

to Gabrielle, daughter of James Thomas, Jr., of Richmond, and has two children, Marjorie Noel and James Thomas.

**TRUDE, Alfred Samuel**, lawyer, was born in Devonshire, England, April 21, 1846, son of Samuel and Sally (Downs) Trude, both descendants of English farmers. His parents emigrated to the United States shortly after the son's birth, and lived at Lockport, N. Y., Lindsay, Canada, and finally in Chicago, Ill. The son was educated in the Old Union school of Lockport, and was graduated at the Union College of Law in Chicago in 1870. He was admitted to the bar the following year, and immediately commenced to practice law. His first case of public interest was the defense of one Thomas Lindon, a coachman, who had secretly married the daughter of his millionaire employer, who sought to annul the marriage by law. The court room being near the mayor's office in the Rookery building, Chicago, the mayor, happening to overhear the argument of the young lawyer, became so much interested in him that he engaged him to prosecute in behalf of the city a case against three notorious gamblers. This was Mr. Trude's first criminal case and he secured

usual he won the case, his client receiving a verdict of \$25,000, although it was a case bitterly contested. Mr. Trude has successfully defended in Illinois, Michigan, Kentucky and Missouri a large number of persons charged with murder and other crimes, but he never accepted a retainer on the part of a burglar or any professional criminal. At the October term of 1901 of the criminal court Trude defended Robert E. Burke, the political boss of Illinois, who as oil inspector under Mayor Harrison was charged with conspiracy in appropriating \$65,000, \$30,000 of which he had returned to the city comptroller in fear and trepidation. The judicial construction of a defective ordinance by Trude and an obsolete statute warranted the three presiding justices in deciding that the total sum of \$65,000 belonged to Burke, and that he unwittingly robbed himself of the \$30,000 which he had returned to the city treasury. Probably the most celebrated case in which Trude appeared as leading counsel was that of Patrick Prendergast, charged with the murder of Mayor Carter H. Harrison, Oct. 29, 1893. He was employed to prosecute by the state and family of the murdered man. Few cases, if any, had such remarkable ramifications in state and federal courts. Trude and his associate, James Todd, successfully conducted the case to the end. The trial was begun before the distinguished jurist, Theodore Brentano, and a jury, at the December term, 1893, of the criminal court of Cook county, Ill. The defendant was found guilty and sentenced to die on Mar. 23, 1894. After the case had nearly run the gamut of the Illinois courts, the day fixed for execution had passed. A coterie of brilliant lawyers, S. S. Gregory, Clarence Darrow and James S. Harlan, petitioned Judge Chetlain to have the question of the present mental condition of Prendergast determined by the court and a jury. Trude objected to the jurisdiction assumed by Judge Chetlain, and the case was then assigned to Judge John B. Payne, who impaneled a jury, and the question of the sanity of the prisoner was again tried. He was found to be sane, whereupon he was sentenced to die on July 13, 1894. A petition for a writ of habeas corpus was presented to Judge Peter S. Grosscup of the United States circuit court, and a stay of execution asked. Able arguments were made by the three lawyers for the condemned, and a few hours before the time fixed for the execution, the court in an elaborate opinion refused to interfere and the prisoner was hanged, though the legal conflict in his behalf was continued up to the gallows and the hour of death. Mr. Trude was engaged as counsel in a number of important will contests, among them that of Wilbur F. Storey, mentioned above, and that of Amos J. Snell, in both of which he was successful. Mr. Trude was for fifteen years general counsel for the Chicago City Railway Co., and for ten years the trial attorney for the Chicago & Alton Railroad Co. He has never been an aspirant for political office, but served on the board of education for eight years (1892-1900), serving as president for two terms. He was a delegate to the National Democratic convention in 1896, and a delegate at large in 1900. Mr. Trude was married Apr. 7, 1868, to Algernia D., daughter of Daniel Pearson of Appledore, Kent, England, and they have five children: Alfred Percy; Algernia, wife of Jacob Kern; Daniel Pearson; Cecelia Sacre, wife of Harold Wilkins, and Walter Scott Trude.

**HILLEBRAND, William Francis**, chemist, was born at Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, Dec. 12, 1853, son of William and Anna (Post) Hillebrand. His father, a native of Nieheim, West-



*Alfred Samuel Trude*

a conviction. It marked the beginning of his rise to the position of one of the foremost legal lights of the United States. The mayor, Joseph Medill, who was editor and principal owner of the Chicago "Tribune," gave him other similar cases, and after retiring to private life and to his editorial work on the "Tribune," Medill regularly employed him to defend his paper in various libel suits and actions of tort. It was always the aim of the Chicago "Tribune" to print the truth regardless of consequences, particularly as affecting men in public life, and for a period of over twenty-seven years, during which Mr. Trude defended that paper, nearly all the verdicts were "not guilty," and no plaintiff ever recovered punitive damages. Another of his prominent clients was Wilbur F. Storey, owner and editor of the Chicago "Times," known as the "fighting editor." He was a bitter enemy of grafters in public office, whom he flayed relentlessly in the columns of his paper. During a period of ten years Mr. Trude probably defended over 500 civil and criminal libel suits, and the almost universal verdicts of not guilty both justified the policy of Storey's paper and indicated the caliber and abilities of his attorney-at-law. One of the most important of these cases against Storey was tried in August, 1876, when Gov. Ludington of Wisconsin sought to extradite the editor and remove him to that state for trial on the charge of criminal libel against the Milwaukee chief of police. A requisition was issued on Gov. Beveridge of Illinois, and Mr. Trude in his argument opposing the issuance took the position that as Storey was not physically present in Wisconsin when the libel was published, he could not have fled from that jurisdiction, and therefore was not a fugitive from justice. The governor accepted this view and refused to extradite. Mr. Trude also defended many libel suits against the "Inter-Ocean" and other Chicago newspapers. In one notable instance his rôle of defending was changed to that of prosecuting, in the case of Lehmann against the Chicago "Herald" for libel, and as