development received while in the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago. He has spoken thus of the Association: "It has, under God, done more in developing me for christian work than any other agency."

The growth during the next twenty years was steady, extending into many of the important cities of the State. In 1869 and 1870 a closer supervision of the Association was taken up,

Mr. Robert Weidensall, Western Secretary of the International Committee, devoting much time to traveling in the State and organizing and directing Associations in their work. In 1877 Mr. C. M. Morton was secured as State Secretary for Illinois; after three years of faithful service he resigned to take up general evangelistic work. In June, 1880, Mr. J. E. Brown was secured as State Secretary, and under his able leadership the Association work has steadily grown and prospered. There are now but three cities with over ten thousand population in the State which are without a well-equipped Young Men's Christian Association. The lines of work maintained are numerous and varied, as the following brief outline shows:

Socially—through pleasant, home-like quarters, social gatherings, games and entertainments.

Physically—through gymnasiums, athletics, out-door sports, bath-rooms, health talks, etc.

Intellectually—through lectures, practical talks, reading rooms, and educational classes, giving evening instruction in practical studies.

Spiritually—through Gospel meetings and Bible classes, Christian friendship, and direction into church relations.

In addition to these the association is helpful to young men in finding suitable boarding places, in securing employment, by visitation and care in sickness and in many other ways.

The Associations are also organized among young men in the small towns, where a necessarily circumscribed, but not unimportant, work is accomplished. Associations also exist in thirty of the leading colleges of the State, where systematic and thorough work by christian students is being organized and conducted. A number of Railroad Branches also exist, and the prospect for the further organization of this department is encouraging, as a number of the leading Railroad corporations are asking that pleasant rooms with christian influence be established for their men at important division points. Another interesting feature is the system of corresponding members of the State As-

W. C. T. U. Temple, Chicago.

sociation, in towns where no Association exists. The plan is to secure a capable christian man in every town, who is the official representative of the Association for his community. Whenever a young man leaves his town to locate in a large city or to enter college, he is supplied with a note introducing him to the Young Men's Christian Association where he goes, so that he may be cordially welcomed to the privileges there.

There are at present (June 1893) ninety-nine Associations in the State, beside 364 towns having corresponding members.

The Associations, at their annual State Convention, appoint a State Executive Committee consiting of twenty-seven leading business men from all parts of the State, who have charge of the supervision and extension of the work. They employ a corps of secretaries, consisting of the State Secretary (having general supervision of the whole field), a traveling secretary for the city and railroad Associations, for the college departments and for the village Associations; also a Financial Secretary, Secretary for the Corresponding Membership Department and an Office Secretary.

The Young Men's Christian Association is recognized as a special department of church work, confining its efforts to young men. It is established by the churches, supported by the churches and governed by the churches, being interdenominational in its work. Pastors everywhere bear testimony as to its value. The total membership in the State is 14,000.

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

The organization of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union for Illinois was effected in 1874, the first Annual Convention being held at Bloomington, in October of that year. The State officers for 1892–93 are: President, Mrs. Louise S. Rounds, Chicago; Vice-President, Mrs. Daisy H. Carlock, Hudson; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Mary C. Gregory, Chicago; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Carrie L. Grout, Rockford; Treasurer, Mrs. Amelia E. Sanford, Bloomington.

Illinois is divided into twenty Districts, which are practically identical with the Congressional Districts of the State, with presidents in the order named: Mrs. Theo. Basset, Grand Crossing; Mrs. M. A. Gordon, Chicago; Mrs. H. L. Clarke, Chicago; Mrs. T. C. Reiley, Evanston; Miss Emma Norton, Marengo; Miss M. Lena Morrow, Freeport; Mrs. E. E. Reed, Geneseo; Mrs. V. M. Taxis, Gardner; Miss Lucy P. Gaston, Lacon; Mrs. Elizabeth G. Hibben, Peoria; Miss Emma Bell, Warsaw; Mrs. Wm. P. Kuhl, Beardstown; Mrs. Don. R. Frazer, (*pro tem.*), Springfield; Miss Margaret Crissey, Decatur; Mrs. Kate Goldman, Newman; Miss M. C. Brehm, Claremont; Mrs. Clara F. Gould, Windsor; Mrs. M. K. West, Edwardsville; Mrs. M. C. Board, Harrisburg; Mrs. M. A. Phillips, Carbondale.

Again, there are County Organizations, with their presidents, the counties being divided into auxilliaries. As reported at the last convention, which met in October, 1892, at Danville, there were 800 Unions in the State, and a membership of 16,000, Illinois standing third in rank in the United States, New York holding first and Ohio second place.

The various Departments of work are placed in charge of Superintendents, who report at the annual convention the results of their labors, and encouraging indeed are these statements of progress, as made by the earnest women who are identified with this good cause.

The Chicago Central Union may be mentioned, in this connection, as doing a noble work through its several Missions. From twenty-five to thirty children are cared for daily at the nursery of the Bethesda Mission, which has also a free kindergarten with a regular attendance of about forty pupils. Sunday School is held at this Mission and is well attended, as are also the evening meetings at the same place. Hope Mission and reading-room, for Scandinavians, sustains a gospel temperance meeting every evening, and Sunday-school every Sunday, at which latter gathering about eight thousand children have been present during the past year. Anchorage Mission, for Women,

has placed in good positions several hundred girls during the same period. Talcott Mission has also a day nursery and kindergarten, and, for the year 1892, 10,000 children were accommodated in the Home and about 14,000 meals were given away to the poor of the district. The cost of Mission work of the Chicago Central Union, for the year ending October, 1892, was $10,800, which amount was raised by subscriptions and donations. This Union has also other Departments of work, such as a Flower Mission, Press Work and Franchise, in charge of regularly appointed Superintendents.

The State Headquarters of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union are at Room 1101, "The Temple," Chicago.

SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

The State organization was perfected in October, 1886, at Bloomington, Illinois, at which time Chas. B. Holdrege was elected president. At the first State Convention about thirty delegates were present; in 1892, two thousand representatives attended the International meeting in New York, out of the sixty thousand membership in the State at that time, and Illinois was only surpassed in the number of societies by the States of New York and Pennsylvania.

The officers of the Illinois Christian Endeavor Union for 1892–3, are: President, Chas. B. Holdrege, Chicago; Vice-President, Hope Reed Cody, Chicago; Secretary, Charles F. Mills, Springfield; Treasurer, F. D. Rugg, Champaign; Auditor, C. A. Chappell, Chicago; State Superintendent Junior Work, Thomas Wainright, Chicago; State Superintendent Missionary Department, Miss Frances B. Patterson, Chicago; State Superintendent Normal Department (Bible Study), J. D. Templeton, Bloomington. The following are the Advisory Board:

Congregational—Rev. J. M. Sturtevant, D. D., Galesburg.
Presbyterian—Rev. W. H. Penhallegon, D. D., Decatur.
Baptist—Rev. L. A. Crandall, D. D., Chicago.
Methodist—Rev. W. O. Shepard, D. D., Rockford.

Christian—Rev. G. A. Miller, Normal.

Cumberland Presbyterian—Rev. R. M. Tinnon, D.D., Lincoln.

Methodist Protestant—Rev. A. H. Widney, Cuba.

Lutheran—Rev. M. F. Troxell, D. D., Springfield.

Reformed Episcopal—Rev. M. Fairly, Peoria.

United Presbyterian—Rev. John Knox Montgomery, Sparta.

Vice-President of the United Society for Illinois—Rt. Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, D. D., Chicago.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

A week after the formation of the Epworth League an enthusiastic speaker predicted that within five years 5,000 chapters would be organized. At the time it seemed a daring assertion, but figures prove that the speaker did not over-estimate its wonderful growth, since in less than four years over 10,000 chapters have been organized in one religious denomination (the Methodist) alone.

Illinois has been bearing well her part in point of numbers and interest. The first State Convention was held in Chicago, July 18, 1892, at the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, and about 1,000 delegates were present. The closing services of the convention were conducted at the Auditorium, which was filled with interested listeners.

The State has at present about 1,200 chapters, averaging fifty members each, with officers, as follow: President, H. V. Holt, Evanston; First Vice-President, Chas. E. Piper, Chicago; Second Vice-President, A. G. Johnson, Galesburg; Third Vice-President, R. G. Hobbs, Champaign; Fourth Vice-President, R. W. Ropiequet, Belleville; Secretary, F. H Cumming, Galva; Treasurer, J. R. Lindgun, Chicago.

The Epworth *Herald* is the official organ of the League and is published weekly in Chicago, Joseph F. Berry editing the interesting sheet. The central office of the Epworth League is located at 57 Washington street, Chicago.

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