

year high school courses, which answer, amply, college preparatory requirements. Good graded schools are maintained at Ursa, Loraine, La Prairie, Golden, Liberty, Coatsburg and Fowler.

OUR CITY AND COUNTRY NEWSPAPERS.

To trace the history of all the newspapers which have existed in Quincy or other parts of Adams county during the eighty years' life of the city and county, would be a task impossible of complete fulfillment without such research as would not justify the labor and time required.

Quincy's oldest newspaper is the Quincy Herald, first established as the Bounty Land Register, whose history is thus epitomized in the Herald of April 18, 1905:

"In a quiet way the Herald is today celebrating its seventieth anniversary as a Quincy newspaper. It was originally established under the name of the Bounty Land Register, and, according to the reminiscences of Capt. Henry Asbury the first number was issued April 17th, 1835. Some of the archives of the Illinois State Historical Society place it back in 1834, but there is no reliable evidence on that point, and the early files of the paper were destroyed by fire. The original publishers were C. M. Woods and Dunbar Aldrich, who were both practical printers. Judge Richard Young had editorial charge at the time. On November 15th, 1836--one week after the election of Martin VanBuren as President of the United States--the paper was transferred to John H. Pettit, of Cincinnati, and became the Quincy Argus and Illinois Bounty Land Register. At that time the entire vote of the county did not exceed 800. Editor Pettit wrote an article descriptive of the "boom" in Quincy at that time. Imagining himself wielding the inspired pen of a prophet he declared that within ten years Quincy would be the largest city on the Mississippi river with the exception of St. Louis. The census of 1840--some four years later--gave Quincy a population of only 2,319, but in 1850 the population reached 6,902, which was a remarkable advance for the decade. Galena and Dubuque were ahead of Quincy at that time and St. Paul had just reached 1,000 souls. Now Dubuque and Quincy are neck and neck. Galena has disappeared from the contest and St. Paul and Minneapolis are at the top of the ladder.

"In 1841 the name of the Argus was changed to The Herald and in 1850 it was first issued as a daily paper. Under the editorial management of Austin Brooks the paper possessed a national reputation.

"The Herald is the third oldest paper in the state. Its seniors are the Springfield Journal, which appeared November 10, 1831, and the, Galena Gazette, which was established, in 1834.

"The Herald has had a long and somewhat adventuresome career. It has known prosperity and has faced adversity. It has passed through the hands of a hundred or more of editors and publishers. The present management assumed possession September 21st, 1891."

"The stockholders of the company are E. M. Botsford and H. J. Eaton of Quincy, and C. L. Miller of Rockford, Ill. Mr. Miller's relation is not active. Mr. Botsford is the managing editor and Mr. Eaton the business manager. The present owners bought the paper of Morris Bros., who bought of Dowing, Hinrichsen & Case.

The Quincy Whig was established May 5, 1838, Major H. V. Sullivan being the publisher, and N. Bushnell and A. Johnson editors. Aug. 18th of the same year, S. M. Bartlett and Major Sullivan became the sole proprietors, the former editor and the latter as publisher, thus continuing until the firm was dissolved by the death of Mr. Bartlett in 1852. In the fall of 1852, John F. Morton became editor and he and Sullivan conducted the paper till 1854, when Sullivan's interest was bought by Henry Young. The first number of the daily was issued March 22, 1852. Mr. Young died in 1855, when his interest was bought by V. Y. Ralston. A year later, F. S. Giddings bought an interest. In 1858, the Quincy Republican, a daily which had been started about a year, and the Whig were consolidated, the new name being "The Whig and Republican," Morton and F. A. Dallam being the owners. The successive managements included James J. Langdon, Charles Holt, Messrs. Bailhache & Phillips, Porter Smith and others. Col. John Tillson was the editor from 1869 till 1871 and was succeeded by Paul Selby. January 1, 1874, the establishment was bought by Daniel Wilcox, whose sons, Chester A. and David F. Wilcox, were later admitted to partnership, and who succeeded to the business on the death of their father, May 19, 1878. In July, 1898, Messrs. Wilcox sold to a stock company and Louis F. Schaefer became business manager, and H. M. McMein managing editor of the Whig. In October of that year, the stock was bought by Robert Ransom and the late J. B. Ellis. In February, 1899, the interest of Mr. Ransom was bought by Mr. Ellis, whose widow owns most of the stock. Perry C. Ellis is managing editor, and Walter W. Miller, the business manager.

The Quincy Daily Journal was established

Sept. 11, 1883, by Hiram N. Wheeler and John D. Weaver, the former being managing editor and the latter business manager. December 19, 1885, C. H. Meyer became business manager, Mr. Wheeler having bought Mr. Weaver's interest. In 1899 the Journal company bought the Daily Evening News, which was consolidated with the Journal under the latter's name only. Mr. Wheeler owns practically all of the stock, and continues as managing editor, Mr. Meyer being the business manager.

The Quincy Germania, a German daily and weekly, dates from 1874, when it succeeded the Westliche Press and Tribune. Dr. G. C. Hoffman was managing editor of the Germania until his death, January 4, 1888. He was succeeded by Henry Bornmann, who had been assistant editor and who is still the managing editor. Fred C. Klene is business manager, succeeding Henry Ordning, Jr., in that position in 1895.

The Quincy Daily News was established in 1877. Its absorption by the Journal has been noted.

The present weekly newspapers in Quincy, in addition to the weekly issues of the Herald, the Whig and the Germania, are as follows:

The Enterprise, in its twentieth year; published by the Enterprise Publishing Co., H. H. Reckmeyer, editor.

The Farmer's Call, in its twenty-fifth year; John M. Stahl and A. Otis Arnold, editors.

The Journal of Industry in its twenty-first year; Fred P. Taylor; editor and publisher.

The Quincy Optic, in its twentieth year; published by the Optic Publishing Co., C. F. Perry, editor.

The Quincy Labor News, in its twelfth year; W. H. Hoffman, publisher, E. J. Northup, editor.

The Quincy Record, in its eighth year; Frank M. Stahl, proprietor, and Julia D. Robbins and Frank M. Stahl; editors.

The Western Catholic, in its eighth year; John F. Ridder, editor and publisher.

The monthlies are The Apple Specialist; The Catholic Record; The Home Seeker; The Home Instructor; The Poultry Keeper, and The Reliable Poultry Journal. There are also a number of school; church and fraternal publications.

Among the Quincy newspapers which have ceased to exist are: The Quincy Commercial Review, which was established in 1871 and quit in 1904; The Modern Argo; The Evening Call, conducted by T. J. Heirs about six years; The Daily Journal, conducted about four years by the late T. M. Rogers; The Courier, (Ger-

man) which lasted during 1857-8; and a number of more transient publications.

Following are the present newspapers in the county outside of Quincy: The Camp Point Journal, at Camp Point, was established in 1873, by the present editor, George W. Cyrus and Thomas Bailey. The latter retired from the paper in 1876, selling his interest to Mr. Cyrus.

The Clayton Enterprise, at Clayton, in its twenty-sixth year; J. L. Staker, editor and publisher.

The Mendon Dispatch, at Mendon, in its twenty-seventh year; Urech & Son, proprietors.

The Messenger, at Plainville, Rev. J. W. Madison, editor and publisher.

The Golden New Era, at Golden, in its fourteenth year, published by John P. Beckman.

The Times, at Payson, in its ninth year; E. P. Maher & Sons, publishers.

CHAPTER LIII

QUINCY AND ADAMS COUNTY DURING THE CIVIL WAR-THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

By Hon. W. H. Collins.

CONFLICT OF OPINION

Quincy and Adams County shared in the conflict of opinion which culminated in the war between the states. A large part of the population were immigrants, or the descendants of immigrants, from south of the Ohio river. Many of them believed in the theory of state sovereignty and the condition of slavery for the negro, as a normal form of social order. They hated anti-slavery agitation, and inclined to yield to every demand of the pro-slavery leaders. These men had determined to nationalize slavery, to preserve, propagate and perpetuate it. For this end they had secured the "repeal of the Missouri compromise," the "Dred Scott decision" and the enactment of the "Fugitive Slave Law." They constantly threatened to withdraw from the Union unless their demands were granted. In order to placate the pro-slavery leaders, Senator Douglas had taken the position that the question of admitting slavery into new territories should be decided by a vote of the inhabitants of the territory. This was called "Squatter Sovereignty," and was regarded by his large following, as a wise way of settling the question.