

Chapter IV

In 1858, Elijah Haines' brother John, served as Mayor of Chicago. John was not only Mayor, he also was a Legislator. He was born in Oneida County, New York, on the 16th of May, 1818.

In 1835 he came to Chicago. He was employed for the next eleven years in a variety of professions.

He served three terms in the City Council, from 1848-1854. He was elected twice as the Water Commissioner, 1853-1856.

In 1858, he was chosen Mayor, and served two terms. He also served as a delegate from Cook County in the Constitutional Convention of 1869-1870. In 1874, he was elected to the State Senate from the First District, serving in the Twenty-Ninth and Thirtieth General Assemblies.

John was a member of the Chicago Historical Society and was interested in the old Chicago West Division Railway.

During the later years of his life, he became a resident of Waukegan and died there on the fourth of July, 1896.

Elijah Haines was elected to the Lower House of the State, the same year his brother, John was chosen Mayor of Chicago, in 1858. He served until 1864.

The new road through Hainesville, gave further prominence to its village, since a toll station was located in Hainesville at the Half-Way House, which was situated at the fork in the road.

Mrs. Arnold and her daughter tended the toll gate.



The Town Well which stood in the center of the town, was erected by David Bates of Antioch, in 1854.

The pump supplied water for the residents of the village and also for travelers that came through with their horses and wagons.

A trough was also supplied for the watering of horses.

The well was dug 66 feet and bored 34 feet.

Life was very harsh for these early settlers and pioneers. Hardware and utensils were extremely difficult to obtain, and when they were available, expensive.

The Honorable Elijah M. Haines was ill just prior to the publication of the second edition of his "Haines' Treatise" and it is evidenced in its preface.

The first edition, published in Waukegan, in 1855, had been exhausted. The second edition of his publication was in print January 2, 1860, with additions and corrections to the first.

The author stated that the object and design of his work, as indicated by the title, is to furnish to Justices of the Peace and Constables, a summary of the law in relation to their powers and duties with all the necessary forms of proceeding.

In the Saturday issue of the "Waukegan Weekly Gazette" of June 6, 1863, this treatise was advertised at \$5.00 in the same space as his "New Township Organization Laws" at \$1.00.

At this time he established a law office in Chicago. From there a monthly paper was published called "Haines' Legal Advisor," at \$1.00 per year.

Also, a marriage notice at this time said that in Waukegan on the first of October, 1863, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. E. P. Wright, Allen C. Story, Esq. of the law firm of Haines & Story, Chicago, to Miss Nellie Witherill, eldest daughter of Dr. H. M. Witherill.

Mr. Haines became acquainted with U. S. Grant. He met him in April of 1861, during the time of the special session of the Legislature called by the Governor for the purpose of aiding the General Government in equipping and supplying volunteers called for by proclamation of the President to suppress the insurrection in the southern states of the Union after the fall of Fort Sumter.

The Honorable Mr. Haines served in the State House of Representatives for sessions of 1859, 61, 63, and 65.

Although in August, 1864, Haines was Chairman of the Lake County Republican Union Convention.

From the "News-Sun Centennial Edition", page 12, it is noted that on November 6, 1866, Haines, the Democratic nominee for Congress from the Second Congressional District, was defeated 620 to 2,114 by General Farnsworth, the Lake County votes.

Haines, like a large number of other Democrats, deserted the party in the days of the bitter slavery issue.

His return to his former political affiliations, was not to the liking of his old friends and admirers.

Very few references have been found regarding Mrs. Haines. But, in the "Waukegan Weekly Gazette", a notice appeared that the Loyal Women's Anti-Importation Union meeting was held in the Room of the Soldiers' Aid Society, May 27, 1864, with Mrs. E. M. Haines in the chair.

Mr. and Mrs. Haines had two children. John C., a pioneer of Seattle, Washington, who had one child, Burton; and Frances, who became Mrs. Andre Matteson of Highland Park.

From the "News-Sun Centennial Edition" we read, "The question of a New State Constitution came up in the Legislature in 1867 and the electorate was called upon to pass on it November 18, 1868. The margin of victory was 704."

E. M. Haines caused an uproar in the meeting, which assembled for its first session on December 13, 1869, at Springfield, after his having been duly elected.

The suffrage clause in the Illinois Constitution read, "Every white male inhabitant above the age of 21," the clause had to be changed because of the 15th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. There was no difficulty on the issue of striking out the word "white."

Haines however, came on the Convention floor with a minority report and insisted on striking out the words "white male."

There was a roar in the Convention and the women all over the state rallied to the support of the Lake County Advocate of Universal Suffrage.

The delegates tried to shift the responsibility by voting to submit the matter to the plebiscite. Later, when the tumult had died down, they rescinded that vote and it was a long time before the women of Illinois enjoyed the privilege of the ballot. The new Constitution was ratified 4 to 1 on July 2, 1870.

In 1867, we were represented in the Lower House by Eugene B. Payne. In 1869, by A. B. Cook, in 1875 and 1885 by Mr. Haines, as Speaker of the House and in 1887 after an unusual election win by Grant

House of Representatives, Springfield, Illinois,

On the *fourth* day of January, A. D. 1871, before

a Judge of the

Court of the State of Illinois, appeared *Elijah M. Haines*
Representative elect from the *9th* Representative District, to the
Twenty-Seventh General Assembly, and did take and subscribe to the following
Oath, to-wit:

I do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Illinois, and will faithfully discharge the duties of Representative according to the best of my ability; and that I have not, knowingly or intentionally, paid or contracted any money, or made any promise in the nature of a bribe, to directly or indirectly influence any vote at the election at which I was chosen to fill the said office, and have not accepted, nor will I accept or receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing from any corporation, company or person, for any vote or influence I may give or withhold on any bill, resolution or appropriation, or for any other official act.

Elijah M. Haines

Representative to the 27th General Assembly from the *9th* Dist.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by said *Elijah M. Haines* this
fourth day of January, A. D. 1871.

C. P. Lawrence

Judge of

Court of the State of Illinois.

Township man George Wait. Mr. Haines was returned to Springfield
in 1889, but did not live to finish his term.