

studies he learned the cabinet business, and was employed in it until 1864, when he became associated with Mr. Algeo in the manufacture of coffins, under the name of Algeo & Hill. This continued for six months, when a joint-stock company was formed, the business being carried on until 1866, when Mr. Hill came to

Chicago, and during that year permanently settled here. He soon became associated with Mr. Boyd in the manufacture of coffins, and continued with him until 1874, when the firm changed to the present style of F. H. Hill & Co. Mr. Hill was married in Columbus, Ohio, to Miss Caroline Griffith of that city, in 1856.

THE BENCH AND BAR.

From 1857, the Chicago Bar greatly increased and began to assume the characteristics of a metropolitan Bar. With the growth of the city the field of litigation grew wider, and the interests involved became of greater import. The rapid extensions of railroads and telegraphs, the vast enlargement of commerce and shipping, the growth and methods of the Board of Trade, and all the various efforts in business that an industrious and ingenious people could devise for the satisfaction of their physical wants and augmentation of their wealth, gave rise to legal questions which had hardly been considered by the early Bar. Up to 1858, the reports of the Supreme Court of the State were contained in twenty volumes, embracing a period of forty years. In 1871, the numbers had grown to sixty volumes, or forty volumes for the fourteen years from 1858 to 1871. Nor does this adequately show the real increase in litigation, for, prior to 1858, the business of the Federal courts was but trifling comparatively, while after that period it grew rapidly in importance and extent.

To these new demands the Judiciary and Bar easily responded, and the second period of our history presents a galaxy of names which will long remain the pride of Chicago. It would be difficult to find a more honorable, high-minded and well-informed Bar than that of Chicago, the older members manifesting an unvarying kindness to their juniors, and betraying no jealousy of each other. The Bench has always been able, and in some cases great; and many of the decisions of Drummond, of Manierre, of Wilson, and of McAllister have been accepted by the Bar as final, or have been adopted *in totidem verbis*, by the Supreme Court. The judges of all the courts, Federal and State, in 1858, numbered six, and the Bar about three hundred and sixty. In 1871, the judges were eleven and the Bar about one thousand.

THE UNITED STATES COURTS.

The seventh judicial circuit of the United States in 1858 embraced the States of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio. The Judge was John McLean, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

JOHN McLEAN was one of the foremost of American jurists, which high position he attained by an indomitable will. He was the son of a poor man, and was born in New Jersey, on the 11th of March, 1785. When he was still young, his father removed to the West, first settling in West Virginia, afterward in Kentucky, and finally in what is now Warren County, Ohio. There, young McLean labored on the farm, acquiring what occasional schooling he could, until he was eighteen years of age, when he went to Cincinnati, to write in the clerk's office of Hamilton County. This employment enabled him to support himself, and at the same time gave him opportunity for pursuing the study of the law, which he had long resolved should be his vocation in life. He was admitted to practice in 1807, and commenced his professional life at Lebanon, Ohio, where he soon rose into a lucrative practice. He was married the same year, and entered upon political life. Identifying himself with the Democratic party, and heartily supporting the administration of Madison in its war policy, he was, in 1812 elected to Congress, and unanimously re-elected in 1814. His career in Congress added greatly to his reputation, but the position was not entirely congenial to him, and he declined a re-election,

after serving two terms. In 1816, he was chosen to the Supreme Bench of Ohio, where he served until 1822, when he was appointed, by President Monroe, Commissioner of the General Land Office. He remained in this station only a few months, when he was appointed Postmaster-General. This position he held through the remainder of Monroe's term and throughout that of John Quincy Adams. When President Jackson came in, McLean declined a re-appointment, as well as the offer of the war or navy departments. The President, however, wishing to avail himself of abilities which had been so long exerted for the public welfare, tendered him the place of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and on his signifying that he would accept, he was immediately nominated, and the nomination confirmed by the Senate. Here he became the associate and peer of Marshall and Story, and the opinions he delivered rank with those delivered by these eminent jurists. When on the circuit, also, his charges to the grand juries are distinguished for their ability and eloquence. One of the most noted of these was delivered in December, 1838, at the time of the Canadian insurrection, in regard to aiding or favoring unlawful military combinations by our citizens against a foreign government with whom we are at peace. He was frequently mentioned as a candidate for the Presidency, but he never sought to achieve it by currying favor with the populace at the expense of principle. His name was before the Free Soil Convention, at Buffalo, in 1848, when Van Buren was nominated; and again, at Philadelphia, in 1856, in the Republican Convention, he received one hundred and ninety-six votes to three hundred and fifty-nine for John C. Fremont. He also received some votes in the Republican Convention in 1860, at Chicago, when Lincoln was nominated. In 1857, he delivered his celebrated dissenting opinion in the Dred Scott case, in which, against the majority of the court, he took the ground that slavery had its origin in power merely, was against right, and in this country was sustained only by local law, and that Congress had entire control over it in the Territories. The reports of his decisions on the circuit are contained in six volumes, entitled McLean's reports. They are largely cited, and rank high as authority. He died in Cincinnati, April 4, 1861. A large meeting of the members of the Chicago Bar was held on Saturday, April 6, 1861, to give expression to their sentiments in relation to his death. Thomas Hoyne was made chairman, and a committee of twelve was appointed to draft suitable resolutions.

Noah H. Swayne was appointed the successor of Judge McLean on the 4th of January, 1862, and consequently became Judge of the United States Circuit Court at Chicago, but he never presided at that court. The seventh judicial circuit, comprising the States of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, had been organized under the act of Congress of March 3, 1837. This act was amended by the act of July 15, 1862, in which the States of Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois were made to form the eighth judicial circuit. This was again amended January 28, 1863, under which Ohio and Michigan formed the seventh circuit, and Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin the eighth circuit. This arrangement lasted until the act of 1869 establishing circuit courts, subsequently to be mentioned.

On the 8th of December, 1862, David Davis was appointed an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and was assigned to the eighth judicial circuit. He held his first term, as Judge of the United States Circuit Court, at Chicago in July 1863.

DAVID DAVIS was born in Cecil County, Maryland, on the 19th of March, 1815. He received a careful education, first at an academy in Delaware, and subsequently at Kenyon College, in Ohio, where he graduated in 1832. Choosing the law for his profession, he commenced his studies under Judge H. W. Bishop, at Lenox, Mass., and after two years there, attended the law school at New Haven, Conn., and in 1835 he was admitted to practice.

Determined to settle in the growing West, he first opened an office at Pekin, Ill., but a few months later changed his location to Bloomington, which ever afterward continued to be his home. Shortly after, he married Miss Sarah Walker, of Pittsfield, Mass., and found in her a companion who contributed in no small degree to his future success in life. An ardent admirer of Henry Clay, Mr. Davis soon found himself engaged in political life, and in the great Clay campaign of 1844, he was elected to the Legislature, and in 1847 to the Constitutional Convention. By the Constitution adopted by that convention, a new judiciary was created, to be elected by the people. Although the circuit in which Mr. Davis lived was strongly Democratic, he was the choice of the Bar and the people for circuit judge, and was elected without opposition. This position he held until transferred, by his life-long friend, President Lincoln, to the Supreme Court of the United States. Although not a strong partisan, Judge Davis acted with the Republican party from its formation, and, in 1858, actively supported Mr. Lincoln in his great Senatorial campaign with Judge Douglas. He was most intimately in the confidence of the Republican leader, and was so recognized; and in 1860, when the delegates were chosen to attend the Republican convention at Chicago, Judge Davis was appointed a delegate at large. He labored for Mr. Lincoln's nomination, and, though it would be too much to say that the nomination was due to him, his influence was undoubtedly a large and important factor in securing it. At the beginning of the secession movement, in the winter of 1860-61, Judge Davis advocated a conservative course, hoping to avert the war, and accompanied Mr. Lincoln to Washington, and was present at his inauguration. Moderate counsels could not prevent war, and Judge Davis retired to his home ready to give his active and hearty support to the administration. In December, 1862, he was appointed to the Supreme Bench of the United States, although almost unknown to the Bar of the country at large. But as a judge he soon gained the respect of his associates and all who had business in that great tribunal, for his learning, his clearness of reasoning, and his independence. In February, 1877, he was elected to the United States Senate, by the Legislature of Illinois, and resigned his seat upon the Bench. In all the service he has given to the public and to his country, he has always been earnest, faithful, zealous and unostentatious, and he has commanded the respect of those opposed to him, and the confidence and admiration of his friends. Through early and fortunate investments in lands in Chicago, and elsewhere in Illinois, Judge Davis is now the possessor of a handsome fortune. In his retirement he resides at Bloomington, admired and respected by all who know him.

By Act of July 3, 1866, the judicial circuits were again changed by Congress—Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin becoming the seventh; and on April 10, 1869, Congress enacted a law providing for the appointment of a circuit judge for each of the nine existing judicial circuits, who should reside in his circuit and possess the same power and jurisdiction as the justice of the Supreme Court allotted to the circuit. Under this law, and with the universal approbation of the Bar and the people, Judge Thomas Drummond, so long the Judge of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, was appointed Circuit Judge by President Grant.

THOMAS DRUMMOND was born October 16, 1809, in Bristol, Lincoln Co., Maine, to which place his grandfather, a native of Scotland, had removed prior to 1776, a settlement having been made near the headland called Pemaquid Point, afterward Bristol, very early in the seventeenth century. James Drummond, father of Thomas, like most of the early settlers on the coast of Maine was a sailor as well as a farmer, and the early life of his son was spent amid surroundings that eminently fitted him for the admiralty practice in which he later gained such marked distinction. James Drummond was a member of the Maine State Legislature several years, and died in 1837. The mother of Judge Drummond was a daughter of Henry Little of Newcastle, Maine, who died while her son was yet young. After mastering the preliminary studies at the common schools and at the academies at New Castle, Monmouth, Farmington and Gorham, the young man entered Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, Maine, from which, after a full course, he graduated in 1830, being then twenty-one years of age. He immediately commenced the study of law in the office of William T. Dwight of Philadelphia, a son of President Dwight of Yale College, with whom he remained until Mr. Dwight abandoned the law and entered the ministry, when he finished his legal studies with Thomas Bradford, Jr., and was admitted to practice at the Philadelphia Bar, in March, 1833. In 1835 he removed to Galena, Ill., and there built up a most honorable and lucrative practice in the course of the next fifteen years. His reputation as a sound, skill-

ful and honorable jurist was not confined to his adopted county or State; and on the death of Judge Nathaniel Pope, of the United States District Court of Illinois, in February, 1850, he was appointed by President Taylor his successor, and held his first term of court in Springfield in June, and in Chicago in July, of the same year. In 1854, Judge Drummond removed to Chicago, in which city or its vicinity he has continuously resided since that time. In 1855, the Northern District of Illinois was organized, of which he became judge, and over which he presided many years, performing the duties of district judge until, in December, 1869, he was appointed judge of the Circuit Court of the United States for the seventh judicial district, comprising the States of Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin. That position he held until July, 1884, when he resigned. In the olden times, Judge Drummond was an earnest, energetic member of the Whig party, and as such was elected to the Illinois State Legislature in 1840-41. This was the only elective political office he has ever held, although since the formation of the Republican party he has been in close sympathy with its principles. For more than thirty-four years Judge Drummond occupied the bench of a United States court in Chicago; for nearly fifteen he performed the responsible duties of judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit, maintaining his position with the most eminent jurists of the day, commanding universal respect for his firmness and integrity and gaining the love and admiration of his cotemporaries by his gentle dignity and constant courtesy. Judge Drummond was married, in 1839, at Willow Springs, Lafayette Co. Wis., to Miss Delia A. Sheldon, daughter of John P. Sheldon. His family consists of two sons and four daughters. His eldest son, Frank, is a farmer, living in Decatur County, Iowa. His youngest son, James J., was educated as a dynamic engineer at the Yale Sheffield School.

HENRY W. BLODGETT qualified as a judge of the United States District Court on the 26th of January, 1870, having been appointed to succeed Judge Drummond. He was born at Amherst, Mass., on July 21, 1821, and when he was in his tenth year his parents moved to Illinois. His mother was a woman of superior refinement and education, and under her instruction Henry was fitted to enter the Amherst Academy, which he did at the age of seventeen. Completing his studies, he returned to Illinois, where he engaged in school teaching and land surveying, which he pursued for several years. In 1842, he entered the law office of Scammon & Judd, in Chicago, and was admitted to practice in 1845. He commenced business at Waukegan, then called Little Fort, and had the usual experience of a youthful barrister, meeting with the success his industry and application deserved. In 1852, he was chosen to the lower house of the Legislature, and in 1858, became a member of the senate. From its beginning he became largely interested in the North-Western Railway, and subsequently in the Milwaukee & St. Paul road, and served them in the various capacities of attorney, director, and president. He soon became noted as one of the best railroad lawyers in the West. He was for a time solicitor for the Michigan Southern, the Fort Wayne, the Rock Island, and the Chicago & North-Western railroads. In 1870, President Grant appointed him as judge of the District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, with the entire approval of the Bar of the Northwest. His ability, his learning, his memory and power of concentration all abundantly qualify him for his high position. Judge Blodgett is a tireless student of the law, and a wide reader in other fields of learning. He possesses the entire confidence of the Bar, and it is not often that his judgments are overruled by the Supreme Court of the United States. Like his predecessor, Judge Drummond, he has for a number of years transacted almost the entire business of the Circuit Court in common-law cases, the other judges being largely occupied in chambers, and in other branches of the vast litigation that has occupied the Federal courts since the extension of jurisdiction by Congress in 1866. In private life, Judge Blodgett is generous, charitable, and of great purity of mind. In 1850, he married Miss Althea Crocker, of Hamilton, N. Y., and has had five children, three of whom are now living.

Hon. Thomas Hoyne was district attorney on February 13, 1855, when the division of the State into two districts occurred; and, together with Judge Drummond and Ira Nye—the latter then just appointed United States Marshal—was transferred to the Northern District, with headquarters at Chicago. About a month prior to the division, Philip A. Hoyne was appointed United States Commissioner for the District of Illinois, the date of his commission being January 9, 1855, and he was transferred, with the other attachés of the district court, to the northern division. William Pope was the clerk of the Court at this time. In March, 1857, upon the accession of President

Buchanan, A. M. Herrington, of Geneva, was appointed to succeed Thomas Hoyne as district attorney, and James W. Davidson, of Monmouth, to the position of marshal. When the political differences between President Buchanan and Stephen A. Douglas arose, Davidson, being an adherent of Douglas, was removed, and Charles N. Pine, of Princeton, appointed in his place. District Attorney Herrington was also superseded at the same time, and for the same reason, and Henry N. Fitch, son of G. W. Fitch, then United States Senator from Indiana, was appointed to the office. Pine turned out a defaulter in the office of marshal, and for this cause was removed before the expiration of his term. A lively contest for the place ensued, joined in by upwards of a dozen aspirants, and ultimately the office was turned over to the care of Thomas Hoyne, who was one of Pine's unfortunate bondsmen. Mr. Hoyne conducted the affairs of the office in a highly satisfactory manner for a period of about twelve months, or until the expiration of the term. Shortly after President Lincoln's inauguration, in 1861, Hon. J. Russell Jones, of Galena, received the appointment of marshal, and at this time E. C. Larned proved the successful competitor for the office of district attorney. Mr. Jones retained the office of marshal until 1869, when he resigned, and his brother-in-law, B. H. Campbell, was appointed in his stead. Mr. Larned resigned the office of district attorney in 1864, and Mr. Bass was appointed to the vacancy. When President Johnson succeeded to the administration, in 1866, Mr. Bass was removed and Jesse O. Norton appointed. Mr. Norton held the office until April 5, 1869, when Judge Joseph O. Glover succeeded him. B. H. Campbell served as marshal until April 15, 1877, when the appointee of the new administration came in. Hon. William H. Bradley was appointed clerk of the Circuit and District courts March 22, 1855, and is still (1885) an occupant of that office.

LOCATION OF THE COURTS.—The first law administered from the Federal Court in Chicago was by Judge Pope, in 1837. The scene of Judge Pope's judicial dispensation in those days was George W. Meeker's store, on Lake Street, between Clark and Dearborn streets. Judge Drummond also held court in "Meeker's store." From there, the court was removed to the Saloon Building, at the southeast corner of Clark and Lake streets, where it remained several years, and from whence, in 1857, it was removed to more commodious quarters in the Larmon Building, corner of Clark and Washington streets. Upon the completion of the Government building, at the corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets, the courts and appendant offices were removed to it, where they remained until the destruction of the building in the great fire. Immediately after the fire, the courts, with the Custom House and other Government institutions, went to Congress Hall, at the corner of Michigan Avenue and Congress Street, where they remained until overtaken by the fire of July, 1874, when they were transferred to the Republic Life Building.

MASTERS IN CHANCERY.—Annexed to the courts are the masters in chancery, proper and additional, and the register in bankruptcy. The office of Master in Chancery was in existence during the early days of Judge Pope and was conducted for upward of twenty-five years by Tilden Moulton, who was succeeded, in 1863, by Henry W. Bishop, Jr. E. B. Sherman and John F. Bennett are the additional masters.

The bankrupt law of 1867 created the office of Register in Bankruptcy. Lincoln Clark was the first register, and he held the office until January, 1870, when he

resigned, and Homer N. Hibbard was appointed to fill the vacancy.

HOMER NASH HIBBARD was born November 7, 1824, in Bethel, Windsor Co., Vt., the son of Samuel and Edith (Nash) Hibbard. Mr. Hibbard is descended from Robert and Joan "Hibbert," who were members of the Congregational Church at Salem, Mass., in 1635. He is of the sixth generation, thus: Robert (2d), Nathaniel, Zebulon, Zebulon (2d), Samuel and Homer N. Through, his mother, a daughter of Phineas Nash—he is in the same degree removed from Thomas Nash—a member of Rev. John Davenport's colony of Quinnipiac, now New Haven, Conn. In 1846, Mr. Hibbard entered the University of Vermont, and graduated in the class of 1850. He then became principal of the Burlington High School for two years, when he entered the Law School of Harvard University, remaining until the spring of 1853. He continued his law studies for six months longer at Burlington, when he was admitted to the Bar. Coming to Chicago, he was admitted to the Bar, in Illinois, November 7, 1853, and formed a partnership with John A. Jameson, with whom he removed to Freeport in 1854. In 1856, he formed a partnership with Martin P. Sweet, of that city, and took an active part in its educational interests, being president of the Board of Education. He was appointed master in chancery, and elected city attorney, and in this latter capacity drafted its charter and codified its ordinances. In 1860, he returned to Chicago, to re-join his former partner in the firm of Cornwell, Jameson & Hibbard, which was dissolved in 1865, by the election of Mr. Jameson to the Bench; he afterward formed the firm of Hibbard, Rich & Noble, which was dissolved during 1871. In January, 1870, Mr. Hibbard was appointed by Judge Drummond register in bankruptcy for Chicago, a position he has since held. In 1860, he took up his residence in Hyde Park, where he has been a member of the Board of Education for ten years, and its president many times. He married Miss Jane Noble in 1855 (born in 1828, a daughter of Hon. William Noble, a lawyer and postmaster of Burlington, Vt.).

CLERK OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS.

WILLIAM HENRY BRADLEY, clerk of the United States District Court and of the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois, was born at Ridgefield, Conn., November 29, 1816. His grandfather was an officer in the Revolutionary War, holding the rank of colonel, and during the administration of Washington and Adams was United States marshal for the District of Connecticut. His father, a graduate of Yale, was a lawyer of prominence in Connecticut, and became one of the judges of Fairfield County. Young Bradley was educated at Ridgefield Academy, and was about to enter Yale when his father died, in 1833. This event changed his career, and he commenced his business life as teller in the City Bank of New Haven. In 1837, at the age of twenty-one, he removed to Galena, then one of the most stirring and promising cities in the Northwest. There he became clerk of the County Court, and, in 1840, clerk of the Circuit Court of Jo Daviess County. This position he held, by repeated appointments and re-elections, until 1855, when, Congress having created the Northern District, Judge Drummond, with the concurrence of Judge McLean, appointed Mr. Bradley clerk of the United States Circuit and District courts for the new district; and on March 22, 1855, he entered upon his duties. This position he has held for thirty years, to the entire satisfaction of the courts, the Bar, and the community, winning their regard and commanding their respect. He has also held other positions of trust and confidence. He is one of the trustees of the Newberry estate; was at one time president of the Young Men's Christian Association, director and president of the West Division Railway, and deacon in the New England Congregational Church. He has been a member of the Church since 1831. In May, 1841, he married Miss Ada Sophomore Strong, of Roxbury, Litchfield Co., Conn.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER.

PHILIP AUGUSTUS HOYNE is a native of the city of New York, born on November 20, 1825. He came to Chicago in 1841, and entered the office of his brother, Thomas Hoyne, who had preceded him about five years, and began the study of law; but in the course of a year went to Galena, and remained until 1844, when he returned to Chicago as agent of a St. Louis fur company, which position he relinquished after a trial of a few months, and returned to Galena. Mr. Hoyne settled permanently in Chicago in 1851, where he engaged in real estate business with the late Colonel J. B. F. Russell. He was elected clerk of the Recorder's Court of the City of Chicago in 1853, and held that office five years. During his leisure moments he resumed the study of law, and was admitted to the Bar

early in 1855, and to the Supreme Court of the United States on February 3, 1868. While acting as clerk of the Recorder's Court of Chicago, he was appointed United States Commissioner for the District of Illinois, by Hon. Thomas Drummond, judge of the United States District Court, January 9, 1855. He is the oldest in the service in the Northwest. Mr. Hoyne has held numerous public positions, having been a member of the Board of Education of Chicago nine years, acting as its president two successive terms. In early times he was connected with the fire and military departments, having been a member of the old Chicago Artillery years prior to, and at, the breaking out of the Civil War. In connection with Hon. John Wentworth, E. G. Keith, Judge Bradwell, and others, he was instrumental in starting the Union League Club in the winter of 1880. In connection with M. E. Stone, of the Daily News, D. K. Pearson, and others, he took the initiative in the movement for a memorial of the great fire. He is usually foremost in all the enterprises of the day, and is widely and familiarly known. He was a member of the Republican State Central Committee of Illinois from 1876 to 1881. He was married, on April 29, 1849, to Miss Teresa C. French, daughter of the distinguished grammarian, D'Arcy A. French. They have two sons, William A. and John Thomas. Mr. Hoyne is an Odd Fellow, and has held some of the highest offices in that fraternity. He is a life member of Waubansia Lodge, No. 160, A. F. & A. M.; Washington Chapter, No. 43, R. A. M.; Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K. T.; and of Oriental Consistory, 32°, S. P. R. S.

THE STATE COURTS.

THE JUDGES OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.—Cook and Lake counties constituted the seventh judicial circuit until the re-organization of the courts of Cook County by the Constitution of 1870.

In 1855, Hon. George Manierre was elected judge of this court, and re-elected in 1861. He served until his death, in May, 1863.

GEORGE MANIERRE was born in New London, Conn., in 1817. He was of Norman-French extraction, his great grandfather having emigrated from Normandy with a colony of Huguenots about 1680 and settled in New London. There, the father of Judge Manierre was born, bred and married, and there he died in 1831, leaving four children. In 1831, immediately after the death of her husband, the widowed mother, with her two sons, George and Benjamin, moved from New London, and made a home in New York City, where George entered the law office of Judge John Brinkerhoff. In 1835, young Manierre left the city of New York and settled in Chicago, to which place his half-brother, Edward Manierre, and his half-sisters, Mrs. George W. Snow and Mrs. J. B. Gray had preceded him. He at once entered the law office of J. Young Scammon, to pursue those studies which he had begun in the city of New York. He also identified himself with such literary efforts as were then being made by the citizens of the young town, being elected vice-president of the Chicago Lyceum during his first year's residence. He was appointed deputy clerk of the Circuit Court in 1836. On July 15, 1839, he was admitted to the Bar. At the opening of 1840 he formed a partnership with George W. Meeker, the firm being Manierre & Meeker; office No. 118 Lake Street. In 1841, he was placed in charge of the Chicago Democrat, Hon. John Wentworth being absent attending the Harvard Law School. The extensive reading and diligent study of Mr. Manierre made his editorial labors a marked success. He was elected city attorney in 1841, and served one year; was again elected in 1843, but resigned in July, Henry Brown being appointed his successor. During 1844, he commenced the revision of the charter (passed in 1837) and the laws and ordinances, afterward completing and publishing the work in a single volume, which constituted, until about 1853, the basis of all amendments to the municipal organization. In 1841, when the Young Men's Association absorbed the Chicago Library Association, Mr. Manierre became identified with the former, being one of the lecturers before the association and serving as its president in 1846. He was also one of the founders of the present Law Institute and Library, in which he was warmly interested up to the time of his death. In 1843, he was elected alderman from the First Ward, to promote some beneficial legislation with respect to the public schools;—in fact, he was ever a warm and able friend to the cause of education, serving as school commissioner from 1844 to 1852; becoming a member of the first board of regents of the Chicago University in 1859; continuing in that capacity and upon the board of counselors of the Law Department up to the time of his death; and receiving other substantial tokens from the public of the appreciation in which he was held. During his term as school commissioner he devoted himself sedulously to the establishment

of schools, the re-organization of the school system, and the management of the school fund, which had, since the panic of 1837, been endangered, both principal and interest. Under his supervision, school affairs were placed on a safe footing and the common schools of the county put in successful operation. Judge Manierre was ever active in furthering all public and private improvements bearing upon the material prosperity of Chicago, being one of the most prominent of the leaders whose efforts resulted in the calling of the River and Harbor Convention, which met in this city in June, 1847. In 1853, he was appointed master in chancery of the county by Hon. Hugh T. Dickey, judge of the circuit court, which office he filled up to the time of his own election as judge of the same court in 1855. His term commenced upon the 25th of June, of that year. He was re-elected in 1861, as the unanimous nominee of both parties, and held the office at the time of his death, May 21, 1863. As an instance of the prodigious industry and executive ability of Judge Manierre, it may be stated that, during the thirty years' previous existence of this court, twenty-two thousand cases had been filed, and of this number seventeen thousand were disposed of by him during his eight years' occupancy of the Bench. When it is remembered that he was one of the most energetic men in Chicago in educational and political matters and works relating to the material improvement of the city, some idea may be gained of his great ability and mental activity. It will be inferred, as was the case, that Judge Manierre was a powerful champion of freedom in every form. The record of his life proves this statement most forcibly. Commencing with the first anti-slavery meeting held in Chicago, January 16, 1840, up to the time of his death, Judge Manierre was a bold and consistent defender of personal liberty. As a young man he acted as vice-president of that meeting that denounced the "Black Code" of Illinois. In 1848, with Isaac N. Arnold, William B. Ogden, Thomas Hoyne and Daniel Brainard, he called a Free-soil Convention at Ottawa, which nominated a Van-Buren and Adams electoral ticket and inaugurated the first formal anti-slavery movement in Illinois. Cook County was triumphantly carried for the ticket in the election which followed in November. This was the starting point of the revolution in American politics which made Lincoln president in 1860, and finally abolished slavery. Again, in 1854, with E. C. Larned, he was counsel for the first colored man who was arrested under the fugitive slave act. The trial of the case before the United States Commissioner, George W. Meeker, created the most intense public excitement. The negro was discharged, and the colored people of the city publicly acknowledged their appreciation of Judge Manierre's services. At the breaking out of the Rebellion, Judge Manierre, who had abandoned the Democratic for the Free-soil party, in 1848, became one of the most earnest supporters of the Union cause, a member of the Union Defense Committee, and in every way actively identified with the opponents of slavery extension. At that time he joined the Republican party, with which he acted forever afterward. It was no cause for wonder that the death of such a man should be looked upon as a public calamity. His funeral was attended by the members of the Bar in a body, all the officers of the various courts, the Mayor and Common Council, and the most prominent men in the city in many walks of life. Amid the tolling of the city bells the funeral cortege moved toward Graceland Cemetery. Here, the most graceful and heartfelt tributes were laid upon the grave of this kind friend, good citizen, just judge, and earnest and brilliant man. Judge Manierre was married in 1841 to Ann Hamilton Reid, daughter of William Reid, barrister of Glasgow, Scotland. At his death he left a widow and four sons, who still survive him. His children are George, William R., Edward and Benjamin Manierre.

On the death of Judge Manierre, an election for judge of the seventh circuit was held on the 30th of June, 1863, and resulted in the election of Erastus S. Williams, republican, over Benjamin F. Ayer, democrat.

ERASTUS SMITH WILLIAMS was born in Washington County, New York, on May 22, 1821. His father was a lawyer and a man of superior attainments. In 1836, he took up his home in Illinois. Young Williams passed his early years in attending school and receiving instruction from his father. When he was about twenty years of age he commenced the study of law in Chicago, under the direction of Messrs. Butterfield & Collins, and was admitted to the Bar in 1844. From that time until his election as judge he pursued the successful practice of his profession, holding a high position, though not ranking among the foremost of his contemporaries. He had a reputation for conscientiousness in adherence to duty and for a breadth of learning in his profession that largely commended him to his brethren of the Bar when a successor to Judge Manierre was to be chosen; and his whole career on the Bench amply vindicated their choice. Elected in 1863, he was re-elected in 1867 and again in 1873, serving until 1879. During these sixteen years, though subjected to a bitter hostility from certain quarters, he deserved and maintained the reputation of a learned and



George Manierre,

just judge. As an illustration of his ability to hold with even hand the scales of justice, may be mentioned the libel suit of Judge Van H. Higgins against *The Times*, in 1865. The suit was commenced to recover damages, laid at \$35,000, for a publication in *The Times*, charging Judge Higgins with malfeasance in office, by using his position as judge of the Superior Court to influence a chancery suit wherein he was plaintiff. The fact was that Judge Higgins had commenced the foreclosure of a mortgage in the Superior Court, of which he was judge, but not a judge on the chancery side. He certainly had no wrong motive, and probably thought, that as there could be no contest over the suit, and as he could by no possibility hear the case himself, one court was just the same as another. In the trial of the libel, the case turned on the admissibility of certain evidence which, if admitted, tended to exonerate the defendants. After a long and patient hearing, Judge Williams admitted the testimony. The plaintiff was taken greatly by surprise and before the case was given to the jury, dismissed it, the attorneys, and plaintiff as well, showing a good deal of exasperation against the judge. Judge Williams took occasion to say, that as far as his feelings were concerned, they were far more friendly to the plaintiff than to the defendants; that his associations had been with the plaintiff and his friends and not at all with *The Times* people; but that he believed the law to be according to his ruling, and that he must follow it irrespective of his feelings. The truth was, *The Times* had been very hostile to him, as it continued to be to the close of his judicial career. In private life Judge Williams was highly respected. He was twice married. His first wife (1850) was Rebecca Woodbridge, a daughter of Rev. Dr. Woodbridge, of Massachusetts. This lady died during 1864. In 1869, he married Mrs. Sophia H. Morton. After his retirement from the Bench, Judge Williams resumed the practice of the law, in which he continued to do a lucrative business until his death in 1884.

In 1870, the courts of Cook County were re-organized by the new Constitution. Section 23, Article VI., of that instrument provided that the County of Cook should be one judicial circuit; that the Circuit Court should consist of five judges, until further increased as therein provided; and that the judge of the Recorder's Court of Chicago, and the judge of the Circuit Court, should be two of said judges.

The judge of the Recorder's Court was at that time William K. McAllister, who was elected in the fall of 1870 to the Supreme Court of the State; he accordingly did not serve as circuit judge at that time. William W. Farwell, Henry Booth and John G. Rogers were elected as the additional judges under this constitutional provision, and during December, 1871, Lambert Tree was elected to the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge McAllister.

WILLIAM WASHINGTON FARWELL is a descendant, in the sixth generation, from Henry and Olive Farwell, who emigrated from England and settled in Concord, Mass., in 1635. He is a son of John and Almira (Williams) Farwell, and was born January 5, 1817, at Morrisville, Madison Co., N. Y. He entered Hamilton College in 1833, and graduated in the class of 1837. In 1838, he began the study of law, under the direction of Otis P. Granger, Morrisville, N. Y.; and in the autumn of 1840, entered the office of Potter & Spaulding, of Buffalo, where he completed his studies and was admitted to practice, in 1841, at the fall term of the Supreme Court, held in Rochester. He returned to Morrisville, where he began to practice, continuing it successfully for seven years. In May, 1848, he came to Chicago, remaining here until the spring of 1849, when he joined a small party, and set out, by the overland route, for California. Nearly six months were consumed in the weary journey. He remained in Sacramento and San Francisco until the summer of 1850, when he returned to New York, by way of the Isthmus of Panama. On February 12, 1851, he was married to Mary E., daughter of Otis P. Granger. He resumed practice in Morrisville, and remained there until the fall of 1854, when he returned to Chicago. In spring of 1855, he became a member of the law firm of Goodrich, Farwell & Scoville. In 1856, Mr. Scoville retired, and Sidney Smith entered the firm. Mr. Goodrich was elected judge of the Superior Court, and retired, re-entering the firm on the expiration of his term. The firm continued until 1870, at which time, Mr. Farwell was elected one of the judges of the Circuit Court. He held that position for nine years, being re-elected in 1873. His official duties during his term of service were mainly in the chancery department. Upon retiring from the Bench he resumed the practice of his profession, which he still continues. In 1880, he was chosen professor of equity jurisprudence, pleadings and practice in the Union College of Law,

of this city, which position he still holds. In politics, he was from the first an abolitionist, but he voted for the Free-soil candidates, and has always acted with the Republican party. He has, from his youth, been a member of the Congregational Church. His only living children are Granger Farwell and John William Farwell.

JOHN GORIN ROGERS, chief-justice of the Circuit Court of Cook County, is a marked illustration of the force of heredity, as, for two hundred years, both his paternal and his maternal ancestors have been prominent and often illustrious members of the learned professions. His father, George Rogers, who died in Glasgow, Ky., in March, 1860, was the leading physician in that part of the State. There, on the 28th of December, 1818, was born John G. Rogers. He received his preliminary education at Centre College, graduating from the law department of the Transylvania University, at Lexington, in 1841, as Bachelor of Laws. Immediately commencing the practice of his profession in his native town, he continued to labor successfully in that field for eighteen years. So great a love did he have for his chosen work that, although repeatedly urged to enter the province of politics, he steadfastly refused, only receiving those marks of public esteem which would temporarily distract his attention from the great world of legal action. During his early manhood he was a Whig, but after the Bell-Everett contest, in 1860, he identified himself with the Democratic party. In 1848, he was on the Taylor electoral ticket; in 1852, was chosen to the same position on the Scott ticket, and in 1856, was a member of the convention that nominated Fillmore for the presidency. Judge Rogers came to Chicago in December, 1857, and his career here has also been one of steady progress in the respect, confidence and admiration of the public. As a lawyer, he became famous for his knowledge of real estate law. Furthermore, he was an eloquent pleader and a keen debater, his remarkable memory furnishing him with a wealth of precedent and citation. In July, 1870, upon the adoption of the new Constitution, he was chosen an associate judge of the Circuit Court, his commission being dated August 11, 1871. He was again elected in 1873, in 1879, and in 1885, and has served as chief-justice of the Court since June, 1879. Judge Rogers is an Odd Fellow of high standing. In 1849, he joined Glasgow Lodge, No. 65, and on his removal to Chicago, connected himself with Excelsior Lodge, No. 22. After having represented that body in the Grand Lodge for several years, he was, in 1863, elected Grand Master of the State of Illinois, and in 1869 was chosen grand representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States, at Baltimore. In 1876, he was again called to the same high post of honor. During the great fire, Judge Rogers was treasurer of the Relief Committee appointed by the Odd Fellows, and disbursed some \$125,000 to the grief-stricken people of Chicago. The work of that body, during the calamity, did much to lift the whole city from its threatened depression, and all who served upon it are entitled to the lasting gratitude of its people. Judge Rogers has ever been an ardent supporter of the cause of temperance as distinguished from fanaticism, having been chosen Grand Worthy Patriarch of the Sons of Temperance while yet a resident of Kentucky. He was married on December 17, 1844, to Miss Belle Crenshaw, of Glasgow, Ky., a daughter of B. Mills Crenshaw, a former chief-justice of that State. They have four children, two boys and two girls.

HENRY BOOTH, one of the founders of the law department of the University of Chicago, and for nine years a judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County, was born in Roxbury, Litchfield Co., Conn., August 19, 1818. In 1836, he completed his studies at the Roxbury Academy preparatory to entering Yale College, graduating from the latter institution in 1840. After leaving college he took charge of the Wellsborough Academy, Penn., teaching one year, and then returned to his home to study law. He pursued his studies under Origen S. Seymour, at Litchfield, during the winter of 1841-42, but his health breaking down, he returned to the old farm-house to recuperate. Entering the law school at New Haven in the fall of 1842, he graduated two years thereafter, and was admitted to the Bar, at New Haven, in May, 1844. He removed to Harrisburg, Penn., but remained there only a few months, finally locating at Towanda, Bradford County, where he engaged in the practice of his profession for twelve years. During that period, he was prosecuting attorney for three years, and during the latter portion of his stay an earnest exponent of anti-slavery principles. In May, 1856, he accepted a professorship in the State and National law school at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and removed to that city, where he remained until the fall of 1859. He then came to Chicago, upon invitation of its board of regents, to assist in the organization of a law department of the University of Chicago. In 1873, under the name of the Union College of Law, the Northwestern University was admitted to an equal interest with the parent institution, and the college was placed under the control of a joint board of management, composed of members from each University. At this time, Judge Booth was the dean of the faculty, and still holds that position. In 1880, he was elected treasurer of the joint board of management, and so continues. In 1870, under the new Constitu-

tion, he was chosen one of the judges of the Circuit Court of Cook County, and was re-elected in 1873 for a full term of six years. For the first two years of his residence in Chicago, Judge Booth paid no attention to the practice of his profession, giving his entire time to the law department, but in the spring of 1862, he formed a partnership with H. B. Hurd, in the practice of law, continuing with him over six years. Judge Booth was married, in October, 1846, to Miss Ellen Morris, daughter of Samuel W. Morris, of

Amey Booth

Wellsborough, Tioga Co., Penn. His three sons, Hervey W., Samuel M. and William M. are practicing lawyers and his three daughters, Anna M., Rachel M. and Lemira E., are unmarried and live at home. During his long residence in Chicago, Judge Booth has been actively engaged in the promotion of various institutions of public interest. He was one of the earliest members of the Chicago Christian Union, now known as the Chicago Athenæum, of which he is a life-member, was for five or six years its president, and still is one of its board of management. He is a member of the board of management of the Washingtonian Home, and is chairman of its committee on loans and investments. He was one of the founders of the Philosophical Society of Chicago, has been its president during two successive years, and has furnished a paper for one of its meetings nearly every season since it was organized. As one of the founders of the Society for Ethical Culture, of this city, he was elected its first president, and has been re-elected to that office each succeeding year. He is also president of the Chicago Guaranty Fund Life Society, a life insurance association on the mutual assessment plan. Though now in his sixty-seventh year, Judge Booth shows no marked signs of waning strength, either mental or physical. He believes in work, and wishes to leave behind him some evidence that he has not lived in vain.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

The name of the Cook County Court was changed, by act of the Legislature of 1849, to the Cook County Court of Common Pleas, and under this title continued until February, 1859. At that time, the Legislature again passed an amendatory act, a part of which is as follows:

An act to amend an act entitled, "An act to establish the Cook County Court," approved February 21, A.D. 1845, and for other purposes.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., that the court known as the Cook County Court of Common Pleas is hereby continued with all its powers, jurisdictions and authority, and with the additional jurisdiction conferred by this act. It shall be composed of three justices, and shall be hereafter known as the Superior Court of Chicago. The present judge of said Cook County Court of Common Pleas shall, during the time for which he has been elected, be one of the judges of said court.

Section 2. On the first Tuesday of April, 1859, an election shall be held for two judges of said Superior Court. The person having the greatest number of votes shall hold his office for six years, and the person having the next highest number shall hold for four years, and on the first Tuesday of April, 1861, and every two years thereafter, there shall be elected one judge of said court, who shall hold his office for six years.

Section 3 provided for the election, at the same time, of two additional clerks, to be styled deputy clerks. At the time of the passage of this act, John M. Wilson was the judge of the Court of Common Pleas, to which position he had been first elected in April, 1853, and again re-elected in 1857.

JOHN M. WILSON was born on the 12th of November, 1802, at Hillsborough, N. H. He was the son of James Wilson and Mary (McNeil) Wilson. In his fourteenth year, young Wilson attended an academy to prepare for Dartmouth College, where he was entered in 1819, but ill health compelled him to relinquish his studies while yet in the freshman year. The next year he entered Bowdoin College as a sophomore, but again failing health obliged him to abandon all hope of taking a classical course, and he returned to his home. A few years employed in mercantile pursuits so far restored his health that he was able to resume his studies,

and he entered upon the study of law, which he pursued for several years, taking a course at the law department of Yale College, and in 1831, he was admitted to the Bar. He began practice at Lowell, Mass., but, attracted by the field offered to young men at that day in the West, he removed, in 1835, to Joliet, Ill. There he remained until 1847, during which time he gained the leadership of the Bar. He removed to Chicago, where he formed a co-partnership with Norman B. Judd, and at once engaged in an extensive and lucrative practice. The partnership lasted until his election to the Bench. Judge Wilson was re-elected judge of the Superior Court of Chicago in 1861, and served until 1867, when his judicial career terminated. Though often solicited to become a candidate for election to the Supreme Bench of the State, he uniformly declined. As a judge he stands foremost among all those who have adorned the Bench in Chicago. His opinions were, in a number of cases, adopted by the Supreme Court as its own. Added to a wide reading in jurisprudence, he had an active mind, which enabled him always to have complete command of all his faculties, and which gave him mastery over every question presented. In his later years, he was somewhat slow in the dispatch of business, a fault shared by many another able judge. The great fire completely ruined his fortune, and his declining years were passed in narrow circumstances. In 1878, he accepted an appointment as Justice of the Peace for the North Division of Chicago. Finally, in the fullness of years, beloved and honored by many friends, he passed away December 7, 1883. He was married in 1838 to Miss Martha A. Appleton, of Lowell, Mass. One son and one daughter survive this union.

In pursuance of the law of February, 1859, above referred to, Grant Goodrich and VanHollis Higgins were elected judges of the Superior Court as associates with Judge Wilson, the former to serve for four years, and the latter for six years.

VAN HOLLIS HIGGINS, one of the oldest and most respected lawyers in Chicago, was born in Genesee Co., N. Y., February 20, 1821. Coming to this city in 1837, he was admitted to the Bar of Iroquois County six years thereafter, and then commenced the practice of his profession. Remaining there two years, he removed to Galena, where he formed a partnership with Judge O. C. Pratt, which continued until 1849. For two years Judge Higgins was city attorney of Galena. Returning to Chicago in the autumn of 1852, he opened an office and practiced alone for some time, forming a partnership in 1853 with Corydon Beckwith and B. F. Strother, under the firm name of Higgins, Beckwith & Strother. In 1858 he was sent to the Legislature, and the next year was elected judge of the Superior Court, which position he held a little more than six years. In the autumn of 1865, he resigned the judgeship, and at the same time formed a connection with Leonard Swett and Colonel David Quigg, under the firm name of Higgins, Swett & Quigg, which continued until the fall of 1872, when Judge Higgins was elected to the presidency of the Babcock Manufacturing Company. On January 1, 1876, he retired from the active management of that company to accept the financial agency of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company for the Western States. In 1880, Judge Higgins was elected to the presidency of the National Life Insurance Company of the United States; and the affairs of that corporation and the management of Rosehill Cemetery, of which he is the principal proprietor, have since fully occupied his time. It will be seen from the bare statement of the foregoing facts that his entire career has been marked by unusual energy and ability. During the War he was one of the most prominent of those patriotic citizens who, by their brains, money and untiring zeal, contributed largely to the success of the Union arms. As a member of the Union Defense Committee, he cheerfully shouldered his share of the burden, and did much to establish Chicago's reputation for patriotism. Among the other institutions of this city whose usefulness is widespread is the Chicago Historical Society, of which Judge Higgins was one of the incorporators. He is a member of Oriental Lodge, No. 33, A. F. & A. M.; Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T.; and Oriental Consistory 32°, S. P. R. S. In 1847, he was married to Mrs. E. S. Alexander, of Jacksonville, Ill., who died in 1882.

JOSEPH E. GARY, the successor of Judge Goodrich, was born at Potsdam, N. Y., July 9, 1821, the son of Eli B. and Frances O. (Easton) Gary. After receiving a common school and academic education, he removed, in 1843, to St. Louis, and was admitted to the Bar in 1844. The same year he opened an office in Springfield, Mo., and commenced the practice of law. In 1849 he settled in Las Vegas, N. M., where he mastered the Spanish language. He removed to San Francisco, where he practiced his profession until 1856, when he settled in Chicago. Here he engaged in business first with Murry F. Tuley for two years, and then with E. and A. Van Buren, for the next three. In November, 1863, he was chosen judge of the Superior Court of Chicago, and has been re-elected for

three successive terms. Judge Gary is noted for the rapidity of his decisions and for his great dispatch of business, evidently holding with Emerson that it is more important to the public that cases should be decided, than that they should always be decided correctly. A nisi prius judge, who delays the great column of suitors while he is trying to decide every case exactly right and beyond cavil, is not a good judge, nor well fitted for his position, and is apt to do more harm than good. Business must go forward, or the courts will get immediately clogged. That Judge Gary has given satisfaction to the Bar and to the public in his methods of business, is abundantly manifested by his repeated re-elections. Of unvarying good temper, he will not listen either to prosy or flowery advocates, and clips the wings of young orators remorselessly. He has a very incisive way of getting at the gist of the issue to be decided; and he permits no wandering, but holds the older as well as the younger members of the Bar strictly to the point in question. In his court room good humor abounds, for he loves a keen encounter of wit, and is himself a most incorrigible punster. He is a favorite with the juniors of the Bar for he will listen as patiently to one of them, if he talks to the point, as he will to the most learned of the seniors; nor are the most eminent advocates secure from being halted, if they attempt to soar into latitudes not belonging to the case.

JOHN ALEXANDER JAMESON, for eighteen years a judge of the Superior Court of the city and county, is a native of Irasburg, Vt., where he was born January 25, 1824. His father, Thomas Jameson, was sheriff of his native county for many years, and a member of the State Constitutional Convention. His mother's maiden name was Martha Gilchrist. Judge Jameson fitted for college at Brownington, Orleans County, and in 1842, entered the University of Vermont, at Burlington, graduating from that institution four years thereafter. Subsequently, his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. After graduating in 1846, he taught school four years, at the Academy in Stanstead, Canada, and for two years was a tutor in the University of Vermont, studying his profession during all his spare moments. He first entered the office of Governor Underwood, at Burlington, attended the Dane Law School at Cambridge, in 1852, and, in November, 1853, was admitted to the Bar. He came at once to Chicago, but, after investigating the field, decided upon Freeport as the proper place in which to locate, and from 1854 until 1856 practiced in that city. Returning to Chicago, he entered into a partnership with Paul Cornell and Perkins Bass, under the firm name of Cornell, Jameson & Bass. This continued for one year, when Mr. Bass retired, and Charles B. Waite was admitted to the firm, business being continued under the firm name of Cornell, Waite & Jameson. In 1860, Mr. Waite retiring, Homer N. Hibbard, now United States register in bankruptcy, was admitted to the firm, which was then styled Cornell, Jameson & Hibbard; and in 1862, Mr. Cornell retired. The well-known law firm of Jameson & Hibbard was continued until 1865, when the former was elected judge of the Superior Court of the City of Chicago. This position, and, under the Constitution of 1870, the judgeship of the Superior Court of Cook County, he held until December 3, 1883. Soon after retiring from the Bench he formed the partnership of Jameson, Marston & Augur, which has already established a position among the strong law firms of the city. His length of service as judge speaks for itself. Judge Jameson has made a record for himself outside the practice of his profession, having, in 1866, published a work on the Constitutional Convention, as a political institution in the United States; its history, powers, and modes of proceeding, which ran through three editions. He was also, for many years, an assistant editor and part proprietor of the American Law Register, of Philadelphia; and is at present a member of the Chicago Literary Club, which he assisted in forming. Judge Jameson was married in October, 1855, to Miss Eliza Denison, of Royalton, Vt. Some two years later he removed to Hyde Park with his wife, where he built one of the first houses in that section of the county. Here his younger children, John A. Jr. and Rebecca, were born.

WILLIAM A. PORTER was born in 1825, in Philadelphia, where the first few years of his life were passed. When he was ten years of age his parents removed to New York, where he received his education. At nineteen years of age he went to study law with his uncle, Judge Hogeboom of Albany, and in 1846, was admitted to the Bar. When twenty-seven years of age, he was elected attorney-general of the State of New York. In 1856, he settled in Chicago, where his recognized ability soon brought him a successful practice. In 1861, he married Miss Abigail Boise, of Northampton, Mass., an estimable lady, who died in 1871, leaving one daughter. In 1867, Mr. Porter was elected judge of the Superior Court, to succeed Judge Wilson. He gave great satisfaction to the Bar, and at the close of his term was nominated for re-election. But it was not to be. On the morning of October 27, 1873, he was found dead, alone in his room. He had died suddenly, shortly after partaking of his breakfast. Judge Porter

belonged to an intellectual family. His brother, Professor John A. Porter, of Yale College, was long distinguished for his ability and erudition. Judge Porter had a fine personal presence, which gave dignity and grace to his appearance on the Bench. He was a member of the Third Presbyterian Church of Chicago, an earnest Christian, an exemplary citizen, and a laborious and conscientious judge.

The Constitution of 1870 changed the name of the Superior Court of Chicago to that of the Superior Court of Cook County, and made the following changes in the Recorder's Court:

Section 26. Article VI. "The Recorder's Court of the City of Chicago shall be continued, and shall be called 'The Criminal Court of Cook County.' It shall have the jurisdiction of a circuit court in all cases of criminal and quasi-criminal nature, arising in the county of Cook, or that may be brought before said Court pursuant to law. * * It shall have no jurisdiction in civil cases. * * The terms of said Criminal Court shall be held by one or more judges of the Circuit or Superior Court of Cook County, as nearly as may be in alternation, as may be determined by said judges or provided by law. Said judges shall be, ex-officio, judges of said Court."

RECORDER'S COURT.

Robert S. Wilson was the first judge of this court, elected in 1853 and re-elected in 1858, serving until the spring of 1863, the close of his second term.

ROBERT S. WILSON was born at Montrose, Penn., November 6, 1812, but when still young his parents removed to Alleghany County, New York. Until the age of fifteen, Robert lived on his father's farm and attended the district schools. He then entered the printing-office of his brother, who was publishing a paper at Angelica, a town in Alleghany County. There he remained for three years, when he commenced the study of law. At the age of twenty-one he was admitted to the Bar, and practiced his profession in Alleghany County until 1836, when he removed to Ann Arbor, Mich., where he resided until 1850, holding a number of public stations, being justice of the peace, probate judge, and a member of the State Senate. He was also a delegate to the Democratic Convention at Baltimore, in 1844, which nominated James K. Polk for the presidency. In 1850, he removed to Chicago and engaged in the practice of law, and in 1853, was elected judge of the Recorder's Court. As a judge, he was a shield to the innocent, but a terror to the guilty, and his administration gave great satisfaction to the public. When he first came to the office, crime had become rampant and criminals almost defiant, but he soon overawed them and vindicated the law. It was necessary for the peace and safety of the city that a severe judge should be on this Bench, and Judge Wilson fully met the requirement. In his two terms he sent about one thousand criminals to the penitentiary, and it is said that but three of his judgments were ever reversed by the Supreme Court. Upon leaving the Bench, Judge Wilson resumed the practice of his profession, which he continued with more or less attention until 1882, when he retired and moved to Michigan. He died in February, 1883.

Judge Wilson was succeeded by Evert Van Buren, who served one term.

EVERT VAN BUREN, deceased, was one of the leaders of the Bar, both of New York and Illinois. He was born in Kinderhook, Columbia Co., N. Y., on November 3, 1803. After receiving an academic education, he read law in the office of J. & A. Vanderpoel in his native town, and in 1827 was admitted to the Bar. Locating in Penn Yan, Yates County, his practice rapidly increased, and in 1836 he went to Buffalo. From the first his success was marked in that city, but in answer to the earnest request of his friends he returned to Penn Yan in 1840, and resumed his practice. In 1833, he represented his congressional district in the National Anti-Masonic Convention, and was appointed a member of the committee on resolutions. During 1836 and 1840, he supported Martin Van Buren for the presidency, and as a rule voted the Democratic ticket. In 1856, he removed to Chicago. In April, 1862, he was elected judge of the Recorder's Court, and both as a member of the Bench and Bar maintained the well-deserved reputation which he brought with him from the Empire State. His death occurred February 12, 1885, and of his children the following are alive: James, in the real estate business, and Augustus, the lawyer, both residents of Chicago; Barrent and Fred, of Rantoul, Ill., and Evert, of Hooper, Neb. The members of the Bar Association passed appropriate

resolutions upon the death of Judge Van Buren, and Judge Rogers reported the following brief and just memorial: "In the death of Judge Van Buren the community has lost an honored citizen, and the Chicago Bar an eminent lawyer. He was an earnest worker and a skilled practitioner. His client's cause was his own, and in its advocacy he concentrated all of his energies with admirable devotion and marked success. He was a strong advocate, a safe counselor, and an upright judge. For half a century he battled ably and manfully in the first rank of his profession, undismayed by the infirmities of age or the burdens of labor, and in peace he ended his honorable career amid the sweet remembrances of a well-spent life."

WILLIAM K. McALLISTER has been a resident of Chicago for over thirty years, having won a name not only as a judge of unimpeachable character, but as a profound scholar and a lover and patron of all the fine arts. His advancement to his present office has been merely the result of his eminent appropriateness for the position. In public and private life his urbanity and rectitude have ever retained him the host of friends who, for over a quarter of a century, have delighted to honor and admire him. Judge McAllister was born in Salem, Washington Co., N. Y., in 1818. Until he was eighteen years of age he worked upon his father's farm, then entered college, and in 1839, under a private tutor, commenced the study of law. He completed his education in Wayne and Yates counties, and subsequently removed to Albion, where, for ten years, he practiced his profession, and speedily was placed in the front rank of the leading lawyers of the State. He removed to Chicago in 1854, engaging with the same decided success in the practice of law in this city. Thus he continued for a period of fourteen years, until, in 1868, he was elevated to the judgeship of the Recorder's Court. Under the Constitution of 1870, Cook County was formed into a judicial circuit, over which five judges were to preside for a term of six years. Judge McAllister was to be one of the five, by virtue of his position as recorder, but in the meantime was elected to the Supreme Bench of State. This position he held until 1875, when he resigned to accept an election to the Circuit Bench of Cook County, succeeding Judge Lambert Tree. He was re-elected in 1879 and in 1885, the last time without opposition. Upon the constituting of the Appellate Court, he was appointed by the Supreme Court to serve as one of the appellate judges, and has filled that position since 1880.

THE COUNTY COURT.

WILLIAM T. BARRON was elected County Judge in November, 1857, and served four years. He was born in Windsor County, Vermont, in 1824. He received a liberal education and adopted the profession of law. Soon after his admission to practice, he became State's attorney for his native county, in which position he gained the esteem and respect of all who knew him. In 1852, he removed to Chicago, where he soon rose to an honorable position at the Bar, and when he became judge of the County Court he had the entire confidence of the Bar, maintaining the reputation of an intelligent, just and honorable judge. He resided at Kenwood, and was suddenly killed in a railroad collision, while the suburban train was standing or just starting from the station of Kenwood. He was the only person on the train instantly killed, his head having been completely severed from his body. Judge Barron was unmarried.

The successor to Judge Barron was James B. Bradwell, long and favorably known at the Chicago Bar, who served two terms.

JAMES B. BRADWELL was born in Loughborough, Leicestershire, England, April 6, 1828, the son of Thomas and Elizabeth Bradwell. His parents came to this country in 1829, and settled at Utica, N. Y., remaining there until 1833, when the family moved to Jacksonville, where they resided nearly a year. Then they removed to Cook County, to what is now known as Old Wheeling. James B. Bradwell received his primary and grammar school education in Wheeling and Chicago, completing it in the sophomore year at Knox College. In his early manhood he chose the profession of law, and while at school he practiced in the justice courts of Cook County and Galesburg. On May 8, 1852, he was married to Miss Myra Colby, of Shaumburg, Ill., founder and editor of the Chicago Legal News, and soon after went to Memphis, Tenn., where he and his wife taught school for a year. During this year he was admitted to the Memphis Bar. Returning to Chicago, he opened a law office, in 1853, and soon had a good practice. In 1861, he was elected county judge for four years, and was re-elected, by a very large majority, at the expiration of his term, to serve another four years. He was for years regarded by the profession as the ablest probate lawyer in the country. In 1872, at the earnest solicitation of his friends, he became a candidate, on the

Republican ticket, for a seat in the lower house of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, and was elected. In 1874, he was re-elected to the Legislature, where he became identified with many important acts of that body, especially those that were beneficial and opened a larger field of usefulness to women. Among these were the acts making women eligible to election for all school-offices in the State, and allowing them to become notaries-public; these he drew up and introduced. He introduced a bill allowing foreign corporations to loan money on real estate security in this State, and also a bill incorporating the fire patrol of this city, taking an active and prominent part in both sessions of the Legislature. His head, heart and hand are always ready to do some kindly deed for the benefit of mankind.

In 1869, Martin R. M. Wallace was elected successor to Judge Bradwell.

MISCELLANEA.

LINCOLN'S LAST CASE. — The last case that Mr. Lincoln ever tried was the case of Jones vs. Johnson, in April and May, 1860, in the United States Circuit Court at Chicago, before Judge Drummond. The case involved the title to land of very great value, the accretion on the shore of Lake Michigan. During the trial, Judge Drummond and all the counsel on both sides, including Mr. Lincoln, dined together at the house of Hon. Isaac N. Arnold. At the conclusion of the dinner the toast was proposed "May Illinois furnish the next President of the United States," and it was drunk with enthusiasm by the friends of both Lincoln and Douglas.

THE ROCK ISLAND BRIDGE AND THE BISSELL CASE.—The bridge at Rock Island was the first railroad bridge ever built across the Mississippi, and was the cause of a great deal of dissatisfaction on the part of the river men and steamboat owners. Suits were brought, to have it abated as a nuisance, in the United States Courts. In the month of May, 1857, the steamer "Effie Afton" collided with the draw-pier, caught fire and was burned to the water's edge. The owners of the boat libelled the bridge in the United States District Court at Chicago. The cases were tried before judges McLean and Drummond, and in all the suits the river men were defeated. In 1860, an attempt to burn the bridge was discovered, and some suspicious characters being arrested, they declared that a conspiracy to burn the bridge had been formed at St. Louis, and that a well-known civil engineer, named Josiah W. Bissell, was the prime mover in it, having been employed by the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce for that purpose. Mr. Bissell was arrested at Chicago in August, 1860, at the instance of John F. Tracy, at that time superintendent of the Rock Island Railroad. He was not immediately taken before any court, but was kept in a private room, and subjected to considerable indignity. He was finally indicted in the Recorder's Court, and gave bail for his appearance. One trial was had, which resulted in a disagreement of the jury. Finally, in February, 1864, the case was dismissed. Meantime Mr. Bissell got service on John F. Tracy at Rochester, N. Y., and sued him there for false imprisonment, and obtained a verdict of \$2,000 against him. Colonel Bissell served with distinction in the civil war as a colonel of engineers in the West, and was prominent in the capture of Island No. 10, in the Mississippi, April 7, 1862.

FIRST DECISION OF THE LEGAL TENDER QUESTION.—On the 11th of July 1863, C. B. Farwell tendered to the county treasurer (Michael Keeley) gold to the amount of \$150 in payment of his State taxes, and treasury notes, to the value of \$210, for county and town taxes. The treasurer declined to receive the

the fine library of the Law Institute, which contains over seventeen thousand volumes.

The Union College of Law has no endowment or outside support whatever—the gift of Mr. Hoyne, already referred to, being lost in the financial embarrassments of the parent university. The faculty receive no compensation for their services, except what remains of the tuition fees paid by students after defraying the cost of room rent and other necessary expenses. If this fact has the effect of stimulating the professors to greater zeal and fidelity in the discharge of their duties, the school enjoys that benefit in full. Meanwhile, all parties interested have the satisfaction of feeling that the institution is self-supporting, and at the same time is doing the State some service.

The following gentlemen compose the faculty at the present time (1885): Hon. Henry Booth, LL.D., dean, who has been connected with the school constantly since its organization in 1859; Hon. Harvey B. Hurd, who has taught, with some intermissions, since 1863; Hon. Marshall D. Ewell, LL.D., Hon. William W. Farwell, and Hon. Nathan S. Davis, M.D., LL.D. The average attendance in both classes during several years past, has been from one hundred to one hundred and forty. The members of the faculty are gratified by the fact that the attendance has continued to increase, notwithstanding the standard of attainment required from the students has been steadily advanced.

STATE'S ATTORNEYS.

CARLOS HAVEN was born in Chautauqua County, New York, August 29, 1823. When a lad, his parents removed to Will County, Illinois, and pursued the occupation of farming. He was brought up to labor, but enjoyed ample facilities for his education, which he completed at Knox College, Galesburg, graduating in his nineteenth year. Immediately after completing his college course, he came to Chicago, where he commenced the study of law with James H. Collins. After his admission to the Bar, he entered upon practice, and was soon in the possession of a lucrative business. In 1849, he made an overland expedition to California, then in the excitement of the gold discovery. He returned to Chicago the next year, having obtained a very handsome return for the time spent in the gold region. He resumed the practice, and in 1856 was elected State's attorney, and in 1860 was re-elected. As a lawyer, he was possessed of strong common sense and great tenacity of purpose. His moral perceptions were acute, and he was distinguished for his conscientiousness. He was by nature deliberate and not easily roused to excitement, but when he was thoroughly stirred his eloquence became almost irresistible. In his practice he never allowed himself to defend a wrong, nor would he espouse a cause that did not seem entirely just. As a State's attorney, he became the terror of criminals, and he was esteemed the most successful prosecuting officer that had hitherto filled that position. As a man, he had no enemies, was of genial and sunny disposition, of frank and cordial manners and of fine social qualities. He was a prominent and useful member of Plymouth Congregational Church, and illustrated his Christian profession in his daily walk and conversation. He died of typhoid fever on the 3d of May, 1862, after an illness of a week. A large meeting of the Bar was held, and appropriate resolutions adopted. He was buried at his old home in Will County.

JOSEPH KNOX, who occupied the position of State's attorney for Cook County from May, 1862, until December, 1864, was born in Blanford, Mass., in 1805. He was bred to the law, and admitted to practice in 1828. After practicing some years in his native State, he removed to Illinois and settled at Rock Island, then called Stephenson. There he became associated with Hon. John Wilson Drury, and engaged in an extensive practice in that part of Illinois embraced in the Rock Island Circuit, and in Iowa. In almost all the great criminal cases of the time he was engaged on one side or the other. He prosecuted and convicted the murderers of Colonel Davenport, at Rock Island, in 1845; he successfully defended Captain Irish, of Iowa City, who, with a number of others, was charged with the murder of Boyd Wilkinson, at Iowa City in 1857; prosecuted, at Chicago, Hopps for the murder of his wife, in 1863, a noted case of the time, in which, at the first trial, he secured a conviction, in spite of the strong testimony supporting the insanity of the defendant. A second trial was afterward had,

in which the defendant was acquitted on the ground of insanity. As a criminal lawyer, and as an advocate before a jury, he had few, if any equals, and no superior, at the Bar of Illinois. In 1860, he removed to Chicago, and was associated in business with Charles H. Reed. On the death of Carlos Havens, Governor Yates appointed him State's attorney, and he filled out the unexpired term of his predecessor. On leaving the State's attorney's office, Mr. Knox resumed general practice, in which he continued for a number of years.

CHARLES H. REED, the next incumbent of the State's attorney's office, was born in Wyoming County, New York, October 27, 1834. His early life was passed on a farm and in attending the district school. Afterward, he spent some time at an academy in Western New York, and subsequently at the Hopkins Grammar School, in New Haven, Conn. In 1857, he commenced the study of law, first in Erie County, New York, and afterward at Kewanee, Ill. There he was admitted to the Bar, and in 1859, he removed to Rock Island, where he formed a partnership with Joseph Knox. In 1860, the firm removed to Chicago, and when Mr. Knox was appointed to the office of State's attorney, Mr. Reed became his assistant. In 1864, he was elected State's attorney and was re-elected two successive terms, holding the position for twelve years. He was a very able and successful prosecutor, bringing to the discharge of his duties abundant learning and great energy and industry. After his retirement from office, he resumed the practice of his profession at Chicago. In 1879, he was a candidate on the Republican ticket for circuit judge, but was defeated. In the winter of 1882, he was associated in the defense of the assassin, Charles Guiteau, at Washington, and since that time has practiced in Washington and New York. Mr. Reed was married, in 1861, to a daughter of J. J. Beardsley a well-known lawyer of Rock Island.

THE BAR.

ROBERT S. BLACKWELL, one of the most distinguished members of the Chicago Bar, was born at Belleville, Ill., in 1823. His father was a lawyer of prominence, a member of the State Legislature, and took an active part on the anti-slavery side in 1823-24. Young Blackwell received a common school education, and first engaged in mercantile business at Galena, and afterward at Monmouth. Desiring to study law, he became a student under G. H. Browning, at Quincy. After his admission to the Bar, he commenced practice in Schuyler County, where he was very successful. In 1852, he removed to Chicago, and assumed a high rank as an able lawyer, eloquent advocate and brilliant scholar. He, at first, formed a partnership with Corydon Beckwith, and subsequently established the law-firms of Blackwell & Roberts and Blackwell & Cummings. Mr. Blackwell was then author of a work on Tax Titles, which became, and has continued to be, the standard work on that subject. Associated with Judges Scates and Treat, he also edited the Revised Statutes of Illinois, which was published in 1858. His talents were of a high order, his energy indomitable, and he attained a high position at the Bar. He died May 16, 1863, leaving a wife and two children.

DANIEL McILROY, for a long time identified with the Chicago Bar as a successful practitioner, died at his residence, in Chicago, on August 25, 1862. He was a native of Tyrone County, Ireland, emigrating to America with his family when very young. For some two or three years he kept school in Boston, several of his old pupils afterward residing in Chicago. Mr. McIlroy was a graduate of Cambridge University, and afterward studied law with Judge Story, of Boston, whose office he left to settle in the West. He came to this city in 1844, and commenced the practice of law, in which he was eminently successful; so much so, that he was elected State's attorney, serving for eight years from April, 1849. He was an accomplished scholar, a ready debater, and one of Chicago's really eloquent orators. Mr. McIlroy made his greatest legal effort during the celebrated trial of George W. Green for the murder of his wife. He succeeded in convicting the defendant, who committed suicide in his cell. As a criminal lawyer he ever stood in the front rank of practitioners.

RICHARD T. MERRICK was born in Charles County, Maryland, in 1828. He came from a well-known Maryland family, his father, William D. Merrick, having served in the United States Senate from 1835 to 1845. When the war with Mexico broke out, Mr. Merrick, although not of age, raised a company in his section, and under his command it did gallant service during the war. Before the conclusion of his services in the field he began the practice of law, and was also sent to the State Legislature. Shortly before the late war he moved to Chicago, and formed a co-partnership with a personal friend who was a leading member of the Bar. He was a delegate from Illinois to the Democratic National Convention of 1860, and supported Stephen A. Douglas. In 1864, Mr. Merrick married a daughter of James C. McGuire, of Washington, having

removed from Chicago to Washington. In the twenty years that he practiced in Washington he held an eminent place at the Bar, and had been engaged as counsel in some of the most important cases before the Bench of the District of Columbia as well as the Supreme Court of the United States. He was one of the principal counsel before the Electoral Commission, and in recent years was for months daily before the public in his able prosecution of the star-route cases. Mr. Merrick was also frequently applied to, to conduct important cases before the committees of Congress. He had never since the War been a candidate for any political place, except when he ran as the Democratic candidate for Delegate to Congress from the District of Columbia under the territorial form of the government. He always maintained a controlling influence in the politics of Maryland, while his extended acquaintance with the public men of the day gave him prominence in national politics. He died at Washington on June 23, 1885.

ALFRED W. ARRINGTON was born in Iredell County, North Carolina, September 17, 1810. When he was still young his father moved Arkansas, and there, when he was eighteen, Mr. Arrington commenced his career as an itinerant Methodist preacher. This, however, he abandoned, and commenced to study law. He was admitted to the Bar in Missouri in 1835, and for the next twelve years practiced his profession in Missouri, Arkansas and Texas. He then spent two years in the North, principally in New York and Boston, where he engaged to some extent in literary pursuits. He wrote "Sketches of the South and Southwest," an essay entitled "The Mathematical Harmonies of the Universe," and some fugitive pieces of poetry. The sketches contained the celebrated "Apostrophe to Water," which John B. Gough afterward adapted and declaimed with great power. He returned to Texas in 1849, and was a judge of the Circuit Court, which position he held five years. His health giving away, he sought a change of climate, and removed to New York City, where he again engaged in literary pursuits, and, among other things, wrote a novel entitled "The Rangers and Regulators of the Tanaha." He now determined to engage in the practice of his profession, and, upon looking over the field, chose Chicago as his future home. Here he settled in 1856, and soon rose to the foremost place at the Bar. He was engaged in most of the great causes in the Federal and State courts up to the time of his death. He was, for a number of years, associated with Thomas Dent, under the firm name of Arrington & Dent. Judge Arrington possessed in no uncommon degree two faculties not often united in the same person. He had the power of reasoning upon a legal proposition with the cold exactness of mathematics, so that his premises once admitted, there was no escape from his conclusion. He also had a lively fancy, and a power of persuasive eloquence rarely equaled. During the late years of his life, he was an avowed skeptic, but he was always a curious and anxious student of religion. Like many another such investigator, he found at last peace of mind in the Roman Catholic Church, and in the communion of that faith he was received and baptized when on his dying bed. He died on December 31, 1867. A wife and three children remained to mourn his loss.

SAMUEL W. FULLER was born in Caledonia County, Vermont, April 25, 1822. His father, Samuel Fuller, was a farmer of limited means. His mother, Martha (Worcester) Fuller, was a sister of Joseph E. Worcester, the lexicographer. Young Fuller led the ordinary life of a New England farmer's son up to the age of twenty, when he entered the office of Judge Bartlett, a leading lawyer of Vermont, to commence the study of law, maintaining himself meanwhile by teaching school. He was admitted to the Bar in 1847, and commenced practice in Claremont, N. H., but in 1850 removed to Pekin, Ill. There his learning and abilities soon won the attention and respect of the community, and the friendship of such distinguished men as Judge Purple, Judge Davis, Mr. Lincoln and O. H. Browning. In 1867, he removed to Chicago, and became associated in business with Scammon & McCagg, and at once gained a commanding position at the Bar. In addition to a large and varied knowledge of jurisprudence, he possessed an extensive acquaintance with general literature, poetry, the drama and belles-lettres. He brought to the trial of his cases great precision of statement and clearness of thought, nor did he ever seek to wrest the law to unjust purposes nor gain causes by oblique methods. He died in October, 1873, while still in the prime of life, but ill health had pursued him nearly all his days. The last argument he made was delivered while sitting in a chair, being too weak to stand erect.

HORATIO LOOMIS WAIT, one of the ablest members of the legal profession, was born in New York City, August 8, 1836. He attended Trinity School, in New York, until seventeen years of age, and then entered Columbia College grammar school, where he remained several years, receiving a fine education. In 1858, he removed to Chicago and entered the office of Hon. J. Young Scammon, where he continued until the Civil War broke out, when he entered the United States Navy as paymaster, serving under Ad-

miral Dupont in the South Atlantic blockading squadron, in which service he was engaged until 1863. In that year, he was detailed for service in the West Indies, but, after a short cruise, was ordered to the fleet which, under Farragut, was in the siege of Mobile. He was attached to Admiral Dahlgren's flag-ship off Charleston harbor, in 1864, and took part in all of the operations there until the fall of Charleston. After the close of the war, he made a cruise with the European squadron. In 1869, he returned to Chicago, entered the office of Joseph N. Barker, and was admitted to the Bar in 1870. He was then associated with Mr. Barker in a law partnership, under the firm name of Barker & Wait. In 1876, Mr. Wait was appointed master in chancery; and, the duties of his office demanding all his time, the firm of Barker & Wait was dissolved. In 1860, he was married to Miss Chara C. Long, daughter of the late James Long, of Chicago. It is an unusual thing, in the hurry of American life, for a man to become complete master of his profession; but when Mr. Wait was appointed to the office which he holds, it became evident that the severe training to which he had been subjected and his natural abilities, had given him the power of grappling with and conquering the difficulties of a subject. He has given perfect satisfaction to the Bench and Bar in his quasi-judicial office; for a master in chancery comes between the Bench and the Bar; to him are referred intricate matters of dispute between parties, and his reports are laid before the judges in the subsequent trial. The office is principally of a judicial nature, and the training a man receives in the position tends to prepare him for the less arduous office on the Bench; and of the members of the Chicago Bar, the one who is most directly in the line of promotion to a judicial office, by proper fitting, training and habits of thought, is Horatio Loomis Wait.

NORMAN B. JUDD was born at Rome, N. Y., January 10, 1815. There he received his education, entered upon the study of law, and was admitted to practice. Hon. John D. Caton, who had been his school-fellow and friend, had already commenced practice in Chicago, and invited Mr. Judd to engage in practice with him. He accepted the invitation, and, in 1836, removed to Chicago and entered upon the practice of his profession in partnership with Mr. Caton. This partnership was dissolved in 1838, because of Mr. Caton's removal from Chicago, and Mr. Judd formed another with Jonathan Young Scammon, which lasted until 1847. He then formed a partnership with John M. Wilson, which continued until Judge Wilson's elevation to the Bench, in 1853. During these years, Mr. Judd was actively engaged in politics, was elected State Senator in 1844, and re-elected continuously until 1860. Originally a Democrat, he separated from that party, in 1854, on the Kansas-Nebraska question, and was one of the active promoters of the election of Lyman Trumbull to the United States Senate, in 1855. After the formation of the Republican party, he actively supported it. He was a steady adherent of Mr. Lincoln, and nominated him for the presidency in the Convention of 1860. He accompanied Mr. Lincoln on his journey to Washington, in February,

N. B. Judd

1861, and after Mr. Lincoln's inauguration and the completion of his cabinet, Mr. Judd's name was sent to the Senate as minister to Berlin. This position he held four years, when he was recalled by President Johnson. On his return to Chicago, Mr. Judd was elected to Congress, and continued a member of that body until 1871, when he declined a re-election. In 1872, he received from President Grant the appointment of collector of the port of Chicago, which position he held until his death. While it thus appears that for a large part of Mr. Judd's life he was actively engaged in politics, during the same period, except when absent from the United States, he was also largely employed in his profession. He was particularly eminent as a railroad lawyer, and had extensive practice in that department of the law. At various times he was attorney for the Michigan Southern, the Rock Island, the Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne, and was connected, as director or president, with other railways. Mr. Judd was married, in 1844, to Miss Adeline Rossier, of Chicago.

CHARLES HITCHCOCK was born April 4, 1827, in Hanson, Plymouth Co., Mass., and died at his home in Kenwood, Cook Co., Ill., May 6, 1881. He was descended from Luke Hitchcock, who came over from England and settled in New Haven in 1644. The public-school education of young Hitchcock having been supplemented by a partial course at Phillips' Academy, in Andover, he entered Dartmouth College in 1847, and graduated in the class of 1851. Having studied law one year under Daniel Blaisdell,



L. L. Payne

treasurer of the college, he went to Washington, D. C., to fill the position of professor in an academy, which he held one year. He used his leisure time to continue the study of law, under the guidance of Hon. Joseph Bradley. In the fall of 1853, he entered the senior class of the Dana Law School, of Harvard College. After further initiation in the practice of law under Harvey Jewell, of Boston, he was admitted to the Bar in 1854. Coming to Chicago, he entered the office of Williams & Woodbridge, and was enrolled a member of the Bar of Illinois October 10, 1854. In 1856, he was of the law firm of Hitchcock & Goodwin for about a year, and, later on, of Gallup & Hitchcock, which terminated in 1862. Hitchcock & Dupee, 1862 to 1866, by the accession of Mr. Evarts, became Hitchcock, Dupee & Evarts, 1866 to 1872, and by his withdrawal became again Hitchcock & Dupee. In 1875, it was changed to Hitchcock, Dupee & Judah, continuing until the death of the senior member. Mr. Hitchcock was president of the State Constitutional Convention of 1870—"the best yet adopted of American State Constitutions"—and besides his well-known services as presiding officer, was author of some of its more important new provisions. He was elected one of the county commissioners after the fire, and was largely instrumental in securing the remission by the State of the city's debt, and the appropriation of the amount to build its bridges. On July 10, 1860, Mr. Hitchcock married Miss Annie McClure, of Chicago, a daughter of James and Julia (Rodgers) McClure. The general estimate of the Bar ranked him as an accurate and able lawyer in commercial and corporation cases, if indeed he had an equal in argument before the court, while his personal worth was recognized by a still wider circle.

USHER F. LINDER, more widely known throughout the State as General Linder, was a member of the Chicago Bar from 1860 until his death in 1876. He had gained considerable celebrity in the early days on the "Wabash circuit," where he practiced with Messrs. Trumbull, Lincoln, Gillespie, and other noted men of the time. He was born in Kentucky on March 20, 1809, received a somewhat limited education, studied law, and was admitted to the Bar of Hardin County. There he practiced several years, but in 1835, removed to Illinois. In 1837, he was elected attorney-general of the State, which office he held two years. After his removal to Chicago, his business was never very extensive. He rendered good service to the cause of the Union in the opening years of the Civil War, as a strong War Democrat, canvassing a large part of the State on several important occasions. He died June 5, 1876, leaving a wife, who survived him but a year, and five children. He was a man of great talent, and had a large circle of admirers and friends, among whom Mr. Lincoln was one of the warmest. He left a volume of reminiscences, which have since been published, containing sketches of many prominent members of the Illinois Bar.

EDWIN CHANNING LARNED was born in Providence, R. I., July 14, 1820. His father was a prominent and influential merchant of that city. Mr. Larned was educated at private schools in Providence, and graduated from Brown University in 1840. After leaving college, he taught one year as professor of mathematics in Kemper College, St. Louis. He then returned to Rhode Island, and commenced the study of law with Hon. Albert C. Greene, who was afterward Senator from that State. On admission to the Bar, he practiced in Providence for several years, and in 1847, came to Chicago, and commenced practice in partnership with Cyrus Bentley. Subsequently, he had business partnership with John Woodbridge, with Isaac N. Arnold and George W. Lay, and, in 1857, with Stephen Goodwin. In April, 1861, Mr. Lincoln appointed him as United States district attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, and he continued in that office, until impaired health compelled him to resign in November, 1864. He had previously, with the consent of the attorney-general, appointed Mr. Goodwin to act in his place. He visited Europe, where he remained from April until December, 1863, returning with restored health. Mr. Larned married, in 1849, Frances, a daughter of Hon. A. C. Greene, in whose office he had commenced the study of law. He died at Chicago, September 18, 1884.

ARTHUR W. WINDETT was born in Norwich, England, November 11, 1828. During his boyhood he received a good education in his native city, which he completed in Chicago, where he settled in 1846. Here, also, he commenced his legal studies, and was admitted to the Bar of Illinois in 1850. For the next twenty years Mr. Windett was actively employed in general professional labors, being engaged in many of the great and important causes of the times in the Federal and State courts. He always held a leading position at the Bar during his active practice. In recent years, Mr. Windett has abandoned general practice, giving his attention almost entirely to real-estate law, and to the management of his own extensive real-estate operations.

THOMAS HOYNE was one of the ablest and grandest men who have figured in the history of Chicago. Warm-hearted, broad-minded, honest, brilliant, impulsive yet stable, few men have lived in this city whose death was more universally or deeply

mourned. Born in New York City, February 11, 1817, the son of a poor, hard-working man, Thomas received his early education in a Catholic school attached to St. Peter's Church, and at the age of thirteen was left an orphan. He was then apprenticed to a manufacturer of fancy goods, with whom he remained for four or five years. During this period his mental activity showed itself by the leading part he took in a literary association of which George Manierre was a member. There the young men laid the foundation of that friendship which continued strong and unvarying up to the death of Mr. Manierre, in 1863. He also joined two night schools, and assiduously studied Latin, Greek, English grammar and elocution, and when his apprenticeship expired in 1835, he obtained a situation in a law office, with the design of prosecuting his legal studies. His mind was further enriched and trained by contact with one of the most brilliant Baptist divines in America, Rev. Archibald Maclay, D.D., in whose family he boarded. In 1836, then only nineteen years of age, he studied with John Brinkerhoff, an old lawyer of New York. In the meantime his fast friend, George Manierre, had removed to Chicago, and wrote such enthusiastic letters to him, that, in August, 1837, he started for the city himself. As assistant to the deputy of the clerk of the Circuit Court, at a salary of ten dollars a week, young Hoyne made his start. In the autumn of 1838, he took charge of a public school near the northwest corner of West Lake and North Canal streets, but resigned after four months' trial, as it was taking too much time from his law studies. Here it was that he first met John Wentworth, then school inspector. He next entered the office of J. Young Scammon, where he completed his law studies. In 1840, the Democrats elected Alexander Loyd mayor, and Thomas Hoyne city clerk. While acting in this capacity, he had the honor of drawing up the first Thanksgiving proclamation ever issued in the State, appointing December 3, 1840, as the day of celebration. He was married on September 17, 1840, to Leonora M., the daughter of Dr. John T. Temple, one of the old and respected citizens of Chicago. In 1842, Mr. Hoyne removed to Galena, where he resided two years, and then returned to Chicago, commencing practice in December, 1844. He was elected probate justice of the peace, and held this position until the court was abolished by the new Constitution of 1848. In 1847, he formed a partnership with Mark Skinner, which remained unbroken until 1851, when the latter was elected judge of the Court of Common Pleas. In 1848, and through all the excitement caused by the passage of the Wilmot Proviso and the Cass-Van Buren campaign, Mr. Hoyne was a vigorous opponent to the further extension of slavery, and a bold and manly member of the Free-soil Democracy. Principally through the influence of Mr. Wentworth, in 1853 he was appointed United States attorney for the district of Illinois. In his first case—the prosecution of a mail robber,—Abraham Lincoln conducted the defense; but the prosecuting officer was successful, and this trial alone did much to fix his reputation. During his administration as United States attorney and marshal, not a single prosecution or arrest occurred under the fugitive slave law. In 1854, Mr. Hoyne supported Senator Douglas in his position on the Kansas-Nebraska troubles. President Buchanan having been elected in 1856, he withdrew his claims for a re-appointment to the district-attorneyship, but seeing that a compromise with the Douglas wing of his party was impossible, supported the National administration and the President's recommendation for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution. Charles A. Pine, United States marshal, became a defaulter in 1859, and Mr. Hoyne, one of the sureties on his bond, was prevailed upon to accept the position, entering upon the duties of his office in April of that year. The marshalship was Mr. Hoyne's last political office, and yet his career of usefulness may be said to have just commenced. His connection with the University of Chicago and the College of Law, his valuable efforts to establish a stable currency in the community, his patriotism during the War, a boulevard system for the poor as well as the rich, and his persistency in ever upholding municipal honor, have endeared him to the people of Chicago, and stamped him as a man of high and broad character far more than any acts, however able, which he performed as office-holder or lawyer. "As a preventer of incorporated encroachments upon individual rights," says Mr. Wentworth, in an eloquent tribute to his friend, "Chicago has not had an abler man than Thomas Hoyne. He was always a man for an emergency, abounding in moral courage, and having public confidence at his back. The people could ever trust Thomas Hoyne, and he never abused his trust." In 1856, the Baptists accepted Judge Douglas's offer of ten acres of land at Cottage Grove, to be devoted to university purposes. Judge Douglas was elected president of the board of trustees, of which Mr. Hoyne was a member, the corner-stone of the new building being laid July 4, 1857. In 1859, Mr. Hoyne subscribed \$5,000 for the endowment of a Chair of International and Constitutional Law, the college being opened in September of that year. For fourteen years the College of Law remained under the control of the University of Chicago, and Mr.

Hoynes was its inspiring spirit throughout, acting as the chairman of its board of counselors. In 1862, in recognition of his invaluable services, the college conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. To his efforts, also, is largely due the possession of the great Lalande telescope. In May, 1866, the glass was placed in position, and Mr. Hoynes was elected the first secretary of the astronomical society, which office he held for several years. In June, 1873, when the University of Chicago and the Northwestern University formed the Union College of Law, Mr. Hoynes was chairman of the board of trustees, in behalf of the University of Chicago, for 1873-74, and in 1877 he was chosen president of the joint board of management, which position he held up to the time of his death, in July, 1883. During the War, Mr. Hoynes was one of the most steadfast and prominent of the War Democrats of the Northwest, being placed upon the Union Defense Committee, and contributing by his means and strength to uphold the Northern cause. He was a life-member of the Chicago Mechanics' Institute and of the Chicago Historical Society, being not only a member in name, but in deed, and was first vice-president of the latter organization at the time of his death. To him, as much as to any one else, does Chicago owe the prosperity of her public library. He was not only the associate of such men as Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas, but their intimate and honored friend; and when the remains of the martyr President were being borne from Washington to Springfield, Mr. Hoynes was one of the committee of escort from the State of Illinois. In 1876, Mr. Hoynes was elected mayor of the city, but owing to a technicality, a special election was called, on July 12, and Monroe Heath was elected to the position. The manner of his selection for this office was the highest compliment that could be paid to his integrity and ability. He was nominated at a mass-meeting of forty thousand citizens, irrespective of party, held in the Exposition building, to protest against the corruption and usurpation of the city administration, which claimed an extension of its tenure of office under the new law. He was unanimously chosen as the man pre-eminently fitted to make the contest, and was elected by the overwhelming majority of thirty-three thousand votes. He held the office for three months, and during that time instituted many reforms, and put an end to the abuses which had been complained of. He abolished the practice of borrowing money upon certificates, which was a bold measure in the face of the declaration that such action would destroy the credit of the city. But the result was, as he had anticipated, that the credit of the city was established upon a firmer basis than ever before, when it became known that the administration proposed to pay its debts, to be governed by the law, and not extend its credit beyond the limit fixed by law. The present financial standing of the city, in fact, may be traced to the policy adopted by Mr. Hoynes, although he has not always been credited with it. The City Council did, however, some time after Mr. Hoynes had ceased to be mayor, adopt the following resolutions, recognizing the service he had rendered to the city, and giving him credit for his financial policy:

Resolved, That to Thomas Hoynes, our excellent mayor, *de facto*, for the month of May last, belongs the credit of starting our municipal reform.

Resolved, That we tender to the Hon. Thomas Hoynes our thanks for the bold and statesmanlike inaugural address delivered before us, and believe that the sentiments therein contained, have tended to guide this Council in measures of reform; and while we are not able, legally, to return him a compensation in money for his good advice, we do tender him our sincere thanks as members of this Common Council."

The question of law as to the validity of Mr. Hoynes's election was submitted, by agreement, to the five judges of the Circuit Court, and it was decided by a divided court, three to two, that Mr. Colvin's term had been extended by operation of law, and that Mr. Hoynes was not mayor. As Mr. Hoynes had no desire for office for the sake of office, he concluded to abide by the decision of the court, and in the interest of peace and harmony declined to make a contest. From that time until the date of his death he confined himself to the practice of his profession. He had early associated with himself Benjamin F. Ayer, since then the noted railway lawyer; and in January, 1864, Oliver H. Horton entered the partnership, with whom and his son, Thomas M. Hoynes, he practiced with pre-eminence success in all the higher and lower courts. Although his love for out-door exercise and his temperate habits had been the means of maintaining the vigor and freshness of his constitution, Mr. Hoynes, in the summer of 1883, feeling the need of rest and a change from his professional labors, decided upon an eastern tour to Niagara Falls and down the St. Lawrence River. On Thursday afternoon, July 26, he left Chicago, and on Friday evening, while a passenger on a well-crowded excursion train, he met with that accident, by collision, which resulted in his violent death at a small station called Carlton, Orleans Co., N. Y. On Monday evening his remains reached Chicago, and his funeral obsequies were held

the next day at St. Mary's Church, and were attended by the lowly, who loved him, his professional brethren of the Bench and Bar, and representatives of the county, municipal, civic and educational organizations. Thus passed away, as remarked by one of his most intimate friends, "One of the brightest ornaments of Chicago's early history. His personal activity and strength of mind increased with age, and he has left to his seven children (of every one of whom any parent could be proud) a rich legacy in his doctrine, illustrated by example, that personal, professional, corporate, religious, financial and political honor is identical and inseparable. As an impromptu orator to miscellaneous crowds suddenly met in public places, Chicago has had no equal to Thomas Hoynes, and no man has ever lived to question the sincerity of his motives in his unstudied efforts to arouse the masses to a sense of the injustice inflicted upon them."

JESSE O. NORTON, who stood for many years in the front rank of Chicago lawyers, was born at Bennington, Vt., December 25, 1812, and died at his home in Kenwood, on the 3d of August, 1875. After graduating from Williams College in 1835, he taught school at Wheeling, Va., and Potosi, Mo.; studied law; married Miss P. S. Sheldon, of the latter place, in December, 1837. About a year later they removed to Illinois, and in 1839, settled in Joliet. Previous to 1848, Mr. Norton had been chosen city attorney and county judge. His subsequent course so established public confidence in his ability and honesty that, in 1852, he was sent to Congress, having two years previously served a term in the Legislature. His career in Congress as an earnest and effective opponent of the Missouri compromise earned him a re-election, and he served in that body until March 4, 1857. From that time until 1862, he filled the position of circuit judge, and, during the latter year, was again elected to Congress, serving until March 5, 1865. While a member of that body, during those troublous times, Judge Norton steadily maintained that the union of the States was not broken by rebellion; that the Constitution was still the supreme law, and binding upon Congress as well as the States, and therefore that Congress had no more power to expel States from the Union than the States had power to withdraw. In 1866, he was appointed United States district attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, and held this position until April, 1869, when he honorably retired from the office, and, coming to Chicago, associated himself in the practice of his profession with Judge James R. Doolittle. After the great fire, he practiced alone, a portion of the time as corporation counsel. He thus continued until his death, leaving at his decease a widow. The Bar Association took appropriate action, and resolutions of condolence and affectionate remembrance were presented in all the courts by his friends and associates.

Some of the more prominent lawyers who died during the period covered by this volume (1858 to 1872) are,—Bolton H. Strother, 1862, at one time collector of the port of Chicago; Andrew D. Harvie, 1863; Lorenzo D. Wilkinson, 1863; George W. Roberts, killed at the battle of Murfreesboro', January, 1863; John A. Bross, killed at the assault on Petersburg, July 30, 1864; Benjamin Morris Thomas, 1864; John C. Miller, 1865; Charles M. Willard, 1866; Edward P. Towne, 1866; Henry L. Rucker, 1867; and Solomon M. Willson, a brother of Judge John M. Willson, 1867.

SKETCHES OF PROMINENT LAWYERS.

It might perhaps be invidious to say which one of some dozen members of the Chicago Bar should be called the chief, since there are so many lawyers in this city who have achieved not only State, but National, reputation, and whose eloquence in debate or oration has made their names "familiar in our mouths as household words." The various testimonials of public esteem and honor that have been received by members of the Bar in this city, would demonstrate that that department of the civic population was hydra-headed. One lawyer is distinguished for power and brilliancy of advocacy, another for profound learning, another for lucidity of statement, another for strength and solidity of logical reasoning, and others for some particular quality in which their pre-eminence is recog-

nized; but it is probable that if the suffrage of the entire Bar were taken as to who should stand at the head, the choice would almost unanimously fall upon Corydon Beckwith. He possesses, in a marvelous degree, all the qualities which go to make the great lawyer,—profound learning, great logical power, brilliancy of statement, and aptitude for affairs.

CORYDON BECKWITH was born in Caledonia County, Vermont, July 24, 1823. He acquired his rudimentary education in the common schools in the vicinity of his home; afterward pursued a scientific and classical course at Providence, R. I., and Wrentham, Mass. He then devoted three years to legal studies, and, in 1844, was admitted to the Bar at St. Albans, Vt. The two succeeding years were spent in the practice of his profession in his native State, and in 1846 he removed to Maryland, and was admitted to the Bar of that State, at Frederick City. In 1847, he returned to St. Albans, Vt., where he formed a partnership with Frederick A. Schley, a distinguished lawyer of that place, and remained until his removal to Chicago in the spring of 1853. During the latter year he became associated with Van H. Higgins and Bolton F. Strother, under the firm name of Higgins, Beckwith & Strother, being also associated with other prominent members of the profession. Mr. Beckwith occupied the Bench of the Supreme Court for a time, under the administration of Governor Yates. He became counsel for the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad in 1864; and in 1873, was made general solicitor of the same company, retiring at that time from the firm of Beckwith, Ayer & Kales. He has also been concerned as counsel for other of the great corporations, and is usually engaged on one side or the other of the great cases involving corporate rights and liabilities.

BENJAMIN M. MUNN is a native of the Green Mountain State, and was born in West Fairlee, Orange County, Vt., on February 11, 1826. After being educated in the district schools and in Williams College, Mass., he went to Boston to study law with Colonel Stickney, completing his course with William S. Holman, the well-known Indiana congressman. Mr. Munn was admitted to the Bar in 1852, but did not practice for a number of years, being principal of the Rising Sun (Ind.) Female Seminary and of the Charleston (Ill.) Academy. He then engaged in the practice of law in Central Illinois until 1861, having as his co-workers in the circuit such men as Abraham Lincoln, Governor Palmer, S. L. Logan and Ben Edwards, of Springfield, and argued important cases in the Federal Court before Judge David Davis. At the breaking out of the War he entered the army, and was elected captain of Co. "D," in the 7th Illinois Infantry, being with General Grant during the first year of the war. He now holds the oldest captain's commission in the volunteer service. Captain Munn settled in Chicago in 1869, was deputy collector of internal revenue in 1872-73, assistant counsel to the corporation under Judge Jesse O. Norton, and acting counsel for several months. For several years prior to 1880, he made a specialty of internal revenue practice with his partner, Theodore E. Davis, of Washington, D. C. He has now an extensive practice, and is widely known for the ability with which his cases are prepared and conducted.

THOMAS DENT, senior member of the law firm Dent, Black & Cratty Bros., was born in Putnam County, Illinois, November 4, 1831. His father, George Dent, was one of the early settlers in that part of the State, and during his residence of nearly half a century in Illinois was a man of political influence. While frontier life, in the westward march of settlement, ruled with the older members of the families with which Mr. Dent is connected, each generation took its part in the development of the country, and shared in local reputation and honors, corresponding with educational advantages, which in the case of Mr. Dent were well improved in his youth. At the age of fifteen, he became a permanent assistant of his father in the public offices at Hennepin, Ill., where he was engaged for several years, during which time he pursued the study of the law. He was admitted to the Bar in his twenty-third year, and immediately began the practice of his profession in the circuit of his residence. Desiring a larger field of labor, he moved in 1856, to Chicago, and was associated for a time with Martin R. M. Wallace, under the firm name of Wallace & Dent. Retaining, however, some connection with the practice at his old home, he attended the courts there, and in other counties. In 1857, he made arrangements to take up his residence in Peoria, Ill., but, receiving encouragement to maintain his residence in Chicago, returned for a permanent residence in the fall of 1858. About two years thereafter, he became associated with Alfred W. Arrington, under the firm name of Arrington & Dent. This partnership continued until the death of Judge Arrington in December, 1867. Soon afterward, Mr. Dent associated with himself William P. Black, who had formerly been a student in the office of Arrington & Dent, and this association has since continued,

though recently two other gentlemen have become connected with them in the practice of the law, the firm now being Dent, Black & Cratty Bros. The practice of Mr. Dent has not been confined to any specialty. His cases have therefore been carried into all the courts, including the Supreme Court of the United States, and courts outside of Illinois. The opinion of Mr. Dent on the Mayoralty question, when the late Thomas Hoynes had been so generally voted for to fill that office in the spring of 1876, was sought for, and had considerable publicity at the time. On the question of submitting to a vote of the people the proposition to abolish township organization in the county, he was also prominently associated with eminent counsel. He has occasionally prepared literary essays or lectures, among which may be mentioned his essay on the "Law of the Grain Exchange," read before the State Bar Association in 1883, for the preparation of which, he was selected for his practical knowledge of the subject. He has been favorably named, as well in the city of his chosen home as in his former place of residence, for judicial office especially, but has pursued his professional work in preference to entering upon a political career. Mr. Dent was married in 1857, to Miss Susan Strawn, of Putnam County. Their only child, Mary, was taken with typhoid fever while traveling abroad, and died at Milan, Italy, in February, 1882.

MELVILLE W. FULLER, son of Frederick A. and Catherine M. (Weston) Fuller, was born in Augusta, Maine, February 11, 1833. After fitting for college in his native city, he entered Bowdoin College, from which he graduated in the summer of 1853, and after studying law in the office of his uncle, George M. Weston, at Bangor, and attending lectures at Harvard University, he commenced the practice of his profession in Augusta, in the spring of 1856. Although his residence in his native city at this time was quite brief, he was, during the year, elected city attorney and president of the Common Council; and to these duties was added journalistic work, he being one of the editors of *The Age*, the Democratic organ of the State. Resigning these positions, he removed in June, 1856, to Chicago, where he again engaged in practice, and where he has since resided. His devotion to his profession has been rewarded by the attainment of an honorable and distinguished name as an attorney and counselor, and a competency of this world's goods. Among the notable cases in which he has been engaged, one of the more conspicuous was the defense of Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, on the charge of canonical disobedience and violation of rubric. This case, which was tried before an ecclesiastical tribunal, and in which litigation extended from 1869 to 1878, proved by the severest tests the profound and accurate knowledge of ecclesiastical law possessed by Mr. Fuller, and his power of presenting his points in the most forcible and convincing manner; and brought into the civil courts it involved the discussion of the delicate question of when, and under what circumstances, the latter may interfere with church tribunals. In 1862, he was a member of the Constitutional Convention in Illinois, and the following year was a member of the Legislature, being elected, in both cases, from Republican districts, although a staunch Democrat from his youth. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Conventions of 1864, 1872, 1876 and 1880; a friend of Stephen A. Douglas, delivering the address of welcome to that distinguished statesman on his visit to the city in 1860, and a eulogy on him, after his death, in 1861. Among his other addresses, that on the life and character of Judge Sidney Breese, delivered before the State Bar Association, in 1879, is noteworthy as a brilliant and scholarly production. Mr. Fuller was married, in 1858, to Calista O. Reynolds. His second wife, to whom he was married in 1866, is Mary Ellen, daughter of the late Hon. William F. Coolbaugh. He has nine children, eight daughters and one son, and has lost one son by death.

LEONARD SWETT, one of the most prominent lawyers of the Northwest, and one whose reputation is national, was born in Turner, Oxford Co., Me., on the farm of John Swett, or on Swett's Hill. His parents John and Remember (Berry) Swett, believed so thoroughly in giving their children good educations, that, when twelve years of age Leonard commenced the study of Latin and Greek, as a preliminary for a ministerial course of study. He afterward took a two years' course at North Yarmouth Academy, and when seventeen, entered Waterville College. Having determined upon the study of law, he left school before he had finished his fourth year, and entered the law office of Howard & Shepley, Portland. After remaining with them two years, he traveled in the South, seeking a favorable location, but came West, and reaching Madison, Ind., determined to enlist for the Mexican War. Joining the 5th Indiana Infantry, in 1848, commanded by General James H. Lane, he was made orderly-sergeant, and placed in command of a company which was detailed to guard and placed in command of a company which was detailed to guard trains from Vera Cruz to Jalapa, Pueblo and Cordova. It is said that his service was one prolonged picnic, or excursion, and that, during all his stay in Mexico, he never saw the balance of his regi-

ment. He was taken sick at Vera Cruz, and, after remaining in hospital one month, was sent up the Mississippi River to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., where he was discharged. Before they reached that point, however, nearly one-third of the passengers had died of complaints incident to the Far South. Although greatly shattered in health, Mr. Swett survived his severe attack of sickness, and subsequently located at Bloomington, Ill., where he was admitted to the Bar, and commenced the practice of law. His first and most steadfast friends were David Davis and Abraham Lincoln, his seniors by some years. With them, and such men as Stephen T. Logan, John T. Stuart, U. F. Linder and Edward D. Baker, he traveled a circuit of fourteen counties on horseback, building up a large practice and a strong constitution. From 1849 to 1861, Mr. Swett made Bloomington his home. During the War, his legal business took him to Washington, New York and California. In the latter State his time was chiefly occupied with the litigations which for many years involved the Quicksilver Mining Company, or the New Almaden Mine. In 1865, he located permanently in Chicago, where he has earned a substantial reputation, both as a civil and a criminal lawyer. He at first formed a partnership with Van H. Higgins and Colonel David Quigg, which continued up to the time of the fire. In 1879, he associated Pliny N. Haskell with himself. Mr. Haskell died on July 26, 1884; P. S. Grosscup, E. R. Swett and E. S. Bottom have in the meantime become members of the firm. Mr. Swett was married, on July 20, 1854, to Laura R. Quigg, sister of his former law partner, his wife being a native of Chester, N. H. They have one child—Leonard H.

EMERY A. STORRS was born in Hinsdale, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., on August 12, 1835, the son of Alexander Storrs, who was a lawyer of some prominence. He commenced the study of law with his father and with Marshall B. Champlain, who was for two terms attorney-general for the State of New York. He thence went to Buffalo, and became a law student at that city in the office of Austin & Scroggs, the senior member of that firm then being district attorney. Thus, it will be seen that Mr. Storrs pursued his legal studies with exceptional advantages, and, his ability being apparent to his preceptors, immediately after his admission to the Bar, he became a partner of Mr. Austin and his son, under the firm name of Austin, Storrs & Austin, and continued the practice of law in New York until April, 1859, at which time he removed to Chicago. Since that time, the fame of Mr. Storrs has become not only local, but national. Possibly much of the success which he has achieved at the forum and on the rostrum may be ascribed, as much as to any other one cause, to his analytical power and his keen discernment of the temperament of his auditors. On numberless occasions interruptions have occurred among his audiences which would have disconcerted, and possibly routed, any one else; but with his quickness of repartee and store of anecdote and reminiscence, he would utter some pungent witticism or stinging sarcasm, that would discomfort his interruptor and prove to be the best possible utterance that could have been made. Some of the prominent cases in which Mr. Storrs has been engaged, in his discursive legal experience, are as follows: In 1860-61, he was engaged on the celebrated cases for E. S. Smith; he tried the first "stump-tail" (or wild-cat) cases before juries in Judge Drummond's court; he also argued the noted State House case, the Park cases, the railroad taxation cases, and the case wherein the liability of common carriers was fixed as to their delivery of grain to the elevator to which it was consigned. In 1876, he tried the celebrated Babcock case, in St. Louis; and shortly afterward, argued the cases involving the legality of an election for the incorporation of a city under the general law. Among the capital cases in which Mr. Storrs has been engaged, may be mentioned his prosecution of the Cook County Commissioners; his defense of Alexander Sullivan; of Cochrane, the Wisconsin bank cashier; of Ransom, the Mayor of El Paso; and of Jere Dunn. And during the intense activity and research necessitated by his professional duties, he found time to take the stump in behalf of Abraham Lincoln; to prepare the resolutions indorsing the Emancipation Proclamation reported at the great meeting in Chicago; to take an active part in the campaign of 1864; to be especially interested in the reconstruction measures of Andrew Johnson, in 1866; in 1868, to be a delegate to the National Convention from the State-at-large, and subsequently to take the stump through New York and New England; to be delegate-at-large to the National Convention, at Philadelphia, in 1872, and to perform the duties of one of the vice-presidents; to prepare the constitution and by-laws for the Citizens' Association, of Chicago; to be one of the three original incorporators, and one of the most active promoters, of the Citizens' League for the suppression of the sale of liquor to minors; to argue the question relative to the transportation of live-stock before the House Committee; to argue the question relative to the reduction of the duty on steel rails, before the House Committee; and to make arguments relative to Reagan's Inter-State Commerce Bill, on the question as to the amenability of checks and bank deposits to taxation, and, in

the winter of 1884-85, to make arguments on the pleuro-pneumonia, or Animal Industry, bill. In the convention of 1880, Mr. Storrs was a delegate from the State-at-large, and was a member of the committee on resolutions, as a member of which committee he drafted that part which related to the enforcement of the Constitutional amendments. Among other adjuncts which may be cited as feasible reasons for his deserved literary reputation, are his lectures before the Law School on the English Constitution and Trial by Jury, his lecture on Municipal Government, his lecture before the Historical Society, and his address at the opening of the new Board of Trade, in 1885; while his contributions to the *North American Review* have stamped him as an able essayist.

MURRY F. TULEY was born in Louisville, Ky., March 4, 1827. His education was obtained at the common schools, and was completed when he reached the age of thirteen, at which time he went into a store as a clerk. His father died when his son was five years of age, and his mother, after eleven years of widowhood, married Richard J. Hamilton, and removed to Chicago. Here young Tuley commenced the study of law with Colonel Hamilton, and in the spring of 1847 was admitted to the Bar. It was the time of the Mexican war, and Mr. Tuley enlisted in the 5th Illinois Regiment, Colonel Newby commanding, and was ordered to service in New Mexico, under the command of General Sterling Price, afterward a Confederate general. At the conclusion of the Mexican war, Mr. Tuley settled in Santa Fé, where he commenced practice, and remained there until 1854. During that period he was attorney-general of the Territory for two years and a member of the Legislature for 1853-54. In 1854, he returned to Chicago and engaged in practice, first with Andrew Harvie, then with Joseph E. Gary and J. N. Barker. In 1869, he became corporation counsel, and after several years in that position organized the firm of Tuley, Stiles & Lewis, of which he remained the head until elected to the Circuit Bench in June, 1879. At the Bar, Judge Tuley's career was marked by great success. Prudence and care for the interests of his clients, rather than brilliance of display for himself, were among his strongest characteristics. Of solid judgment, widely read in the learning of his profession, of calm and patient mind he was admirably fitted for the Bench, and found his congenial place there. He holds an enviable rank among his fellow-judges, and has the respect and confidence of the Bar and the public.

HON. WILLIAM H. KING, LL.D., has practiced his profession in Chicago for thirty-two years, and commands the confidence and respect of not only the Bench and Bar, but of all who know him. He has a thoroughly logical and legal mind, and has the rare ability to present his case to the court and jury in the clearest and most logical and forcible manner. The result of his practice has been an honorable name and a pecuniary competence. His professional brethren know him best and are most competent to express an opinion concerning him. One of the judges of the Supreme Court said of him: "I have known well, for many years, William H. King of this city. I regard him a gentleman of high moral worth and of rare purity of character. He is a learned, ripe and discriminating lawyer. A man of well balanced and impartial judgment, of very agreeable urbanity, yet of great decision of character and moral courage." Mr. King was born in Clifton Park, Saratoga Co., N. Y., October 23, 1817. He was graduated from Union College, at Schenectady, N. Y., in 1846, and in 1879, that college conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. He studied law in the office of Hon. John K. Porter, at Waterford, N. Y., and was admitted to the Bar in 1847. He then commenced the practice of law at Waterford, where he remained until 1853, when he removed to Chicago, arriving here on the 4th of February of that year. Mr. King has since been honored with many offices of public trust. He has been president of the Chicago Law Institute, president of the Chicago Bar Association, president of the Chicago Board of Education, president of the Union College Alumni Association of the Northwest; and member of the Illinois State Legislature. In 1874, one of the schools of the West Division was named by the Board of Education the "King School, in honor of the Hon. William H. King, president of this Board, and in acknowledgment of the services rendered by him to the cause of popular education and of his devotion to the best interests of our public schools." Mr. King has, annually for eleven years, presented prizes to nine of the pupils of that school whose averages were highest in attendance, deportment and scholarship. In December, 1884, the school had been in successful operation eleven years, when Mr. King was surprised by a graceful testimonial presented to him by the pupils. During the two years in which Mr. King was a member of the Illinois Legislature (1871-72), he was chairman of the Committee on Fees and Salaries, and a member of the committees on Judicial Department and Education. After the fire of 1871, when all the records of Cook County were destroyed, it was absolutely necessary that the Legislature should enact a law, by which the owners might be enabled to protect their titles to

their real estate. Mr. King was then a member of the Legislature and was appointed chairman of a committee to draft a bill for that purpose. He prepared a bill, which was passed by the Legislature and became a law, and has proved to be entirely satisfactory and efficacious. In the Legislature, he was noted for ability and honesty, and, after the expiration of his term, he was urged to accept other political preferments, but he decided to continue the practice of his profession. Mr. King was married, at Orange, Mass., September 1, 1847, to Mary, daughter of Levi and Plotina (Metcalf) Cheney. They have two children—Mary, wife of Tappan Halsey, and Fanny, who graduated at Smith College in 1882. Mrs. King is a lady of rare ability and culture, and her husband heartily acknowledges that he is indebted to his wife for much of his success in life.

EZRA BUTLER McCAGG, for many years a leader in his profession, was born at Kinderhook, N. Y., November 22, 1825, and is the son of Isaac and Louisa Caroline (Butler) McCagg. He pursued his literary studies and became very efficient under the tuition of a neighboring clergyman. He read law several years with Monell, Hogeboone & Monell, of Hudson, N. Y., and was admitted to the Bar in 1847. The following summer he came to Chicago, when he entered into a partnership with Hon. J. Y. Scammon, under the firm name of Scammon & McCagg. In 1849, Hon. Samuel W. Fuller was associated with them, and, in 1872, Mr. Scammon withdrew from the firm, and Mr. McCagg's present partner, W. I. Culver, was admitted into the partnership; with the exceptions above mentioned, the original partnership was the same until the death of Mr. Fuller in 1873. The firm is now McCagg & Culver. The business of this firm has been very extensive throughout all of its changes. During the Civil War, Mr. McCagg was very influential in promoting the interests of the United States Sanitary Commission, and filled acceptably and with marked ability the arduous position of president of the Northwestern Branch of that organization. He was formerly a trustee of the University of Chicago, and is yet a trustee of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, and president of the board of trustees of the Eastern Hospital for the Insane. He lost his law library in the great fire of 1871, and a magnificent miscellaneous library, the accumulation of years. His collection of writings and letters of the early Jesuits and settlers of the Northwestern States and Territories was one of the best extant. Mr. McCagg is a public-spirited gentleman, and has given much time to philanthropic and charitable affairs. According to the modern idea of politicians, Mr. McCagg does not belong to that class, but he is in principles a Republican.

CHARLES B. HOSMER is among the oldest members of the legal profession in this city, being admitted to the Chicago Bar in the fall of 1839. He at once removed to Naperville, DuPage County, where he practiced nine years, and returned to Chicago in 1848. In the following year he formed a partnership with the well-known Ebenezer Peck, and this connection continued twelve years, when the latter was appointed judge of the Court of Claims, Washington. From 1861 to 1871, Mr. Hosmer practiced alone, since which time he has been in partnership with his son, the firm making a specialty of real estate law. Mr. Hosmer was born in Columbia, Conn., September 26, 1812, being the son of Stephen Hosmer, a substantial merchant of that place. He graduated from Yale College in 1838, and studied law, first in New Haven with Silas Mix, and then with General James R. Lawrence, of Syracuse, N. Y. In the fall of 1839, he removed to Chicago, and as stated was admitted to the Bar.

E. D. HOSMER, who is associated with his father, was born at Naperville, Ill., in November, 1843. After graduating from Harvard College in 1865, he traveled throughout Europe for three years. He then took a course in the law department of the Northwestern University, from which he graduated in 1870, and was soon afterward admitted to practice.

ROBERT HERVEY is one of Chicago's earliest and most prominent lawyers, coming to this city from Ottawa, Canada, in 1852, and forming a partnership with Buckner S. Morris and Joseph P. Clarkson. In 1853, Hugh T. Dickey having resigned, Mr. Morris was elected to complete his term as circuit judge, and the senior member of the firm of Morris, Hervey & Clarkson, therefore, withdrew from it. The law firm of Hervey & Clarkson continued successfully in the practice of their profession four years. In 1857, Mr. Hervey formed a partnership with Elliott Anthony, now on the Bench of the Superior Court, and three years thereafter A. T. Galt was admitted to the firm. The connection continued unbroken for seventeen years. As a lawyer, Mr. Hervey has no specialty. His broad education and wide experience, his courteous and affable manners, his business ability, and his eloquence, have combined to make him remarkably successful in criminal cases as well as in suits which involve large property interests. In 1872, he assisted in the defense of the nineteen aldermen indicted for bribery, and only one was convicted. He was retained by the State in the Hopp's murder case, in the defense of the county commissioners,

in the Arthur Devine murder case, and in many other important criminal trials. It is certainly a remarkable "coincidence" that none of his clients ever suffered the extreme penalty of the law. His firm were the attorneys for the non-content stockholders of the Galena & Chicago Union Railway Company, and filed a bill to break up the consolidation with the Chicago & North-Western Road, and the Court decreed full payment of the market value of the stock at the time of the consolidation, which was paid. Mr. Hervey was one of the originators of the Chicago Bar Association, and his good, hardy Scotch blood has been repeatedly recognized by the St. Andrew's Society and the Caledonian Club, of which organizations he has been a member for many years, and often president. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, on August 10, 1820, his father, Alexander, being proprietor of a plantation in Trinidad. After graduating from the University of Glasgow in 1837, he emigrated to Bytown, now Ottawa, Canada, and studied law with Henry Sherwood, attorney-general of the province of Canada. He was admitted to the Bar in 1842, and the next year married his first wife, Miss Maria Jones, daughter of Dunham Jones, collector of the port of Maitland, Ontario. For ten years he practiced his profession with good success, and, in 1852, came to Chicago, as the city which promised the fairest for young men of energy and ability. That the promise has been realized is clearly shown by the record which he has made as lawyer and citizen for the past thirty-three years. In 1861, Mr. Hervey was married to his second wife, Miss Frances W. Smith.

WILLIAM H. STICKNEY was born in Baltimore, Md., November 9, 1809. He was a student of Transylvania University, of Lexington, Ky., and read law in the office of Este & Haines, one of the most prominent legal firms of Cincinnati. He was admitted to the Bar in 1831, and in that year, became the partner of the Hon. Robert T. Lytle, then a member of Congress from the district; the law firm was Lytle & Stickney. In 1832, Mr. Stickney was nominated on the Democratic ticket for State's attorney of Hamilton County, but that ticket met a defeat that year. In February, 1834, Mr. Stickney came to Shawneetown, Illinois, and in company with the Hon. Henry Eddy, one of the most classic scholars and learned lawyers of this State, at that time, traveled on horseback to Vandalia, then the seat of Government, and his certificate of admission to the Bar of Illinois was issued there, dated the 4th of March, 1834, and antedates that of any lawyer now residing in Chicago. In this connection, the Chicago Legal News of December 15, 1883, stated: "SCATES & STICKNEY.—A correspondent, reading our answer to the letter in our last issue, that Walter B. Scates and William H. Stickney were the two oldest Illinois lawyers in commission, living at this time in Chicago, says, it is a strange coincidence, that Hon. Walter B. Scates, who was appointed by the Legislature, about the year 1836, circuit judge for the Third Judicial District, composed of fourteen of the southern counties of the State, and that Hon. W. H. Stickney, who was appointed by the Legislature, in 1839, State's attorney for the same Judicial District, and rode the Circuit with Judge Scates, should both, after the lapse of nearly fifty years, be living in Chicago, and practicing law here. We are told that this Circuit was composed of the following counties: Marion, Jefferson, Perry, Franklin, Jackson, Union, Alexander, Pulaski, Massac, Johnson, Pope, Hardin, Gallatin and Hamilton. This circuit reached from Cairo to the Wabash River, and extended as far north as the northern part of Marion County. Mr. Stickney was admitted to the Illinois Bar, on the fourth day of March, 1834, and to the Bar of Circuit and District Courts of the United States for the State of Illinois, on the third day of June, 1839." He was editor and proprietor of the Gallatin Democrat and Illinois Advertiser, 1835-36, at Shawneetown. In 1839, he was elected by the Legislature of Illinois, State's attorney for the Third Judicial District, composed of thirteen counties, extending from the Wabash to the Mississippi River. In 1846, he was elected a representative from Gallatin County; and was a prominent, laborious and useful member of the session of 1846-47. He married at Carmi, White County, February 11, 1837, Elizabeth Weed, daughter of Hugh M. Weed, a young lady of extraordinary intellectual power, pleasing manners and generous character. She died at Chicago July 30, 1849. In 1852, he was married to Cornelia, eldest daughter of the Hon. Judge Henry Brown, deceased, of Chicago. Mrs. Stickney is still living. Mr. Stickney was elected alderman of the city from the Eighteenth Ward, in 1854, and appointed by Mayor Milliken, chairman of the Judiciary Committee. He was city assessor of the North Division, appointed by Mayor Wentworth, in 1860. He was elected by the Council, police justice of the city in 1860, and held the office of justice of the peace for thirteen years, with other offices to which he was elected by the people. In November, 1875, he was elected, on the Reform ticket, a member of the House of Representatives on the Cook County, and served his term at Springfield in the session of 1875-76. In the first volume, it is mentioned to his credit, that he refused an office, the commission for which was

granted him, on a technical exception to the misnomer of the office of police magistrate, the opposing ticket to that on which his name was contained, being printed "For police justice," instead of Police Magistrate. Years afterward, in 1871, he was elected a police magistrate by a large majority, but was refused, with others, a commission by Governor Palmer, in whose opinion the office of police magistrate, in the City of Chicago, had been abolished by the Constitution of Illinois in 1870. After the argument of an agreed case, to test the question, the Supreme Court of Illinois held with Governor Palmer. Since that decision police magistrates have been selected from the justices of the peace by the mayor and Council. Mr. Stickney has now retired from public life and the active practice of his profession, but still retains, at the age of seventy-five years, full vigor of mind and unusual energy, continuing occasionally to make his appearance in special cases in our courts.

SIDNEY SMITH, chief-justice of the Superior Court of Cook County, dates his term of six years from November, 1879. No judge upon the Bench is more respected for the solid qualities of knowledge of the law and broad judgment in arriving at the motives of men. He was born in Washington County, N. Y., May 12, 1829. At the age of twenty he completed his academic studies, when he began the study of law with Messrs. Church & Davis, among the ablest lawyers of New York City. Two years thereafter he was admitted to the Bar at Albion, where his present associate upon the bench, William K. McAllister, practiced law for so many years. Judge Smith came to Chicago in 1856, and a few months later joined Grant Goodrich and W. W. Farwell, forming the firm of Goodrich, Farwell & Smith, whose fame soon extended over the Northwest. From 1857 until the spring of 1859, Mr. Goodrich traveled abroad because of ill health, and served as one of the judges of the Superior Court of Chicago from that time until 1863, when he returned to his position in the firm which he had founded. In 1870, when Mr. Farwell was chosen a judge of the Circuit Court, the partnership was dissolved. Judge Smith then resumed the practice of his profession, and for nine years continued to build up the substantial reputation which he had made during his previous labors of nearly a quarter of a century. In November, 1879, he was elected to his present position, performing his arduous and complex duties with the facility which only comes to a mind thoroughly trained in the principles of common law and possessed of great stamina.

JOHN VAN ARMAN was born in Plattsburgh, Clinton Co., N. Y., March 3, 1820, the son of John and Tamar (Dewey) Van Arman. He was the youngest of fourteen children, and having lost his mother when he was only five years of age, went to live with a farmer. When he grew older, not liking either his master or his occupation, he ran away, to shift for himself. He taught the district school, obtained some Latin and Greek through his own efforts, and commenced the study of law at his old home, when seventeen years of age. He first studied under William Swetland, and finished at Troy, under George Gould, the son of Judge Gould, principal of the Litchfield Law School. In 1840, Mr. Van Arman was admitted to the Bar in New York City, and immediately commenced practice in Marshall, Mich. There he became the attorney for many of the leading lumber firms, being also the legal representative of extensive manufactories at Muskegon. In 1842, his business in the United States courts of defending his clients for alleged trespasses upon Government lands, and in the conduct of other suits, frequently brought him to Chicago, where he soon attained a good standing and a wide acquaintance. In 1851, on behalf of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, he prosecuted forty men for throwing cars from the track, of whom twelve were convicted and sent to the penitentiary, and three of them died during trial. They were defended by William H. Seward and others. In May, 1858, he located permanently in Chicago, and became a member of the firm of Walker, Van Arman & Dexter, largely engaged in business connected with railroads. From 1858 to 1862, Mr. Van Arman was the attorney for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. During the latter year he raised the 127th Illinois Infantry, bearing the bulk of the expense, and was commissioned its colonel. Ill health, however, obliged him to resign, and go to California, where he remained some time, resuming practice in the beginning of 1865. He at once entered into a partnership with Henry G. Miller, with whom he remained up to the time of the fire, when he lost property worth \$25,000, and a fine library, not yet placed upon the shelves. Since that time he has practiced mainly alone. Since coming to Chicago, Colonel Van Arman has had a very important and lucrative practice, principally of a civil nature. He has, however, been engaged in several of the most important criminal cases of early times, such as the Jumpert murder (better known as the "barrel case") and the Burch divorce case. He was married, in March, 1841, to Amanda Convis, daughter of General Ezra Convis, who, at the time of his death, was speaker of the Michigan House of Representatives. They have had three children; the one now living is the wife of James Bradish, of Grand Crossing, Col.

SIDNEY THOMAS was born October 3, 1837, in Calhoun County, Mich. He is a son of Rev. David and Melissa (Rhodes) Thomas, both of his parents being of New England descent. His father was, for four years, a missionary among the Pottawatomies in Grand River Valley, Mich., and was for thirty years a member of the Michigan Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His early educational studies were pursued under the disadvantages attending the itinerant life of his father; but at the age of seventeen he began a more regular course of study, teaching during the winter months and attending school during the spring and fall—first, at Olivet, Mich., and, later, in the State University at Ann Arbor, Mich. In 1858, he began the study of law in the office of Brown & Greenough, of Marshall, Mich. In 1859, he graduated from the law department of Michigan University, and, having passed his examination before the Supreme Court, was, that year, admitted to the Bar of Detroit. In 1860, he commenced practice in Marshall, Calhoun Co., Mich., and for about one year was associated with Hon. Henry W. Taylor, formerly one of the judges of the Court of Appeals, of New York, and afterward he served two terms as county judge. Subsequently, he formed a co-partnership with William D. Adams, a former law student in his office, which continued until he came to Chicago, in 1865, where he rapidly established a varied and lucrative practice. Among the many important civil suits in which he has been successful, may be mentioned that of the Kenosha County Bank, in which Mr. Thomas defended the stockholders, many of them citizens of Chicago, against the attempt of the president to charge them with fictitious liabilities involving a large amount. In this long litigation, Mr. Thomas was associated with Hon. Matt. H. Carpenter. In criminal practice he successfully defended Miss McKee, indicted for the murder of Constable McElligott, whom she shot while, in the performance of his official duty, he was attempting to distrain her household goods. He published, in 1871, a treatise entitled "Outlines of Practice in the Supreme Court," which received very favorable comment. In the fire of 1871, he was entirely burned out. Subsequently, he traveled quite extensively, and, in 1879, went abroad, visiting, during his absence, London, Paris and other places of interest. In 1872, he was the candidate of the Liberal Republicans for State's attorney. He was a delegate to the National Convention at Cincinnati, which nominated Horace Greeley for the presidency, and stumped the State for him in the ensuing campaign. Mr. Thomas is a member of the Law Institute and of the Philosophical Society, being president of the latter association. He married, in 1860, Miss Alice Carrier, of Calhoun County, Michigan, a sister of Professor O. M. Carrier, of Olivet College.

GENERAL JOHN L. THOMPSON was born in 1835, in Plymouth, N. H., the son of William C. Thompson, a noted lawyer of that place. His grandfather, Hon. Thomas W. Thompson, was formerly speaker of the House of Representatives of New Hampshire, and United States Senator from that State. His father practiced law in Salisbury, N. H., the birth-place of Daniel Webster, and it was in his office that Webster studied law. John L. Thompson took a preparatory course at Meriden, N. H., entering Dartmouth College in 1852, and remaining two years; after which he entered Williams College, where he continued his studies one year. He commenced the study of the law in the office of the Hon. F. H. Dewey, in Worcester, Mass., attending the law school at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for a brief period; and in 1856, he entered Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated in 1858, and during that year was admitted to the Bar in Worcester. He then went to Europe, continuing his studies at the universities of Berlin, Munich and Paris, and returning to America in 1860. During that year he came to Chicago, and entered the office of Scammon, McCagg & Fuller, as a clerk and student. At the breaking out of the Civil War, he enlisted as a private in the Chicago Light Artillery, in which he was afterward corporal. Returning to the East in 1862, he was commissioned lieutenant in the 1st Rhode Island Cavalry, and was subsequently transferred to the 1st New Hampshire Cavalry, of which he became colonel, and was afterward breveted brigadier-general. Among the many engagements in which General Thompson took an active part, were the battles of Front Royal, Cedar Mountain, second battle of Bull Run, Chantilly, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg (where his command captured a portion of the rear guard of Lee's army). These battles were fought under Generals McDowell, Pope, Burnside and Hooker. Under General Mead, who then commanded the Army of the Potomac, he participated in the fights at Bristow's Station and Auburn, and was with the raids made under Generals Stoneman and Wilson. In the valley of the Shenandoah, under Sheridan, he took part in the battles of Fischer's Hill, Waynesboro' and Cedar Creek. He was mustered out of service in 1865, and resumed his studies in the office of Scammon, McCagg & Fuller. In the spring of 1866, he commenced the practice of his profession on his own account, and in the following October formed the partnership, which still con-

tinues, with Norman Williams, under the firm name of Williams & Thompson. General Thompson traveled over the Rocky Mountains and on the Pacific Coast for his health in 1882, and was materially benefited by the trip. He was alderman of the city from 1876 to 1878. In 1870, he was the Republican candidate for the State Constitutional Convention, and is now prominently connected with the work of the Citizens' Association of Chicago. He was married, in 1866, to Miss Laura Chandler, daughter of Samuel C. Chandler, of Peacham, Vt. They have two children, Leverett and Susan, both of whom are now being educated in this city.

HENRY S. MONROE, a practising lawyer of long and high standing in Chicago, was born in Baltimore, Md., February 9, 1829, the son of Dr Henry and Sylvia (Thomas) Monroe. He passed his early boyhood in Broome County, and prepared for college at Oxford, N. Y. At the end of three years he entered the junior class of Geneva College, N. Y., graduating, in 1850, as valedictorian of his class. He studied law in the office Henry R. Mygatt, of Oxford, for a time, and, after teaching school for a few terms, was admitted to the Bar in 1853. Mr. Monroe purchased a few books, and at once came to Chicago, where he was acquainted with Stephen A. Douglas. Encouraged by him, he opened an office early in 1854, his first case being entitled Martin O. Walker vs. John Frink, his client being successful. Of late, Mr. Monroe has been largely interested in real-estate litigations. He formed a partnership with William J. Tewkesbury in October, 1882. Mr. Monroe has been quite unfortunate in the matter of loss by fires. In 1871, he possessed one of the largest law libraries in the Northwest, which was destroyed in the great fire. He was also a sufferer by the Grannis Block fire in 1885. Mr. Monroe was married in 1856, to Miss Mattie Mitchell, daughter of William B. Mitchell, of Akron Ohio.

EDWARD S. ISHAM, of the prominent firm of Isham & Lincoln, was born in Bennington, Vt., January 15, 1836, the son of Pierrepont and Samantha (Swift) Isham. On account of ill health, he spent several years prior to 1852 in South Carolina. During that year, he went to Groton, Mass., where he prepared for college at Lawrence Academy. While attending Williams College he commenced to read law, and after his graduation, in 1857, he continued his studies in his father's office. He next took a course in the law school at Cambridge, Mass., and was admitted to the Bar at Rutland, Vt., in 1858. In October of that year, he came to Chicago, and commenced practice, forming a partnership with James L. Stark, a Vermont acquaintance. The firm of Stark & Isham was dissolved in 1863, and Mr. Isham was elected to the Legislature the next year. While thus serving, he was a member of the judiciary committee. Soon afterward he went to Europe, remaining abroad about two years. Upon his return he practiced alone until 1872, when, with Robert T. Lincoln, the present firm of Isham & Lincoln was formed. Mr. Isham's practice has always been of a high grade, being mostly confined to the chancery and Federal courts, and he has established a reputation as one of the safest counselors and ablest lawyers at the Bar. He was married, in 1861, to Miss Fannie Burch, of Little Falls, Herkimer Co., N. Y., and has four children, two sons and two daughters.

ROBERT T. LINCOLN, the only surviving son of Abraham Lincoln and Mary (Todd) Lincoln, was born at Springfield, Ill., on August 1, 1843. From early childhood his parents gave him a thorough education. When seven years of age he was sent to the academy of Mr. Estabrook, in Springfield, and after remaining there three years, entered the Illinois State University, at Springfield. He also attended Phillips' Academy, Exeter, N. H., and Harvard College, graduating from the latter institution in 1864. Entering the Harvard Law School, he left in February, 1865, to accept a commission in the United States army, as captain and assistant adjutant-general on General Grant's staff. Shortly after the surrender of General Lee, he resigned, and commenced the study of law in Chicago, being admitted to the Bar in 1867. As the junior member of the firm of Scammon & Lincoln, he at once commenced the practice of his profession, but the partnership being soon dissolved, he continued in practice alone until 1872, when he went to Europe for six months. Upon his return he formed the partnership with Edward S. Isham, which has continued ever since. In 1876, Mr. Lincoln was appointed supervisor of South Chicago, and in 1880, represented Cook County in the Illinois State Convention at Springfield, which nominated delegates to the Chicago National Convention. He was chosen one of the electors on the Republican ticket for the State. Early in the year, he was appointed by the governor one of the trustees of the Illinois Central Railroad. His greatest honor, however, came to him upon the accession of James A. Garfield to the presidency, when, as a tribute to his ability and sterling qualities, and as a graceful acknowledgment that his father's memory was still green in the hearts of the people, he was appointed Secretary of War. His administration of the affairs of the department was marked by decision and breadth of view. During the choice of President Arthur's successor his name was

repeatedly mentioned for second place upon the National ticket. Not alone for the sake of his beloved father, but for his own worth, is Mr. Lincoln esteemed and honored by his associates, his clients and his friends.

OLIVER HARVEY HORTON is senior member of the firm of Horton, Hoyne & Saunders. He removed to Chicago from New York, in May, 1855, when nineteen years of age, and, after engaging in various commercial pursuits for the succeeding five years, commenced the study of law with Hoyne, Miller & Lewis, in June, 1860. From that time until the present, as law student and partner, he has been connected with Thomas Hoyne and Thomas M. Hoyne, in the same office in which he is now located. It is doubtful whether as much can be said of any other lawyer in the city of Chicago. Mr. Horton was born in Cattaraugus County, New York, October 20, 1835, his father, Harvey W. Horton, being a Baptist clergyman and a native of Vermont. He received his education at home and in the academy at Kingsville, Ohio, soon after which he came to Chicago. He was admitted to the Bar in 1862, and, in 1863, having taken a partial course in the University of Chicago, he graduated from that institution with honor. Mr. Horton was associated with Thomas Hoyne and Benjamin F. Ayer from January, 1864, until 1865, the firm name being Hoyne, Ayer & Horton. During the latter year, Mr. Ayer withdrew and the partnership of Hoyne & Horton was formed, which continued until January 1, 1867, when Thomas M. Hoyne became the third member of the firm. For twelve years, Burrows M. Saunders has been connected with the firm, and in 1881 became a member of it. Since the death of Thomas Hoyne, in July, 1883, the firm has consisted of O. H. Horton, Thomas M. Hoyne and Mr. Saunders. Mr. Horton has for many years been acknowledged to be among the leading members of his profession, and has been honored with important positions. He was for many years, and still is, an active trustee of the Northwestern University and president of the joint board of management of the Law School; also a prominent member of the Bar Association and Law Institute, having been president of the latter, treasurer during the trying period of the fire, and for many years a member of the executive committee. Mr. Horton has been actively and prominently identified with the Young Men's Christian Association, of which he has been vice-president, a member of the board of management, and chairman of the lecture committee. For fifteen years he was a trustee of the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, and is now an officer of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1880, he was sent as a lay delegate to the General Conference at Cincinnati, and, in 1881, to the Ecumenical Conference held in London. Mr. Horton being one of the twenty laymen who represented this country in that grand body.

THOMAS MACLAY HOYNE, the second son of Thomas and Leonora (Temple) Hoyne, was born at Galena, Ill., July 17, 1843. During the next year, his parents returned to Chicago. He graduated from the high school, and, in 1866, from the law department of the Northwestern University. Mr. Hoyne at once commenced practice, and, in 1867, became a member of the firm of Hoyne, Horton & Hoyne. He is still connected with Mr. Horton, the firm being Horton, Hoyne & Saunders. Mr. Hoyne was the first president of the Chicago Democratic Club, which subsequently was transformed into the Iroquois. He has never been an active politician, the only position to which he has ever been nominated (and that was an unwelcome surprise to him) being the supervisorship of the South Town, which office had formerly been held by Robert T. Lincoln. Mr. Hoyne married Miss Jeannie T. Maclay, daughter of Moses B. Maclay, a prominent lawyer of New York. The family was originally one of the most substantial in Scotland, and among its representatives in New York City was William B. Maclay, an uncle of Mrs. Hoyne, and a member of Congress, who greatly assisted Thomas Hoyne as a struggling youth. In the family of Rev. Archibald Maclay, one of the most brilliant Baptist divines who ever preached in America, Thomas Hoyne resided for a time. It was in grateful remembrance of this early friendship that Mr. Hoyne received from his father the name Maclay. While Mr. Hoyne has not confined his practice to any special branch of the law, he has, perhaps, been better known in real estate law and chancery practice.

HON. FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN was born in Herford, Westphalia, Prussia, in 1822. He received a classical education and training at the Royal Frederick William Gymnasium. Emigrating from Prussia he arrived in New York in September, 1840. He shortly afterward came to Chicago, and found employment as a teacher of a German school, at Downer's Grove. While thus engaged, he studied theology under the auspices of the German Lutheran Synod of Michigan, and was subsequently ordained and placed over the congregation at Dunkly's Grove. While pastor, he was also for a time editor of the Illinois Staats Zeitung, then a weekly paper. Mr. Hoffman also edited a missionary monthly, published at Ann Arbor, Mich., and frequently wrote for the Chicago Democrat,

published by John Wentworth. In 1842, he was a delegate from Du Page County to the celebrated river and harbor convention at Chicago. In 1847, he was placed in charge of the German Lutheran Church at Schaumburg, Cook County. He removed to Chicago in 1852, entering the law office of Calvin DeWolf as student. Soon he became active in local politics, and was elected alderman for the Eighth Ward in 1853. After being admitted to the Bar, he opened an office for the practice of law, and entered into real estate operations, in which he greatly prospered. He published, annually, a report of the mercantile, industrial and financial interests of Chicago, and had thousands of copies distributed in Germany and Switzerland. He was appointed consul for several of the governments of Germany. In 1854, he opened a banking house, meeting with great success, but owing to the panic caused by the Rebellion, in 1861 the house of Hoffman & Gelpcke, like numerous others, was forced to make an assignment. In 1856, he was elected lieutenant-governor. He filled that office from 1861 to 1865, and worked hand in hand with Governor Yates in the military preparations and the multitude of other public services of those momentous years. Mr. Hoffman was nominated as a candidate for Lincoln presidential elector, by the Republican Convention, in 1864. He was intrusted with the chief management of the campaign, as far as the Germans were concerned, and traveled many miles, making a host of speeches. He was commissioner of the foreign land department of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, from 1862 to 1866, and was instrumental in inducing thousands of German families to settle in the central part of the State. At the request of German capitalists, the International Bank of Chicago was organized by Mr. Hoffman, and he was its president and cashier for several years. After the fire, he was president of the bankers' committee, and greatly through his labors the plan was adopted by which accounts were to be opened and deposits received. By this prompt action, a general panic was undoubtedly averted. In 1875, Mr. Hoffman retired from business, and is now residing on his model farm in Jefferson, Wis. He there conducts his agricultural operations with the same system and ability which have marked his efforts in so many walks of life. His contributions to agricultural journals are also considered of great practical value. Mr. Hoffman was married in 1844, to Miss Cynthia Gilbert, an American lady. Their children, now living, are Francis A., Jr., of the law firm of Brandt & Hoffman, Chicago; Julius C., who was educated in the best medical universities of Berlin and Vienna, and at Rush Medical College, but now retired from practice, and living at Jefferson; G. Adolph, physician in charge of the Cook County Infirmary; and Gilbert, a farmer of Jefferson.

GEORGE W. SMITH was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., January 8, 1837. At the Albany (N. Y.) Academy he attended school from 1848 to 1854, with the exception of a year which he spent in the office of the Benton & Albany Railroad Company. In 1854, he went to Helena, Ark., to teach school. The enterprise was abandoned, but Mr. Smith, not to be out-done, established a school of about fifty scholars, twelve miles out in the country, and taught it about one year. In the spring of 1856, he returned to Albany and commenced the study of law in the office of John H. Reynolds; he also took a full course at the Albany Law School. He removed to Chicago in 1858, and opened a law office at No. 10 South Clark Street. In 1862, he raised a company, in which he enlisted, and which was recruited largely in Tonica, LaSalle County, and along the Illinois Central Line. He was elected captain, the company, "A," being assigned to the 88th Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Captain Smith served with that organization until he was mustered out, being absent only when wounded, and not missing one of the engagements in which it participated. He was promoted major in 1863, and lieutenant-colonel in 1864; was breveted colonel for meritorious services at Franklin, and brigadier-general for the fine record he made during the War. When his regiment was mustered out, Colonel Smith returned to engage in the practice of his profession, to which he has since confined himself, with the exception of the years 1867 and 1868, when he served as State treasurer of Illinois.

EDWARD G. ASAY, son of John and Eliza Asay, was born in Philadelphia, on September 17, 1825. He received his education in the private schools of his native city. He was, in his early manhood, an active minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was engaged in itinerant work in the South for some time prior to 1852, at which time, although in good standing, he resigned his ministry, and began the study of law in New York, where, at the same time he engaged in literary pursuits, contributing to the leading periodicals, and becoming favorably known among the litterateurs of the city. Early in the spring of 1855, he was admitted to the Bar, and, in 1856, removed to Chicago and entered into the practice of his profession, where he soon attained high rank as an advocate and pleader, especially in criminal cases, in which department he has few superiors among the members of the Chicago Bar. He has, in later years, confined himself largely to office work in commercial law cases. For thirty years he has been in continuous and success-

ful practice in Chicago, except while abroad. He has throughout that long period retained his literary tastes, and, as a bibliophile, is widely known, both in this country and in Europe. His library is one of the best and largest private collections of rare books in the country. He is the pioneer book-collector of Chicago, and is an unerring judge of rare books, for which he still keeps up an untiring search. His collection contains upwards of one thousand eight hundred volumes, many illustrated and printed on vellum. Among his pet books may be mentioned a set of Robert Burns in twelve volumes, profusely illustrated with portraits and views, and containing twenty of the originals of as many of his songs and ballads, besides forty-seven letters of various members of the Burns family. Mr. Asay visited Europe in the spring of 1871, and remained abroad two years. He re-visited Europe in 1882, making an extended tour through Russia and Spain. He has been an Odd Fellow for thirty years, and has taken all the Masonic degrees to the thirty-second. He is at present a member of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T., and of Oriental Consistory, 32, S. P. R. S., of Chicago. He married, in 1849, Emma C. Oliver, daughter of James C. Oliver, of Pottsville, Penn. They have four children,—one daughter, Madeleine; and three sons, W. C., a lawyer, in partnership with his father, and E. G. and James F., engaged in manufacturing pursuits in Chicago.

GEORGE E. ADAMS was born in Keene, N. H., in June, 1840, the son of Benjamin F. and Louisa (Redington) Adams. In 1853, his parents removed to Chicago. Prior to this date he had received a common and high school education, and when he was sixteen years of age he entered Harvard College, and after pursuing a full course was graduated in 1860. He studied at the Dana Law School, Cambridge, Mass., and, after graduating, was admitted to the Bar in 1865. Since that date, Mr. Adams has built up an exceptionally good practice in his profession. Not alone has he achieved distinction in the legal profession, but, in November, 1880, he was elected by the voters of the Sixth Senatorial District to represent them in the Legislature. This position he occupied until March 3, 1883, when he resigned, in order to avail himself of his election to the forty-eighth Congress. He was elected on the Republican ticket; and this election testifies, as nothing else probably could, his popularity, as his opponent on the Democratic ticket was Judge Lambert Tree, who is without doubt as personally popular and of as high legal standing as any citizen of Chicago. But the election was a question between two contending forces, probably of equal legal and personal merits, but the politics of Mr. Adams decided the question in his favor. In November, 1884, he was elected, without the least difficulty, for a second congressional term. In 1871, he was married to Miss Adele Foster, daughter of Dr. John H. Foster, for many years one of the most prominent and honored citizens of Chicago. They have three children—Franklin Everett, Isabel and Margaret.

HARVEY B. HURD was born February 14, 1828, in Huntington, Fairfield Co., Conn. Until he was fourteen years of age, he lived upon his father's farm, picking up such scraps of knowledge as he could, and, in May, 1842, he entered the office of the Bridgeport Standard to learn the mysteries of the art preservative. In the spring of 1844, he went to New York, working for a time with Gould & Banks, the law-book publishers. The boy had the honor of "setting up" Daniel Webster's brief in the famous Girard case, and it is thought that in this way he obtained his first inspiration to become a lawyer. He returned to Bridgeport in the fall of 1844, and the same fall, with ten other young men, he started for Jubilee College, Peoria Co., Ill. He removed to Chicago, arriving on January 7, 1846, the possessor of only fifty cents in cash. The proprietor of the Illinois Exchange sheltered him until he obtained employment with the Evening Journal. He afterward worked in the office of the Prairie Farmer, and then studied law with Calvin DeWolf, being admitted to the Bar in 1848. The next year he formed a partnership with Carlos Haven, afterward State's attorney; then with Henry Snapp, late a member of Congress; and in 1850 associated himself with A. J. Brown, their business being principally in the real estate line. Becoming proprietors of two hundred and forty-eight acres of land, they laid it out as a part of Evanston, Mr. Hurd being among the first to locate there, in the fall of 1855. At this time, and long afterward, he was a vigorous anti-slavery agitator. He was a member of the Buffalo Convention of 1856, and of the committee that formed the plan of organization. In 1862, Mr. Hurd formed a partnership with Henry Booth, late judge of the circuit court and lecturer in the law department of the University of Chicago. In 1868, he withdrew from the firm, with the intention of retiring from practice. In April, 1869, he was appointed one of the three commissioners to revise the general statutes of the State. One of his co-workers was soon thereafter sent to the Legislature, and the other, after serving for a time, withdrew from the laborious task, leaving Mr. Hurd to finish it alone, which he accomplished with the adjournment of the XXVIII General Assembly, in April, 1874. This Assembly appointed him

to prepare and edit the State edition of 1874. He has since edited the four editions published by the Legal News Company. In 1875, he was elected to a Chair in the Union College of Law, as Professor of Pleadings, Practice, and Common and Statutory Law. He continues in the general practice of his profession. Mr. Hurd was married, in May, 1853, to Cornelia A. Hilliard, daughter of Captain James H. Hilliard, of Middletown, Conn. In November, 1860, he was married a second time to Sarah G., the widow of George Collins, of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Hurd have two living children—Eda I., the wife of George S. Lord, and Nellie, the wife of John Comstock.

ELLIOTT ANTHONY is by birth a Quaker, and is descended from a long line of ancestors of that faith. He was born in Onondaga County, New York, June 10, 1827. In 1845, Elliott went to Cortland Academy, where he fitted for college, and, in the fall of 1847, entered Hamilton College. There he spent three years, graduating in 1850, with high honors. He immediately commenced the study of law with Prof. T. W. Dwight, now the head of the Columbia College Law School in the city of New York. In May, 1851, he was admitted to the Bar of New York. In June he came West, and spent one year at Sterling, Ill. He returned East in July following, and on the 14th of that month was united in marriage to Mary Dwight, a granddaughter of President Dwight, of Yale College, and sister of Prof. T. W. Dwight above mentioned. In November, he took up his abode in Chicago, with the outfit of a brave and noble wife, a copy of Blackstone's Commentaries, and eight dollars in his pocket. With the aid of his wife, in two years, he prepared and published a Digest of the Illinois Reports. In four years after, he was elected city attorney and then corporation counsel. He was one of the principal promoters of the Law Institute, drawing up the charter, and taking it to Springfield, and having it passed; and largely through his efforts the Bar of the City of Chicago is indebted for the magnificent library to which hundreds now resort. In 1858 or 1859, he was appointed general solicitor of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad, which position he held until that corporation became consolidated with the Chicago & North-Western Railway Company. When that took place, Mr. Anthony was employed by the non-consenting stockholders and bondholders, and engaged in a litigation to break up the consolidation. He prepared a work embodying the law upon the subject of Consolidation of Railroad Companies, which was a masterly presentation of the subject. The case was argued before Judge Davis of the United States Supreme Court and Judge Treat of Springfield, and resulted in favor of Mr. Anthony's clients. Mr. Anthony early took a part in the formation of the Republican party, and for more than a quarter of a century has been a leader in that organization. He has twice been elected to constitutional conventions called by the people to revise the Constitution of the State—the first time in 1862 and the last in 1869-70. In the last he took a conspicuous part, and was chairman of the executive committee that framed the article in our present Constitution relating to the executive department. In 1880, he engaged in the great contest in this State over the election of delegates to the National Republican Convention, was selected a delegate to that convention, and aided in the nomination of General Garfield to the office of President. In November of that year he was elected judge of the Superior Court of this city by a large majority. From the very first day that he took his seat upon the Bench until the present time, he has devoted himself to the duties of the office with the most untiring zeal and constant study. Judge Anthony has been identified with many of the public improvements of Chicago, such as the establishments of graded streets, water works, public parks, public library and cemeteries. In 1876, he was called again to the position of corporation counsel under Mayor Heath, and took a conspicuous part at that time in the great reform movement in connection with the late lamented Thomas Hoyne. At the time of the great fire he had, in addition to a large library, a choice miscellaneous library of over three thousand volumes, about one-half of which he saved by burying them in his garden, although most of his illustrated books and encyclopedias were burned. Judge Anthony has been twice married—his first wife dying in the year 1862, and his second wife, who was a sister of his first, dying in May, 1870. By his first wife he had four children—a daughter of rare accomplishments, who died while on a visit to Europe when grown to womanhood, and three sons, one now a practicing lawyer in Chicago, one a student of medicine at the Berlin University, Germany, and the youngest a member of the class of 1885, in Amherst College. Judge Anthony belongs to the second generation of pioneers in Chicago, whose progress has been aided so much by the energy and enlightened wisdom of her settlers.

CHARLES A. DUPEE, son of Jacob and Lydia (Wetherbee) Dupee, was born May 22, 1831, in West Brookfield, Mass. Having received his preparatory education at the academy in Monson and at Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Mass., he entered Yale College in 1850, and graduated, with honors, in the class of

1854. He came to Chicago in November of the same year, and became principal of Edwards Academy, where he taught six months. He then spent some months in travel. On his return to Chicago, in the fall of 1855, he was appointed principal of one of the public schools, holding that position one year. When the Chicago High School was established in 1856, it was placed in charge of Mr. Dupee. Under his supervision the institution was organized, and a course of study inaugurated which has stood the test of twenty-five years, with only slight changes. In addition to the faithful performance of the duties of principal, he wrote and published much on educational topics, and was the editor of the Illinois Teacher, a monthly periodical devoted to educational interests. He also began his preliminary law studies. In 1860, he resigned, and entered the Harvard Law School at Cambridge, Mass., subsequently completed his studies in the office of Gallup & Hitchcock, Chicago, and was admitted to the Bar, by the Supreme Court of Illinois, in 1861. At that time he was tendered the presidency of the State Normal School of Illinois, and also the Latin professorship in Chicago University, both of which situations he declined. Immediately after his admission, he began the practice of his chosen profession. In 1862, he formed his first law partnership with Jacob A. Cram, under the firm name of Dupee & Cram. This firm was dissolved in 1864, and Mr. Dupee became a member of the firm of Hitchcock, Dupee & Evarts. On the retirement of Mr. Evarts in 1872, the firm became Hitchcock & Dupee. In 1876, Noble P. Judah was admitted, and the style changed to Hitchcock, Dupee & Judah. On the death of Mr. Hitchcock, which occurred May 6, 1881, the business was continued by the surviving partners under the name of Dupee & Judah, afterward as Dupee, Judah & Willard. In his professional career, Mr. Dupee has attained high rank as an able lawyer and safe counselor. He married, in December, 1863, Miss Jennie Wells, daughter of Henry G. Wells, an early settler of Chicago. She died January 22, 1881. On March 27, 1883, he married Miss Bessie B. Nash, of Mack-a-cheek, Ohio. He has five children.

CHARLES CARROLI BONNEY, son of Jethro May and Jane C. (Lawton) Bonney, was born September 4, 1831, at Hamilton, N. Y. His father owned a fertile and beautiful farm in the vicinity of the village, situated on what is still known as Bonney Hill. There, young Bonney spent his youth, working on the farm, and attending the public schools, Hamilton Academy, and lectures at Madison University. He subsequently taught common and academic schools in New York and Illinois until he was twenty-one. He studied law while engaged in teaching, and was ready for admission to the Bar before attaining his majority. He came to Illinois September 28, 1850; located at Peoria on October 15 of that year; was admitted to the Bar of Illinois September 23, 1852; and to that of the United States Supreme Court January 5, 1866. From 1850 to 1854, he took a leading part in the work of establishing the present educational system of Illinois, delivering many addresses, and actively participating in the proceedings of more than twenty educational conventions and societies in that period. Through his instrumentality, the first State educational convention was called. He was one of the officers in a State Teachers' Institute, and a frequent writer on educational topics. Immediately after his admission to the Bar, he commenced the practice of his profession, which he has continued, with increasing success, until the present time. On September 12, 1860, he removed to Chicago, where he rapidly attained high rank at the Chicago Bar, both for ability and extraordinary knowledge in the varied departments of law embraced in his extensive practice. Space does not permit even a cursory mention of the many important cases in which he has been engaged. In the midst of his arduous professional duties, Mr. Bonney has found time for the performance of much meritorious literary work, in legal, political, financial, and general literature. The following is but a meagre list of his published works: Treatises on "The Law of Railway Carriers" and "The Law of Insurance"; essays on "The Rights of Married Women to Hold Personal Property," "The Doctrine of Insanity in the Criminal Law," "The Powers of Courts and Legislatures over the Railroad Law," "The Characteristics of a Great Lawyer," "The True Question," "Characteristics of a Great Lawyer," etc. Province of Government," "The True Doctrine of the Tariff," etc. He also edited the poetical works of the late Judge Arrington. Mr. Bonney was elected president of the Illinois State Bar Association in January, 1882, and, in the following August, was elected vice-president of the American Bar Association, for Illinois, succeeding Hon. David Davis in that position. Mr. Bonney has never sought or held political office, but has, since 1852, taken an active interest in State and National politics, and has won a reputation in the various campaigns in which he has taken part, as an eloquent, logical and convincing speaker. Prior to the Rebellion he was a Democrat; during the War, an ardent "War Democrat"; and, since the close of the War, an Independent. He has been president of the Chicago Library Association, and was the author of the agitation which resulted in the establishment of the Chicago

Free Public Library. He was, for several years, one of the managers of the Chicago Athenæum, and was one of the founders of the Chicago Literary Club. Mr. Bonney has been for several years an active member and officer of the Chicago Law and Order League for the enforcement of the laws forbidding the sale of liquors to minors, and has also taken active part in other departments of temperance work. In religious faith, Mr. Bonney is a New Churchman, and has been active as a Bible-class teacher and as president of the State Sunday-school Association. He married, August 16, 1855, at Troy, N. Y., Miss Lydia Pratt; they have four surviving children—two sons and two daughters. Mr. Bonney's public services will be further noticed in our next volume, in connection with the important public movements in which he has been engaged, and which will there be treated.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH WHITEHOUSE, for over twelve years a member of the law firm of Judd & Whitehouse, is a son of the late bishop. He is a graduate of Columbia College. Afterward, he became a member of the firm of Walker & Dexter, and, in January, 1873, associated himself with S. Corning Judd. The partnership continued until May, 1885, when, on account of Mr. Judd's appointment as postmaster, it was dissolved. Of late years, Mr. Whitehouse's headquarters have been in New York City, where, on behalf of his firm, he has built up a large business among railway companies, also represented important foreign interests in this line of corporate practice.

FREDERICK HAMPDEN WINSTON was born in Liberty County, Georgia, November 21, 1830, being the son of Rev. Mr. Winston, a Presbyterian clergyman, and a graduate of Hamilton College and the Princeton Theological Seminary. On account of ill-health, his father removed to Georgia, where he married Miss Mary McIntosh, daughter of General McIntosh. In 1836, Mr. and Mrs. Winston removed to Kentucky, where they both died soon afterward, leaving their son to carve out his own career. There he remained until his eighteenth year, when he returned to Georgia, and engaged in the manufacture of cotton. This occupation not being congenial to his active mind, Mr. Winston decided to study law, and received his preliminary training in the office of William C. Dawson, United States Senator. He afterward took a course in the Dana Law School of Harvard University, from which he graduated in 1852, and completed his legal education with William M. Everts. During the early portion of the next year, he was admitted to practice, and removed to Chicago in the spring, forming a partnership with Norman B. Judd. The firm of Judd & Winston continued in successful practice until Mr. Judd was, by President Lincoln, appointed United States minister to Berlin. He next became associated with Judge Blodgett, who remained his partner until he was elevated to the Bench. The firm of Lawrence, Winston, Campbell & Lawrence was then formed. In December, 1879, F. S. Winston, Jr., and Chester M. Dawes associated themselves with F. H. Winston; but when Mr. Dawes was elevated to the judgeship of the United States District Court, he withdrew from the firm, and R. N. Rhodes became a member. Mr. Winston's practice has been remarkably successful, most of his professional labors being with large corporations, especially railroads. For fifteen years he was general solicitor of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. He is president of the Lincoln Park commissioners, and largely interested in real estate. Mr. Winston is considered one of the ablest men in his party in Illinois, having repeatedly been urged to allow his name to be used on the Democratic ticket for congressional and municipal honors, but he has steadfastly declined to accept any reward for his effective services. He was married, in 1854, to Maria G. Dudley, daughter of General Ambrose Dudley, of Frankfort, Ky. They have six children—Frederick S., Jr., the present corporation counsel; Lillie, the wife of Thomas W. Grover; Dudley W., a student at Yale College; Bertram, Marie W. and Ralph.

JOHN MATTOCKS, a well-known lawyer, is a man of strong intellect and broad views. Inheriting a comprehensive mind from a family of professional men in the Green Mountain State, and possessing the advantages of early training, he stands high in his profession. He is the son of Rev. John and Mary Elizabeth (Brewer) Mattocks, and was born at Keeseville, Clinton Co., N. Y., August 13, 1839. He obtained a classical education at Keeseville Academy, and at seventeen entered the office of Hon. George A. Simmons, a celebrated lawyer of that place, and applied himself to study until 1859, when he came to Chicago and was admitted to the Bar in that year. In 1866, a law-partnership was formed with Edward G. Mason, under the firm name of Mattocks & Mason, which continued until 1881, when Mr. Mattocks became associated with his brother and present partner, Walter Mattocks. His business is of an extended character, embracing that of Eastern estates and corporations, all of which have the utmost confidence in him, as evidenced by the large sums that pass through his hands without other security than his high personal honor. He is a safe counselor, with a well-balanced judgment and a keen foresight. As a

jury lawyer, Mr. Mattocks is earnest and logical, and, when aroused, vehement and eloquent. As a judge of human nature, he is rarely mistaken; and, while usually communicative and congenial, is at times unceremonious and abrupt. In politics a Democrat, he has friends in both parties. To his perseverance and friendship, many are indebted for the offices they now fill, and scores from his native county occupy positions through his aid and influence. Mr. Mattocks has twice been a candidate for public office: in 1880, when he was defeated for Congress in the First District (overwhelmingly Republican), and the following year, when he was elected to the board of Cook County commissioners, which for many years had no Democratic representation. During his tenure of the latter office he made a vigorous battle in behalf of hospital reform—involving the present extensive additions to the County Hospital for the Treatment of Infectious Diseases—the present jury system, and the new Insane Asylum, now being erected (with a capacity for one thousand patients). All these measures originated with Mr. Mattocks, and potently attest the public services rendered by him while, for three years, a county commissioner. Mr. Mattocks is now solely engaged in the practice of his profession. His financial ability is indicated by the fact that he has accumulated a handsome property. He was married, March 15, 1868, to Sarah F. Harris, daughter of the late Jacob Harris, of Chicago. They have three children—John, Elizabeth and Esther.

JOSEPH W. MERRIAM, of the firm of Merriam & Whipple, was born in Coos County, N. H., June 14, 1828. After receiving an academic education, and reading law with Messrs. Burns & Fletcher, in Lancaster, for three years, he was admitted to the Bar in 1854, and started for Kansas, by way of Washington. This, however, is as far as he then got toward the West; for he received an appointment in the Post-office Department, which he held for about three years, returning to New Hampshire in 1857, and connecting himself with the New Hampshire Patriot, the leading paper of the State. He found his Washington experience and acquired knowledge of men and affairs of great value to him, and displayed rare talents as a political writer. In the fall of 1859, he was solicited by E. G. Eastman, a former friend and native of New Hampshire, then a resident of Nashville, Tenn., and principal editor and proprietor of the Union and American, the leading Democrat paper in Tennessee, to go with him to Nashville for the purpose of buying the interest of one of his partners; but the plan miscarried, and the young man at once connected himself, as one of its editors and proprietors, with the Memphis Avalanche. In 1860, however, on account of its secession proclivities, he severed his connection with this paper, and commenced the practice of his profession at Memphis, where he continued until in April, 1861, when, finding secession flags were too plentiful, he started for the North, embarking on board the very last steamer allowed to pass Columbus. Stopping at Grinnell, Iowa, for one year, he removed to Chicago in 1862, and formed a partnership with Solomon M. Willson, under the firm name of Willson & Merriam, afterward associating himself with Amos S. Alexander. The partnership of Merriam & Alexander continued fourteen years, after which, Mr. Merriam practiced alone until 1880, when he formed, with John H. Whipple, the present firm of Merriam & Whipple. Previous to 1880, Mr. Merriam's practice had been mainly general in its character, but, since that time, and especially within the past three years, he has made patent law the leading feature.

WIRT DEXTER was born in Dexter, Michigan, about 1833, and is a descendant of distinguished ancestry. His grandfather, Samuel Dexter, of Boston, Mass., was one of the greatest lawyers of his time, and was Secretary of the Treasury during the last year of the presidency of John Adams. Wirt Dexter's father, Samuel, was at one time territorial judge of Michigan, and a good lawyer, as was Samuel's brother, Franklin. Wirt Dexter commenced his education in the common schools of his vicinity, and attended, for some time, the Ann Arbor University, after which, he became a student in an eastern college. From there, he returned to Michigan, and engaged in the lumber business in the northern part of the State, but, deciding that Chicago was a better arena for his abilities, he came to this city in 1865, and entered the office of Sedgwick & Walker, attorneys. He was admitted to the Bar in 1866, and subsequently formed a partnership with Mr. Walker,* the firm name being Walker & Dexter. After Mr. Walker's death, he formed a partnership with Herrick & Allen, the firm name being Dexter, Herrick & Allen; which co-partnership has existed until the present time. After the death of Mr. Walker, Mr. Dexter became general solicitor of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and he still retains that position. Coming into a large and lucrative practice early in his professional life, he had not the time to devote to wide and general reading in the learning of his profession that less fortunate students often have, but his natural legal mind and fine reasoning powers easily made him the master of all the learn-

* See Railroad History.

ing belonging to any special case. His mind belongs to the order of statesmen rather than of lawyers, which, with his superior business qualifications, renders his advice and assistance of great value in the wide-reaching and multiplex interests of great corporations. Mr. Dexter has been the president, for a number of years, of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, and has given much of his time and assistance to it. He has never held political office, and, with Republican bias, has been independent in his political actions.

HENRY SEYMOUR AUSTIN, son of Thaddeus R. and Bethia (Fairman) Austin, was born in Otsego, Otsego Co., N. Y., August 29, 1831. Henry received his preparatory education at Hamilton Academy, N. Y., and graduated from Union College, Schenectady, in 1831. He commenced the study of law in the office of James Clapp, of Oxford, and continued his studies with Charles P. Kirk-Bacon, of Utica. He was admitted to the Bar in New York, in July, 1834, and began the practice of his profession in Otsego County. In 1835, Mr. Austin located at Farmington, Ill., where he resided until the spring of 1837, when he was appointed agent of the Des Moines Land Company, which owned a large part of what was known as the half-breed lands, located in Southern Iowa, and including the site and grounds of old Fort Des Moines. Mr. Austin took his residence at the fort immediately after his appointment. In June, 1837, the United States troops left the fort, leaving him and his young wife the only whites remaining. He was custodian of the Government property and supplies for the Sac and Fox Indians after the garrison left, until the Indians were removed up the Des Moines River. As agent of the land company, he laid out the town of Montrose and the town of Keokuk, afterward being the first practicing attorney in Keokuk. As evincing the estimation in which he is still held, it may be stated that, at a very recent date, he received a memorial from the citizens of Keokuk, petitioning for a portrait of himself, to be placed in the city hall, and a biographical sketch of his life, to be preserved in his remembrance as father of the city, which he founded nearly half a century ago. In consequence of the declining health of his wife, he gave up his agency in 1839, and removed to Farmington, Fulton Co., Ill., where he resumed the practice of his profession. There he lived thirteen years, and gained a wide reputation as a successful and skillful lawyer. During this period, he was for several years a civil magistrate, and in 1846-47, represented the counties of Fulton and Peoria in the State Legislature. In 1852, he removed to Peoria, where he continued law practice fourteen years. In 1866, he came to Chicago, continuing his practice until 1870, at which time he was appointed justice of the peace for the town of West Chicago, being one of the first appointees under the new Constitution of that year. He served four years, but declined to petition for a re-appointment. He is an Odd Fellow and a Mason of high standing. He was representative in 1854-55, to the Grand Lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the United States; and, as a Mason, he held the office of Thrice Potent of the Lodge of Perfection, in the A. & A. S. R., from 1869 to 1875. He is now a member of Hesperia Lodge, No. 411. He is identified with the Episcopal Church, and for twenty years he was a delegate to various Episcopal Conventions. He married, in May, 1837, Miss Mary Aiken, of Peoria, Ill., who died in 1839. In 1840, he married Miss Catharine J. Barnard, of Troy, N. Y. They have three sons and one daughter.

GEORGE W. STANFORD was born February 21, 1833, at Wheeler, Steuben County, N. Y., his father, Charles Stanford, being a farmer. When he had reached his majority, he left the old homestead, going to St. Paul, Minn., where, in 1854, he commenced the study of law. In 1855, he removed to Kenosha, Wis., continuing his studies in the office of Orson S. Head, until June, 1856, being then admitted to the Bar. After practicing alone for two years, he entered into partnership with Jasper D. Ward, since elected a member of Congress. When Mr. Ward removed to Colorado, in 1876, the partnership was, of course, dissolved. Mr. Stanford was, for years, closely and prominently identified with the park and boulevard system, being president of the West Chicago park commissioners from 1869 to 1877. During all of this period he was also their attorney. In 1857, Mr. Stanford was married to Martha P. Allen, of Herkimer County, N. Y. She died in 1869, and he was married to Lydia C. Avery.

JAMES H. WARD, a prominent lawyer of this city and representative in the XLVIII Congress from the Third Illinois district, was born in Chicago, November 30, 1853, at the paternal homestead, located at the corner of Halsted and Madison streets, which is now the site of Cole's Block. His father, Hugh Ward, an early settler and one of the largest builders and contractors in the city, died January 30, 1859; while his uncle, James Ward, was, for over twenty years, building and supply agent for the Board of Education. Young Ward was educated in the public schools of Chicago, and afterward pursued a classical course at the University of Notre Dame, graduating from the latter institution in 1873. Shortly

thereafter, he went abroad, spending nearly a year in his travels through Europe. Returning, he entered the Union College of Law, in this city, and completed his course in June, 1876, being admitted to the Bar on the succeeding 4th of July. Mr. Ward has since enjoyed a lucrative practice, devoting himself mainly to probate and chancery matters. In April, 1879, he was elected supervisor and treasurer of the West Town of Chicago, his plurality being eighteen hundred and seventy-eight. He at once inaugurated a series of reforms in cutting down unnecessary expenses in the offices of the assessors and collectors. He took up \$300,000 of the West Town bonds, which were bearing eight per cent. interest, and refunded them in five per cent. bonds, thus making an annual saving of \$9,000. He was also the means of having a clause inserted in the bonds by which the town could redeem them at any time when there were sufficient funds in the treasury. In fact, his administration of the office was marked by such ability that he won from all, regardless of party, the warmest commendation. In 1884, he was earnestly solicited to become a candidate to represent his district (the Third Congressional) in Congress, and, accepting, was easily elected in the fall of that year, his plurality being four thousand eight hundred and ninety-four. At the State Convention of his party, held in Peoria, in June, 1884, he was nominated as



JAMES H. WARD.

one of the Cleveland and Hendricks' electors. During the last session of the Illinois Legislature, he was the choice of many of the members for senator, and, although he persistently declined the honor, several votes were cast for him. It is a fact also worthy of mention, as illustrating more forcibly the high esteem in which he is held, that Mr. Ward has, in the offices he has filled, as well as in the honored position he still occupies, been elected from the district in which he was born and in which he has always lived. In January, 1885, he associated himself in the practice of law with Robert B. Kirkland, a gentleman who stands high in the legal profession, having formerly been district attorney of Jefferson County, Wisconsin. Mr. Ward married, October 25, 1877, Miss Agatha St. Clair, daughter of the late Alexander St. Clair, of Chicago, a prominent railroad man, connected, for many years, with the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad Company. They have one child—Hugh St. Clair Ward.

L. C. PAINE FREER is one of the most venerable and highly respected members of the Chicago Bar. He was born in the town of North East, Dutchess Co., N. Y., a son of Elias and Mary (Paine) Freer. His father was a tanner and agriculturist, who settled in Will County, Illinois, in 1836, where he lived and died, non-

ored and respected for his intelligence, upright dealing and philanthropic deeds. The history of the Freer family discloses that they were all people of the highest esteem in the community among whom they lived, and celebrated for their great moral worth. Mr. Freer is pre-eminently a self-made man; his early advantages were none too abundant, and his preliminary education was mostly obtained before he was fifteen years of age, in the schools such as the county afforded in those early days. He read law in the office of Henry Brown, an early Chicago lawyer, long since deceased, and was admitted to the Bar of Chicago in the spring of 1840. He took no part in politics, merely as a politician; but, in 1844, he espoused the cause of the abolition of slavery, and was a pioneer in the anti-slavery cause with Calvin DeWolf, Philo Carpenter and others, but he had no personal ends in view. He commenced practice in 1840; and so honorable was he in all of his professional dealings, that he succeeded in obtaining a choice clientage, and his business, though not large, was very profitable. Being a man of excellent judgment and business capacity, his investments and management were of that order that they redound greatly to his honor and pecuniary advancement. He was appointed master in chancery by the late George Manierre, judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County, and

L. C. Pain Freer

an immense amount of business was transacted in that capacity by him; an extensive amount of land litigation came before him; and the great length of time in which he was retained in that position, and the universal satisfaction given by him in the discharge of these duties, indicate how ably he performed the requirements of his office. He continued the practice of the law up to 1880, when he retired. In 1882, he traveled over Europe. He now rests upon the laurels he has won, enjoys the fruits of a life of labor, and the veneration, respect and good will of all who have the honor of his acquaintance. He was married in December, 1835, to Miss Esther Marble, who died in 1879, and six of her children survive her. In 1880, he was married a second time, to Miss Antoinette Whitlock.

EDMUND JUSSEN was born in Germany, in 1830, and received a classical education at the Jesuit College of Cologne, and, in 1847, emigrated to America. His first settlement was at Columbus, Wis., where he arrived totally ignorant of the English language, although conversant with the Latin, Greek, French and German. Working with his hands for his livelihood, but devoting every spare hour to study, he soon succeeded in mastering the language of his adopted country, and, in 1854, after a residence of seven years in Columbus, he commenced reading law in the office of Hon. William T. Butler, then judge of Jefferson County, Wis. In 1857, he was admitted to the Bar, and, returning to Columbus, commenced the practice of his chosen profession. Removing to Madison, Wis., in 1860, he became law partner of Hon. James Hopkins, subsequently United States district judge; and, in the fall of 1861, was elected to the Legislature from the Madison district—a decided compliment at that time, when the growing dimensions of the War made the coming session a most important one. In the spring of 1862, Mr. Jussen entered the army as major of the 23d Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. With his regiment he participated in Sherman's expedition against the northern defenses of Vicksburg; and at Chickasaw Bayou, in December, 1862, was promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 23d. He also took part in the battle of Arkansas Post, in January, 1863, but was compelled to resign his commission because of physical disability. On March 23 of that year, Colonel William F. Vilas succeeded him. In 1864, Colonel Jussen settled in Chicago, and resumed the practice of law, since which time he has won a high reputation for his successful prosecution of prominent offenders against Government and against public and private rights. Among the notable suits in which he has been engaged are the so-called "whiskey-ring cases," the "German Savings and German National Bank of Chicago vs. Henry Greenebaum," etc. Colonel Jussen was collector of Internal Revenue for the Chicago District in 1869-71, during which time ineffectual attempts were made by members of the ring to connect him with the subsequent conspiracy. His firm resistance to such advances resulted in his removal from office, and left his record for integrity untarnished. Colonel Jussen was married, in 1856, to Antonie Schurz, sister of Hon. Carl Schurz. They have four children, of whom two are married—Nancy, wife of Francis Lackner, and Anna, wife of H. H. Anderson, both sons-in-law being lawyers.

RUFUS KING was born in Ithaca, N. Y., December 24, 1822, his father, John King, being one of the first settlers of that part of the State, and his mother, Irene (Ely) King, daughter of a pioneer resident of Hector, N. Y. After studying medicine and graduating from the University of the City of New York, in the

spring of 1847, he practiced that profession for a few years, but, finding that his tastes inclined him toward the law, he entered the office of F. O. Rogers, of Elmira, N. Y., and was admitted to the Bar in 1855. Removing, in 1855, to Prairie du Chien, Wis., he there remained until 1862, when he enlisted in the 31st Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. Early in 1864, he was appointed by President Lincoln commissary of subsistence, with the rank of captain, and assigned to duty at Stephenson, Ala., where he remained from May 1 until February, 1865. He was commissary for the army in the field from Knoxville to Greenville, Tenn., where Joe Johnston's army surrendered; keeping also a depot of army supplies at Knoxville, through the fall of 1865, and then returning to Chattanooga. Captain King was mustered out of the service and arrived home in February, 1866. It is an unusual statement to make—as unusual as it is true and flattering to his ability and probity—that during his long term of service as commissary, he never had an account disputed. After paying his parents a short visit, he removed to Chicago, where he has since resided, with the exception of about a year, which he spent in Beloit, erecting a block of stores. In the fall of 1868, he formed a partnership with Allan C. Story, which continued for five years. Since 1873, he has been alone. He has been admitted to practice before the Bar of the United States Supreme Court. Mr. King has been twice married; the first time to Catherine Gardiner, daughter of George Gardiner, of Chemung County, New York, who died in 1863. She left one son and two daughters, one daughter having since died. In 1871, he married Lillie Cogswell, daughter of W. A. Cogswell, of Halifax, Nova Scotia. In politics, Mr. King is a staunch Republican, and in religion he is an Episcopalian.

JOHN V. LEMOYNE was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, November 17, 1828. His ancestors, both paternal and maternal, emigrated from France to America, at the time of the revolution of 1792-93. They first came to Ohio where they founded the town of Gallipolis. His paternal grandfather, who was a physician, moved to Washington County, Pennsylvania. There, his father, F. Julius LeMoyné, was born; he was educated as a physician, and graduated at the University of Philadelphia. He married a daughter of Colonel I. P. R. Bureau, of Gallipolis, Ohio, an old friend; they had eight children, one of whom is a physician in Pittsburgh, Penn. Dr. LeMoyné was a leader in the early anti-slavery movement, and was vice-presidential candidate on the Abolition ticket, with James G. Birney, in 1844. After the War, he endowed the LeMoyné Normal Institute at Memphis for educating the colored people, which is still in successful operation, and also a professorship in Washington College, and was widely known as an advocate of cremation and the builder of the first crematory in the United States. He is now deceased. John V. LeMoyné entered Washington College, Pennsylvania, in 1842, graduating in the class of 1851, of which Hon. James G. Blaine was also a member. He studied law at Pittsburgh, and was admitted to the Bar in February, 1852. Soon after his admission he came to Chicago, where he has since been engaged in successful practice. Mr. LeMoyné is, in political faith, a Democrat. In 1872 (the Greeley campaign) he received the unanimous nomination of the Independents for member of Congress for the Third Congressional District of Illinois. His opponent was Hon. Charles B. Farwell. He shared the general defeat, although leading his ticket in the canvass. In 1874, he was re-nominated for the same position, as was his successful opponent of two years before. At this election, his previous adverse majority of three thousand seven hundred and forty was, in the official count, as declared, reduced to one hundred and eighty-six. In the election contest with Mr. Farwell for the seat in Congress, Mr. LeMoyné was declared elected by a majority of one hundred and six votes. Mr. LeMoyné has a great fondness for music, and has been identified with its advancement to the high standard it has attained in Chicago. He was one of the founders of the old Philharmonic Society and other musical associations. He was also president of the National Sportsmen's Association. He married, in 1853, Miss Julia Murray, a niece of Judge William Wilkins, who was United States senator in 1831, minister to Russia during President Jackson's administration, and secretary of war under President Polk. Mr. LeMoyné has eight children. He and his family are influential members of the Episcopal Church.

DAVID QUIGG, senior member of the leading law firm of Quigg & Tuthill, was born in Litchfield, N. H., December 17, 1834. He was prepared for Dartmouth College at the Gilmanton Academy, and entered the former institution in 1851. Graduating, after taking the full course, he removed to Bloomington, Ill., in 1855, and studied law with Swett & Orme, of that city. For four years previous to the opening of the War he successfully practiced his profession. During the early part of the War he entered the army, and, until the summer of 1862, served as second lieutenant of his command; in February, 1863, he was promoted major of the 14th Illinois Cavalry, and in May, 1865, became lieutenant-colonel. His principal service was with the Army of the Tennes-

see. In August, 1864, he was taken prisoner, during one of Stoneman's raids upon Athens, Ga., and remained in the prisons of Charleston, S. C., and Columbia, S. C., until exchanged in March, 1865. Colonel Quigg was mustered out of service in July, 1865, and at once entered the law office of Higgins & Swett, becoming, during the next year, a third member of the firm. The partnership continued until 1873, when Judge Higgins retired and the firm was thus dissolved. Colonel Quigg then associated himself with Cyrus Bentley, the connection continuing until 1877. In 1878, Colonel Richard S. Tuthill became a member of the present firm. On April 7, 1865, Mr. Quigg was married to Miss Francena Pike, of Bloomington, Ill. They have one child, a daughter.

WILLIAM M. JOHNSTON, member of the firm of Snowhook, Johnston & Gray, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, February 19, 1839. His parents removed to St. Charles, Kane Co., Ill., in 1845. His father was a prosperous farmer and a large contractor for public works, being at one time engaged in the construction of a section of the old Galena & Chicago Union Railroad. William was educated in Kane County, and worked upon his father's land until the War broke out, when he became at once active in the raising of volunteers, and was the organizer of a portion of a company which afterward formed Waterhouse's battery. Before the battery had been equipped, however, he was taken ill with malarial fever, and did not enter the service. In the fall of 1863, he commenced a regular course of law in the University of Michigan, having previously studied with Judge Botsford, of Elgin, Ill. He graduated in the class of 1865, was admitted to the Bar, in the summer removed to Chicago, and practiced his profession alone until after the fire of 1871. During that year he joined Colonel W. B. Snowhook, Patrick W. Snowhook and George W. Gray, under the firm name of Snowhook, Johnston & Gray and has continued in this connection since. His practice has been largely confined to the trial of cases, and he is consequently among the best known lawyers in the city, having probably had charge of as many suits as any one of his length of practice in Chicago. One of the most celebrated cases in which he has been engaged was that of Fox *vs.* Long, involving the mental capacity of one Patrick Egan, a well known property owner. Mr. Johnston, in connection with his firm, has established a large general law business. He is noted for his ability in the trial and management of cases, and he brings to the conduct of his business a comprehensive knowledge of the law and a wide practical experience. Mr. Johnston was married in 1870, to Miss Lizzie Sanders, a native of Otsego County, N. Y., having been born at Plainfield Centre, the youngest child of Spicer and Harriet (Dwight) Sanders. They have four children, three sons and one daughter—William Sanders, John Andrews, Fredererick Dwight and Helen.

MASON B. LOOMIS, ex-judge of Cook County, and one of the most substantial practitioners at the Bar, was born at Harrisville Township, Medina Co., Ohio, on April 14, 1838. In 1854, both his parents died. During the next year he entered Oberlin College, in which institution he took a partial course. He came West for a brief season, in 1857, but returned to Ohio, and, in April, 1859, married Miss Mary E. Ainsworth. At about the same time, he commenced to read law in Wooster, Ohio, and, in the spring of 1861, was admitted to the Bar in Medina County. In September of that year, he commenced the practice of his profession in Kankakee, Ill., and there continued until June, 1870, when he removed to Chicago. In the fall of 1868, he had been elected State's attorney of what was the twentieth judicial circuit, his term of office being four years; but discovering a more promising field for the exercise of his abilities, he resigned, and came to this city, as stated, in 1870. He at once became a member of the law firm of Runyan, Avery, Loomis & Comstock, which connection continued until January, 1874, when he formed a partnership with Charles H. Wood, late judge of the former twentieth judicial circuit. Upon his election as judge of Cook County, in the fall of 1877, the law partnership was dissolved. By an amendment to the State Constitution the four years' term to which Judge Loomis had been elected was extended one year, so that he continued to occupy his seat upon the Bench until December 1, 1882. He then resumed private practice, after being associated for about a year with Charles W. Needham.

COLONEL ROBERT RAE is an accomplished gentleman, who is not only a lawyer of broad comprehensive views and learned in his profession, but a versatile genius with excellent literary talents. He ranks high as a lawyer; and, as a citizen, he is universally esteemed. He was born in Philadelphia, on October 3, 1830, and prepared for college at the academy of David Stroud, Westchester, Penn. He commenced the study of Latin at eight, Greek at eleven, and at eighteen years of age was an accomplished Greek and Latin scholar, entering Lafayette College in 1844. He was a volunteer in the Mexican War, and served as lieutenant in a Washington regiment from the time General Scott took command until the close of that contest. He was a brave soldier, and always prompt in the performance of every duty. He read law in the office of Hon. John Cadwallader in Philadelphia, and was admitted to the Bar in

1851. He commenced practice in that city, continuing two years, and then removed to Erie, Penn., where, in addition to his law business, he was editor of the Erie Chronicle, in the interest of the Sunbury & Erie Railroad. He removed to Chicago in 1855, and resumed practice, giving special attention to insurance and admiralty practice. He successfully prosecuted the case of Walker against the Western Transportation Company; a leading case reported in the 5th Wallace, involving the right of Congress to limit the liability of ship-owners. In the case reported by Wallace, of Aldrich *vs.* the Etna Insurance Company, the decision, based on his argument, established the doctrine of the exclusive right of Congress to legislate over the paper titles to vessels engaged in inter-State commerce. This case was taken from the New York Court of Appeals, where the right had been denied, and Mr. Rae succeeded in having the decision of the New York Court reversed, establishing the present rule governing all similar cases. He was also counselor for the Galena Packet Company against the Rock Island Bridge Company. It was owing to his efforts that the United States courts abolished the twelfth rule in admiralty, that denied the jurisdiction in rem of the Admiralty Court in cases of supplies furnished domestic vessels; which overruled a series of decisions from the time of the decision of the case of the "Gen. Smith" until this change in the rule. At the October term of 1884, of the United States Superior Court, he won the case of Slauson *vs.* the barque "Elizabeth Jones," the Court adopting his printed argument as the opinion of the Court. This was a compliment never before paid by that Court to a practitioner. He also took part in the argument before the same Court in the case of Boyer *et al.*, at the same term. The decision of this case extended the admiralty jurisdiction over canals and artificial waters in the several States of the Union. He organized the Chamber of Commerce for Chicago, obtained its charter from the State, acted as its secretary one year without remuneration, and took an active part in the purchase of the land and the erection of its buildings. He entered the army as colonel at the opening of the War, was in command of the Douglas Brigade in Chicago, and of Camp Douglas until 1863, when he resigned. In October, 1873, he called a meeting to deliberate upon building a new rail route from Chicago to Charlestown; over three hundred delegates attended, and the result of their deliberations was the organization of the Chicago & South Atlantic Railroad Company, of which Mr. Rae was vice-president. Mr. Rae was burned out in the fire of 1871, losing heavily, including a large and valuable library. He went to London, in 1882, and argued a case before a Commission of Arbitration, involving one hundred thousand pounds sterling and interest. He appeared in the interest of the American Board of Underwriters. He won his case, and received high encomiums for his effort. Mr. Rae is a literary man of considerable note; he has been a correspondent to some of the leading periodicals and magazines in this country; and, among his other writings, we find a play written by him, in 1877, called "Newport," in six acts; it is more of an idyl than an acting play, and has received high compliments from dramatic critics for its pure English. Mr. Rae is considered the leading maritime lawyer in Chicago, and his practice in the United States Supreme Court exceeds that of any lawyer in the Northwest. He was married in 1850, to Miss Sarah Moulson, of Philadelphia; she died in 1852. He married the second time in the year 1857, Harriet Cockburn Percy, of Northumberland, England, by whom he had five children:—Robert, Mortimer Percy, Arthur Atheling, Walter Raleigh, Clarence and Sallie Jane.

WILLIAM L. MITCHELL, admiralty lawyer, was born in Monroe County, New York, his parents removing to Janesville, Wis., when he was quite young. His father, John Mitchell, M. D., afterward known as the "War Mayor," was a man of decided ability; he was for some time proprietor and editor of the Democratic Standard, and has contributed much poetry to the current literature of the day; his death occurred at his home in Janesville, May 23, 1885. William L. Mitchell also has obtained a decided reputation as a writer of polish and originality, both in prose and poetry. His temperance lecture, "Chicago by Gaslight," was well received. He is the author of a play entitled "Conscript"; also of "Humors of the Times," a satire upon the election contest of 1876-77. Since 1866, he has been engaged in the practice of admiralty law in Chicago. The fire of 1871 burned him out, and seriously crippled him financially. Mr. Mitchell was admitted to the Janesville Bar, and when the War broke out was one of the most vigorous War Democrats of that part of the State, being secretary of the only Democratic war convention ever held in that city, and was also an active worker, both as a speaker and in the urging of enlistments. While a resident of that city he came within a few votes of being nominated for the mayoralty, and was one of the most popular men in Janesville. Since practicing in Chicago he has been engaged in several noted admiralty cases. His argument in the "Kate Hinchman" case (United States District Court), being a review of Justice Bradley's opinion in the case of the "Lottawana" in the United

States Supreme Court, is quite celebrated. In the matter of *Graham vs. the propeller "Favorite,"* being a suit for damages brought by the father of a child who was drowned in a collision, his schooner being run down by the former craft, the argument attracted much attention, both from the clearness with which the principles of law were stated and from the pathos of the peroration. After instancing the fact that the parents of a child obtained five thousand dollars for its loss in the Ashtabula disaster, he concluded as follows: "The parents of that child recovered five thousand dollars for its loss. Do you think it paid them? What will you say the child is worth, or, in the language of the law, What damages are we entitled to? The sworn libel alleges the damages to be five thousand dollars. The only proof is that of the father, who swears that no sum of money could compensate him for the loss of the child. This is but human. This is the love of the father, which outweighs all the gold of the Indies. Justice is represented blind, with no feeling, no sentiment, no love. But in her courts the pendulum of time is ever swinging—the arrow of judgment is ever pointing—and the thunderbolts of justice are ever striking. What is the child worth? The poet, standing by the shores of old ocean, and looking down into its depths, where lie dead men's bones and the treasures and the wrecks of a world gone by, says:

"Keep thy red gold, thou stormy grave,
Give back the true—give back the brave."

"The father, standing by the shore of the great lake, and looking out upon its dark waters, says:

"Keep thy red gold, thou stormy sea,
Give back—give back my boy to me."

ARBA N. WATERMAN, of the law firm of Boutell, Waterman & Boutell, was born in Greensboro', Orleans Co., Vt., February 5, 1836, the son of Loring F. Waterman, who was a prominent business man and mill-owner of that place, and of Mary (Stevens) Waterman. He received his academic education at Johnson, Montpelier, Georgia, and at Norwich military school. After teaching one year at the Georgia Academy, he studied law at Montpelier and in the Albany (N. Y.) Law School, being admitted to practice in the spring of 1861. Coming West, he at once opened an office in Joliet, Ill., but, in 1862, enlisted as a private in the 100th Illinois Volunteer Infantry. In the Army of the Cumberland he followed the fortunes of his regiment at Chickamauga, Resaca, Dalton, and Allatoona. At Chickamauga, Mr. Waterman had his horse shot from under him, and was afterward shot through the right arm and side. He was mustered out of service as lieutenant-colonel, in August, 1864, and then opened a law office in Chicago. He has been engaged in a number of most important litigations, having charge of the cases brought by the assignee of the Great Western Insurance Company against the stockholders, in which the liability of owners of unpaid stock, notwithstanding agreements had been made with those who took the stock that they should never be called upon pay anything more, was settled by the Supreme Court in the cases of *Upton vs. Carver*, *Dobbins*, *Webster* and *Pullman*. Mr. Waterman also has been much engaged in the settlement of cases relating to mechanics' liens, as in the matter of *Crowle vs. Nagle* and *Batchen vs. McCord*. His chancery practice is very extensive, some of his most noteworthy cases being litigations growing out of the settlement of the estate of *Rogers*, *Peck*, *Gilmartin* and others, the cases of *Miner vs. Jackson*, *Bissell vs. Cary*, *Wells vs. Miller*, *Allen vs. Hawley*, *Paxton vs. Marshall*, and many others. Aside from his success in his professional life, Mr. Waterman established a reputation as a polished writer. He was one of the founders of the Chicago Philosophical Society, before which he has read many papers which have met with a very favorable reception, such as "Codification of the Law," "Amendment to the Law," "Liberty and Government," "Origin and History of the Art of Writing," "Charles the First," and a series of lectures on the "Geological History of the Earth." He is president of the Irving Literary Society, before which he delivered a lecture on "Public and Private Opinion as Modified by the War." As a member of the Loyal Legion, his paper on "Chickamauga" met with an enthusiastic reception. In 1873-74 Mr. Waterman was alderman of the Eleventh Ward, which is the only political office he has ever held, his professional, social and literary duties and pleasures giving him little time for other labors. He was married, in 1862, to Ella Louise, daughter of Samuel Hall, formerly a merchant of Brooklyn.

MARTIN BEEM was born near Pittsburgh, Penn., November 14, 1843. His parents, Andrew and Margaret (Hope) Beem, were German, immigrating to America at an early day, and settling in that State, where they were married. Soon after the birth of their son they removed to Alton, Ill. There he received his early education. When the War broke out, although he was then not eighteen years of age, he was determined to enter the service. He was slender and remarkably youthful in appearance even for one of his years, and was therefore rejected as an Illinois volunteer. But not to be

thwarted in his purpose, he went to St. Louis, and enlisted in the 4th Missouri Infantry, then organizing under General Lyon. In two days after his enlistment, he participated in the capture of Camp Jackson. His term of three months' service having expired, he enlisted for three years in the 13th Missouri, under command of Colonel C. J. Wright. With this command he participated in the battles of Fort Henry, Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Iuka, Vicksburg, and other battles of the West. In Shiloh, he won distinction by saving a flag from the enemy by wrapping it around his body. The flag now hangs in the trophy-room at West Point, with the history of its preservation printed upon it. At the same battle, when the center of the line had yielded, and there was a momentary danger of a disgraceful retreat, he seized a battle-flag which had just been shot down, and, in a moment of thrilling danger, advanced toward the enemy's lines, and by his heroic example inspired the men, who rallied around him and drove back the enemy. For this gallant conduct he received official mention, and was promoted on the field to the second lieutenantcy, receiving, moreover, the thanks and congratulations of Generals Sherman, Worthington, and others. At Corinth, he rose from a sick bed, where he had lain since the battle of Iuka, a fortnight before, had himself lifted into the saddle, his feet lashed around his horse, and in this way fought through the two days' battle. For this he was soon after promoted to be first lieutenant, and after the War was breveted captain by the President, for "gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Shiloh." At the conclusion of the War his health was greatly impaired; exposure, privations and wounds had, in fact, almost shattered his constitution. He therefore traveled quite extensively, visiting the West Indies, Central America, Mexico, California, Oregon and Montana. He spent most of his time in the latter territory, and, while a resident of Virginia City, was placed in command of the volunteer troops called out to defend the frontier against the Indians. There he was given the title of major-general. While in the army he commenced the study of the law, and in 1867 was admitted to the Montana Bar, and began to practice. After recovering his health, he accepted a position as a reporter and correspondent at Washington, and then pursued the study of the law at Columbia University. During 1869, he entered the Union College of Law, Chicago, and was graduated therefrom during 1870, with the degree of LL.B. He then opened an office in Chicago, and has been in successful practice up to the present time. From 1870 until the great fire, General Beem practiced alone. He then formed a partnership with Judge R. H. Forrester, the firm remaining intact eight years. After 1879, he has had no partner. Since he has resided in Chicago, he has been brought before the public in various prominent capacities. He was the first president of the Chicago Union Veteran Club, the largest organization of ex-soldiers and sailors in the United States, and filled that office three terms. During the great riots of 1877, he was made commander of the veterans by the different company commanders, for his tireless energy and devotion in that emergency, as well as for his character as a citizen and soldier. General Beem is a member of Post 28, G. A. R., also of Apollo Lodge, No. 642, A. F. & A. M. In 1878, he was prevailed upon to change his determination not to hold office and to allow his name to be used as a candidate for Congress from the Second District, and, although he made no personal canvass, came within two votes of receiving the nomination. In October, 1880, General Beem was married to Miss Lula Stoughton Case, daughter of DeWitt C. Case, of Neenah, Wis.

ABIAL R. ABBOTT, the senior member of the firm of Abbott, Oliver & Showalter, was born in Cobleskill, Schoharie Co., N. Y., in 1833. After studying law in the office of Daniel S. Dickinson, he was admitted to the Bar of Elmira in 1855, coming to Chicago in July of the next year. At first Mr. Abbott practiced alone, but subsequently formed a partnership with O. R. W. Lull, which continued until the breaking out of the War. He then joined the Chicago batteries, being attached to "A" and "E," in the latter of which he served as first lieutenant. Mr. Abbott was with the Army of the Tennessee, being severely wounded in the shoulder in the battle of Shiloh. After the War he resumed practice in Chicago, and was alone until after the great fire, when he formed a partnership with John M. Oliver, under the firm name of Abbott & Oliver. In 1882, John W. Showalter was admitted to the firm. Mr. Abbott was married, in 1871, to Miss Alice Asbury, of Quincy, Ill. They have two children, both daughters.

WADE ABBOTT was born in Windsor, Berkshire Co., Mass., November 24, 1834, his grandfather serving in the Revolutionary War, his father, Samuel, in the War of 1812, and Mr. Abbott himself in the Civil War. Mr. Abbott was educated in the common schools and the high school at North Hampton, Mass., settling in the town of Jefferson, Ill., in 1855. He lived on a farm until the breaking out of the War, when he enlisted in Co. "I," 2d Illinois Cavalry, an organization raised in Champaign County, serving three years and three months under General Grant, at Paducah, Colum-

bus, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson and Vicksburg, and with General Banks in the Red River Expedition. Soon after being mustered out of the service, Mr. Abbott connected himself with the business department of the Evening Post, and remained with that establishment twelve years, under six changes of administration. He studied law for several years prior to the time he severed his connection with the Evening Post, and was admitted to the Bar in 1868, practicing, principally, as a commercial lawyer. Mr. Abbott is quite active as a member of social and benevolent societies, being connected with the A. F. & A. M., K. of P., I. O. O. F., and several temperance organizations. He was married in November, 1857, to Cornelia C. Scott, daughter of Ira Scott, who died in 1885, and who, for more than twelve years, was identified with the American Tract and Bible Society.

HON. E. A. OTIS was born August 2, 1835, at Marengo, Calhoun Co., Mich., the son of Hon. Isaac and Caroline (Curtis) Otis. He was raised on a farm until nineteen years of age; received his education at Albion, Mich., and later at the Michigan University, and studied law at Kalamazoo, with Hon. Joseph Miller. After completing his legal course, he was admitted to the Bar and entered into the practice of the law at St. Paul, Minn., in company with his brother, Hon. George L. Otis, one of the leading lawyers of that State, and prospered there in his profession until the War of the Rebellion. He was commissioned lieutenant in the 2d Minnesota Infantry Volunteers, which he assisted in organizing and joined the Army of the Cumberland in October, 1861. He was at once detailed on the staff of General R. W. Johnson, with whose command he served until after the battle of Shiloh, in which he participated. At the request of Brigadier-General Van Cleave, the old colonel of the 2d Minnesota, Mr. Otis was assigned to duty on his staff as assistant adjutant-general, in which capacity he served until the close of the War, through all of the campaigns of the Army of the Cumberland, participating in the battles of Shiloh, Murfreesboro', Perryville, and Chickamauga. In December, 1864, he retired from the army. In 1865, he opened a law office in Nashville, Tenn., taking an active part in the re-construction of that State. He was commissioned chancellor in the Nashville chancery district of Tennessee in 1868, being the youngest man, up to that time, who had ever held that office in that State. He filled the position, with great ability, about one year. On June 10, 1869, Judge Otis arrived in Chicago. Judge Otis assisted in organizing the Republican party in Tennessee and was one of the few northern men in the South, who came away retaining the friendship of the Confederate soldiers and late rebels. During his practice in Nashville, the constitutionality of the Tennessee franchise law, whereby Confederate soldiers were excluded from voting, was assailed, and he was employed by Governor Brownlow to defend it, which he did successfully in every instance where a decision was rendered. Judge Otis has a large amount of chancery practice, and does much business for National Banks in Chicago and in the East.

HENRY G. MILLER, one of the pioneer Chicago lawyers, was born in Westmoreland, N. Y., in 1824. His father Abner Miller, was descended from an old Puritan family, and one of the first residents of Oneida County, New York. In 1848, Henry graduated from Hamilton College, studied law with Judge Hunt of Utica, and in the spring of 1851 was admitted to the Bar. He removed to Chicago in June of that year, and entered into successive partnerships with Alexander Prentiss, Thomas Hoyne and Hiram L. Lewis, John Van Arman and Thomas Y. Frost. His present partnership with Messrs. Hiram L. Lewis and Charles R. Judson was formed in 1883. Mr. Miller was for some time attorney of the Chicago & Atlantic Railway Company. He married the daughter of Colonel Roswell B. Mason, formerly mayor of Chicago.

HON. HENRY WALLER was born on November 9, 1810, at Frankfort, Ky., the son of Henry S. and Catharine (Breckinridge) Waller. In 1829, he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which he graduated, with high scholastic honors, in 1833. Resigning his position as lieutenant in the army, he began the study of the law, under the instruction of Hon. C. S. Moorehead, afterward Governor of Kentucky, and continued his studies at Transylvania University, Lexington, being admitted to the Bar in 1835. He commenced the practice of the law with Thomas V. Payne, at Maysville, Ky., their partnership continuing six years. He was chosen a representative of the Whig party in the State Legislature, retaining his seat during the years 1845-46-47, and serving on several important committees. He then withdrew from active politics, and has never been a candidate for a political position since 1847. In 1852, he associated himself in partnership with John G. Hickman, and, in the same year, he was unanimously elected president of the Maysville & Lexington Railroad Company. In 1855, he removed to Chicago, and established the law firm of Waller, Caulfield & Bradley, afterward Waller & Caulfield, which continued nine years. In 1864, he formed another partnership, under the firm name of Waller, Sterns & Cope-

land, which continued until the demise of Mr. Sterns, in 1867; since which time Mr. Waller has withdrawn from the active practice of the law. His constant application to his profession having impaired his health, he journeyed over Europe during a portion of the years 1869-70, partially regaining it. In July, 1876, he was appointed master in chancery by Judges Williams, Farwell, Rogers, Booth and McAllister, which office he still holds. His great experience as a lawyer, and his intimate acquaintance with adjudicated cases, render him particularly fit for the position; his decisions are universally approved by the best legal minds on the Bench, and he is deservedly popular in this position. Mr. Waller has a wide reputation as an orator, and his life, as a Christian, has always been beyond reproach. He was married, on May 3, 1837, to Miss Sarah B. Langhorne. They have nine children living, among whom are Rev. Maurice Waller, Henry, Jr., and Edward C., real estate agents, and J. Duke Waller, M.D.

LESTER LEGRAND BOND was born in Ravenna, Ohio, on October 27, 1829. He studied law in his native place, and in October, 1854, commenced its practice in Chicago, having been admitted to the Bar during the previous year. Mr. Bond's mind always showed a decided leaning towards mechanics and the applied sciences, which his friends and admirers were not slow to discover. After a hard and brave struggle to obtain a foothold in Chicago, in 1859, several parties induced him to take charge of their patent business, and from that period his success was assured. In 1864, he became a member of the law firm of West, Bond & Driscoll, but confined his efforts to his specialty. Mr. Driscoll withdrew during the following year, having been elected city attorney, and the partnership of West & Bond has continued in its career of success ever since, and in which Mr. Bond has attained an enviable reputation. He has also held several prominent political positions, having been alderman from the Eleventh Ward from 1863 to 1866, a member of the Legislature from 1867 to 1871, acting mayor of the city during the latter portion of 1873, a member of the Board of Education four years, and he has also represented the Second Congressional District as a presidential elector. He received his degree as Master Mason in September, 1856, the Chapter and Commandery degrees in 1873, the Council degrees in 1879, a part of the A. & A. S. R. degrees in 1869, the 32° in 1872, and is at present a member of Wm. B. Warren Lodge, Washington Chapter, Siloam Council, Chicago Commandery (of which he was E. C.), and Oriental Consistory. Mr. Bond was married, October 12, 1856, to Amie Scott Aspinwall, daughter of Rev. Nathaniel W. Aspinwall, of Peacham, Vt.

THOMAS B. BRYAN is a native of Virginia, and of his early life we have but little information. We find him associated in the practice of the law with Judge Hart in Cincinnati, under the firm name of Hart & Bryan, and later, in Chicago, he was the senior member of the firm of Bryan & Borden. His partner, John Borden, was for many years the ablest real-estate lawyer in Chicago, but, having acquired a handsome competence, he has retired from general practice. Mr. Bryan has founded many extensive public enterprises, which have been crowned with success. Upon the urgent request of the friends of law and order, he was appointed one of the United States Commissioners to govern the Capital of the Nation, following Governors Cook and Shepherd and joining Governor Denison, of Ohio. His administration was characterized by ability, honesty and prudence in the expenditure of money, and it was only by the force of his own will that he was allowed to retire from office. Mr. Bryan first became identified with this city over thirty years ago, and has ever since taken a deep interest in everything that related to its welfare. When the growth of the city was pressing the borders of the old cemetery, he bought land, founded the beautiful cemetery of Graceland, and for years was its owner and president. When the old Metropolitan Hall became inadequate to the wants of the city, Mr. Bryan built Bryan Hall, where the Grand Opera House now stands. This was the best and largest public hall in the city, for many years, in which first-class entertainments were given, and was where the great War meetings of Chicago were held. He was the president of the great Northwestern Sanitary Fair of 1865. The success of this great enterprise was largely due to his ability, the confidence the public had in his integrity, and his happy faculty of harmonizing the conflicting interests of the various officers and committees. The Soldiers' Home, in this city, was built under his direction, advancing money out of his own funds to aid it, and he was several years its president. He was the founder of the Fidelity Safe Depository, of this city, which passed through the great fire of 1871, with all the treasures in its vaults, saving millions of dollars to our citizens. From this brief resumé of what he has done, it is evident that it may justly be said that he is one of the most patriotic and public-spirited of our citizens.

E. F. COMSTOCK is the son of Theodore F. and Mary (Fitch) Comstock, and was born December 20, 1842, about seven miles north of Saratoga Springs, N. Y. He received a good academic

education; after which, in October, 1864, he came to this city and entered the law office of Runyan & Avery. In June, 1867, he graduated from the law department of the University of Chicago, was admitted to practice in July of the same year, and formed a partnership with Messrs. Runyan & Avery. Subsequently, Mason B. Loomis was admitted to the firm, the name being then changed to that of Runyan, Avery, Loomis & Comstock. After the retirement of Judge Loomis, in 1873, and Mr. Runyan, in 1876, the firm name was changed to that of Avery & Comstock, which firm and business association continued until a dissolution of the partnership was made, in 1877. Since that time, Mr. Comstock has practiced alone, and has maintained the reputation he has borne since his entry into the legal profession in this city. This reputation is that of a lawyer alike distinguished in the general practice of his profession, eminent as a trial jurist and an advocate before a jury, while thoroughly versed in the intricacies of real estate and chancery law and proceedings. He is a member of the Bar Association and of the Law Institute, and studiously avails himself of the advantages accessible through these institutions to enhance his forensic erudition. Although the suggestion has frequently been made to him, that he should enter the political arena, he would never sacrifice the time which he devotes to his profession to hold office; in fact, Mr. Comstock may justly be described as a lawyer whose time, interest and attention is entirely absorbed by his legal practice, the studies incident thereto, and its utilization in the courts in behalf of his clients. Mr. Comstock was married in September, 1872, to Miss Carrie F. Greenleaf, of Chicago. They have three children—Robert G., Bessie E. and Leland E.

WASHINGTON IRVING CULVER, the partner of E. B. McCagg, in the practice of law, was born July 19, 1844, in New Market, Rockingham Co., N. H., the son of Adna Bryant and Hannah H. (Sanborn) Culver. When Irving was eight years old, his father first came West on business connected with his railroad contracts, and the boy completed his education in the Tippecanoe Battle Ground Academy, near Lafayette, Ind. He did not finish his course; and after obtaining a little experience in teaching and railroading, entered the office of Scammon, McCagg & Fuller as a law student in January, 1862. During his four years' training in this office, he acquired those habits of care and thoroughness which have made him one of the safest of the attorneys and counselors in civil cases. He was admitted to practice before the State Supreme Court in April, 1866, and, in 1870, became the junior partner in the firm of McCagg, Fuller & Culver. The partnership continued until the death of Mr. Fuller, in 1873, when the firm of McCagg & Culver came into existence. Outside of his profession, Mr. Culver is best known as trustee of the Northwestern Aid Association, of which he is also the attorney, and as treasurer of the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary. He is a prominent member and librarian of the Chicago Law Institute. He is connected with the Masonic fraternity as past master of Landmark Lodge, No. 422, A. F. & A. M., and as a member of Fairview Chapter, No. 161, R. A. M., and Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T. Mr. Culver was married February 24, 1869, to Sarah T. Barnes, daughter of Samuel Barnes, of Battle Ground, Ind.

PATRICK W. SNOWHOOK is the son of William B. Snowhook, one of the most active of Chicago's pioneers. The latter, after having been a successful business and public man until middle age, commenced the study of law, and, with the exception of his time of service in the Civil War, practiced up to the day of his death, in May, 1882. His son, Patrick, was born in Chicago, September 25, 1844, his place of birth being on Kinzie Street, near State. The boy was educated in the grammar and high schools of Chicago, graduating from the latter institution in 1864. For two years he was a deputy in the county clerk's office, under the administrations of L. P. Hilliard and Ed. S. Salomon, and, in 1866, entered Bryant & Stratton's business college, taking a course of about one year. In 1867, he graduated from the Union College of Law, being admitted to the Bar during that year. He at once formed a partnership with his father, who, in 1865, had associated George W. Gray with himself. William M. Johnston was subsequently admitted into the firm, which continues as Snowhook, Johnston & Gray. Mr. Snowhook is an expert in real estate law, his practice in the Probate and Chancery courts being large and remunerative. He was married, May 17, 1870, to F. E. Aurand, of Chicago, who died April 20, 1879, leaving three children. Mr. Snowhook was married a second time to Alice E. Gordon, in May, 1881, there being also three children by the second marriage.

WILLIAM VOCKE, one of the most prominent German-American lawyers in Chicago, is a native of Westphalia, where he was born April 4, 1839. His father, also William Vocke by name, was government secretary in the Prussian service, and, after his death, the son emigrated to America. Landing in New York in 1856, after a short business experience, he removed to Chicago in 1857. Here he held various positions until the breaking out of the Civil War in 1861, when he joined the three months' service, after which

he enlisted as a private in the 24th Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He served with the Army of the Cumberland during most of its engagements, and was mustered out of service in August, 1864. His record, and that of his regiment, may be traced in the history of the "Hecker Jäger" organization, the pride of the Germans of Chicago and Illinois. Returning to this city, Captain Vocke became city editor of the Illinois Staats Zeitung, which position he held nine months. From April, 1865, to November, 1869, he was clerk of the Police Court. Meantime, he had commenced a course of study in the Union College of Law, and was admitted to the Bar in 1867. Entering into the practice of his profession, he also indulged in literary pursuits, which brought him a well-merited reputation. He contributed to both the German and the English press, and, in 1869, published a volume of translations from the poems of Julius Rodenbeig. The book was received with the greatest favor, and was eulogized by the press, both American and European. In 1869, Mr. Vocke dropped literary pursuits and devoted himself exclusively to his profession. The result was, that he soon had built up a most lucrative practice, especially among his German clients. In the fall of 1870, he was elected to the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, and the life insurance bill which he introduced, was spoken of by the Chicago Tribune as "the soundest and most judicious measure ever proposed to a legislative body" concerning that subject. The fire of 1871 rendered it necessary to call an extra session of the Legislature, and Captain Vocke, as a leading member of the insurance committee, was instrumental in framing what is known as the "Burnt-record act." He continued in the practice of his profession alone until February, 1873, when he formed a partnership with Joseph B. Leake, which continued unbroken until the latter was appointed United States district attorney. Mr. Vocke was also a member of the Board of Education from 1877 to 1880. In addition to the regular labors of his profession, Mr. Vocke is attorney for the German consulate, and president of the German Society of Chicago for the aid of emigrants. He was married in 1867, to Elsie Wahl, and they have seven children, four daughters and three sons. The success of the great Martin Luther celebration, held in Chicago on November 9, 1883, is more due to Mr. Vocke than to anyone else. He met with opposition from the first, especially from the German Socialists. The movement originated with him as a member of the Mithra Lodge, No. 410, A. F. & A. M., which is entirely composed of Germans. Seventeen societies and lodges sent delegates to a preliminary gathering, which arranged for a general citizens' meeting. The committee, as finally appointed to arrange the celebration, consisted of William Vocke, Arthur Erbe, Ernst Ammond, Carl Sehnert, Carl Winkler and Rudolph Anbach. Still, the German social organizations stood aloof. Notwithstanding this fact, on the evening of November 9, Central Music Hall was completely filled by Germans of all religious convictions, and by non-believers. The great assemblage was addressed by William Rapp and Dr. E. G. Hirsch, the celebration of the hero's birthday being pronounced one of the most complete successes of that kind ever witnessed in Chicago.

JACOB R. CUSTER, son of David Y. and Esther F. (Rambo) Custer, was born May 27, 1845, in Lawrenceville, Chester Co., Penn. He received his preparatory education at Washington Hall, Trappe, Penn., and entered as sophomore, in 1864, Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Penn., from which he graduated in August, 1867. He studied law in Philadelphia, graduated from Albany Law School in 1869, and was admitted to the Bar of New York. He commenced practice in Chicago in the fall of that year, continuing alone until June, 1879, at which time he formed a co-partnership with his present partner, Hon. William J. Campbell. On May 1, 1885, Ex-Governor John M. Hamilton, became a member of the firm. Mr. Custer was appointed master in chancery of the Superior Court in 1880, and has held that position up to the present time. He married, in December, 1871, Miss Ella A. White, of Chicago. They have one child living.

PAUL CORNELL was born August 5, 1822, in White Creek, Washington Co., N. Y., the son of Hiram K. and Eliza (Hopkins) Cornell. He received his early education in the public schools of Adams County, which he attended during the winter months, working, during the summer seasons, on the farms in the vicinity of his home. This preliminary education was supplemented by several terms in select schools, after which he taught school for a season, and began meantime his preliminary law studies. After the close of 1843, he devoted his entire time to the study of law. In May, 1847, he was admitted to the Bar, and immediately after started for Chicago, via Frink & Walker's stage line. At that time his capital consisted of a suit of clothes, a package of cards, which was printed, "Paul Cornell, Attorney at Law, Chicago," and \$1.50 in money. The cash was stolen from him while a temporary sojourner at the Lake House, where he put up on his arrival in Chicago. He first found employment in the law office of Wilson & Judd, John M. Wilson, the senior member of the firm.

being his old law instructor at Joliet. Subsequently he was employed by James H. Collins, as an assistant in trying cases, receiving for his services a moderate monthly stipend. He next entered the employ of Skinner (Hon. Mark) & Hoyne (Hon. Thomas) who, at the time of his engagement, were doing a very extensive collection business for Eastern firms. Subsequently, when Mr. Hoyne became probate judge, he appointed young Cornell his clerk, and he performed the clerical duties of the position at nights, while still doing his duty as outside collector for the firm during the daytime. Subsequently, the election of Mr. Skinner as judge of the Court of Common Pleas, dissolved the firm of Skinner & Hoyne, and Mr. Cornell started for himself, forming a co-partnership with Hon. William T. Barron. The new firm succeeded in retaining a large part of the collection business of the old firm. Through the energies of the partners, their business grew to be immense; frequently they had as high as two hundred cases on the docket at one time. In 1856, Mr. Barron was elected probate judge, and a change in the firm occurred. John A. Jameson (afterward judge of Superior Court) and Perkins Bass associated themselves with Mr. Cornell under the firm name of Cornell, Jameson & Bass. Subsequently, Mr. Bass (afterward U. S. district attorney) retired from the firm, and H. N. Hibbard took his place, the style of the firm being changed to Cornell, Jameson & Hibbard. As early as 1853, Mr. Cornell began to invest what money he had saved in real estate. His purchases were confined largely to the section lying south of the city. In 1852, he employed John Boyd to make a topographical survey of the region now embracing Hyde Park and vicinity, and, the result being favorable, he bought, in 1853, a tract of three hundred acres on the lake shore, and invested money in other tracts as far south as Fifty-ninth Street. In 1854, a collision occurred at what is now known as Grand Crossing, in which many lives were lost, and at that time it was decided that "all trains should come to a full stop before crossing the intersecting roads at that point." Mr. Cornell saw, in this decision, a possible village in the far future, and, on November 10, 1855, bought a section of land at that point, and subsequently added thereto, and named the region Cornell. Of his first-mentioned purchase, he sold sixty acres to the Illinois Central Railroad Company, a part of the consideration therefor being an obligation on the part of the railroad to run regular suburban trains to the embryo village of Hyde Park, which Mr. Cornell had platted on the remainder of his purchase. Mr. Cornell was the originator of that village. He owned the land on which it stands; he secured for it perpetual transportation facilities, built a large hotel there during 1857 (the Hyde Park Hotel, burned September 12, 1877), became a resident of the village in 1857, and was supervisor of the town from the time of its incorporation in 1861, until 1864, being re-elected every year. His property at Grand Crossing is the present site of the manufacturing town of that name. It was originally subdivided as "Cornell" in February, 1872 (when he built a large watch factory), and then the name was changed to Grand Crossing, by Mr. Cornell, in the succeeding March, it being found that there was already another town of the same name in Livingston County, Illinois. In 1866, Mr. Cornell had become one of the largest owners of suburban real estate in Chicago, and during that year, with others, inaugurated the present park and boulevard system of the city. He spent the entire winter of 1867 in Springfield, in the interest of the South Park bill, securing the passage against strenuous opposition. He was appointed by the governor one of the first commissioners, and held the office fourteen years, having been three times re-appointed. He married, in July, 1856, Miss Helen M. Gray, of Bowdoinham, Maine, the ceremony being performed at the residence of his brother-in-law, Orrington Lunt, of Chicago. Their children are—George, John, Paul, Jr., Lizzie and Helen.

WILLIAM FREDERICK DEWOLF was born on April 21, 1811, at Bristol, R. I., being the eldest son of Henry and Anne Eliza (Marston) DeWolf. He completed a course of study in Brown University, receiving the degree of Master of Arts in 1831, and then began the study of law in the office of the Hon. Josiah Randall, the father of the well known Samuel J. Randall, ex-speaker of the House of Representatives. In 1834, he was admitted to the Bar, and became the partner of Mr. Burgess in the practice of his profession. On June 10, 1835, Mr. DeWolf was married, in Providence, R. I., to Miss Margaret Padelford Arnold, a daughter of George R. Arnold, a merchant of that city. In September, 1835, his Alma Mater conferred on him the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In the fall of 1836, he settled at Alton, Ill., where he entered on the practice of his profession in partnership with George T. M. Davis. He was elected to the Legislature in 1846. In September, 1847, he came to Chicago, and engaged, for a time, in the commission business, and, in 1851, became a member of the firm of J. B. F. Russell & Co., land agents. In those days, Mr. DeWolf, being an earnest Whig and a leader in the party, was frequently mentioned as a suitable person for the offices of lieutenant-governor and secretary of state. Being elected city treasurer in 1855, he

relinquished his real estate business; but on his retirement from office he resumed it, as senior member of the firm of DeWolf, Maclay & Quimby. Later, he filled the office of justice of the peace for about four years, but since 1878 he has lived in retirement. On January 5, 1877, Mrs. DeWolf died. Of this lady, Hon. I. N. Arnold, in an eloquent tribute to her memory, affirmed, "It could be most emphatically said, 'none knew her but to love her, none named her but to praise.'" Of their eight children, only three survived her; Henry, now assistant treasurer of the Illinois Central; Edward P., a merchant of this city; and Cecelia, the widow of General Albert Erskine. In the summer of 1853, Mr. and Mrs. DeWolf, with their children, went to pay a visit to their relatives in Rhode Island. On their return, in September, four daughters, ranging from childhood to youth, were so severely injured by the explosion of the steam cylinder of the steamer "Bay State," that they all died within the month—an appalling calamity, which the bereaved parents bore with exemplary patience. The oldest son, William, who fell in the service of his country, is thus honorably referred to by his commander, now General Gibson, U. S. A.: "In the battle of Williamsburg, one of my subalterns (a handsome, gallant boy, from Chicago, named DeWolf) was wounded, and, I regret to say, has since died. I was much attached to him, and if your friends know his family, assure them of my sincere sympathy with them in their bereavement, and my high appreciation of his coolness and gallantry in the midst of no ordinary danger. Poor fellow! He joined my battery on the 4th of April, was wounded on the 4th of May, and on the 4th of June was dead!" The Chicago Tribune, of June 5, 1862, contained an eloquent eulogy of the young hero, as well as the following appropriate official recognition of his services: "*Deserved compliment.*—We notice that, by order of Col. H. G. Gibson, commanding the defenses on the line of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, the post at Sheperdsville has been named DeWolf, in honor of Lieutenant William DeWolf, of the 3d U. S. Artillery, who died in June, 1862, of wounds received at Williamsburg, Va. This is a deserved compliment to a gallant officer, son of our fellow-citizen, William F. DeWolf, Esq." Despite the severe shocks of these many sad bereavements, owing to a vigorous constitution and a well-spent life, Hon. William F. DeWolf is, both physically and mentally, remarkably well preserved, and is not alone beloved for his many virtues, but also for kindness of heart and his unostentatious charity and philanthropy.

THEODORE SCHINTZ, one of the most substantial and hard working lawyers in the profession, was born in Zurich, Switzerland, May 1, 1830. His father, Henry Schintz, was a lawyer of life-long practice in that city. Young Schintz was educated in the common schools and the polytechnic school of his native place, taking a full scientific course. He had, however, imbibed the prevailing belief in his native country, that the only truly noble pursuit is to endeavor to draw one's sustenance direct from the soil, whatever the education or leanings of the individual. With this idea, the young Swiss, well educated, ambitious and intellectually alert, came to America, during 1850, and went to work on a farm near Oconomowoc, Wis. He also labored as a common farm-hand in Green County, and afterward removed to New Ulm, a Swiss settlement in Winnebago County. There he farmed for several years, and at leisure hours industriously examined into the political institutions of his adopted country. He was chosen chairman of the town board of supervisors; taught school one year in the old log-school-house, and in 1854 located in Oshkosh, Wis., where he commenced the study of law. Admitted to the Bar in 1856, he soon acquired a good general practice. In 1862, Mr. Schintz located in Chicago, where he has since resided, honored by his professional brethren and by the people of the city, whom he has served in several important positions. From 1867 to 1872, he was an alderman, and in 1869, while John B. Rice, mayor of the city, was absent in Europe, he became the acting mayor of Chicago. In 1869, he was appointed a member of the Board of Education, serving two terms and resigning his position soon after the fire. He has since devoted himself exclusively to the practice of his profession, his business being principally in the Probate and Chancery courts. In September, 1851, Mr. Schintz married Barbara Zentner, also a native of Switzerland. They have one son, the elder child, and one daughter. Theodore H. Schintz was educated in the Chicago University, studied law with his father, and was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the State, at Mount Vernon. Josephine, the daughter, is a graduate of the Cook County Normal School.

AUGUSTUS VAN BUREN, associated with his father, Evert Van Buren, for over twenty-seven years in the practice of law, was born in Penn Yan, Yates Co., N. Y., in March, 1832. He was educated at Kinderhook, at the age of sixteen he entered his father's office at Penn Yan, and commenced the study of his profession, being admitted to the Bar at Rochester before he had attained his majority. Soon afterward, he went to California, and dug for gold, kept store,

practiced law, and followed other occupations necessary to self-sustenance. His first case was the defense of an Indian for murder, whose cause he assumed upon the promise of \$300 in gold, which his dusky chief agreed to pay over as soon as he could dig it up. Unfortunately, the Indian himself was killed, almost immediately after Mr. Van Buren secured his acquittal, before the treasure could be unearthed, and consequently Mr. Van Buren lost his fee. After an experience in California of more than one year, he returned to Penn Yan, soon thereafter locating at St. Clair, Mich., and in 1858 settled in Chicago, where, with his father, he commenced the practice of law. In this city he has made his greatest reputation as a successful criminal lawyer, having, in all probability, had as many celebrated cases intrusted to his care as any other attorney in the State. He defended Joseph Crawford for the murder of William Shanley, and saved him from the gallows. He was also the leading attorney for the defendants in the case of Joseph St. Peter and Mrs. Annie Clarke, tried for the murder of Alviro Clarke. Although John Van Arman assisted the State's attorney, both of Mr. Van Buren's clients were acquitted, and he obtained a great reputation for the skill shown in the conduct of the case. It must not be inferred, however, that the bulk of the firm's practice was of a criminal nature, but cases of that kind draw the attention of the public more generally than civil causes. Their practice was always general, but Mr. Van Buren's remarkable success as a criminal lawyer almost overshadowed his other practice.

THOMAS SHIRLEY was born October 22, 1827, in Charlotte County, Va., the son of Allan and Sarah (Anderson) Shirley. He received his preliminary education at a select and then in a classical school; after which he entered Washington College, Va., in 1840, from which he graduated with honor in the class of 1843, receiving the degree of A.B. In 1846, his Alma Mater conferred on him the degree of A.M. Mr. Shirley studied law in the University of Virginia, under the instruction of Professor Miner, graduating in 1848. Immediately after the completion of his law studies, he was admitted to the Virginia Bar, by virtue of his diploma, and, the following year, sought his fortune in the West, arriving in Chicago October 5, 1849. The young Virginian hired a small office over Tinkham & Co.'s bank, on Clark Street, put out his sign, and waited for his first client. He heard him approach, as he climbed the stairs, with a noise proportionate to the size of his feet. He proved to be a stalwart negro, who, having been arrested on the charge of stealing a pair of boots, was in search of a legal defender. Although the young lawyer did not expect to meet such a client, yet he gladly defended the negro and gained his acquittal, receiving his first fee, amounting to seven dollars. From this unique beginning Mr. Shirley's practice rapidly increased. During the earlier years of his practice, he incurred, at one period, much popular displeasure, having, in 1852, in his professional capacity, conducted the prosecution of a case under the fugitive-slave law of the United States. The ephemeral reproach of those exciting times was long since buried in oblivion with the institution which occasioned it. In politics, Mr. Shirley has always been a Democrat, and is at present a member of the Iroquois Club, and one of the Democratic Central Committee of Cook County. He is a Freemason, and has served as Master of Oriental Lodge, No. 33; High Priest of Lafayette Chapter, No. 2; and Eminent Commander of Apollo Commandery, No. 1. He has also been Orator of the Grand Lodge, and Scribe of the Grand Chapter, of the State of Illinois. He has been president of the School Board of District No. 1, of Lake View, since that district was created. Mr. Shirley was married, in September, 1859, to Miss Carrie Rasbon, daughter of John Rasbon, formerly of Maine, and in the lumber trade there. They have seven children—four sons and three daughters.

JOHN M. ROUNTREE, son of Hon. John H. Rountree and Mary Grace (Mitchell) Rountree, was born February 13, 1836, at Plattville, Grant Co., Wis. After acquiring a preliminary education in the common schools and the academy in his native town, John M., in 1853, entered Hamilton College, N. Y. Finishing a course of study at that institution, he entered the office of Hon. John N. Jewett (who married his sister), at Galena, Ill., with whom he completed his law studies, and was admitted to the Illinois Bar in 1856. He then went to Milwaukee, Wis., and commenced practice in the office of Hon. Henry L. Palmer, remaining until October, 1857, when he removed to Chicago, and, after practicing in the office of Scammon, McCagg & Fuller, until the spring of 1858, formed a partnership with Alexander C. Coventry, which continued until 1865. During this time, Mr. Rountree was retained in many important cases. In 1862, he conducted the defense in the case of "Kingsbury vs. Chicago & North-Western Railway Company," which settled the title to a large amount of property fronting on the North Branch of the Chicago River, including the site of the North-Western depot. The suit was decided in favor of the railroad company. He also, in 1865, conducted to a successful issue, for his clients, the "Clinton Bridge Case," a suit growing out of efforts of steamboatmen to remove the bridge across the Missis-

issippi River at Clinton, Iowa, which they claimed impeded navigation. Mr. Rountree was president of the Chicago Law Institute in 1864-65, and continued a laborious and increasing practice until 1867, when his health became so seriously undermined that he was compelled to suspend his professional labors entirely, and travel for rest and recuperation. On the re-establishment of his health he returned to Chicago, and resumed his practice. In 1872, he was elected to the State Legislature, and during the session was appointed one of a joint committee of five for the revision of the Statutes of Illinois, a work completed during his term. In the fall of 1873, he was elected attorney for Cook County for a term of four years. At the expiration of his official term, he again resumed practice, devoting himself more especially to corporation law, his clientage among large corporations, railroads, banks, etc., being important and influential. Mr. Rountree was married, in January, 1862, to Mary H. Bancroft, a lineal descendent of Samuel Huntington, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. In January, 1877, he married his present wife, Virginia, daughter of N. H. Wolfe, one of the most prosperous shipping merchants of New York City. He has one daughter living.

JOHN A. J. KENDIG was born December 14, 1834, at Bloomsburgh, Penn. In 1709, Martin Kendig, a Mennonite bishop, led a colony of three hundred of his countrymen to Lancaster County, in that State, where he purchased two thousand acres of land for himself. He was the means of establishing a flourishing settlement, which, by 1799, had grown to such importance that it became the capital of the State. This was the first Mennonite colony in America; and from the Kendigs, who were a part of it, have come five or six thousand descendants, now scattered throughout the country, many of whom have followed the bishop's example and become clergymen of note. What is quite singular, also, is the fact that, so far as is known, no Kendig has ever entered politics or held an office under the Government. Mr. Kendig's maternal grandfather was Colonel John Wertman, a cavalry officer in the War of 1812. Mr. Kendig mastered the common branches of education, and commenced to teach at a very early age. He entered Kenyon College in the senior class of 1859, was soon appointed superintendent of the college buildings, and as a member of President Andrews's family, met many of the ablest men of the country, including Salmon P. Chase. During that year he commenced the study of law under Dr. Francis Wharton, the well-known author, and then a member of the college faculty; came to Chicago, continued his studies with Jesse B. Thomas, and was admitted to the Bar in 1861. In the autumn of that year he was married to Abby E. Gates, sister of the widow of President Andrews, and daughter of the late Simon S. Gates. About this time, he received from his Alma Mater the degree of Master of Arts. In the spring of 1853, was elected president of the Kenyon College Alumni Association, and in June, 1885, was chosen vice-president of the association and trustee of the college. Since coming to Chicago, Mr. Kendig has been prominent in several fields of labor outside of his profession. For three years he was superintendent of a Sunday-school, and has been a delegate to various diocesan conventions. In the celebrated Cheney case, he prevented a conflict between the civil and ecclesiastical authorities by an eloquent speech. Through the influence of Professor Joseph Haven, his intimate friend, he joined the English literature class, and after the death of that gentleman was chosen its leader, being re-elected to that position for seven years thereafter. In this connection, he wrote a pamphlet entitled "Intellect or Character," which was published by a resolution of the class, and attracted much attention. He has also delivered several lectures on literary and philological subjects, which have been most favorably commented upon by the daily press. In June, 1878, in company with his wife, Mr. Kendig took a tour around the world, and enriched current literature by many productions of his pen.

D. HARRY HAMMER was born in Springfield, Ill., December 23, 1840, the son of John and Eliza (Witner) Hammer. In 1849, his parents removed to Ogle County, where young Hammer subsequently attended the district schools of the neighborhood, worked on a farm and learned his trade as a harness-maker and saddler. At the age of seventeen, he entered the Rock River Seminary, Mount Morris, Ill., graduating, with honors, in 1863. He then entered the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. Graduating in 1865, he looked around for a favorable location in which to commence practice. He decided, in the fall of that year, to locate in St. Louis; but the unsettled condition of the country, coupled with the incursions of the cholera, drove him with thousands of others, from the city. In the meantime he had formed the acquaintance of a man ever ready to hold out a helping hand, thoroughly awake to the activities of the age and, therefore, a thorough admirer of Chicago. Benjamin F. Taylor, the eloquent war correspondent of the Chicago Evening Journal, and who has since gained a world-wide reputation, was then traveling through the West on a lecturing tour. The young man seeking a career and the one who had already made his mark met, and be-



William A. King

came friends at once, and it was through Mr. Taylor's representations that Judge Hammer came to Chicago, in October, 1866. Judge Hammer entered at once into the practice of his profession, and soon built up an enviable reputation for ability and probity, as well as being remarkably successful financially. In April, 1879, Governor Cullom appointed him a justice of the peace for the town of South Chicago. At the expiration of his term, in 1883,

his course had given such general satisfaction that he was re-appointed by Governor Hamilton. From the first he has been an earnest Republican. He is an active member of many of the leading secret and benevolent societies of Chicago, having been connected with the Masonic fraternity since 1863. He is at present connected with S. H. Davis Lodge, No. 96, A. F. & A. M.; Chicago Chapter, No. 127, R. A. M.; Chevalier Bayard Commandery, No. 52, K. T.; Oriental Consistory, 32°, S. P. R. S.; Court Energy, No. 19, I. O. F.; and Delphus Lodge, No. 2507, K. of H. He is also a member of such leading political and social organizations as the Calumet, Union League and Indiana clubs. Mr. Hammer married Emma L. Carpenter, of Athens, Ohio. They have three children—Maud, Hazel Harry and Fay.

JOHN CLARKE BARKER was born March 1, 1833, at Windsor, Kennebec Co., Me., the son of Oliver C. and Caroline L. Barker. In 1844, his parents located in Lee Center, Lee County, where a farm was purchased, and on which their son, John C., learned to be a good farmer, subsequently attending Rock River Seminary and Rockford Commercial College. He was a teacher in district, select and graded schools for a few years and obtained his education chiefly by his individual efforts and under many difficulties. His tastes inclined him to the profession of law or medicine. He read the different systems of medical science for a year, then read the elementary authors in law. After thorough reading, while a teacher, and subsequent practical experience in different law offices and a course of one year at the Chicago Law School, he passed a highly creditable examination before the State Board of Examination, in August, 1865, at Chicago, where he commenced practice. For eighteen years he successfully followed his calling in this city, building up a lucrative practice. By his straightforward and able course, he was recognized as a lawyer of established reputation, both as a special pleader and as an advocate before the court or jury, as well as a citizen of culture and high moral character. During the first six years of his residence here, he accumulated a fine library, which, with his home and all its effects, was swept away by the fire of 1871. There was no insurance on his property, and Mr. Barker was thus left penniless. He bravely commenced the battle of life again, and soon placed himself in comfortable circumstances. From the first he has been a prominent member of the Law Institute and Bar Association. Mr. Barker was a lieutenant in the military service in the last War. He represented North Chicago as a legislator in the Twenty-ninth General Assembly with credit to himself and his constituents. In the fall of 1882, when Mr. Barker's prospects looked the brightest, he was afflicted with a dangerous attack of sciatica, and, upon the advice of physicians, abandoned the active practice of his profession. In May, 1883, Governor Hamilton appointed him a justice of the peace for North Chicago, a position he still holds. Mr. Barker is a member of many secret and benevolent societies, being connected with Waubansia Lodge, No. 160, A. F. & A. M., of which he was master for two years; with Lincoln Park Lodge, No. 2620, K. of H., of which he is past dictator, and was a member of the last Grand Lodge and alternate representative to the Supreme Lodge. For many years he has been a leading official of the Methodist Church, being president of the Board of Trustees of the Grant-place Methodist Episcopal Church. In October, 1869, he was married to Elizabeth E. Vaughn, of Chicago. They have two children—John V. and Sarah Louisa.

COLONEL HENRY FRANKLIN VALLETTE was born at the old Vallette homestead, in Stockbridge, Mass., on November 1, 1821, the son of Jeremiah and Abiah (Mott) Vallette. His father was a man of broad views and varied information, as is exhibited by the fact that Theodore Sedgwick, while preparing his work on political economy, frequently sought the opinions of Mr. Vallette, who was also a highly respected farmer. When Henry was seventeen years of age, he removed to Illinois with his father's family, and settled

near the present town of Wheaton, in DuPage County. He attended the public schools and Stockbridge Academy before leaving his native State. The scholastic facilities of the West were limited at the time, but, by persistent effort on his own part and the aid of a private tutor, he mastered the English branches and the science of surveying. In 1848, he resumed his studies at Mount Morris Academy, and

that year he began the study of the law. During that year he married Miss Abbie A. Dinsmore, a daughter of the eminent divine, Rev. Alvin Dinsmore, of DeWitt, Iowa. She has been a noble and devoted wife and mother; to them have been born four children. Mr. Vallette was elected treasurer of DuPage County, to which office he was re-elected four times. In 1851, he was admitted to the Bar, and has devoted his attention to the practice of his profession since that time, with the exception of the time spent in the army. He was in partnership with Judge H. H. Cody for seventeen years. In

1862, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 105th Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was a brave officer, and was much loved by the men under his command. He resigned in 1864, and, in 1867, he resumed the practice of the law in Chicago, in company with General B. J. Sweet and Judge Isaac Wilson. Since the dissolution of this partnership, Colonel Vallette has continued in the practice of his profession, and has been very successful. In politics he is a Republican, but has never sought political preferment. In religion he is a Universalist, and has always given that denomination his hearty support.

GEORGE SCOVILLE, attorney-at-law, was born in the town of Pompey, Onondaga Co., N. Y., October 10, 1824. In early life, his parents removed to the woods of Ohio, where the rudiments of education were acquired by him in a log house by the light of a tallow dip. At the age of eighteen he commenced attending school, working his way as best he could. Entering Yale College, in 1846, on account of a stress of finances he was obliged to abandon his educational course at the end of the second term, and turned his attention to the study of law. After pursuing his studies in the office of Hammond, King & Barnes, at Albany, N. Y., he was admitted to the Bar in August, 1848. The succeeding three years he spent in traveling through the West, and in April, 1851, came to reside and practice in Chicago. Mr. Scoville formed a partnership with Grant Goodrich in 1852. The partnerships of Goodrich & Scoville, Goodrich, Scoville & Seeley (Henry E.), and Goodrich, Farwell (William W.) & Scoville, continued until 1857. In 1869, the firm of Scoville, Bailey & Brawley was formed, consisting of Mr. Scoville, J. M. Bailey and F. W. S. Brawley, which continued until the great fire. In 1872, the firm of Scoville, Corwin (John A.) & Bayley (Edward F.) was formed, and continued four years. Since then, Mr. Scoville has practiced alone, having been brought prominently before the country as the counsel of Guiteau. He assumed the responsibilities and unpleasant notoriety of the defense, however, only at the request of Guiteau, through Colonel Corkhill, and the earnest solicitation of his wife. His only ambition is to fill such a place in life as ability, honest labor and perseverance have fitted him for, and at his death to leave the world somewhat better for having lived in it.

GEORGE A. MEECH was born at Norwich, Conn., on January 19, 1824, receiving his preliminary education in the academy at that place, where he remained until twelve years of age. Next removing to New Haven, he graduated at Yale College, in the class of 1843, and then contented himself with teaching school for several years. He first taught at Bozrah, Conn., at a compensation of \$12 a month and board. In 1844, he became principal of the Norwich Academy, where he had received his early schooling. In the fall of 1845, on account of ill health, he was obliged to resign his position and remove to the South, locating in Demopolis, Ala. In 1847, he repaired to Boston, to complete his law studies, which he had already commenced with Lafayette S. Foster and Frank Lyon. In Boston, he studied in the offices of Hubbard & Watts and of Robert Rantoul, whose reputation was of a national character. In the fall of 1848, he was admitted to practice law in Connecticut, and the next year received his appointment as justice of the peace. He gave such general satisfaction, that the citizens of the Norwich District, in 1853, elected him to the position of probate judge. On account of his wife's falling health, however, he was obliged to resign his place upon the Bench, and removed to the West. On reaching Chicago, he opened an office at No. 117 Lake Street, and soon formed a partnership with Joseph N. Barker, a lawyer of established reputation. In 1862, after continuing in private practice for about nine years, Judge Meech was elected city attorney, which position he held during the administration of Hon. Francis C. Sherman. He was chosen assessor of the South Town in 1864, continuing in the successful practice of the law until his selection,

in the spring of 1875, as justice of the peace for the South Town. In the winter of 1879, and again in 1883, the judges of the courts of record unanimously re-nominated him to his former position, being recommended by the bankers, merchants, lawyers and business men of the city. Notwithstanding the manifold judicial duties which have fallen upon his shoulders for years, he has found time to retain the reputation which he earned during his younger days of being remarkably proficient in belles-lettres. During much of the period from 1847 to 1853, he was quite a constant contributor to the New York Tribune, and is now recognized as a fine Latin scholar. He is a Mason, and a life-member of Waubansia Lodge, Washington Chapter and Apollo Commandery. Judge Meech was married, in 1850, to Sarah H. Dorchester, daughter of Rev. Daniel Dorchester, of Norwich, Conn. His first wife died in February, 1859, and in October, 1860, he was united in marriage to Celia Addie Hunt, daughter of Hon. Milo Hunt, of Chenango County, New York, for many years State senator, and a man well known in that section of the State. His second wife dying in the fall of 1878, he was married, in October, 1880, to Florence W. Story, daughter of Captain William Story, of Norwich, Conn. Judge Meech has but one child—Harold Appleton.

JAMES ENNIS (deceased) was born on March 27, 1837, at Enniscorthy, County of Wexford, Ireland. His father was what was termed a gentleman farmer, and in such affluent circumstances as enabled him to bestow upon his children the advantages of a good education. His death occurred on March 27, 1852, it being the fifteenth birthday of the subject of this sketch; and, soon after, the remaining family, consisting of James, his mother and four sisters, emigrated to America, and settled in Lake County, Illinois, where his mother purchased a farm. In company with a farmer, who drove a loaded ox-team, he made his first trip to Chicago, on foot, on a bitterly cold day, in the winter of 1854. He first obtained employment as a clerk in a clothing store, but, shortly afterward, engaged as a clerk with Mr. DeWolf, and immediately entered upon his duties, and commenced the study of the law. He also applied himself to the study of German, which, in after years, resulted in a fluency of speech, rarely acquired in a foreign tongue. He was admitted to the Bar January 11, 1856, being, at the time, not quite twenty-one years of age. He immediately commenced the practice of his profession, in which he rapidly achieved success. His unimpeachable integrity, combined with his acknowledged ability, brought him a lucrative practice, which constantly increased up to the time of his death—a period of nearly a quarter of a century. In 1871, he located a new office at No. 145 Madison Street, where he was scarcely established when everything was swept away by the great fire. He lost, in addition to his offices, his homestead, with all it contained, and his houses on the North Side. Out of his property, nothing was saved, except a horse and buggy, and a small house, on West Randolph Street, into which he moved his family, and, within one week, resumed his practice—the parlor of his house serving as his office. In 1872, he removed his office to the newly erected Metropolitan Block, Room 22, which continued to be his place of business up to the time of his decease. He died of heart disease, November 9, 1880, after a brief illness of two days and was buried, November 11, in Calvary Cemetery. In politics, Mr. Ennis was a Democrat of the Douglas school, and, after the breaking out of the Rebellion, was known as one of the most pronounced and ardent War Democrats of Chicago. In religion, he was a firm believer in the Catholic faith. As a lawyer, his ability as an advocate was excelled by few of his contemporaries, while his general success before the Supreme Court, as shown in the Reports, evinces his profound knowledge of the abstract principles of law. Mr. Ennis was married, November 3, 1858, to Miss Mary A. Sexton, a native of Chicago, and a daughter of Stephen Sexton, one of the early settlers, and who built the first school-house in Chicago. She died August 11, 1876, leaving nine children (the eldest being sixteen years old, and the youngest a babe), at the time of her death. He was married, again, two years after the death of his first wife, and left one child by his second wife. His children, still living, are Lawrence M., James I., Callistus S., Lullus J., Felicia A., Stephen F., Agnes M., Laura G., and Juven-tius T.—all residents of Rogers Park, a suburb of Chicago.

HENRY J. FURBER, of the firm of Higgins & Furber, lawyers and capitalists, was born in Rochester, Stafford Co., N. H., on July 17, 1840, being the son of Benjamin and Olive (Hussey) Furber. He fitted for college at the Great Falls High School and entered Bowdoin College in the fall of 1857. In the spring of 1860, before the graduation of his class, Mr. Furber accepted a call from Green Bay, Wis., to become superintendent of the public schools of that city. Subsequently, the faculty of Bowdoin College conferred on him the regular college degree, and enrolled his name among the graduates of the class of 1861. Mr. Furber continued in charge of the public school of Green Bay for two years, devoting all his leisure moments to the study of law. In July, 1862, he was admitted to the Wisconsin Bar, and, in August, formed a partner-

ship with E. H. Ellis, a leading corporation lawyer of Green Bay. Becoming interested in the subject of fire and life insurance, through his professional labors, he was, in the spring of 1864, appointed special agent for Wisconsin of the Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company. In January, 1865, he became general agent for the Northwestern States, and, in the succeeding April, general manager of the Western and Southwestern States. His law connection with Mr. Ellis continued until July, when he removed to Chicago, determining that this city was the proper locality in which to make his headquarters. In October, Mr. Furber was chosen vice-president of the Universal Life Insurance Company of New York, and went to that city to reside, where he remained until the spring of 1879, having entire charge of the great business interests of that corporation. Returning to Chicago, in May of that year, he associated himself with Judge Van H. Higgins and Judge Cothran in the practice of law. Judge Cothran retired in April, 1882, and since that time the firm have given their entire attention to the care of their extensive business interests. Messrs. Higgins, Lafin and Furber are virtual proprietors of the National Life Insurance Company, and they are largely interested in other corporations of a like character. Mr. Furber is a Mason in high standing, being past master of Astor Lodge, New York, and a member of Republic Chapter, Palestine Commandery and New York Consistory. He was married at Green Bay, Wis., on January 7, 1862, to Miss Elvira Irwin. They have three sons.

JOHN H. MUHLKE (deceased) was born in Germany, November 23, 1826. His parents emigrated to America in 1842, and, after a short stay in Buffalo, located in Chicago. John then worked for Grant Goodrich, about his house, and remained with the family two or three years. He then obtained a situation in the store of Isaac Strahl, a merchant on Clark Street, and also worked a long time for Hamlin, Day & Co. Upon the failure of Mr. Bigelow, a dry goods merchant, by whom he was employed, he was appointed assignee, and afterward formed a co-partnership with his brother and son. This was about the year 1855. A few years thereafter, he took charge of the property of Carl G. Uhlich, who had become involved financially. After the death of Mr. and Mrs. Uhlich, in 1867, Mr. Muhlke did not return to active business, but spent his time in managing his valuable estate. Aside from his business interests, his energies were devoted to his Church, of

John A. Jamison

which he was secretary for over a quarter of a century, and to the Uhlich Orphan Asylum, connected with it. Of the latter noble charity he was president from the time of its organization up to the time of his death, August 26, 1879. Mr. Muhlke left a widow, formerly Catharine C. Kunst, and eight children. Louisa, the eldest child, is the wife of Jacob H. Tiedemann; Anna, now Mrs. Phillip Henrici; Henry C. Muhlke, George F. Muhlke, Joseph H. Muhlke, Katie C., the wife of Charles J. Harpel; Wallie G. and Adelaide A.

CALVIN DEWOLF, probably the oldest lawyer of continuous practice in Chicago, is one of its strong local characters—a bond between the early and the present city. He was a pioneer abolitionist, one of the fathers of the municipal laws, and a popular and respected justice of the peace for over a quarter of a century. Mr. DeWolf was born February 18, 1815, at Braintrim, Luzerne Co., Penn., being the oldest son of a family of thirteen children. Soon after his birth, his parents removed to Cavendish, Vt., but when he was five years old, returned to Braintrim, and, in 1824, settled in Bradford County, Penn. Up to his majority, Calvin passed his time working upon his father's farm and in obtaining an education. With the assistance of a private tutor and his father, he gained a

Calvin DeWolf

fair knowledge of Latin, higher mathematics and surveying. He also taught school for a time previous to 1836, when he left home to pursue a course at the Grand River Institute, a manual labor school in Ashtabula County, Ohio. On October 31, 1837, he arrived in Chicago, poor, friendless and courageous; was unable to obtain

employment as a teacher, and after making application, on foot, at different settlements along Fox River, finally located as a teacher, in Hadley, Will Co., Ill. He returned to Chicago in the spring of 1838, and engaged in various occupations, before he was able to obtain a chance to study law in the office of Spring & Goodrich. After teaching two years longer, he was admitted to the Bar in May, 1843, and commenced practice. For eleven years he held closely to the duties of his profession, obtaining a large business and hosts of friends. In 1854, Mr. DeWolf was elected justice of the peace and continued to strengthen himself in the public regard by the manner in which, for a quarter of a century, he performed the duties attaching to that position. He was elected alderman in 1856, and, as chairman of the committee which revised the city ordinances during his term, he accomplished very much toward framing the municipal government as it now exists. He also was alderman from 1866 to 1868, and has been twice a member of the board of supervisors of Cook County. From early manhood he was an earnest and honest abolitionist, secretary of the first society ever formed in Chicago to spread anti-slavery views, and one of the founders of the Western

Citizen, established by the State society as an anti-slavery organ. At the October term of the United States Court for the northern district of Illinois, in 1860, an indictment was found against Mr. DeWolf for the alleged crime of "aiding a negro slave, called Eliza, to escape from her master," one Stephen F. Nuckolls, of Nebraska. He gave bail in the sum of \$2,500; but in December, 1861, upon the motion of the United States District attorney, the case was dismissed. After the expiration of his office as justice of the peace, in 1879, Mr. DeWolf resumed the practice of his profession, in which he is still actively engaged. In June, 1841, he was married to Frances Kimball. They have had five children—Ellen L., wife of Robert B. Bell, of Normalville, Cook County; Anna Spaulding, who in 1877 went to New Orleans a teacher of colored children, and died at Bay St. Louis, Miss., in September, 1878; Mary Frances, wife of Milo G. Kellogg, of Chicago; Wallace L.; and Alice, wife of L. D. Kneeland, who died at Kokomo, Col., in March, 1882. Mr. DeWolf and his wife are members of the Sixth Presbyterian Church.

THE LITERATURE OF CHICAGO.

The great fire may have been to Chicago a blessing in disguise, so far as her material prosperity is concerned, yet the calamity entailed losses for which there can be no compensation, among them being that of her archives. The records of the early settlers and the evidences of the growth of literature that accompany the increase of individual fortunes were swept away so completely that no trace of them remains, except such as may be found in some chance allusion in books, stray newspapers, public documents that escaped the flames, or in the memory of our oldest citizens. Such a loss is a disaster, not only to Chicago but to the country generally. When future historians of the marvelous progress of the United States come to seek for the records and explanations of the unparalleled development of the West, they will lack the materials which the burned archives of this city, civic as well as private, might have furnished. True, many citizens who were active participants in the social and intellectual progress of Chicago long before the fire, survive; but time casts a mist over memory, and, even for the period between 1857 and 1871, few can recall, with exactitude, the literary condition of the metropolis of the West. A full list of publications during that period can not be obtained, and the records and proceedings of the most important literary and scientific societies were either badly mutilated or entirely destroyed. The Historical Society of Chicago is still seeking to complete its records up to the fall of 1871. By carefully examining old newspapers, stray legal and other documents, and by searching for chance references to the proceedings of the Society in contemporary literature and the records of contemporary associations, much has been accomplished.

In this period, the greatest literary activity was developed during the War of the Rebellion. From the time the first shot was fired at Fort Sumter until the fall of Richmond, Chicago had her share of pamphleteers and bookmakers upon all the important topics of the day. The bulk of that literature was naturally partisan and ephemeral. Fergus Brothers, the old Chicago publishers, on Illinois Street, have rendered valuable services to the future historian, by re-publishing an important series of tracts and lectures that were given to the public in the years before the fire. But these are necessarily incomplete, and furnish imperfect pictures of the progress of thought or science in this city between 1857 and 1871. They suggest how

great a loss to the annals of Chicago was caused by the fire, and serve to show the vast interest then taken in historical researches, more particularly concerning the State of Illinois and the City of Chicago; also, the gradual formation of public sentiment on the grave political issues pending between the North and South, ultimately settled by the arbitration of arms.

The population of this city between 1857 and 1871 increased from ninety-three thousand to about three hundred and fifty thousand, and literary and scientific societies increased in proportion. Many of them, however, were of a dilettante character, having social aims, and cultivated a taste for literature by much dancing and feasting, perhaps remembering Sidney Smith's suggestion that the motto of the Edinburgh Review should be "the cultivation of literature on a little oatmeal." The principal literary and historical societies of this city have been the old Chicago Lyceum and the Historical Society. Both of these existed with a serious purpose; and to them we owe much of our information as to Chicago's early literary progress. The former society expanded gradually into the Young Men's Association, and then into the Chicago Library Association, which may be regarded as the *fons et origo* of our present Public Library. The Lyceum promoted lectures on such useful subjects as Joseph N. Balestier's "Annals of Chicago"; while the kind of work done by the Historical Society is indicated by the lecture by Mr. Brown on the early pro-slavery sentiment in Illinois. As with the valuable records of the Historical Society, so with those of the Young Men's Association—the fire left them sadly incomplete, yet such as remain are invaluable aids to the historian.

Before 1857, Chicago's publishing firms were few, and without facilities for extensive publication. Their principal operations consisted of the sale of books and stationery. Subsequently, S. C. Griggs & Co. and Fergus Brothers did the greater part of the purely local publishing, Keen, Cooke & Co. did a portion, and George Sherwood & Co. published a series of school-books, although it may be remarked that Griggs & Bross was the first firm in the State of Illinois that brought out an elementary educational work.

S. C. Griggs was a member of a New York firm from 1848 to 1864, and, after buying out the interest of his partners, he conducted the publishing business alone. It was not until after the year 1871, that Mr. Griggs

"URBS INCINERATA."

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FROM THE

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IN THREE VOLUMES.

VOLUME II.—FROM 1857 UNTIL THE FIRE OF 1871.

BY A. T. ANDREAS.

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