

Court at Mt. Vernon, June, 1878. In the same year he formed a co-partnership in law with the late Judge Bryan, of Salem, which firm continued till the death of the latter, in 1880. Since that time Mr. Jennings has practiced by himself. He is a young man of sterling character, and in his chosen profession has the brightest prospect.

JOHN E. BRYAN, of Salem, was born in the county, July 4th, 1851. He received a common school education in the Salem schools, and in 1875 became a student of law in the office of Hon. T. E. Merritt. He afterwards continued his legal studies with his uncle, Judge Bryan, and in 1878 was examined before the Supreme Court at Mt. Vernon, and admitted to the bar. He was appointed master in chancery, which office he filled two years, and is at present township treasurer of schools. He is a young man of vigorous intellect.

JOHN J. RASER, who has been practicing law at Kinmundy since 1877, was born in the city of New York in 1854. He received his early education near Philadelphia, Pa., and at the age of 21 commenced the study of law in the office of Tilman Raser at Kinmundy. Two years later he was admitted to the bar, and immediately commenced practice. Subsequently he formed a co-partnership with Tilman Raser, which continued till the death of the latter in June, 1881.

MEIGS R. MYER, of Centralia, was born in Fountain county, Indiana, April, 1853. His common school education was obtained at Paxton and Centralia, Illinois. He afterwards passed a year at the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, and took a course of study at the Irvington College of Illinois. In 1876 he commenced the study of law in the office of the Messrs. Stoker at Centralia, and in 1879 was examined and admitted to practice. The same year he opened a law office at Centralia, where he is still engaged in a general practice.

WILLIAM R. BURTON, who opened a law office at Salem in the spring of 1880, was born in Franklin county, Missouri, in 1844. At an early age he removed with his mother to Indiana, where he obtained his early education in the public schools. He was a soldier in the late war, being a member of the 23d Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and during the Vicksburg campaign was severely wounded. He preserves the battered bullet that shattered his leg as a souvenir of patriotic devotion to his country, and a memento of the greatest civil war of modern times. At the close of the war he returned to his home in Indiana, and soon afterwards entered the North-western University at Indianapolis, taking a classical course, and graduating in 1870. He read law in the office of Payne & Burke at Liberty, Indiana, and in 1872 was admitted to the bar. He immediately commenced practice with Mr. Burke, of Liberty, and remained there till 1877, when he returned to Missouri, and thence in 1880 to Salem, where he has since devoted himself to his chosen profession. Mr. Burton is a gentleman of fine moral and intellectual culture, a fluent speaker, and one of the ablest attorneys of the Marion bar.

G. PIERCE DUNCAN was born in Marion county, Illinois, June 13, 1854, and obtained a primary education in the public schools of the county. In 1875 he entered the Agricultural College at Irvington, Illinois, and took a two years' course. In 1872 he commenced his legal studies in the office of W. D. Farthing at Odin, and finished them in the office of Casey & Dwight at Centralia. In 1878 he was admitted to the bar, and in 1880 opened a law office at Centralia, where he has since practiced his profession. As a young attorney he has good prospects.

The present Master in Chancery of Marion county is HENRY C.

MOORE, who is a native of Monroe county, Illinois. Having received a common school education, he read a course of law in the office of Judge Omelveny at Central City. In 1863 he was examined before the Supreme Court at Mt. Vernon, and admitted to the bar. After practicing a year at Central City he was in 1864 elected circuit clerk of the county, and in 1868 re-elected. In 1879 he was appointed to his present position by Judge Watts, and is not engaged in the active practice of his profession.

DWYER TRACY, who has been justice of the peace at Salem for the past twelve years, is a native of the county. He obtained a common school education, studied law in the office of Gen. I. N. Haynie, and in 1863 was licensed to practice. For many years past his time has been occupied with the duties of justice of the peace.

WILLIAM H. MASON, a native of New Hampshire, was educated at the Hancock Academy in that state. He studied law in Indiana, and in 1856 was admitted to the bar. In 1858 he was licensed to practice in Illinois, but he has since devoted his time and attention to other pursuits.

URIAL MILLS was born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, in 1799. He studied law in Ohio, and in 1837 was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Illinois. The same year he opened a law office at Salem, and for some twelve years continued in active practice. He is still a resident of Salem, but, as an attorney, he has long since been on the retired list.

JACKSON C. DOUGHTY, of Centralia, was born in Ohio, and received his early education in that state. In 1852 he was admitted to the bar in his native state, and in 1872 was licensed to practice in Illinois.

CLINTON COUNTY.

Prior to 1835 the judges of the supreme court of Illinois performed the duties of circuit judges. In that year, a law was enacted establishing the distinctive office of circuit judge and dividing the state into separate judicial districts, which continued till February, 1841, when the old system was re-established and remained in force till the adoption of the new constitution in 1848. From 1848 to 1877 one circuit judge was elected in each judicial district of the state, and performed all the duties incumbent upon his office. In the latter year (1877), the legislature passed a law organizing appellate courts, and also enlarging the circuits by consolidating two into one, and providing for the election of three circuit judges in each of the enlarged districts.

THE BENCH.

Clinton county was organized in 1824, and the first circuit court of the county was held in 1825. Judge Samuel McRoberts, one of the five circuit judges in the state at that time, presided. He was a fine lawyer, and a very kind-hearted man. He was United States senator from 1841 to 1843, and took a prominent part in the Oregon question, which at that time agitated congress. His death occurred March 22, 1843. He was on the bench in this circuit from 1825 to 1827, and was succeeded in the latter year by Theophilus W. Smith, who from 1825 to 1842 was one of the supreme judges of Illinois. He was a native of New York, and was considered one of the most talented supreme judges of his time. His decisions occupy a large part of Scammon's Reports, and bear favorable comparison with those of any of the supreme judges. He was the presiding judge of this circuit from 1827 to 1835, when he was succeeded by Thomas Ford, who, by request, held the April term of the circuit

court in 1835. Judge Ford was a native of Monroe county, Ill., and was on the supreme bench during the years 1841 and '42, when, having been elected governor of Illinois, he resigned his judgeship to take the gubernatorial reins. He was an excellent lawyer, a devoted friend, and a terror to evil-doers. He was governor of the state during the Mormon troubles at Nauvoo, an account of which, and his relations thereto, are fully set forth in his history of Illinois. He died, it is said, in indigent circumstances at Peoria, several years ago. From 1835 to 1843, and from 1855 to 1858, the distinguished jurist, Hon. Sidney Breese, presided over the circuit court of Clinton county. Of this eminent man and his great services to the state, the reading public are already well informed. Born in Oneida county, New York, July 15, 1800, he at the early age of fourteen, entered Hamilton College, and in 1816 was transferred to Union College, where, in 1818, he graduated in the full classical course, standing third in a class of sixty-four. Soon after his graduation he immigrated to Illinois, and entered the law office of his old friend and school-fellow, Elias Kent Kane, then a resident of Kaskaskia. In 1820 young Breese was admitted to the bar, and soon after commenced his professional career at Brownsville, Jackson county, Ill., where, in conducting a case before a jury, he was so unsuccessful that he resolved to abandon forever the practice of law.

In 1822, however, he was appointed attorney of the second circuit, a position which for five years he filled with honor. In 1831 he compiled Breese's reports of the supreme court's decisions, the first law book ever published in the state. After serving in the Black Hawk war as lieutenant-colonel, he was in 1835 elected judge of the second circuit, which position he held till 1841, when he was chosen one of the supreme judges of the state. In the following year he was elected for a full term to the United States senate, upon the expiration of which, he became a member of the Illinois legislature, and was made speaker of the house. In 1857 he was again elected circuit judge, and two years later, on the resignation of chief justice Scates, he was a second time called to the supreme bench, in which position, having been chief justice two terms, he remained till the time of his death.

From 1835 he was a resident of Carlyle, where, June 28th, 1878, surrounded by his grief-stricken family, and the friends of his youth and manhood, gently as a summer cloud he passed away.

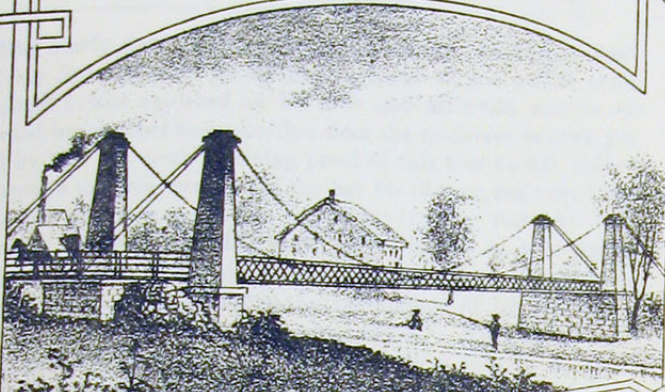
In addition to the foregoing brief synopsis of his life, we append the following extracts taken from an eloquent address delivered January 9th, 1879, before the State Bar Association, on the "Life, Character and Services" of Judge Breese, by the Hon. Melville W. Fuller.

"On the 24th day of December, 1818, a youth of eighteen years of age, who had come from central New York, by the way of the then village of Buffalo, and thence, by boat to Sandusky, stage-coach to Marietta, and boat to Shawneetown, arrived at Kaskaskia. He came upon the invitation of Elias Kent Kane, who had been his school companion, and at one time an inmate of his family, who, having graduated at Yale college in 1814, had settled at Kaskaskia in 1815, had been prominent in the convention which formed the State Constitution, and was now the Secretary of State. He lived to see the forty-thousand multiply into millions, and the infant commonwealth, then struggling into existence, become a mighty empire in the van, and pressing to the leadership in the glorious sisterhood of states. He lived to see the old stone house give place to this magnificent structure, the few thousands of revenue, partly in arrears, expand into as many millions, collected without difficulty, the necessity of borrowing wholly obviated, and the indebtedness incurred in the progress of the state placed in the

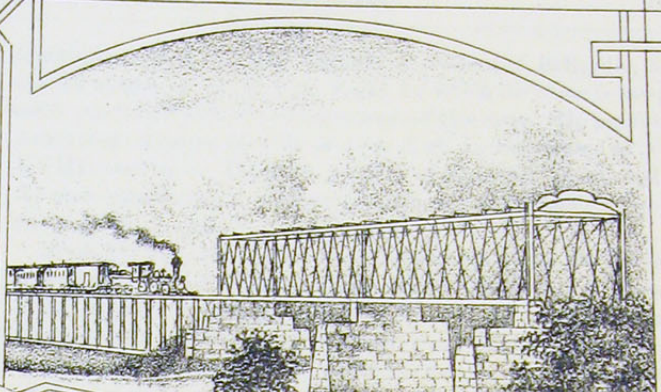
process of ultimate extinction, and already rendered insignificant. He lived to see vast inland seas whitened with the sails of innumerable vessels, laden with the products of this most fertile soil, and the country covered with a web of iron tracks, along which mighty trains of cars, propelled by steam, conveyed in that form these products to a market. He lived to see the 12,395 persons engaged in agriculture, the 233 in commerce, and the 1,007, in manufactures, as shown by the census of 1820, become, 376,441 in agriculture, 80,422 in commerce, and 133,221 in manufactures, etc., as stated in that of 1870, and to witness the increase of the eight succeeding years. He lived to see a single city of Illinois, then unknown, and described as late as 1823 in the *Gazetteer* of that day, (a copy of which is in his library, 'presented by the author'), as 'a village of Cook county, situated on Lake Michigan, at the mouth of Chicago creek,' containing 'twelve or fifteen houses, and about sixty or seventy inhabitants,' the metropolis of the West, with nearly half a million population. He lived to succeed his old friend Kane in the United States Senate, not quite eight years after the latter's death, which happened December 12, 1835, in the tenth year of his incumbency of that exalted position. He lived to see seventeen stars add their light to the national constellation, the shackles stricken from the limbs of every slave, and Illinois, whose very boundaries had been fixed upon with the view of making her the strong connecting link between the Eastern, Western and Southern States, give to the country the administrator of its civil government, and the leader of its embattled hosts during the war, upon whose issue hung the preservation of the Union. When he entered Kaskaskia, Marshall, and Story and Brockholst Livingston were members of the supreme court of the United States; Kent was chancellor, Gibson was entering upon his judicial career; Shaw and I. Taney were at the bar; Eldon was on the woolsack; Ellenborough had but just been succeeded by Abbott. He lived to lay deep the foundations of the jurisprudence of his adopted state, to build thereon with the cunning hand of the master, and to know that his name was written with the names of Marshall, and Story, and Kent, and Shaw, and Gibson, and Taney, and Eldon, and Tenterden, high on the roll of those whose fame the world will not 'willingly let die.'"

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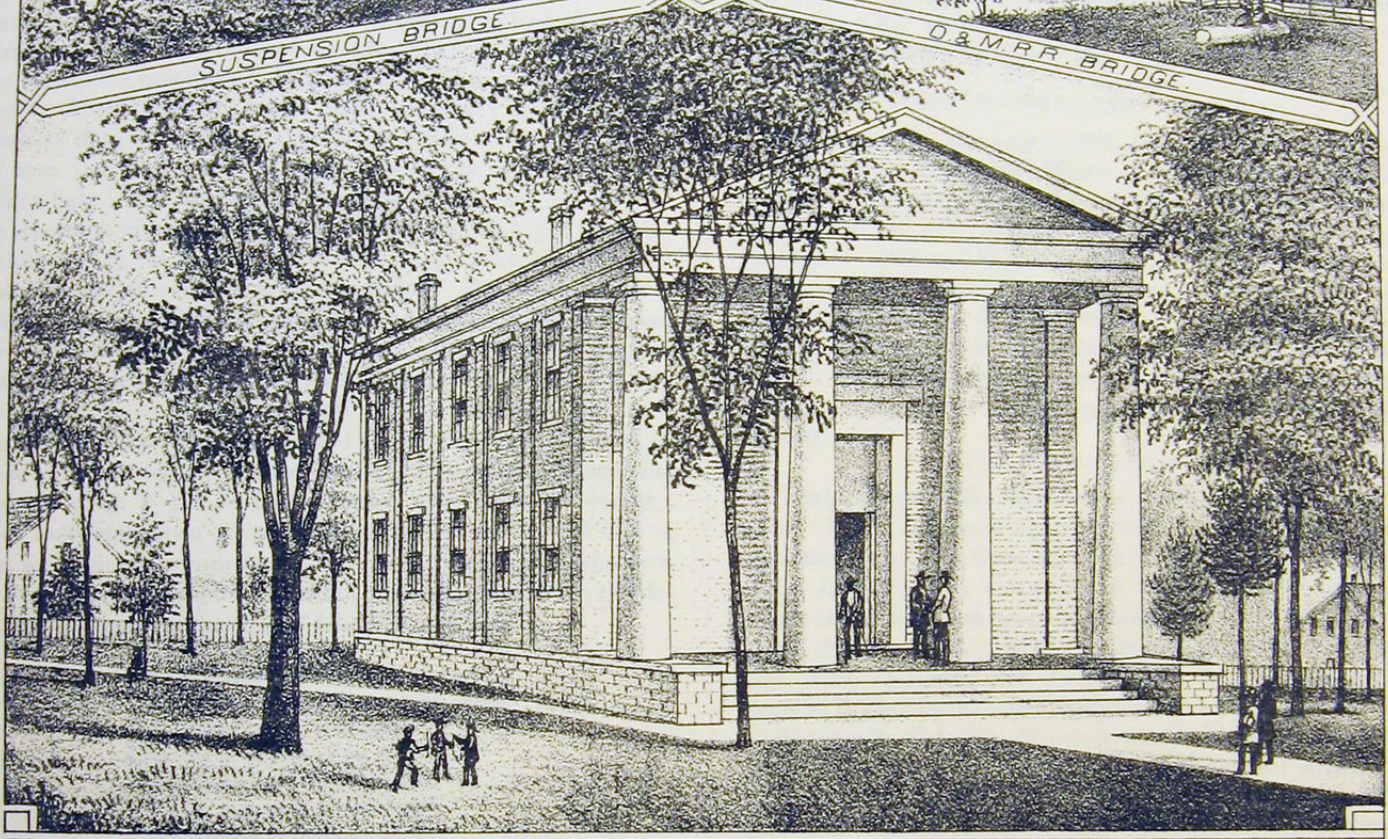
"Here I must pause. Inadequate as is this tribute to the memory of the illustrious dead, it has already been protracted beyond the limits usual to such occasions. The opinions which make up so important a part of the seventy volumes of our reports immediately following the eighteenth, constitute a monument to his fame, which, in the words of Judge Story, 'I fondly hope will endure as long as the language in which they are written shall continue to instruct mankind.' They will be appealed to years after generations yet unborn have succeeded us and each other in the immortal progress of life, as the repository of enlightened rules in the administration of justice, based upon the eternal principles of right and wrong. I have endeavored to delineate the life and character of our friend, as I find them portrayed in the public records of his state and nation, and as I knew them during the years of the acquaintance with which I was honored. Even if otherwise qualified for the task, it would not be expected that I should enter the circle of his private life, and dwell upon the domestic virtues he possessed. It would indeed be vain, as was beautifully suggested by one of the most illustrious of Chancellors, to seek to distinguish in him the private from the public personage—the man, the husband, the father of a family, the citizen, all became consecrated to the glory of the magistrate, to which his life was devoted. His widow and many children survive him—some had preceded him—but notwith



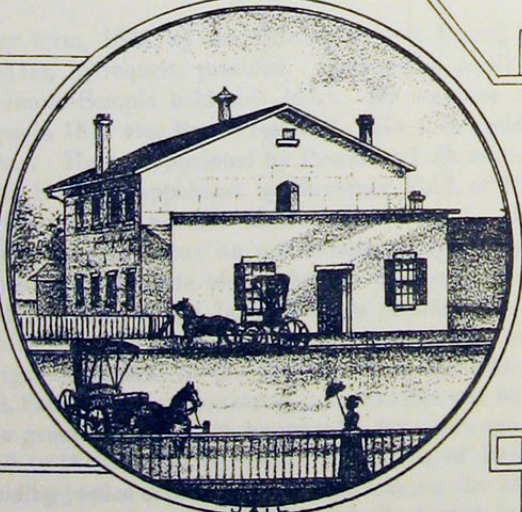
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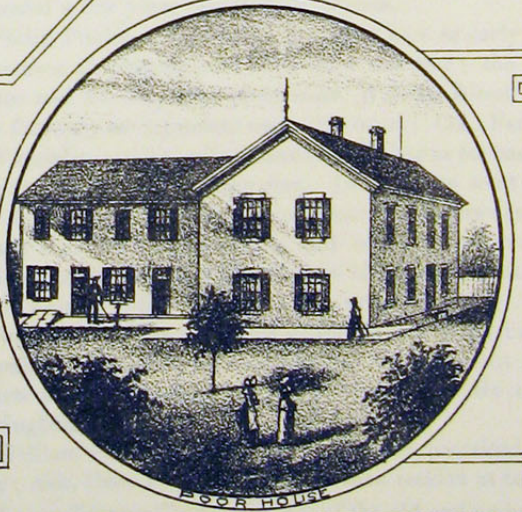
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standing nearly sixty years in the public service, he had accumulated but little or nothing, for the discharge of the public trusts committed to him absorbed all his time and attention and he was rewarded by no other compensation than the moderate salaries provided by law. It is an affecting proof of this that he felt obliged to bequeath to three members of the bar his library, not very large, for he had not been enabled to gratify his literary tastes by many purchases, but most valuable, *pretio affectionis*, to be sold for the benefit of his wife and family. But to his family, in common with his state and country, has fallen the inheritance of his well-earned fame. It is, indeed, 'better than great riches.' Fortunate in the distinction which accompanied his life, he was equally so in the fitness of his death. He had had no previous sickness, and no apparent premonition of the end, but it is told us by one of his associates that as his life drew near its close, whatever of asperity may have theretofore occasionally been discernible, had entirely given place to those 'beautiful graces which make old age so lovely.' It was as if to this venerable man a realization of the prediction had been vouchsafed, that 'it shall come to pass at eventide there shall be light.' He did not outlive his usefulness—he did not survive the wreck of his powers. He died in the full vigor of all his faculties, and in the faithful and full discharge of his official duties. Death was not an evil, but a consummation. He might well have realized that 'the sweetest canticle is *nunc dimittis* when a man hath obtained worthy ends and expectations.' When the grave closes over such a one, and over all that partiality or affection may have added to, or envy or uncharitableness may have detracted from his character, then comes that public judgment, too late for justice to him living, but not too late for justice to his memory, that judgment which is the heritage a great man leaves his country. As we look back upon this long life of unostentatious devotion to duty, we begin to comprehend the loss suffered in his departure, and to appreciate the gain which the garnered fruits of his skillful toil, and the lesson of that life of faithfulness afford.

'As sometimes in a dead man's face,
To those who watch it more and more,
A likeness hardly seen before
Comes out to some one of his race.
So now these aged brows are cold,
We see him as he is, and know
His likeness to the wise below,
His kindred with the great of old.'"

At the May term, 1838, of the Clinton Circuit Court, Judge Walter B. Settles, by request, presided. During the April term, 1843, Judge James Semple held this court. He was one of the supreme judges in 1843 vice Breese resigned. He then resided in Madison county. He was appointed by President Polk minister to Bogota, and in 1843 was appointed by Governor Ford, of Illinois, to the U. S. Senate, vice Senator McRoberts, deceased. He was not an eloquent barrister; but he was intellectually strong, and was pre-eminently a self-made man. At the September court of Clinton county, in 1843, Judge James Shields presided for Judge Breese. Gen. Shields was on the supreme bench from 1843 to 1845. He was a brigadier general in the Mexican war, and was subsequently U. S. Senator from three states. In the late war he was a gallant union general. His death happened a few years ago.

From 1845 to 1849, Judge GUSTAVUS KOERNER, of Belleville, was the presiding justice of this circuit. He was on the supreme bench from 1845 to 1848, and was afterwards lieutenant governor of Illinois. He is still a resident of Belleville, Ill.

Judge WILLIAM H. UNDERWOOD presided over this judicial

district from 1849 to 1854. He was a resident of Belleville, and was the author of several legal works, by which his name is inseparably connected with the jurisprudence of this state. He published Annotated Reports of Illinois from Vol. I, Scammon, to Vol. XVIII, inclusive. He was a member of the state senate and of the state constitutional convention. He was a distinguished jurist and eminent lawyer.

From 1854 to 1858, Judge Breese was again upon the bench of this circuit. From 1858 to 1860, Judge Omelveny, of whom a sketch appears in the bench of Marion, held the circuit courts of Clinton. From 1860 to 1872, Judge Silas Bryan* was the presiding justice of the circuit. From 1872 to the present, the judges of the circuit have been Amos Watts, George W. Wall and Wm. H. Snyder, all of whom, including Judge Bryan, have biographical sketches under the "Bench and Bar" of Marion County.

STATE AND PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

1834, Ninian W. Edwards. 1835, J. B. Thomas. 1836, Benjamin Bond, (pro tem.) 1836, Walter B. Settles. 1837, Josiah Fisk, (pro tem.) 1838, Mr. Olney. 1841 to 1845, William H. Underwood, 1845 to 1847, Wm. H. Bissell. 1846, (Sept. term) W. C. Kinney, (pro tem.) 1847 to 1852, Philip B. Fouke. 1852, Richard S. Bond, (pro tem.) 1853, W. C. Kinney, (pro tem.) 1854, John Hay, (appointed by court.) 1855 to 1857, Philip B. Fouke. 1857, (Aug. term,) P. P. Hamilton. 1858 to 1865, Amos Watts. 1865 to 1868, J. Perry Johnson. 1868 to 1872, John Michan. 1872 to 1880, Darius Kingsbury. Present incumbent, M. P. Murray.

NON-RESIDENT ATTORNEYS.

Prominent among the non-resident attorneys, who have practiced at the Clinton bar, were Judge Lyman Trumbull of national reputation, who was then living at Belleville, now at Chicago; Judge James Semple, who was a native of Kentucky, and lived at Edwardsville, his death occurring a short time ago in St. Louis; Gen. James Shields of national fame; Ex-Gov. Koerner of Belleville; Gov. John Reynolds, and Judge Adam Snyder, both then residents of Belleville, the latter being the father of the present Judge of this circuit; Col. Don Morrison, now a distinguished citizen of St. Louis; Judge W. H. Underwood, an eminent attorney, formerly residing at Belleville; Judge H. R. S. Omelveny, of Waterloo; A. P. Field, a former resident of Vandalia, a practitioner at this bar from 1835 to 1840, a fine criminal lawyer, whose death occurred a few years ago at New Orleans.

Philip Fouke, of Belleville, practiced here as early as 1845; was a member of Congress and died since the war; the distinguished orator and Ex-Governor of the state, Wm. H. Bissell of Belleville, was formerly an attendant upon this court; Col. Ferris Foreman, of Vandalia, occasionally pleaded at this bar as far back as 1835; he was Colonel in the Mexican war. In 1849, he went to California and became one of the first post-masters of Sacramento City. He is now a resident of Vandalia, and is the only surviving Illinois Colonel of the Mexican war. James M. Davis of Hillsboro attended court here in 1840. He was a fine criminal lawyer. Ninian W. Edwards, son of Ex-Governor Edwards, and the first superintendent of public instruction of Illinois, was an attendant at the circuit courts of Clinton county, from 1830 to 1840. He now resides at Springfield, Illinois.

William Parish, a brilliant young lawyer, practiced here occasionally; also, Gen. I. N. Haynie, who then resided at Salem.

JUDGE JOSEPH GILLESPIE, one of the old and eminent lawyers of

* See sketch in the Bench of Marion County.

Illinois, practiced at all the courts held here from 1839 to 1852, and has since occasionally pleaded at this bar. He was born in New York City, August 22d, 1809, and in 1819 settled at Edwardsville, where he still resides, an honored member of the legal profession, well-known and highly respected throughout the state.

C. B. LAWRENCE, ex-supreme Judge of the state, was one of the early attendants at the Clinton courts. He is a profound jurist and distinguished lawyer, and now a resident of Chicago. U. F. LINDER, one of the former eminent lawyers of Illinois, and a most witty and eloquent speaker, was an occasional advocate at this court. Colonel T. G. DAVIS, a nephew of Jeff. Davis of confederate fame, and formerly a member of the Illinois legislature, was among the non-resident attorneys attendant at this court. He is now a citizen of St. Louis and a fine specimen of the old Virginia gentleman. U. S. ex-senator Jewett, of St. Louis, a distinguished real estate lawyer, practiced here in former times.

About 1840 GEORGE T. M. DAVIS, a resident attorney of Alton, appeared at this court. He was a fine office lawyer. He is now living in New York city, where he is said to have amassed a handsome fortune. Richard Nelson, of Centralia, had cases in this court as late as 1864. His death occurred about 1865. J. M. Krum, father of Judge Chester Krum, of St. Louis, was a practitioner at this bar in 1840. He is still engaged in practice in St. Louis. Levi Davis, who still resides in Alton, and is a fine chancery lawyer, attended this court about 1840. Alfred Cowles, who has since died in Chicago, came here from Alton to practice as far back as 1836.

At an early day Elias K. Kane, brother of Dr. Kane, the celebrated arctic explorer, attended this court from Kaskaskia. He was elected to the U. S. senate, and died in Washington city Dec. 12, 1835.

JUDGE JAMES SEMPLE, formerly from Kentucky, and afterwards a resident of Edwardsville, Ill., U. S. Senator and ex-judge of the supreme court of Illinois, was one of the eminent non-resident attorneys that practiced in this court. Other attorneys of this class were David J. Baker, William H. Brown, David Blackwell, Ex-Governor Thomas Ford, Smauel McRoberts, Seth T. Sawyer, Jesse B. Thomas, Alfred Kitchell and James Turney.

HON. DAVID GILLESPIE, of Edwardsville, one of the most eminent lawyers of Illinois, was for many years an attendant upon this court. He was a native of Edwardsville, Ill., where he died Aug. 1, 1881.

FORMER RESIDENT LAWYERS.

Among the former resident lawyers of Clinton county were Benjamin Bond, who practiced here from 1831 to 1866, when he died at O'Fallon, St. Clair county; was a good lawyer and strong advocate. Richard Bond, who was a member of this bar from 1845 to 1863; was a brilliant lawyer and fine advocate. T. J. Richardson practiced here from 1871 to 1872; was a well read lawyer, but lacked application; was a graduate of the Louisville Law School, and is now a practitioner at Highland, Madison county, Ill. Claudius Laird, who practiced here from about 1857 to 1860, had a fine general and legal education; entered the army in 1861, and died during the service. J. T. Bradley, who was a member of this bar in 1833; he left Carlyle several years ago, and died recently in St. Louis. James La Comte, a Frenchman, who was one of the earliest members of this bar; was blind several years before his death, which occurred a few years ago. Wm. H. Gray, who came here about 1850, studied law at Carlyle, and was admitted to practice; he was a fair lawyer, and fluent speaker; he left Carlyle in 1872, and is now a teacher in White county, Illinois. Wm. M. Breese,

son of the late Judge Breese, studied law in Carlyle, and in 1870 was admitted to the bar; practiced here two years, and then removed to Grand Tower, and thence to Piukneyville, where he is now practicing. Z. M. R. Reynolds, who studied law with W. H. Gray at Carlyle, and in 1870 was licensed to practice; he had an office here till 1874, when he abandoned the law and became a teacher; he now lives near Centralia.

Other former resident lawyers were John Omelveny and Thomas E. Ford.

ZOPHAR CASE, a former member of this bar, was born at Warren, Ohio, in the year 1804, and at that town attended school about six months. At 15 years of age he went to live with his brother, then residing at Cleveland, and till 1829 he passed his time partly at Warren and partly at Cleveland. At 10 o'clock, p. m. Dec. 9, 1829, he left Cleveland and turned his face toward the far West, which was thereafter to be his home. After a weary journey on foot he reached Vandalia, then the capital of Illinois, where he obtained a position in the auditor's office. In 1833 he came to Carlyle, and at first engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1846 he went to the Mexican war as clerk for Capt. Scott, Assist. Quartermaster. He had previously read law with his brother at Cleveland, and in 1851 was admitted to the bar. He practiced till 1862, when he entered the army, and was for two years connected with the Quartermaster's department. From 1848 till 1856 he was circuit clerk of Clinton county. He has held many other positions of honor and trust, and for nearly half a century has been prominently identified with the material development of the county. In the summer of 1881 he removed with his family to Cleveland, Ohio, where he has a very valuable inheritance, including some of the finest property in that city.

PRESENT MEMBERS OF THE BAR.

At the time of his retirement from practice in 1873, Hon. Wm. A. J. Sparks was the leading member of the Clinton county bar. He was born near New Albany, Indiana, November 19, 1828. In 1836, he removed with his parents to Illinois, where they soon after died. In early life, being dependent upon his own exertions, he labored on a farm, and at intervals attended the country schools. He afterwards taught school, and in 1850, graduated at McKendree College. He studied law with Judge Breese, and in 1851, was admitted to the bar. He commenced practice at Carlyle, and continued an active practitioner at this bar till 1873, except when engaged in official duties. In 1853, he was appointed by President Pierce, United States land receiver for the Edwardsville (Ill.) land office, and held the office till 1856. In 1856, he was elected presidential elector; was a member of the Illinois legislature in 1856 and '57, and a member of the state senate in 1863 and '64. In 1868, he was a delegate to the national democratic convention at New York; was elected to the forty-fourth, forty-fifth and forty-sixth congresses and re-elected to the forty-seventh.

In the 44th congress he was a member of the committee on revision of laws. He took a prominent part in the transfer of the management of Indian affairs from the department of the interior to the war department. In the 45th congress he was chairman of committee on expenditures in the interior department. In the 46th congress he was made chairman of the committee on military affairs one of the most important of all the congressional committees.

He is a ready speaker, fine debater, and very popular in his congressional district.

GUSTAVE VON HOOREBEKE, a leading attorney at this bar, is a native of Ghent, Belgium, and came to America in 1850. He mastered the French and Flemish languages in his native country

After his arrival in this country, he took a three years' course of study in the St. Louis University, and became proficient in the English language.

By association and intercourse with the Germans, he has acquired their language and is consequently conversant with these four important languages. In 1862, he commenced the study of law in the office of Benjamin Bond, an eminent lawyer of this judicial district, and in the August term of the circuit court of 1863, was admitted to the bar. He entered upon the practice of his profession with his preceptor, and from the start has been a very successful lawyer, his practice for years past having been large and lucrative. As a criminal lawyer, his reputation extends throughout this judicial circuit. In 1868, he was honored with the nomination of secretary of state on the democratic ticket; but, in common with the balance of the ticket, suffered defeat.

He is a gentleman of fine literary tastes, as may be seen by the large collection of elegant books in his private library, among which are found all the standard works of history, poetry, romance, fiction, science and miscellaneous literature. His law library also is one of the finest in this part of the state. Mr. Van Hooebeke is now in the prime of manhood, and is in all respects a most courteous gentleman and accomplished lawyer.

One of the prominent members of the present bar of Clinton, is HARVEY P. BUXTON, who was born in Middletown, Vermont, in 1834, and received his primary education in the public schools of that state. His legal studies were begun in the office of Elijah Ross, at Middletown. At the age of twenty-one years he left his native state and came to Geneva, Ill., where he resumed the study of law with A. M. Harrington, an attorney of that place. In the winter of 1856 and '57, he taught school in St. Louis, and in the spring of the latter year, came to Carlyle, where he was examined and granted license to practice. In the following fall he formed a co-partnership with Judge White, of Carlyle, the style of the firm being Buxton & White, which has continued up to the present time, and is one of the principal law firms of the county.

From 1864 to 1875, Mr. Buxton was attorney for the Ohio and Mississippi railroad. He was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1870. He has always had an extensive practice, and is regarded as a very able attorney. On the 19th of June, 1880, he was thrown from a buggy and received a severe wound, from which he is still a great sufferer.

ALEXANDER H. WHITE, the partner of Mr. Buxton, was born and reared in Clinton county, Ill. At an early age he attended the schools of this county, and in 1852, entered McKendree College, taking a two years' scientific course. From 1854 to 1858, he taught school and studied law. In 1858, he read law in the offices of Benjamin Bond and Daniel White, of Carlyle. In 1858, he was admitted to the bar, and shortly afterward he became the law partner of Mr. Buxton.

From 1873 to 1877 he was county judge. The firm of Buxton & White make real estate and abstracting a specialty, and have a fine reputation in this branch of the law.

FREDERICK A. LIETZE native of Prussia, was born in 1832. He attended the public schools of his native country and afterwards received instruction from private preceptors. June, 1854, he landed in the United States, and settled at Rochester, N. Y. In 1859 he came to Carlyle and the same year commenced the study of law in the office of Richard S. Bond. In June, 1861, he was admitted to the bar, and during the year formed a copartnership with his former preceptor. He was afterwards a law partner of Wm. H. Gray. Since 1863 he

has practiced by himself. He is a good lawyer, and has a fair share of the public patronage.

DARIUS KINGSBURY, a prominent member of this bar, was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, Oct. 27, 1835. In 1841 he came with his parents to Illinois. His early education was obtained in the Greenville, (Ill.) Academy, and he was subsequently under private instruction for two years. In October, 1858, he commenced the study of law in the office of Judge M. G. Dale, at Edwardsville, and continued in the office three years. In 1860 he was examined and admitted to the practice. In March, 1861, he opened an office at Greenville, Ill., and remained there till 1863, when he removed to Carlyle and became the law partner of Hon. Wm. A. J. Sparks, with whom he practiced two years. Since that time he has had an office by himself. From 1872 to 1880, two terms, he was states' attorney of Clinton county. He has for several years served as master in chancery of the county. Mr. Kingsbury is a most genial gentleman and excellent attorney.

The present efficient states attorney of the county, MATTHEW P. MURRAY, is a native of Carlyle, having been born here Jan. 31, 1848. In early life he attended the public schools of the county, and in 1866 was a student in the Northern Normal University of Illinois. In 1869 he commenced reading law in the office of G. Van Hooebeke, at Carlyle, and remained there till 1871, when he was admitted to the bar. In April, 1871, he entered upon the practice of his profession at Carlyle with R. D. Moore, the present proprietor and editor of the *Constitution* and *Union*. From the fall of 1871 to 1873 he had an office by himself. In the latter year the present law firm of Murray and Andrews was formed. In November, 1880, he was elected states' attorney of Clinton county, and still fills that office with commendable ability.

ROBERT ANDREWS, the partner of Mr. Murray, was born in Maryland, Nov. 16, 1838. He received his primary education in the public schools of his native state and afterwards took a scientific course of three years in the Unionville Academy of Pennsylvania.

In 1869 he commenced the study of law in Indiana; in 1870 he continued his legal studies by himself in this county, and in the spring of 1871 entered the law office of Mr. Van Hooebeke, of Carlyle, remaining there till the time of examination and admission to the bar, in 1872. He opened an office at Carlyle and practiced till 1873, when he became the partner of Mr. Murray. He is engaged in a general practice, and is a careful competent attorney.

WILLIAM W. WHITE, a prominent young member of this bar is a native of St. Clair county, Illinois, and is about 29 years of age.

He received a common school education in the public schools of Madison county, Ill., and afterwards took a two years' classical course at McKendree College, and from 1873 to 1876 continued his classical studies at Shurtleff College. He studied law with Daniel White, of Carlyle, and in 1879 was examined and admitted to the bar. He immediately opened an office at Carlyle with his present partner, Mr. Brown, and by close and careful application, has obtained a good share of the public patronage. Porter W. Brown, the partner of Mr. White was born in Huntingdon county, Pa. in the year 1850. Until the age of ten years he attended the public schools of his state. In 1860 he came to Illinois and settled in Irishtown township, Clinton county. From 1870 to 1874 he pursued a classical course of study at McKendree College. In 1878 and '79, he attended the law department of the same institution and afterwards continued his legal studies in the offices of Messrs. Kingsbury and White, at Carlyle. In February, 1880, he was examined before the appellate court of Mt. Vernon, and received

license to practice. In the same year he formed a copartnership with Mr. White, of Carlyle, where he is still a practitioner. He is a young gentleman of genial manners and good professional prospects.

THOMAS E. FORD, the present partner of Mr. Van Hoorebeke was born in this county May 24, 1848. Having obtained his early education in the public schools, he, from 1877 to 1879, studied law in the office of Mr. Van Hoorebeke. In the latter year he was examined before the appellate court at Springfield, and admitted to the bar. Jan, 1st, 1880, he became the partner of his preceptor, and as such, his opportunities for taking high rank in his profession are excellent. He is the present city attorney of Carlyle.

The oldest member of the present bar of Clinton county is DANIEL WHITE, who was born in the county, Dec. 12, 1822. His early education was obtained in the subscription schools that were in vogue during his boyhood. In 1843 he entered McKendree College, taking a three years' scientific course. In 1848 the degree of B. S. was conferred upon him, by that institution. He studied law at intervals while teaching school from 1845 to 1847, and in the latter year he was admitted to the bar. He immediately opened a law office with Benjamin Bond, at Carlyle, the firm name being Bond & White.

In 1848 he commenced practice by himself, and up to the time of the failure of his health, was one of the ablest attorneys that practiced in this court.

RUFUS N. RAMSAY, the present banker of Carlyle, is a prominent retired member of the Clinton bar. He was born in the county, May 20, 1838, and in 1857 entered Illinois College at Jacksonville, taking a three years' classical course. In 1863 he was a student at McKendree College, and in 1864 entered the Illinois State University, at Bloomington, graduating in June of that year. He had previously read law with Gov. French, and in 1864 resumed the study with Judge Underwood, of Belleville. In Feb., 1865, he was admitted to the bar, and the same year opened an office with Judge Underwood, at Carlyle, which co-partnership continued till 1871, when he became the law partner of T. J. Richardson. The second firm continued till 1873, when Mr. Ramsay retired from the practice of law. At the time of his retirement he had a good practice.

RISDON D. MOORE, one of the present proprietors and editors of Constitution and Union, is also a retired member of the present bar. He is a native of Clinton county, and received his literary training in the public schools of the county, and at McKendree College. In 1870 he read law with A. H. White, and in 1871 was admitted to the bar. He formed a co-partnership with M. P. Murray, of Carlyle, but afterwards retired from practice, and has adopted journalism as a profession.

CHAPTER XII.

THE PRESS OF MARION AND CLINTON COUNTIES.

BY D. MACKENZIE.

AMERICAN EAGLE—SALEM WEEKLY ADVOCATE—SEMI-WEEKLY ADVOCATE—INDUSTRIAL ADVOCATE—HERALD ADVOCATE—SPECTATOR—SALEM REGISTER—INDEPENDENT—CENTRAL CITY GAZETTE—ENTERPRISE—NEWS-LETTER—CENTRALIAN—RURAL CENTRALIA PRESS—CENTRALIA COMMERCIAL—METEOR—EGYPTIAN REPUBLIC—CENTRALIA SENTINEL

—MARION COUNTY HERALD—LOYALIST—NORTH-WESTERN BAPTIST—SALEM REPUBLICAN—CENTRALIA DEMOCRAT—TELEGRAM—KINMUNDY DEMOCRAT—INDEPENDENT BULLETIN—KINMUNDY REGISTER—MARION COUNTY REPUBLICAN—SOUTHERN ILLINOIS JOURNAL—SALEM TIMES—INDUSTRIAL ADVOCATE—INDUSTRIAL—MARION COUNTY HERALD—REFORM LEADER—CENTRALIA UNION—ANTI-MONOPOLIST—PASTORAL VISITOR—SCHOOL JOURNAL—SANDOVAL TIMES—BEACON—TRUTH-TELLER—PRAIRIE FLOWER—AGE OF PROGRESS—BEAUMET OF PEACE—REVEILLE—UNION BANNER—ZEITUNG—CALCULATION AND UNION—VINDICATOR—CLINTON COUNTY PIONEER—SOUTHERN ILLINOIS ZEITUNG—PATOKA ENTERPRISE.



HE inventor of printing, Laurentius Coster, was born in Haerlem, Holland, about the year 1370. It was while rambling through the forest, contiguous to his native town, that he cut some letters on the bark of a birch tree. Drowsy from the effort, and relaxation of a holiday, he wrapped his handiwork in his handkerchief, and lay down to sleep. While men sleep, the world moves. Damped by the atmospheric moisture, the paper wrapped about his carvings had taken an impression from them, and Coster awoke to discover an inverted image of what he had carved upon the bark. The phenomenon was suggestive, because it led to experiments that resulted in establishing a printing office, the first of its kind, in the old Dutch town of Haerlem. The date of the discovery was between the years 1420 and 1426. In this office John Gutenberg served a faithful and appreciative apprenticeship. Gutenberg was born near the close of the fourteenth century at Mentz, Germany. He is regarded by some German writers, as being the inventor of printing; but the preponderance of evidence is in favor of Coster. He, however, was the first to employ moveable types in printing, the date of which was about the year 1438. After the death of Coster, he absconded, taking with him a considerable portion of the type and apparatus. He settled in Mentz, where he won the friendship and partnership of John Faust, a wealthy goldsmith and of sufficient means and enterprise to set up the printing business upon a secure financial basis. The date of the co-partnership was in the year 1450. It was dissolved several years later owing to a misunderstanding. Gutenberg then formed a partnership with a younger brother, who had set up an office in Strasburg, but had not been successful, and becoming involved in law-suits had fled from that city and joined his brother at Mentz. These brothers were the first to use metal types.

John Faust, after the dissolution of partnership with Gutenberg, took into partnership Peter Schoeffer, one of his servants, and an ingenious workman. He privately cut matrices for the whole alphabet, and when he showed his master the type cut from these matrices, Faust was so much pleased that he gave Schoeffer his only daughter in marriage. Schoeffer's improvement in casting type from matrices was made in 1456. Gutenberg's printing office existed in Mentz until 1465. He died February 4th, 1468.

These are the great names in the early history of printing and each is worthy of special honor. In this connection, it is fitting that mention should be made of William Caxton, who introduced printing into England, and was the first English printer of whom there is any knowledge. He was born in Kent in 1422. In 1471 he entered the service of Margaret, Duchess of Burgundy. During his sojourn in Bruges he formed the acquaintance of Colard Mansion, a well-known printer of that city. He acquired the art, and in 1476 returned to England, and set up his wooden printing press in Westminster. The "Game and the Play of the Chesse," was one of his earliest publications. He died about the year 1491.

1686

HISTORY
OF
MARION AND CLINTON
COUNTIES, ILLINOIS.

With Illustrations

DESCRIPTIVE OF THE SCENERY,

AND

Biographical Sketches of some of the Prominent Men and Pioneers.

BY

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