

Chapter VI

J. J. Moore of Hainesville, in the "Gazette" for February 15, 1879, says: "Section eighty-one of the Act requires the commissioners to give to the supervisors on or before the Tuesday next preceding the annual September meeting the amount found by them necessary to be raised, and the Board shall cause the same to be extended on the tax book, to be collected as other taxes are, namely before the first of March following. So the tax must have been paid in money before the tax-payers can have the privilege under proviso in section seventy-four of voting to work it out. Nay, there is nothing within the law to prevent the commissioners from expending the money before the voters can take action. This was the case in this town last year. Our commissioners levied a tax in September for road and bridge purposes of \$1,300. At our town meeting we chose to work out our tax, but when we demanded to do so, our commissioners replied that they had already spent half the money, but that we could work out the other half at \$1.25 per day, while they allowed themselves \$1.50 per day for bossing the job."

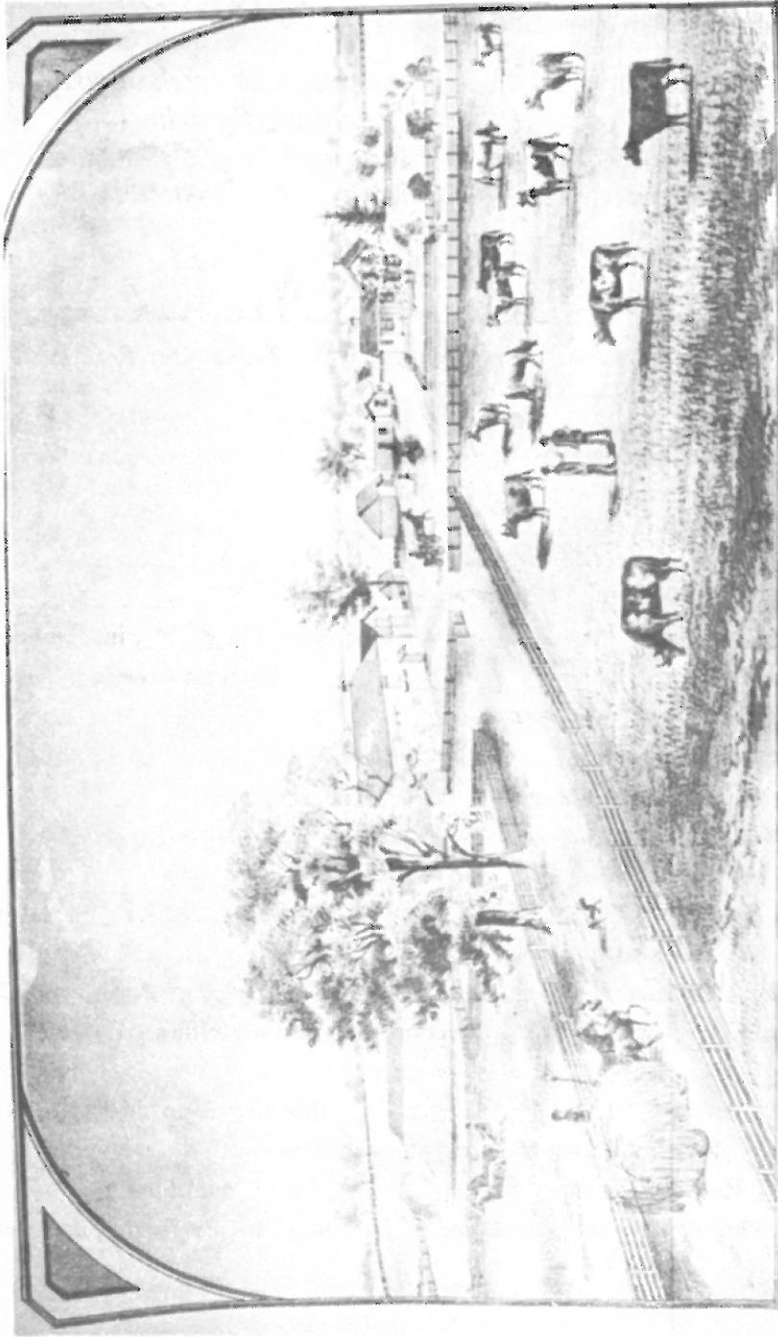
On the 26th of June, 1881, Mrs. Melinda Haines, wife of Elijah Haines, died.

In 1881, Lake County had encountered one of the greatest snowfalls of its time. The "Gazette" of March 5, 1881, said of the two storms of Saturday to Monday, February 26-28, and Wednesday and Thursday, March 2-3:

"The Heaviest snowfall and worst blockade ever experienced in this region. Saturday noon it began raining, frequent showers prevailing throughout the afternoon and evening. Sunday morning it was still raining and thawing and the roads were badly overflowed. A little before 8 A. M. the wind shifted to northeast and the temperature lowered. At noon the rain changed to snow, the storm continuing most of the night and drifting the roads full. The daily stage from Fox Lake made no trip Monday, but got in Tuesday. Oaks, of the Wauconda stage, did not stir Monday or Tuesday, but came in Wednesday and is still here (Saturday). By Wednesday the roads were generally broken out, but a severe storm again set in Wednesday night and the snow fell rapidly that night and all Thursday. The snow continued well into Thursday night, and was renewed at intervals Friday.

North of Spaulding's Corners the drifts were half a mile long and from three to six feet deep."

The "Gazette" of the twelvth, said: "Thereon, Oaks with the Wauconda stage, left Waukegan last Saturday morning. By night he had reached Russel's at O'Plaine. Sunday he went through Hainesville, and Monday afternoon reached Wauconda. Mr. Oaks thanks the people along his line of travel for turning out and helping him through the snowbanks."



RES. OF LAWRENCE FORVOR. AVON TWP. LAKE CO. ILLINOIS.

The Lawrence Forvor residence & farm was located south of the Old Plank Road, in Sections 34 & 35 in Avon Township, 45N. Range 10 East of the 3rd Principal Meridian, in Lake County, Illinois



Post Office Department,

TOPOGRAPHER'S OFFICE,

Washington, Oct 28th, 1881.

Sir:

To enable the Topographer of this Department to determine, with as much accuracy as possible, the relative positions of Post Offices, so that they may be correctly delineated on its maps, the Postmaster General requests you to fill up the spaces and answer the questions below, and return the same, verified by your signature and dated, under cover to this Office.

Respectfully, &c.,

W. L. Nicholson.

per O. Topographer P. O. Dept.

To POSTMASTER AT

Hainesville,

Lake Co.,

Ill.

The (P. O. Dept.) name of my Office is Hainesville.

* Its local name is in the town of Avon.

It is situated in the South East of the South E. quarter of Section No. 28, in Township 45- (north ~~or~~ south), Range Ten (10') (east ~~or~~ west), County of Lake, State of Illinois.

The name of the most prominent river near it is Desplames.

The name of the nearest creek is Squaw.

This Office is 6 miles from said river, on the west side of it, and is one mile from said nearest creek, on the east side of it.

The name of the nearest Office on route 23107 is Fort Hill, and its distance is two miles, by the traveled road, in a west direction from this my Office.

The name of the nearest Office, on the same route, on the other side, is Hayes Lake and its distance is three miles in a east direction from this my Office.

The name of the nearest Office off the route is Rollins, and its distance by the most direct road is 2 1/2 miles in a north direction from this my Office.

This Office is at a distance of 8 miles from the Libertyville Station of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. P. Railroad, on the west side of the railroad.

State, under this, the names of all other Offices near your Office, in different directions from it, and their distances from it by the most direct roads.

* If the town, village, or site of the Post Office, be known by another name than that of the Post Office, state that other name here, that it may be identified on the map of the State (or Territory).

A diagram of the township and sections (or, where the land is not so divided, a sketch map,) showing the precise location of your Office, together with the adjoining Post Offices, towns, or villages, the roads, railroads, and larger streams or creeks, in addition to the above, will be useful, and is desired.—(See diagram blank accompanying this, to be filled up.)

(Signature of Postmaster.)

T. C. J. Lussen

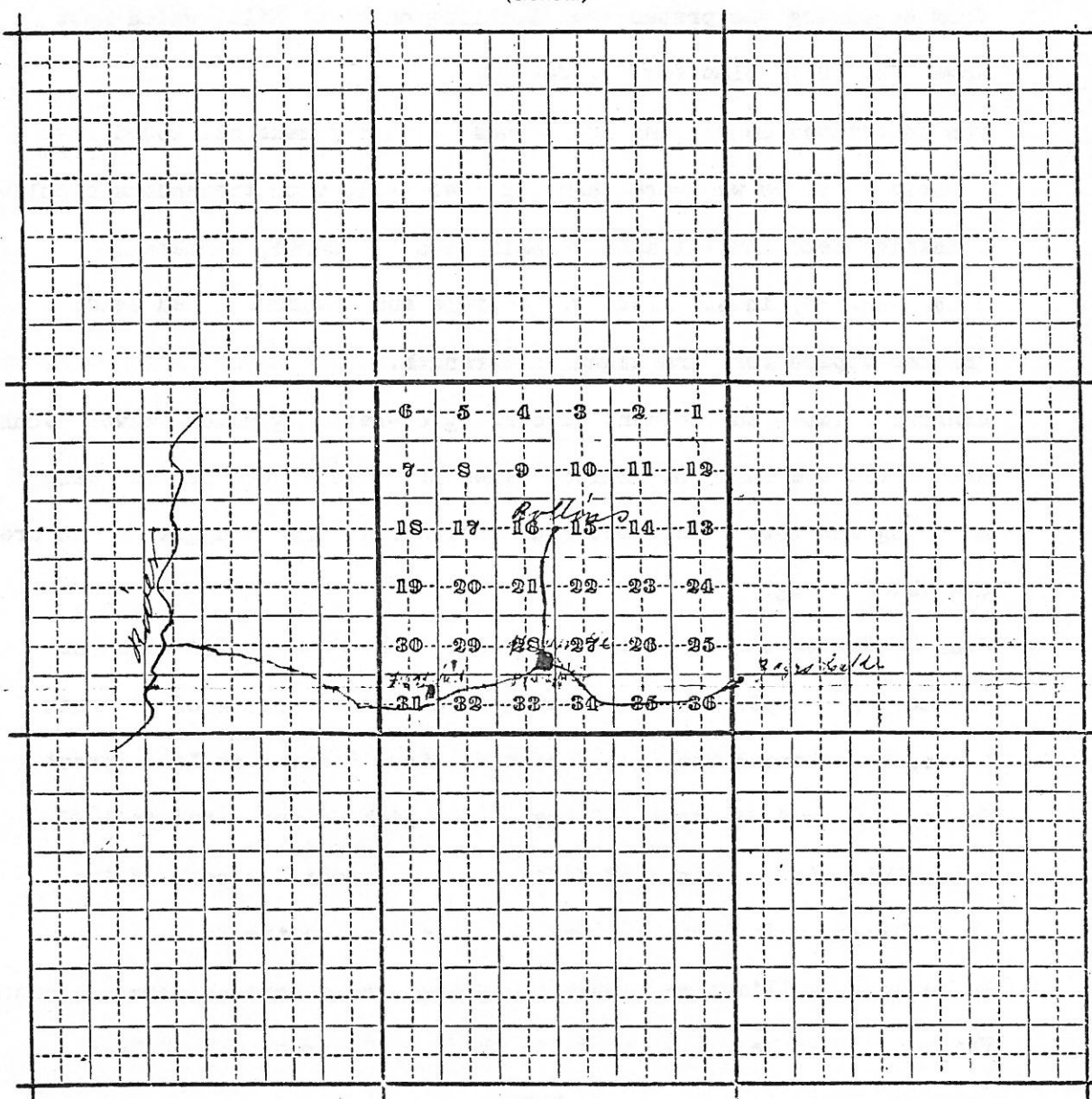
(Date.)

Nov 1st 1881

Diagram showing the site of the *Hannsville* Post Office
 in Township *45* Range *10 E* of *3rd* Principal
 Meridian, County of *Lake*, State
 of *Illinois*, with the adjacent Townships and Post
 Offices.

It is requested that the exact site of the proposed, or existing Post Office, as also the roads to the adjoining Offices, and the larger streams or rivers, be marked on this diagram, to be returned as soon as possible to the Post Office Department. If on, or near a railroad, mark the railroad and adjacent Station accurately.

(NORTH.)



Scale $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to the mile.

(SOUTH.)

A short biography
of Col. John C. Haines
son of Elijah M. Haines

Colonel John C. Haines, son of Elijah M. Haines, was a lawyer in Seattle, Washington. He was a learned man and a brilliant orator of his time, the 1800's.

His wife, Isabel Burton Haines, was for many years the town's social leader. The tragedy of his early death prevented the couple from acquiring the pretentious dwelling on First Hill, which must have been their plan for the future.

The adjectives describing Mr. Haines certainly make him sound like a movie star! He was more than six feet tall, with tremendous shoulders, a massive head and thick brown hair, and of course, a mustache.

C. H. Hanford, in his history, "Seattle and Environs", had said:
"He had superb form and gigantic strength."

Hanford relates an incident concerning a wrestling match between John Haines and the Chief of Police, James H. Woolery. Woolery was described as being the town's most powerful man, but in the struggle Haines broke the Chief's leg!

John C. Haines was born in Hainesville, Lake County, Illinois, on February 14, 1850. He was educated in ordinary schools of Illinois. Later, he attended the Lake Forest Military Academy at Lake Forest. He then entered Williams College, from which he graduated in 1870, being third in his class of fifty. He also studied a year of law at a Chicago university and was then admitted to the Bar.

He being a brilliant man, must truly have shone through from his youth.

The year after he was admitted to the Bar, Governor John Palmer had

appointed him City Justice of Chicago. Four years later he was reappointed. He was very businesslike in his methods and Chicago had seen this.

John married Isabel Burton in Chicago on January 17, 1872. She was born in Waukegan, and was the daughter of Horace and Alice Burton. Her father was in the grain business and had moved to Chicago to conduct his business.

After seven years of marriage, John and Isabel lost everything they had in the real estate panic of 1879. They thought it to be better to make a clean break and move to Seattle. The following year they moved west.

Mr. Haines' first law office in Seattle was with W. H. White, and later he became connected with the firm of Struve and Leary. Haines had become a well-known person in Seattle immediately after his arrival. His first public address was on Decoration Day, 1880, at which time he read an original poem. From that time on, he was in constant demand as a speaker.

From the time of his joining the law firm of Struve and Leary, he was engaged in an important litigation, and it is said he had more business than any other lawyer in the city.

Hanford relates Haines' political experiences from 1884 on. He says, "In the election campaign of 1884, when the Northern Pacific Land Grant was an issue, the Democrats, with the support of the Post Intelligencer, were victorious, their candidate for delegate to

Congress was elected and two years later he was reelected, giving him the advantage of prestige in a campaign for a third term.

Mr. Leigh Hunt, having acquired ownership of the Post-Intelligencer, made it an organ of the Republican Party, and for success in leadership he deemed it good policy to support a candidate hailing from the eastern part of the Territory. John B. Allen lived in Walla-Walla, he was well-known all over the Territory as a man of superior ability, and his personal character was unimpeachable. Haines was in accord with Hunt's policy. A King County Republican Convention however, chose Thomas J. Humes, on the favorite son idea, for standard bearer, and it elected twenty delegates to the nominating convention. Haines could not be snuffed out, so he was one of the twenty, and the only one not bound to work for the nomination of Humes. The Convention was held at Ellensburg. Judge George Turner of Spokane was a candidate and dissention among the delegation from the eastern counties were handicaps on Allen, but Haines was his champion.

In a splendid fight he won the nomination for Allen, and popularity for himself. For his recognized ability he was made chairman of the campaign committee to manage Allen's campaign."

"Then came the tribulations; he was obliged to give up the chairmanship by being arrested and taken to Albany, New York, under an indictment charging him with complicity in the crime of smuggling opium into that state. The smuggler had been an efficient member of the police force of Seattle and a custom house officer, especially zealous and successful in capturing smugglers operating on Puget Sound. He was an admirer of

Haines, whom he retained for his own defense when caught bringing a wagon load of opium into northern New York.

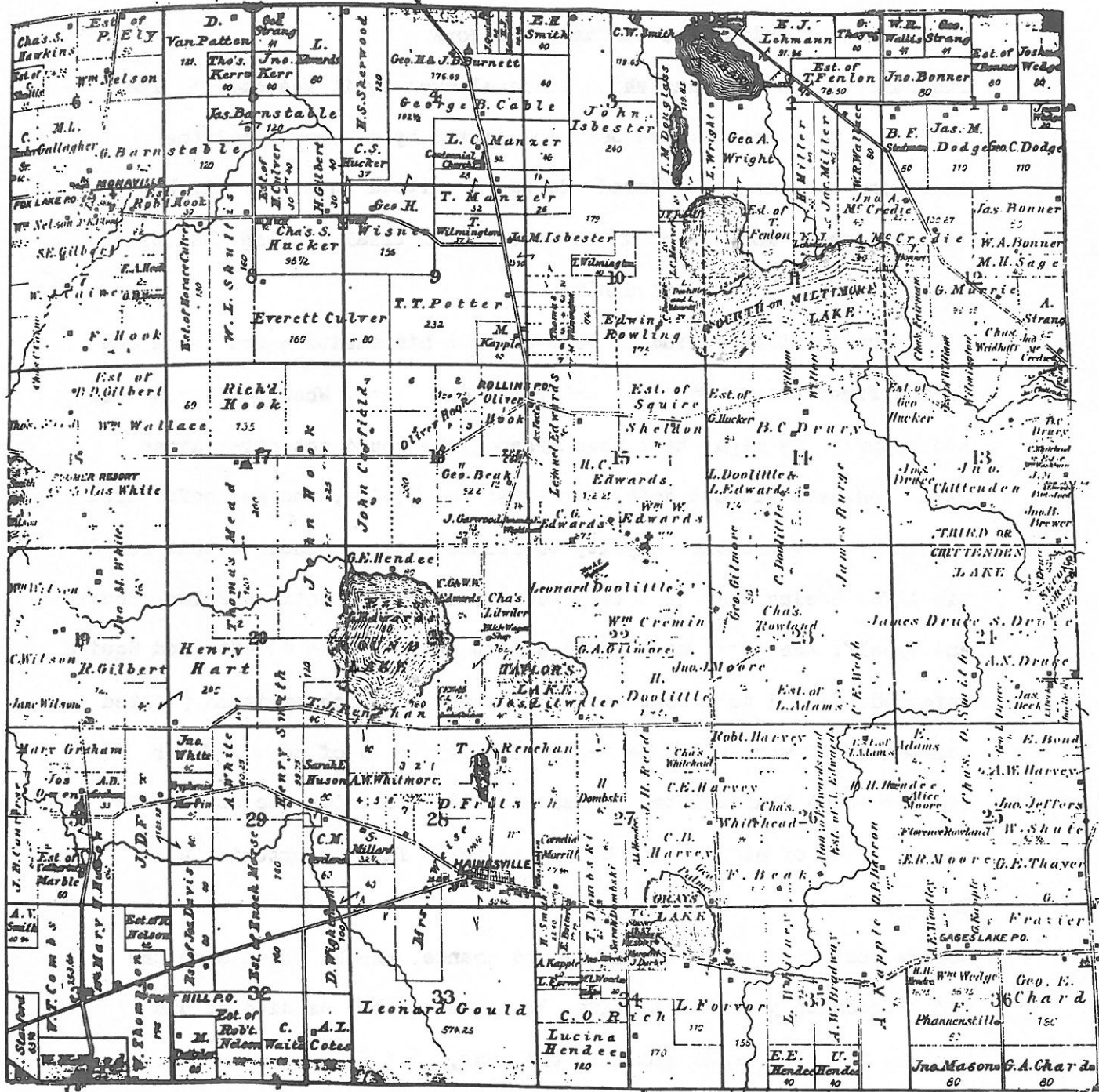
The stuff was seized and while in legal custody it was stolen. The theft was presumed to have been instigated by a genius, and the indictment of Haines followed. He was acquitted on his trial, but was detained a long time, while waiting for trial. During that time Watson C. Squire befriended him."

"As a confidential friend he told me that his ambition was to be one of the first United States Senators of our state. When statehood came and opportunity might have been grasped, he could not offer himself as a candidate without defeating Watson C. Squire, who had befriended him in time of trouble. Loyalty to friends was a principle that ruled his life. Seeing that in a three-cornered contest between Allen, Squire and myself, the first name would almost certainly be elected and Squire defeated. He had to choose between the way to which ambition pointed and the other way, which he regarded as the path of honor. Under circumstances that existed he was unwilling to enter the contest as an adversary of his friend, but hoped for a fair opportunity at a later time.

Before that time came for the second chance, and before ending the forty-secondth year of his life, John Charles Haines died at his home in Seattle, Washington, in the year, 1892."

AVON

Township 45 North Range 10 East of 3rd Principal Meridian.



REFERENCES.
 School Houses. Houses.
 Churches. Cemeteries.

The 34th General Assembly was in session from January 7, 1885 to June 26th 1885. It gave Elijah M. Haines \$949.40 for 171 days of labor. Lake County now was the 8th District and had two members, Haines along with James Pollack. Haines was in the Chair at the opening, as temporary Speaker. On the 3rd ballot Messick received 75 votes, Haines 76, Hiatt and Varnell, equalling no majority. So next time around Haines did not vote, but received 77 votes to the others 74 and 1.

Their next business was to elect a permanent Speaker. He too must receive a majority of the votes cast. The House was evenly divided 76-76, thus making Haines' vote very important. He was accused of improper procedure to elect a permanent Speaker, on January 14th. Each day in session a vote was held for a Speaker and a majority of votes could not be counted. On January 21st, Mr. Haines resigned his position and immediately vacated the Chair. January 29th, Fuller of Boone, 74 votes; Haines, 74 votes; Cronkite, 3; Setting, 1; no majority, finally Haines received 78 votes to Fuller, who had 74 votes, and business proceeded.

On April 30th 1885, Haines again vacated the Chair. His "Township Organization and Laws" was ordered by the House of Representatives for presentation to each organized Township, 7 to each, with a total order not to exceed 10,000. This was concurred to by the Senate on June 18th 1885. The next election for Assemblymen in this district was quite controversial. It is found in the Biographical sketch of George Wait of Grant Township. It states Mr.

Wait was elected to the 35th General Assembly in 1886. Mr. E. M. Haines ran against Mr. Wait in the race, making a hard fight through the conventions, and being defeated for the nomination, ran independent. Through the efforts of Mr. Wait's friends in the district, and his personal popularity, he received a majority of votes cast in his county of 1200 and in the district of 900.

In addition to the before mentioned publications, Mr. Haines founded "The Lake County Patriot," an early newspaper. He had founded and published "The Legal Advisor," the second oldest law newspaper in the whole republic. As a friend of the Indians he was founder and editor of an Indian magazine. On April 12th 1887, the State House granted him the use of their hall to present a lecture on the American Indian. In 1888 he wrote "The American Indian," about which Van Allen Bradley of the Chicago Daily News in 1965 wrote, "It is a mildly scarce book and retails in the \$20.00 to \$25.00 bracket."

He also wrote the book "Past and Present, 1877," which is truly the basis of most of the history of our Lake County. One would be most fortunate to have a copy.

I agree that, "His name will emblazen the pages of history and his memory will be enshrined in the hearts of future generations."

The Honorable Elijah M. Haines died April 25th 1889 of a paralysis and was buried in Oakwood Cemetary in Waukegan, Illinois.

"By the life of this worthy citizen has the county been advanced, the state honored, and society blessed."

This statement was taken from the 1891 Protrait and Biographical

Album of Lake County. It further states: "Without educational advantages or wealth or influential friend, Mr. Haines arose by native genius and persistent application, to a place among the strong men of Illinois."

THE WISK-WA-ME-N-NEE

Vol. I.—No. 5.

CHICAGO, FLOWER MOON, (MAY), 398.

One fathom (\$1) per Great Sun.



E. M. Haines,

OBITUARY.

ELIJAH M. HAINES.

It is with feelings of the most profound sorrow that we announce to our readers the death of Elijah M. Haines, the editor and proprietor of this paper, which took place at his home in Waukegan, Lake county, on Thursday, the 25th Sun, Plant Moon, G. S. D. 398, at the 5th run rising Sun in the 67th Great Sun of his age. Brother Haines was one of the pioneers of northern Illinois and of the city of Chicago, and was closely identified with their growth and development.

He was born in Oneida county, New York, April 21, 1822, of hardy New England stock, and emigrated at a very early period to the west, in the month of May, 1835, and after a somewhat varied experience, took up his residence in Lake county, in 1837, first as a farmer, in the western part of the county, and finally at Waukegan, where he lived for the last thirty-seven years of his life and where he breathed his last. He was one of the most industrious and indefatigable of men and spent a lifetime in ceaseless toil. He possessed great determination and persistency, and allowed no obstacles to daunt his courage or turn him from any course that he had marked out.

His early life was a struggle and without any extrinsic aids he set about acquiring an education, and soon advanced beyond the rudiments to that of the higher branches of education.

His reading was most extensive, and he stored his mind with a variety of information that was astonishing.

When the country was new he took up the study of surveying, and made some of the earliest surveys of Lake county of which there is any record. He mastered the laws of congress relating to the public domain, and the land office regulations relating to the same, and became an authority upon them. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1851, and was noted for the keenness of his perceptions and sound judgment. He took a great interest in all public questions, and exhibited a genius for debate and the application of the principles governing all deliberate bodies, that was something extraordinary. His accurate study and ready application of the rules of parliamentary law made him an authority second to none in the country. This naturally grew into book form, which he published,

and has met with general public approval. He possessed a store of knowledge upon all subjects, rarely equaled, and his resources in the discussion of all public questions seemed to be without limit.

He occupied many offices of public trust. Was several times a member of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois—twice speaker of the Lower House—and was one of the leading men in the Convention that framed the Constitution in 1869-70, under which we live. He was a member of the General Assembly at the time of his death.

He had a great taste for legal investigation and wrote and compiled many works relating to legal matters. His work upon Township Organization, and practice before justices of the peace are favorably known throughout the United States. The Township Organization Laws, in its various editions, has exceeded 100,000 copies. He established, and conducted for years, the monthly and weekly *Legal Adviser*, and we can truly say that few periodicals have contained more original matter; or have a wider circulation, or been read with greater interest, than the productions which have from time to time appeared in the columns of these papers from his pointed pen.

He had lived in Illinois for fifty years, and few men were better or more widely known than he. It is due to his memory that his great public services should be remembered and his worth as a citizen receive public recognition.

He belonged to the race of pioneers who are fast passing away, and will soon be forgotten, but the present generation owe to him and them a debt of gratitude that they will never be able to repay. He passed through some of the most trying times in our country's history, and was loyal and true. He was always a friend of the oppressed and downtrodden. He had a love for the sad and sorrowing and a cheerful word for all who were struggling with adversity.

When he first came to the state, the Indians were still in the occupancy of much of the territory in the vicinity of Chicago, and he early made the acquaintance of their chiefs and leading men, and became greatly interested in their language, customs, habits and traditions, and the result was his great work, entitled: "The American Indian, Uh-Nish-In-Au-Ba" which is a mine of information upon the subject, and which he brought out only a few months before his death.

Following close upon the publication of this intensely interesting and

valuable book, he commenced the publication of THE MI-K-WI-NEN-NE, (The Red Man.) The first number appearing in Cold Moon (January) 1889. Its editor, as announced in the first number of the paper, is E. M. Haines, well known in literary and historical circles throughout the United States. A prominent citizen and devoted Red Man. This paper met with such hearty welcome in the Imp. O. R. M., that he had in this brief time learned to love THE MI-K-WI-NEN-NE as he did the primitive Indian. Brother Haines was an enthusiastic and reliable exponent of the Indian, and the Imp. O. R. M., which so closely imitates the customs and traditions of the aborigines of North America. He was a highly esteemed member of the Order, having been adopted into Passyunk Tribe, No. 34, of Chicago, on the 14th Sleep of Snow Moon, G. S. D. 396; Advanced 4th Sleep of Plant Moon, G. S. D. 396; Raised 11th Sleep of Plant Moon, G. S. D. 396; Exalted 11th Sleep of Plant Moon, G. S. D. 396, being at the time of his death an active member of the Chiefs' degree of Passyunk Tribe, No. 34.

It may be well to here further add while referring to Mr. Haines, our editor, that he was among the leading lawyers of Illinois—had been eight terms, and was at the time of his death, a member of the Illinois Legislature. Had been twice speaker of the House of Representatives of that body, and as such presided at the memorable joint-assembly of the two Houses when John A. Logan was elected United States Senator four years ago. He was the author of several law works, one of which has had a sale of over one hundred thousand copies in the Northwest. He is the author of that popular work entitled "The American Indian," lately published by the Mas-sin-na-gan Company, which is having a rapid and extensive sale.

For years his health was frail and he often labored on while suffering the most intense pain, but he bore all bravely and seldom murmured or complained.

Those who have for years shared his exacting labors and know the uprightness of his character, offer this slight tribute to his memory.

As the periodicals which have been conducted under his management were published by a corporation duly organized and incorporated under the laws of the state of Illinois, they will undergo no essential change and will be continued as heretofore, although they part with their chief with feelings, not only of regret, but of unutterable sadness.

Death of Elijah M. Haines
By the Utica Daily Observer
Utica, New York
April 26th 1889

Elijah M. Haines, who died in Waukegan, Illinois yesterday, was a native of this county. He was born and raised in Marcy, and in his early manhood was well-known in this city.

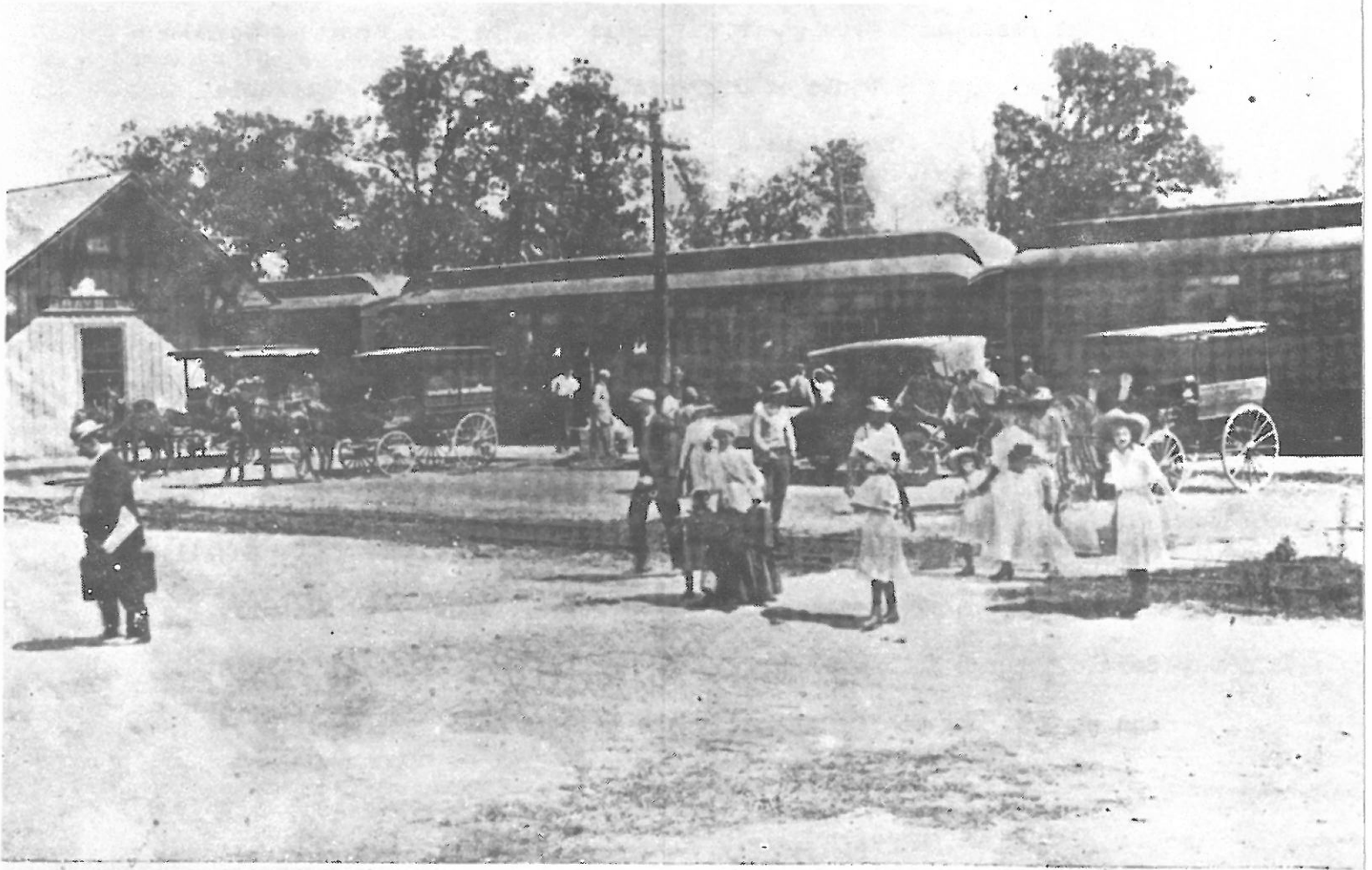
He moved west several years ago, and became eminent as a lawyer and state politician and as an author on subjects relating to Indians.

His work on Indian tribes and languages is widely known. He was Speaker of the Illinois House of Representatives and became prominent in the fight over the re-election of the late Senator John A. Logan.

His son, John C. Haines, of Seattle, Washington Territory was one of the men tried for the opium conspiracy and acquitted. It is not known that any immediate relatives reside in this city. He was about 70 years of age, and died from paralysis. He was an enthusiastic Red-Man.

Haines' Memorial Services,
May 26th 1889.
From the Daily State Register,
Springfield, Illinois
May 26th 1889- Page 4

A joint session of the Senate and House will be held Sunday afternoon in the hall of the House of Representatives in honor of Honorable Elijah M. Haines, Hon. John J. Teefey, Hon. V. S. Ruby, Hon. Wm. E. Archer, Hon. John W. Sloan and ex-Senator M. B. Thompson, deceased members of this and former General Assemblies. Senators Fuller and Higbee and Representative Hunt, Partridge and Wells have been appointed a committee to arrange a program for such services and have fixed upon the following order of exercises: The two Houses will meet at 2 P. M., music by Quartette; Prayer by Chaplain; Addresses by Hon. C. A. Partridge, Hon. A. W. Wells, Hon. S. W. Mortis, Senator T. C. McMillan, Hon. J. W. Hunter, Senator Charles E. Fuller, Senator O. F. Berry, Senator George E. Bacon, Hon. F. P. Morris, Hon. Thomas E. Merritt and others. The public generally are invited to be present.



Scene at Soo Line Station, Grays Lake, Ill.