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BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD

THIS VOLUME CONTAINS

Biographical Sketches

— OF —

LEADING CITIZENS

— OF —

SEDGWICK COUNTY,

KANSAS,

— AND —

A COMPENDIUM OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY.

BIOGRAPHICAL PUBLISHING COMPANY.
GEORGE RICHMOND, Pres.; S. HARMER NEFF, Sec'y.; C. R. ARNOLD, Treas.;
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
1901.

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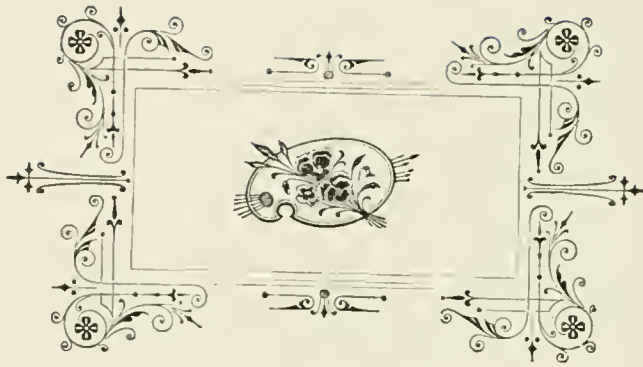
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INTRODUCTORY



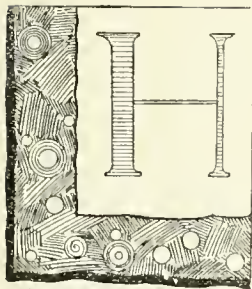


Biography is the only true History.—*Emerson.*

A people that take no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors
will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered with
pride by remote generations.—*Macaulay.*



INTRODUCTORY.



HAVING brought to a successful termination our labors in Sedgwick County in compiling and editing the sketches herein contained, we desire, in presenting this Biographical Record to our patrons, to make a few remarks necessarily brief, in regard to the value and importance of local works of this nature. We agree with Ralph Waldo Emerson, that "Biography is the only true History," and also are of the opinion that a collection of the biographies of the leading men of a nation would give a more interesting, as well as authentic, history of their country than any other that could be written. The value of such a production as this cannot be too highly estimated. With each succeeding year the haze of Obscurity removes more and more from our view the fast disappearing landmarks of the past. Oblivion sprinkles her dust of forgetfulness on men and their deeds, effectually concealing them from the public eye, and because of the many living objects that claim our attention, few of those who have been removed from the busy world linger long in our memory. Even the glorious achievements of the present age may not insure it from being lost in the glare of greater things to come, and so it is manifestly a duty to posterity for the men of the present time to preserve a record of their lives and a story of their progress from low and humble beginnings to great and noble deeds, in order that future generations may read the account of their successful struggles, and profit by their example.

Regarding the fore part of this volume, "Part 1," which is devoted to a "Compendium of National Biography," but little need be said. The lives of the great men and celebrities of America are so inaccessible to the general public, and are so often in demand without being accessible, that it has been deemed wise to gather together a vast number of the biographies of our nation's greatest men and include them in this work as a fitting preface to the life histories and biographies of the local parties which follow, and embrace the latter part of the volume. It is not given to all men to become great in a national sense, but the life history of those who do makes up the history of our nation, and as such the history of their lives should be in every home and library as a means of reference and education.

INTRODUCTORY.

That portion of the volume devoted to a "Compendium of Local Biography," or "Part II," is of the greatest value, and its value will increase as the years go by. In this department of local biography is carried out the object which led to the compilation of this work, in gathering together and placing in enduring form, before it becomes too late, the life history of those who have helped to build up this region, and who have taken part in the progress and development in business, political, social and agricultural affairs. A local biographical record affords the best means for preserving ancestral history, and it also becomes, immediately upon its publication, a ready book of reference for those who have occasion to seek biographical data of the leading and early settled families. Names, dates and events are not easily remembered by the average man, so it behooves the generations now living, who wish to live in the memory of their descendants, to write their own records, making them full and broad in scope, and minute in detail, and insure their preservation by having them put in printed form. We firmly believe that in these collated personal memoirs will be found as true and as faithful a record of Sedgwick County as may be obtained anywhere, for the very sufficient reason that its growth and development are identified with that of the men who have made her what she is today—the representative leading men, whose personal sketches it had been a pleasure to us to write and give a place in this volume. From the time when the hand of civilized man had not yet violated the virgin soil of the broad, rolling prairies with desecrating plough, to the present period of activity in all branches of industry, we may read in the histories of the county's leading men, and of their ancestors, the steady growth and development which has been going on here for half a century, and bids fair to continue for centuries to come. A hundred years from now, whatever records of the present time are then extant, having withstood the ravages of time and the ceaseless war of the elements, will be viewed with an absorbing interest, equaling, if not surpassing, that which is taken today in the history of the early settlements of America.

It has been our purpose in the preparation of this work to pass over no phase or portion of it slightly, but to give attention to the smallest points, and thus invest it with an air of accuracy, to be obtained in no other way. The result has amply justified the care that has been taken, for it is our honest belief that no more reliable production, under the circumstances, could have been compiled.

One feature of this work, to which we have given special prominence, and which we are sure will prove of extraordinary interest, is the collection of portraits of representative and leading citizens, which appear throughout the volume. We have tried to represent the different spheres of industrial and professional activity as well as we might. To those who have been so uniformly obliging and have kindly interested themselves in the success of this work, volunteering information and data, which have been very helpful to us in preparing this Biographical Record of Sedgwick County, we desire to express our grateful and profound acknowledgment of their valued services.

CHICAGO, ILL., February, 1901.

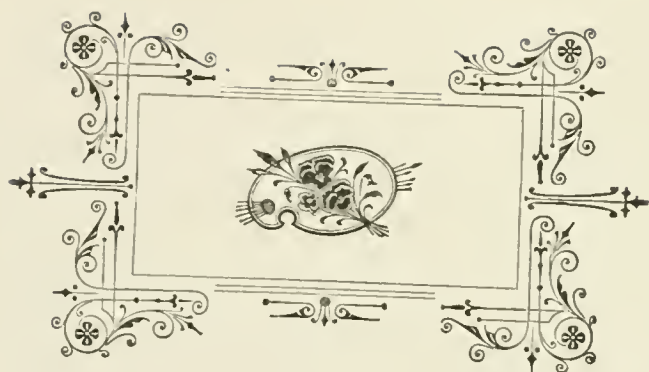
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————— N O T E —————

All the biographical sketches published in Part II of this volume were submitted to their respective subjects or to the subscribers, from whom the facts were primarily obtained, for their approval or correction before going to press; and a reasonable time was allowed in each case for the return of the type-written copies. Most of them were returned to us within the time allotted, or before the work was printed, after being corrected or revised; and these may therefore be regarded as reasonably accurate.

A few, however, were not returned to us; and, as we have no means of knowing whether they contain errors or not, we cannot vouch for their accuracy. In justice to our readers, and to render this work more valuable for reference purposes, we have indicated these uncorrected sketches by a small asterisk (*), placed immediately after the name of the subject. They will be found on the last pages of the book.

BIOGRAPHICAL PUBLISHING CO.



.. PART I ..

COMPENDIUM

.... OF

NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY



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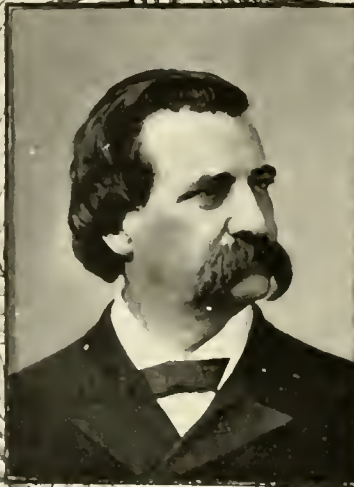
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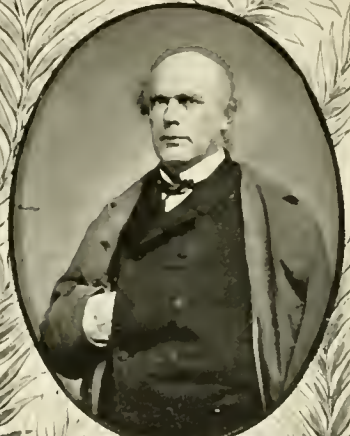
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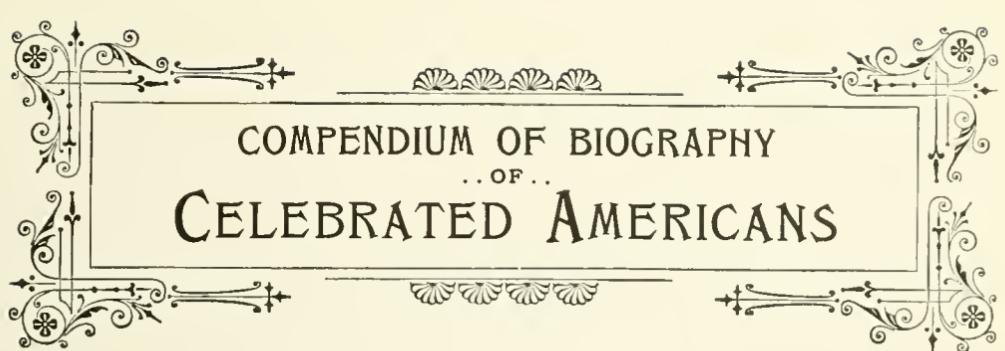
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COMPENDIUM OF BIOGRAPHY
.. OF ..
CELEBRATED AMERICANS



GEORGE WASHINGTON, the first president of the United States, called the "Father of his Country," was one of the most celebrated characters in history. He was born February 22, 1732, in Washington Parish, Westmoreland county, Virginia. His father, Augustine Washington, first married Jane Butler, who bore him four children, and March 6, 1730, he married Mary Ball. Of six children by his second marriage, George was the eldest.

Little is known of the early years of Washington, beyond the fact that the house in which he was born was burned during his early childhood, and that his father thereupon moved to another farm, inherited from his paternal ancestors, situated in Stafford county, on the north bank of the Rappahannock, and died there in 1743. From earliest childhood George developed a noble character. His education was somewhat defective, being confined to the elementary branches taught him by his mother and at a neighboring school. On leaving school he resided some time at Mount Vernon with his half

brother, Lawrence, who acted as his guardian. George's inclinations were for a seafaring career, and a midshipman's warrant was procured for him; but through the opposition of his mother the project was abandoned, and at the age of sixteen he was appointed surveyor to the immense estates of the eccentric Lord Fairfax. Three years were passed by Washington in a rough frontier life, gaining experience which afterwards proved very essential to him. In 1751, when the Virginia militia were put under training with a view to active service against France, Washington, though only nineteen years of age, was appointed adjutant, with the rank of major. In 1752 Lawrence Washington died, leaving his large property to an infant daughter. In his will George was named one of the executors and as an eventual heir to Mount Vernon, and by the death of the infant niece, soon succeeded to that estate. In 1753 George was commissioned adjutant-general of the Virginia militia, and performed important work at the outbreak of the French and Indian war, was rapidly promoted, and at the close of that war we find him commander-in-chief of

all the forces raised in Virginia. A cessation of Indian hostilities on the frontier having followed the expulsion of the French from the Ohio, he resigned his commission as commander-in-chief of the Virginia forces, and then proceeded to Williamsburg to take his seat in the Virginia Assembly, of which he had been elected a member.

January 17, 1759, Washington married Mrs. Martha (Dandridge) Curtis, a young and beautiful widow of great wealth, and devoted himself for the ensuing fifteen years to the quiet pursuits of agriculture, interrupted only by the annual attendance in winter upon the colonial legislature at Williamsburg, until summoned by his country to enter upon that other arena in which his fame was to become world-wide. The war for independence called Washington into service again, and he was made commander-in-chief of the colonial forces, and was the most gallant and conspicuous figure in that bloody struggle, serving until England acknowledged the independence of each of the thirteen States, and negotiated with them jointly, as separate sovereignties. December 4, 1783, the great commander took leave of his officers in most affectionate and patriotic terms, and went to Annapolis, Maryland, where the congress of the States was in session, and to that body, when peace and order prevailed everywhere, resigned his commission and retired to Mount Vernon.

It was in 1789 that Washington was called to the chief magistracy of the nation. The inauguration took place April 30, in the presence of an immense multitude which had assembled to witness the new and imposing ceremony. In the manifold details of his civil administration Washington proved himself fully equal to the requirements of his position. In 1792, at the second presi-

dential election, Washington was desirous to retire; but he yielded to the general wish of the country, and was again chosen president. At the third election, in 1796, he was again most urgently entreated to consent to remain in the executive chair. This he positively refused, and after March 4, 1797, he again retired to Mount Vernon for peace, quiet, and repose.

Of the call again made on this illustrious chief to quit his repose at Mount Vernon and take command of all the United States forces, with rank of lieutenant-general, when war was threatened with France in 1798, nothing need here be stated, except to note the fact as an unmistakable testimonial of the high regard in which he was still held by his countrymen of all shades of political opinion. He patriotically accepted this trust, but a treaty of peace put a stop to all action under it. He again retired to Mount Vernon, where he died December 14, 1799, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. His remains were deposited in a family vault on the banks of the Potomac, at Mount Vernon, where they still lie entombed.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, an eminent American statesman and scientist, was born of poor parentage, January 17, 1706, in Boston, Massachusetts. He was apprenticed to his brother James to learn the printer's trade to prevent his running away and going to sea, and also because of the numerous family his parents had to support (there being seventeen children, Benjamin being the fifteenth). He was a great reader, and soon developed a taste for writing, and prepared a number of articles and had them published in the paper without his brother's knowledge, and when the authorship became known it resulted in difficulty for the

young apprentice, although his articles had been received with favor by the public. James was afterwards thrown into prison for political reasons, and young Benjamin conducted the paper alone during the time. In 1823, however, he determined to endure his bonds no longer, and ran away, going to Philadelphia, where he arrived with only three pence as his store of wealth. With these he purchased three rolls, and ate them as he walked along the streets. He soon found employment as a journeyman printer. Two years later he was sent to England by the governor of Pennsylvania, and was promised the public printing, but did not get it. On his return to Philadelphia he established the "Pennsylvania Gazette," and soon found himself a person of great popularity in the province, his ability as a writer, philosopher, and politician having reached the neighboring colonies. He rapidly grew in prominence, founded the Philadelphia Library in 1842, and two years later the American Philosophical Society and the University of Pennsylvania. He was made Fellow of the Royal Society in London in 1775. His world-famous investigations in electricity and lightning began in 1746. He became postmaster-general of the colonies in 1753, having devised an inter-colonial postal system. He advocated the rights of the colonies at all times, and procured the repeal of the Stamp Act in 1766. He was elected to the Continental congress of 1775, and in 1776 was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, being one of the committee appointed to draft that paper. He represented the new nation in the courts of Europe, especially at Paris, where his simple dignity and homely wisdom won him the admiration of the court and the favor of the people. He was governor of Pennsylvania four years; was also a member of the con-

vention in 1787 that drafted the constitution of the United States.

His writings upon political topics, anti-slavery, finance, and economics, stamp him as one of the greatest statesmen of his time, while his "Autobiography" and "Poor Richard's Almanac" give him precedence in the literary field. In early life he was an avowed skeptic in religious matters, but later in life his utterances on this subject were less extreme, though he never expressed approval of any sect or creed. He died in Philadelphia April 17, 1790.

DANIEL WEBSTER.—Of world wide reputation for statesmanship, diplomacy, and oratory, there is perhaps no more prominent figure in the history of our country in the interval between 1815 and 1861, than Daniel Webster. He was born at Salisbury (now Franklin), New Hampshire, January 18, 1782, and was the second son of Ebenezer and Abigail (Eastman) Webster. He enjoyed but limited educational advantages in childhood, but spent a few months in 1797, at Phillip Exeter Academy. He completed his preparation for college in the family of Rev. Samuel Wood, at Boscawen, and entered Dartmouth College in the fall of 1797. He supported himself most of the time during these years by teaching school and graduated in 1801, having the credit of being the foremost scholar of his class. He entered the law office of Hon. Thomas W. Thompson, at Salisbury. In 1802 he continued his legal studies at Fryeburg, Maine, where he was principal of the academy and copyist in the office of the register of deeds. In the office of Christopher Gore, at Boston, he completed his studies in 1804-5, and was admitted to the bar in the latter year, and at Boscawen and at Portsmouth soon rose to eminence in his profes-

sion. He became known as a federalist but did not court political honors; but, attracting attention by his eloquence in opposing the war with England, he was elected to congress in 1812. During the special session of May, 1813, he was appointed on the committee on foreign affairs and made his maiden speech June 10, 1813. Throughout this session (as afterwards) he showed his mastery of the great economic questions of the day. He was re-elected in 1814. In 1816 he removed to Boston and for seven years devoted himself to his profession, earning by his arguments in the celebrated "Dartmouth College Case" rank among the most distinguished jurists of the country. In 1820 Mr. Webster was chosen a member of the state convention of Massachusetts, to revise the constitution. The same year he delivered the famous discourse on the "Pilgrim fathers," which laid the foundation for his fame as an orator. Declining a nomination for United States senator, in 1822 he was elected to the lower house of congress and was re-elected in 1824 and 1826, but in 1827 was transferred to the senate. He retained his seat in the latter chamber until 1841. During this time his voice was ever lifted in defence of the national life and honor and although politically opposed to him he gave his support to the administration of President Jackson in the latter's contest with nullification. Through all these years he was ever found upon the side of right and justice and his speeches upon all the great questions of the day have become household words in almost every family. In 1841 Mr. Webster was appointed secretary of state by President Harrison and was continued in the same office by President Tyler. While an incumbent of this office he showed consummate ability as a diplomat in the negotiation of the "Ash-

burton treaty" of August 9, 1849, which settled many points of dispute between the United States and England. In May, 1843, he resigned his post and resumed his profession, and in December, 1845, took his place again in the senate. He contributed in an unofficial way to the solution of the Oregon question with Great Britain in 1847. He was disappointed in 1848 in not receiving the nomination for the presidency. He became secretary of state under President Fillmore in 1850 and in dealing with all the complicated questions of the day showed a wonderful mastery of the arts of diplomacy. Being hurt in an accident he retired to his home at Marshfield, where he died October 24, 1852.

HORACE GREELEY. — As journalist, author, statesman and political leader, there is none more widely known than the man whose name heads this article. He was born in Amherst, New Hampshire, February 3, 1811, and was reared upon a farm. At an early age he evinced a remarkable intelligence and love of learning, and at the age of ten had read every book he could borrow for miles around. About 1821 the family removed to Westhaven, Vermont, and for some years young Greeley assisted in carrying on the farm. In 1826 he entered the office of a weekly newspaper at East Poultney, Vermont, where he remained about four years. On the discontinuance of this paper he followed his father's family to Erie county, Pennsylvania, whither they had moved, and for a time worked at the printer's trade in that neighborhood. In 1831 Horace went to New York City, and for a time found employment as journeyman printer. January, 1833, in partnership with Francis Story, he published the *Morning Post*, the first penny

paper ever printed. This proved a failure and was discontinued after three weeks. The business of job printing was carried on, however, until the death of Mr. Story in July following. In company with Jonas Winchester, March 22, 1834, Mr. Greeley commenced the publication of the *New Yorker*, a weekly paper of a high character. For financial reasons, at the same time, Greeley wrote leaders for other papers, and, in 1838, took editorial charge of the *Jeffersonian*, a Whig paper published at Albany. In 1840, on the discontinuance of that sheet, he devoted his energies to the *Log Cabin*, a campaign paper in the interests of the Whig party. In the fall of 1841 the latter paper was consolidated with the *New Yorker*, under the name of the *Tribune*, the first number of which was issued April 10, 1841. At the head of this paper Mr. Greeley remained until the day of his death.

In 1848 Horace Greeley was elected to the national house of representatives to fill a vacancy, and was a member of that body until March 4, 1849. In 1851 he went to Europe and served as a juror at the World's Fair at the Crystal Palace, London. In 1855, he made a second visit to the old world. In 1859 he crossed the plains and received a public reception at San Francisco and Sacramento. He was a member of the Republican national convention, at Chicago in 1860, and assisted in the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for President. The same year he was a presidential elector for the state of New York, and a delegate to the Loyalist convention at Philadelphia.

At the close of the war, in 1865, Mr. Greeley became a strong advocate of universal amnesty and complete pacification, and in pursuance of this consented to become one of the bondsmen for Jefferson

Davis, who was imprisoned for treason. In 1867 he was a delegate to the New York state convention for the revision of the constitution. In 1870 he was defeated for congress in the Sixth New York district. At the Liberal convention, which met in Cincinnati, in May, 1872, on the fifth ballot Horace Greeley was nominated for president and July following was nominated for the same office by the Democratic convention at Baltimore. He was defeated by a large majority. The large amount of work done by him during the campaign, together with the loss of his wife about the same time, undermined his strong constitution, and he was seized with inflammation of the brain, and died November 29, 1872.

In addition to his journalistic work, Mr. Greeley was the author of several meritorious works, among which were: "Hints toward reform," "Glances at Europe," "History of the struggle for slavery extension," "Overland journey to San Francisco," "The American conflict," and "Recollections of a busy life."

HENRY CLAY.—In writing of this eminent American, Horace Greeley once said: "He was a matchless party chief, an admirable orator, a skillful legislator, wielding unequalled influence, not only over his friends, but even over those of his political antagonists who were subjected to the magic of his conversation and manners." A lawyer, legislator, orator, and statesman, few men in history have wielded greater influence, or occupied so prominent a place in the hearts of the generation in which they lived.

Henry Clay was born near Richmond, in Hanover county, Virginia, April 12, 1777, the son of a poor Baptist preacher who died when Henry was but five years

old The mother married again about ten years later and removed to Kentucky leaving Henry a clerk in a store at Richmond. Soon afterward Henry Clay secured a position as copyist in the office of the clerk of the high court of chancery, and four years later entered the law office of Robert Brooke, then attorney general and later governor of his native state. In 1797 Henry Clay was licensed as a lawyer and followed his mother to Kentucky, opening an office at Lexington and soon built up a profitable practice. Soon afterward Kentucky, in separating from Virginia, called a state convention for the purpose of framing a constitution, and Clay at that time took a prominent part, publicly urging the adoption of a clause providing for the abolition of slavery, but in this he was overruled, as he was fifty years later, when in the height of his fame he again advised the same course when the state constitution was revised in 1850. Young Clay took a very active and conspicuous part in the presidential campaign in 1800, favoring the election of Jefferson; and in 1803 was chosen to represent Fayette county in the state legislature. In 1806 General John Adair, then United States senator from Kentucky, resigned and Henry Clay was elected to fill the vacancy by the legislature and served through one session in which he at once assumed a prominent place. In 1807 he was again a representative in the legislature and was elected speaker of the house. At this time originated his trouble with Humphrey Marshall. Clay proposed that each member clothe himself and family wholly in American fabrics, which Marshall characterized as the "language of a demagogue." This led to a duel in which both parties were slightly injured. In 1809 Henry Clay was again elected to fill a vacancy in the United States senate, and two

years later elected representative in the lower house of congress, being chosen speaker of the house. About this time war was declared against Great Britain, and Clay took a prominent public place during this struggle and was later one of the commissioners sent to Europe by President Madison to negotiate peace, returning in September, 1815, having been re-elected speaker of the house during his absence, and was re-elected unanimously. He was afterward re-elected to congress and then became secretary of state under John Quincy Adams. In 1831 he was again elected senator from Kentucky and remained in the senate most of the time until his death.

Henry Clay was three times a candidate for the presidency, and once very nearly elected. He was the unanimous choice of the Whig party in 1844 for the presidency, and a great effort was made to elect him but without success, his opponent, James K. Polk, carrying both Pennsylvania and New York by a very slender margin, while either of them alone would have elected Clay. Henry Clay died at Washington June 29, 1852.

JAMES GILLESPIE BLAINE was one of the most distinguished of American statesmen and legislators. He was born January 31, 1830, in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and received a thorough education, graduating at Washington College in 1847. In early life he removed to Maine and engaged in newspaper work, becoming editor of the Portland "Advertiser." While yet a young man he gained distinction as a debater and became a conspicuous figure in political and public affairs. In 1862 he was elected to congress on the Republican ticket in Maine and was re-elected five times. In March, 1869, he was chosen speaker of the

house of representatives and was re-elected in 1871 and again in 1873. In 1876 he was a representative in the lower house of congress and during that year was appointed United States senator by the Governor to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Morrill, who had been appointed secretary of the treasury. Mr. Blaine served in the senate until March 5, 1881, when President Garfield appointed him secretary of state, which position he resigned in December, 1881. Mr. Blaine was nominated for the presidency by the Republicans, at Chicago in June, 1884, but was defeated by Grover Cleveland after an exciting and spirited campaign. During the later years of his life Mr. Blaine devoted most of his time to the completion of his work "Twenty Years in Congress," which had a remarkably large sale throughout the United States. Blaine was a man of great mental ability and force of character and during the latter part of his life was one of the most noted men of his time. He was the originator of what is termed the "reciprocity idea" in tariff matters, and outlined the plan of carrying it into practical effect. In 1876 Robert G. Ingersoll in making a nominating speech placing Blaine's name as a candidate for president before the national Republican convention at Cincinnati, referred to Blaine as the "Plumed Knight" and this title clung to him during the remainder of his life. His death occurred at Washington, January 27, 1893.

JOHAN CALDWELL CALHOUN, a distinguished American statesman, was a native of South Carolina, born in Abbeville district, March 18, 1782. He was given the advantages of a thorough education, graduating at Yale College in 1804, and adopted the calling of a lawyer. A Demo-

crat politically, at that time, he took a foremost part in the councils of his party and was elected to congress in 1811, supporting the tariff of 1816 and the establishing of the United States Bank. In 1817 he became secretary of war in President Monroe's cabinet, and in 1824 was elected vice-president of the United States, on the ticket with John Quincy Adams, and re-elected in 1828, on the ticket with General Jackson. Shortly after this Mr. Calhoun became one of the strongest advocates of free trade and the principle of sovereignty of the states and was one of the originators of the doctrine that "any state could nullify unconstitutional laws of congress." Meanwhile Calhoun had become an aspirant for the presidency, and the fact that General Jackson advanced the interests of his opponent, Van Buren, led to a quarrel, and Calhoun resigned the vice-presidency in 1832 and was elected United States senator from South Carolina. It was during the same year that a convention was held in South Carolina at which the "Nullification ordinance" was adopted, the object of which was to test the constitutionality of the protective tariff measures, and to prevent if possible the collection of import duties in that state which had been levied more for the purpose of "protection" than revenue. This ordinance was to go into effect in February, 1833, and created a great deal of uneasiness throughout the country as it was feared there would be a clash between the state and federal authorities. It was in this serious condition of public affairs that Henry Clay came forward with the famous "tariff compromise" of 1833, to which measure Calhoun and most of his followers gave their support and the crisis was averted. In 1843 Mr. Calhoun was appointed secretary of state in President Tyler's cabinet, and it was under

his administration that the treaty concerning the annexation of Texas was negotiated. In 1845 he was re-elected to the United States senate and continued in the senate until his death, which occurred in March, 1850. He occupied a high rank as a scholar, student and orator, and it is conceded that he was one of the greatest debaters America has produced. The famous debate between Calhoun and Webster, in 1833, is regarded as the most noted for ability and eloquence in the history of the country.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BUTLER, one of America's most brilliant and profound lawyers and noted public men, was a native of New England, born at Deerfield, New Hampshire, November 5, 1818. His father, Captain John Butler, was a prominent man in his day, commanded a company during the war of 1812, and served under Jackson at New Orleans. Benjamin F. Butler was given an excellent education, graduated at Waterville College, Maine, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1840, at Lowell, Massachusetts, where he commenced the practice of his profession and gained a wide reputation for his ability at the bar, acquiring an extensive practice and a fortune. Early in life he began taking an active interest in military affairs and served in the state militia through all grades from private to brigadier-general. In 1853 he was elected to the state legislature on the Democratic ticket in Lowell, and took a prominent part in the passage of legislation in the interests of labor. During the same year he was a member of the constitutional convention, and in 1859 represented his district in the Massachusetts senate. When the Civil war broke out General Butler took the field and remained at the front most of the time during that

bloody struggle. Part of the time he had charge of Fortress Monroe, and in February, 1862, took command of troops forming part of the expedition against New Orleans, and later had charge of the department of the Gulf. He was a conspicuous figure during the continuance of the war. After the close of hostilities General Butler resumed his law practice in Massachusetts and in 1866 was elected to congress from the Essex district. In 1882 he was elected governor of Massachusetts, and in 1884 was the nominee of the "Greenback" party for president of the United States. He continued his legal practice, and maintained his place as one of the most prominent men in New England until the time of his death, which occurred January 10, 1893.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, an officer, statesman and legislator of prominence in America, gained the greater part of his fame from the fact that he was president of the southern confederacy. Mr. Davis was born in Christian county, Kentucky, June 3, 1808, and his early education and surroundings were such that his sympathies and inclinations were wholly with the southern people. He received a thorough education, graduated at West Point in 1828, and for a number of years served in the army at western posts and in frontier service, first as lieutenant and later as adjutant. In 1835 he resigned and became a cotton planter in Warren county, Mississippi, where he took an active interest in public affairs and became a conspicuous figure in politics. In 1844 he was a presidential elector from Mississippi and during the two following years served as congressman from his district. He then became colonel of a Mississippi regiment in the war with Mexico and participated in some of the most severe cal-

tles, being seriously wounded at Buena Vista. Upon his return to private life he again took a prominent part in political affairs and represented his state in the United States senate from 1847 to 1851. He then entered President Pierce's cabinet as secretary of war, after which he again entered the United States senate, remaining until the outbreak of the Civil war. He then became president of the southern confederacy and served as such until captured in May, 1865, at Irwinville, Georgia. He was held as prisoner of war at Fortress Monroe, until 1867, when he was released on bail and finally set free in 1868. His death occurred December 6, 1889.

Jefferson Davis was a man of excellent abilities and was recognized as one of the best organizers of his day. He was a forceful and fluent speaker and a ready writer. He wrote and published the "Rise and Fall of the Southern Confederacy," a work which is considered as authority by the southern people

JOHNS ADAMS, the second president of the United States, and one of the most conspicuous figures in the early struggles of his country for independence, was born in the present town of Quincy, then a portion of Braintree, Massachusetts, October 30, 1735. He received a thorough education, graduating at Harvard College in 1755, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1758. He was well adapted for this profession and after opening an office in his native town rapidly grew in prominence and public favor and soon was regarded as one of the leading lawyers of the country. His attention was called to political affairs by the passage of the Stamp Act, in 1765, and he drew up a set of resolutions on the subject which were very popular. In 1768 he re-

moved to Boston and became one of the most courageous and prominent advocates of the popular cause and was chosen a member of the Colonial legislature from Boston. He was one of the delegates that represented Massachusetts in the first Continental congress, which met in September, 1774. In a letter written at this crisis he uttered the famous words: "The die is now cast; I have passed the Rubicon. Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish with my country, is my unalterable determination." He was a prominent figure in congress and advocated the movement for independence when a majority of the members were inclined to temporize and to petition the King. In May, 1776, he presented a resolution in congress that the colonies should assume the duty of self-government, which was passed. In June, of the same year, a resolution that the United States "are, and of right ought to be, free and independent," was moved by Richard H. Lee, seconded by Mr. Adams and adopted by a small majority. Mr. Adams was a member of the committee of five appointed June 11 to prepare a declaration of independence, in support of which he made an eloquent speech. He was chairman of the Board of War in 1776 and in 1778 was sent as commissioner to France, but returned the following year. In 1780 he went to Europe, having been appointed as minister to negotiate a treaty of peace and commerce with Great Britain. Conjointly with Franklin and Jay he negotiated a treaty in 1782. He was employed as a minister to the Court of St. James from 1785 to 1788, and during that period wrote his famous "Defence of the American Constitutions." In 1789 he became vice-president of the United States and was re-elected in 1792.

In 1796 Mr. Adams was chosen presi-

dent of the United States, his competitor being Thomas Jefferson, who became vice-president. In 1800 he was the Federal candidate for president, but he was not cordially supported by Gen. Hamilton, the favorite leader of his party, and was defeated by Thomas Jefferson.

Mr. Adams then retired from public life to his large estate at Quincy, Mass., where he died July 4, 1826, on the same day that witnessed the death of Thomas Jefferson. Though his physical frame began to give way many years before his death, his mental powers retained their strength and vigor to the last. In his ninetieth year he was gladdened by the elevation of his son, John Quincy Adams, to the presidential office.

HENRY WARD BEECHER, one of the most celebrated American preachers and authors, was born at Litchfield, Connecticut, June 24, 1813. His father was Dr. Lyman Beecher, also an eminent divine. At an early age Henry Ward Beecher had a strong predilection for a sea-faring life, and it was practically decided that he would follow this inclination, but about this time, in consequence of deep religious impressions which he experienced during a revival, he renounced his former intention and decided to enter the ministry. After having graduated at Amherst College, in 1834, he studied theology at Lane Seminary under the tuition of his father, who was then president of that institution. In 1847 he became pastor of the Plymouth Congregational church in Brooklyn, where his oratorical ability and original eloquence attracted one of the largest congregations in the country. He continued to serve this church until the time of his death, March 8, 1887. Mr. Beecher also found time for a great amount of literary work. For a number of years he was

editor of the "Independent" and also the "Christian Union." He also produced many works which are widely known. Among his principal productions are "Lectures to Young Men," "Star Papers," "Life of Christ," "Life Thoughts," "Royal Truths" (a novel), "Norwood," "Evolution and Revolution," and "Sermons on Evolution and Religion." Mr. Beecher was also long a prominent advocate of anti-slavery principles and temperance reform, and, at a later period, of the rights of women.

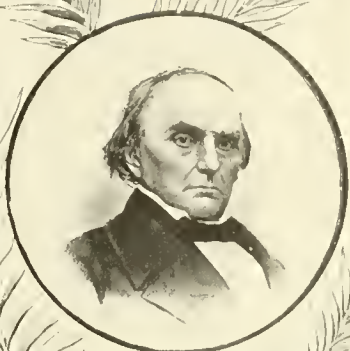
JOHN A. LOGAN, the illustrious statesman and general, was born in Jackson county, Illinois, February 9, 1824. In his boyhood days he received but a limited education in the schools of his native county. On the breaking out of the war with Mexico he enlisted in the First Illinois Volunteers and became its quartermaster. At the close of hostilities he returned home and was elected clerk of the courts of Jackson county in 1849. Determining to supplement his education Logan entered the Louisville University, from which he graduated in 1852 and taking up the study of law was admitted to the bar. He attained popularity and success in his chosen profession and was elected to the legislature in 1852, 1853, 1856 and 1857. He was prosecuting attorney from 1853 to 1857. He was elected to congress in 1858 to fill a vacancy and again in 1860. At the outbreak of the Rebellion, Logan resigned his office and entered the army, and in September, 1861, was appointed colonel of the Thirty-first Illinois Infantry, which he led in the battles of Belmont and Fort Donelson. In the latter engagement he was wounded. In March, 1862, he was promoted to be brigadier-general and in the following month participated in the battles of Pittsburg Landing. In November, 1862,



RALPH W. EMERSON



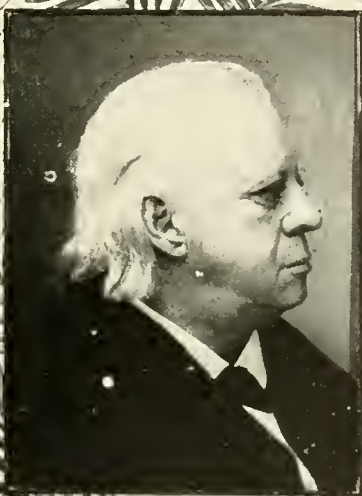
E. C. STANTON



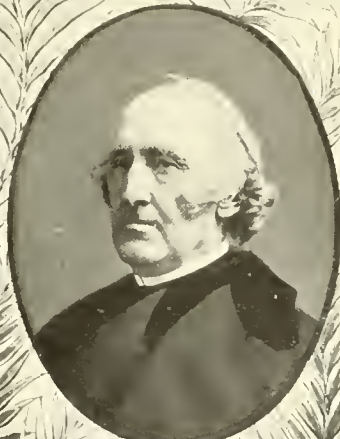
DANIEL WEBSTER



JAS. R. LOWELL



HENRY W. BEECHER



WENDELL PHILLIPS



HARRIET B. STOWE



WASHINGTON IRVING



JOHN G. WHITTIER

for gallant conduct he was made major-general. Throughout the Vicksburg campaign he was in command of a division of the Seventeenth Corps and was distinguished at Port Gibson, Champion Hills and in the siege and capture of Vicksburg. In October, 1863, he was placed in command of the Fifteenth Corps, which he led with great credit. During the terrible conflict before Atlanta, July 22, 1864, on the death of General McPherson, Logan, assuming command of the Army of the Tennessee, led it on to victory, saving the day by his energy and ability. He was shortly after succeeded by General O. O. Howard and returned to the command of his corps. He remained in command until the presidential election, when, feeling that his influence was needed at home he returned thither and there remained until the arrival of Sherman at Savannah, when General Logan rejoined his command. In May, 1865, he succeeded General Howard at the head of the Army of the Tennessee. He resigned from the army in August, the same year, and in November was appointed minister to Mexico, but declined the honor. He served in the lower house of the fortieth and forty-first congresses, and was elected United States senator from his native state in 1870, 1878 and 1885. He was nominated for the vice-presidency in 1884 on the ticket with Blaine, but was defeated. General Logan was the author of "The Great Conspiracy, its origin and history," published in 1885. He died at Washington, December 26, 1886.

JOHN CHARLES FREMONT, the first Republican candidate for president, was born in Savannah, Georgia, January 21, 1813. He graduated from Charleston College (South Carolina) in 1830, and turned his attention to civil engineering. He was shortly

afterward employed in the department of government surveys on the Mississippi, and constructing maps of that region. He was made lieutenant of engineers, and laid before the war department a plan for penetrating the Rocky Mountain regions, which was accepted, and in 1842 he set out upon his first famous exploring expedition and explored the South Pass. He also planned an expedition to Oregon by a new route further south, but afterward joined his expedition with that of Wilkes in the region of the Great Salt Lake. He made a later expedition which penetrated the Sierra Nevadas, and the San Joaquin and Sacramento river valleys, making maps of all regions explored.

In 1845 he conducted the great expedition which resulted in the acquisition of California, which it was believed the Mexican government was about to dispose of to England. Learning that the Mexican governor was preparing to attack the American settlements in his dominion, Fremont determined to forestall him. The settlers rallied to his camp, and in June, 1846, he defeated the Mexican forces at Sonoma Pass, and a month later completely routed the governor and his entire army. The Americans at once declared their independence of Mexico, and Fremont was elected governor of California. By this time Commodore Stockton had reached the coast with instructions from Washington to conquer California. Fremont at once joined him in that effort, which resulted in the annexation of California with its untold mineral wealth. Later Fremont became involved in a difficulty with fellow officers which resulted in a court martial, and the surrender of his commission. He declined to accept reinstatement. He afterward laid out a great road from the Mississippi river to San Francisco, and became the first United States senator from Califor-

nia, in 1849. In 1856 he was nominated by the new Republican party as its first candidate for president against Buchanan, and received 114 electoral votes, out of 296.

In 1861 he was made major-general and placed in charge of the western department. He planned the reclaiming of the entire Mississippi valley, and gathered an army of thirty thousand men, with plenty of artillery, and was ready to move upon the confederate General Price, when he was deprived of his command. He was nominated for the presidency at Cincinnati in 1864, but withdrew. He was governor of Arizona in 1878, holding the position four years. He was interested in an engineering enterprise looking toward a great southern trans-continental railroad, and in his later years also practiced law in New York. He died July 13, 1890.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, the orator and abolitionist, and a conspicuous figure in American history, was born November 29, 1811, at Boston, Massachusetts. He received a good education at Harvard College, from which he graduated in 1831, and then entered the Cambridge Law School. After completing his course in that institution, in 1833, he was admitted to the bar, in 1834, at Suffolk. He entered the arena of life at the time when the forces of liberty and slavery had already begun their struggle that was to culminate in the Civil war. William Lloyd Garrison, by his clear-headed, courageous declarations of the anti-slavery principles, had done much to bring about this struggle. Mr. Phillips was not a man that could stand aside and see a great struggle being carried on in the interest of humanity and look passively on. He first attracted attention as an orator in 1837, at a meeting that was called to protest against

the murder of the Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy. The meeting would have ended in a few perfunctory resolutions had not Mr. Phillips by his manly eloquence taken the meeting out of the hands of the few that were inclined to temporize and avoid radical utterances. Having once started out in this career as an abolitionist Phillips never swerved from what he deemed his duty, and never turned back. He gave up his legal practice and launched himself heart and soul in the movement for the liberation of the slaves. He was an orator of very great ability and by his earnest efforts and eloquence he did much in arousing public sentiment in behalf of the anti-slavery cause—possibly more than any one man of his time. After the abolition of slavery Mr. Phillips was, if possible, even busier than before in the literary and lecture field. Besides temperance and women's rights, he lectured often and wrote much on finance, and the relations of labor and capital, and his utterances on whatever subject always bore the stamp of having emanated from a master mind. Eminent critics have stated that it might fairly be questioned whether there has ever spoken in America an orator superior to Phillips. The death of this great man occurred February 4, 1884.

WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN was one of the greatest generals that the world has ever produced and won immortal fame by that strategic and famous "march to the sea," in the war of the Rebellion. He was born February 8, 1820, at Lancaster, Ohio, and was reared in the family of the Hon. Thomas Ewing, as his father died when he was but nine years of age. He entered West Point in 1836, was graduated from the same in 1840, and appointed a second lieutenant in the Third

Artillery. He passed through the various grades of the service and at the outbreak of the Civil war was appointed colonel of the Thirteenth Regular Infantry. A full history of General Sherman's conspicuous services would be to repeat a history of the army. He commanded a division at Shiloh, and was instrumental in the winning of that battle, and was also present at the siege of Vicksburg. On July 4, 1863, he was appointed brigadier-general of the regular army, and shared with Hooker the victory of Missionary Ridge. He was commander of the Department of the Tennessee from October 27th until the appointment of General Grant as lieutenant-general, by whom he was appointed to the command of the Department of the Mississippi, which he assumed in March, 1864. He at once began organizing the army and enlarging his communications preparatory to his march upon Atlanta, which he started the same time of the beginning of the Richmond campaign by Grant. He started on May 6, and was opposed by Johnston, who had fifty thousand men, but by consummate generalship, he captured Atlanta, on September 2, after several months of hard fighting and a severe loss of men. General Sherman started on his famous march to the sea November 15, 1864, and by December 10 he was before Savannah, which he took on December 23. This campaign is a monument to the genius of General Sherman as he only lost 567 men from Atlanta to the sea. After resting his army he moved northward and occupied the following places: Columbia, Cheraw, Fayetteville, Ayersboro, Bentonville, Goldsboro, Raleigh, and April 18, he accepted the surrender of Johnston's army on a basis of agreement that was not received by the Government with favor, but finally accorded Johnston the same terms as

Lee was given by General Grant. He was present at the grand review at Washington, and after the close of the war was appointed to the command of the military division of the Mississippi; later was appointed lieutenant-general, and assigned to the military division of the Missouri. When General Grant was elected president Sherman became general, March 4, 1869, and succeeded to the command of the army. His death occurred February 14, 1891, at Washington.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, one of the most prominent of the early American statesmen and financiers, was born in Nevis, an island of the West Indies, January 11, 1757, his father being a Scotchman and his mother of Huguenot descent. Owing to the death of his mother and business reverses which came to his father, young Hamilton was sent to his mother's relatives in Santa Cruz; a few years later was sent to a grammar school at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, and in 1773 entered what is now known as Columbia College. Even at that time he began taking an active part in public affairs and his speeches, pamphlets, and newspaper articles on political affairs of the day attracted considerable attention. In 1776 he received a captain's commission and served in Washington's army with credit, becoming aide-de-camp to Washington with rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1781 he resigned his commission because of a rebuke from General Washington. He next received command of a New York battalion and participated in the battle of Yorktown. After this Hamilton studied law, served several terms in congress and was a member of the convention at which the Federal Constitution was drawn up. His work connected with "The Federalist" at about this time attracted much attention. Mr. Hamilton

was chosen as the first secretary of the United States treasury and as such was the author of the funding system and founder of the United States Bank. In 1798 he was made inspector-general of the army with the rank of major-general and was also for a short time commander-in-chief. In 1804 Aaron Burr, then candidate for governor of New York, challenged Alexander Hamilton to fight a duel, Burr attributing his defeat to Hamilton's opposition, and Hamilton, though declaring the code as a relic of barbarism, accepted the challenge. They met at Weehawken, New Jersey, July 11, 1804. Hamilton declined to fire at his adversary, but at Burr's first fire was fatally wounded and died July 12, 1804.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON STEPHENS, vice-president of the southern confederacy, a former United States senator and governor of Georgia, ranks among the great men of American history. He was born February 11, 1812, near Crawfordsville, Georgia. He was a graduate of the University of Georgia, and admitted to the bar in 1834. In 1837 he made his debut in political life as a member of the state house of representatives, and in 1841 declined the nomination for the same office; but in 1842 he was chosen by the same constituency as state senator. Mr. Stephens was one of the promoters of the Western and Atlantic Railroad. In 1843 he was sent by his district to the national house of representatives, which office he held for sixteen consecutive years. He was a member of the house during the passing of the Compromise Bill, and was one of its ablest and most active supporters. The same year (1850) Mr. Stephens was a delegate to the state convention that framed the celebrated "Georgia Platform," and was also a dele-

gate to the convention that passed the ordinance of secession, though he bitterly opposed that bill by voice and vote, yet he readily acquiesced in their decision after it received the votes of the majority of the convention. He was chosen vice-president of the confederacy without opposition, and in 1865 he was the head of the commission sent by the south to the Hampton Roads conference. He was arrested after the fall of the confederacy and was confined in Fort Warren as a prisoner of state but was released on his own parole. Mr. Stephens was elected to the forty-third, forty-fourth, forty-fifth, forty-sixth and forty-seventh congresses, with hardly more than nominal opposition. He was one of the Jeffersonian school of American politics. He wrote a number of works, principal among which are: "Constitutional View of the War between the States," and a "Compendium of the History of the United States." He was inaugurated as governor of Georgia November 4th, 1882, but died March 4, 1883, before the completion of his term.

ROSCOE CONKLING was one of the most noted and famous of American statesmen. He was among the most finished, fluent and eloquent orators that have ever graced the halls of the American congress; ever ready, witty and bitter in debate he was at once admired and feared by his political opponents and revered by his followers. True to his friends, loyal to the last degree to those with whom his interests were associated, he was unsparing to his foes and it is said "never forgot an injury."

Roscoe Conkling was born at Albany, New York, on the 30th of October, 1829, being a son of Alfred Conkling. Alfred Conkling was also a native of New York,

born at East Hampton, October 12, 1789, and became one of the most eminent lawyers in the Empire state; published several legal works; served a term in congress; afterward as United States district judge for Northern New York, and in 1852 was minister to Mexico. Alfred Conkling died in 1874.

Roscoe Conkling, whose name heads this article, at an early age took up the study of law and soon became successful and prominent at the bar. About 1846 he removed to Utica and in 1858 was elected mayor of that city. He was elected representative in congress from this district and was re-elected three times. In 1867 he was elected United States senator from the state of New York and was re-elected in 1873 and 1879. In May, 1881, he resigned on account of differences with the president. In March, 1882, he was appointed and confirmed as associate justice of the United States supreme court but declined to serve. His death occurred April 18, 1888.

WASHINGTON IRVING, one of the most eminent, talented and popular of American authors, was born in New York City, April 3, 1783. His father was William Irving, a merchant and a native of Scotland, who had married an English lady and emigrated to America some twenty years prior to the birth of Washington. Two of the older sons, William and Peter, were partially occupied with newspaper work and literary pursuits, and this fact naturally inclined Washington to follow their example. Washington Irving was given the advantages afforded by the common schools until about sixteen years of age when he began studying law, but continued to acquire his literary training by diligent perusal at home of the older English writers.

When nineteen he made his first literary venture by printing in the "Morning Chronicle," then edited by his brother, Dr. Peter Irving, a series of local sketches under the *nom-de-plume* of "Jonathan Oldstyle." In 1804 he began an extensive trip through Europe, returned in 1806, quickly completed his legal studies and was admitted to the bar, but never practiced the profession. In 1807 he began the amusing serial "Salmagundi," which had an immediate success, and not only decided his future career but long determined the character of his writings. In 1808, assisted by his brother Peter, he wrote "Knickerbocker's History of New York," and in 1810 an excellent biography of Campbell, the poet. After this, for some time, Irving's attention was occupied by mercantile interests, but the commercial house in which he was a partner failed in 1817. In 1814 he was editor of the Philadelphia "Analectic Magazine." About 1818 appeared his "Sketch-Book," over the *nom-de-plume* of "Geoffrey Crayon," which laid the foundation of Irving's fortune and permanent fame. This was soon followed by the legends of "Sleepy Hollow," and "Rip Van Winkle," which at once took high rank as literary productions, and Irving's reputation was firmly established in both the old and new worlds. After this the path of Irving was smooth, and his subsequent writings appeared with rapidity, including "Bracebridge Hall," "The Tales of a Traveler," "History of the Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus," "The Conquest of Granada," "The Alhambra," "Tour on the Prairies," "Astoria," "Adventures of Captain Bonneville," "Wolfert's Roost," "Mahomet and his Successors," and "Life of Washington," besides other works.

Washington Irving was never married.

He resided during the closing years of his life at Sunnyside (Tarrytown) on the Hudson, where he died November 28, 1859.

CHARLES SUMNER.—Boldly outlined on the pages of our history stands out the rugged figure of Charles Sumner, statesman, lawyer and writer. A man of unimpeachable integrity, indomitable will and with the power of tireless toil, he was a fit leader in troublous times. First in rank as an anti-slavery leader in the halls of congress, he has stamped his image upon the annals of his time. As an orator he took front rank and, in wealth of illustration, rhetoric and lofty tone his eloquence equals anything to be found in history.

Charles Sumner was born in Boston, Massachusetts, January 6, 1811, and was the son of Charles P. and Relief J. Sumner. The family had long been prominent in that state. Charles was educated at the Boston Public Latin School; entered Harvard College in 1826, and graduated therefrom in 1830. In 1831 he joined the Harvard Law School, then under charge of Judge Story, and gave himself up to the study of law with enthusiasm. His leisure was devoted to contributing to the American Jurist. Admitted to the bar in 1834 he was appointed reporter to the circuit court by Judge Story. He published several works about this time, and from 1835 to 1837 and again in 1843 was lecturer in the law school. He had planned a lawyer's life, but in 1845 he gave his attention to politics, speaking and working against the admission of Texas to the Union and subsequently against the Mexican war. In 1848 he was defeated for congress on the Free Soil ticket. His stand on the anti-slavery question at that time alienated both friends and clients, but he never swerved from his convictions. In 1851 he was elected

to the United States senate and took his seat therein December 1 of that year. From this time his life became the history of the anti-slavery cause in congress. In August, 1852, he began his attacks on slavery by a masterly argument for the repeal of the fugitive slave law. On May 22, 1856, Preston Brooks, nephew of Senator Butler, of South Carolina, made an attack upon Mr. Sumner, at his desk in the senate, striking him over the head with a heavy cane. The attack was quite serious in its effects and kept Mr. Sumner absent from his seat in the senate for about four years. In 1857, 1863 and 1869 he was re-elected to the office of senator, passing some twenty-three years in that position, always advocating the rights of freedom and equity. He died March 11, 1874.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, the third president of the United States, was born near Charlottesville, Albemarle county, Virginia, April 13, 1743, and was the son of Peter and Jane (Randolph) Jefferson. He received the elements of a good education, and in 1760 entered William and Mary College. After remaining in that institution for two years he took up the study of law with George Wythe, of Williamsburg, Virginia, one of the foremost lawyers of his day, and was admitted to practice in 1767. He obtained a large and profitable practice, which he held for eight years. The conflict between Great Britain and the Colonies then drew him into public life, he having for some time given his attention to the study of the sources of law, the origin of liberty and equal rights.

Mr. Jefferson was elected to the Virginia house of burgesses in 1769, and served in that body several years, a firm supporter of liberal measures, and, although a slave-

holder himself, an opponent of slavery. With others, he was a leader among the opposition to the king. He took his place as a member of the Continental congress June 21, 1775, and after serving on several committees was appointed to draught a Declaration of Independence, which he did, some corrections being suggested by Dr. Franklin and John Adams. This document was presented to congress June 28, 1776, and after six days' debate was passed and was signed. In the following September Mr. Jefferson resumed his seat in the Virginia legislature, and gave much time to the adapting of laws of that state to the new condition of things. He drew up the law, the first ever passed by a legislature or adopted by a government, which secured perfect religious freedom. June 1, 1779, he succeeded Patrick Henry as governor of Virginia, an office which, after co-operating with Washington in defending the country, he resigned two years later. One of his own estates was ravaged by the British, and his house at Monticello was held by Tarleton for several days, and Jefferson narrowly escaped capture. After the death of his wife, in 1782, he accepted the position of plenipotentiary to France, which he had declined in 1776. Before leaving he served a short time in congress at Annapolis, and succeeded in carrying a bill for establishing our present decimal system of currency, one of his most useful public services. He remained in an official capacity until October, 1789, and was a most active and vigilant minister. Besides the onerous duties of his office, during this time, he published "Notes on Virginia," sent to the United States seeds, shrubs and plants, forwarded literary and scientific news and gave useful advice to some of the leaders of the French Revolution.

Mr. Jefferson landed in Virginia Novem-

ber 18, 1789, having obtained a leave of absence from his post, and shortly after accepted Washington's offer of the portfolio of the department of state in his cabinet. He entered upon the duties of his office in March, 1791, and held it until January 1, 1794, when he tendered his resignation. About this time he and Alexander Hamilton became decided and aggressive political opponents, Jefferson being in warm sympathy with the people in the French revolution and strongly democratic in his feelings, while Hamilton took the opposite side. In 1796 Jefferson was elected vice-president of the United States. In 1800 he was elected to the presidency and was inaugurated March 4, 1801. During his administration, which lasted for eight years, he having been re-elected in 1804, he waged a successful war against the Tripolitan pirates; purchased Louisiana of Napoleon; reduced the public debt, and was the originator of many wise measures. Declining a nomination for a third term he returned to Monticello, where he died July 4, 1826, but a few hours before the death of his friend, John Adams.

Mr. Jefferson was married January 1, 1772, to Mrs. Martha Skelton, a young, beautiful, and wealthy widow, who died September 6, 1782, leaving three children, three more having died previous to her demise.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, known as "Commodore" Vanderbilt, was the founder of what constitutes the present immense fortune of the Vanderbilt family. He was born May 27, 1794, at Port Richmond, Staten Island, Richmond county, New York, and we find him at sixteen years running a small vessel between his home and New York City. The fortifications of Staten and Long Islands were just in course of

construction, and he carried the laborers from New York to the fortifications in his "perianger," as it was called, in the day, and at night carried supplies to the fort on the Hudson. Later he removed to New York, where he added to his little fleet. At the age of twenty-three he was free from debt and was worth \$9,000, and in 1817, with a partner he built the first steamboat that was run between New York and New Brunswick, New Jersey, and became her captain at a salary of \$1,000 a year. The next year he took command of a larger and better boat and by 1824 he was in complete control of the Gibbon's Line, as it was called, which he had brought up to a point where it paid \$40,000 a year. Commodore Vanderbilt acquired the ferry between New York and Elizabethport, New Jersey, on a fourteen years' lease and conducted this on a paying basis. He severed his connections with Gibbons in 1829 and engaged in business alone and for twenty years he was the leading steamboat man in the country, building and operating steamboats on the Hudson River, Long Island Sound, on the Delaware River and the route to Boston, and he had the monopoly of trade on these routes. In 1850 he determined to broaden his field of operation and accordingly built the steamship Prometheus and sailed for the Isthmus of Darien, where he desired to make a personal investigation of the prospects of the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, in which he had purchased a controlling interest. Commodore Vanderbilt planned, as a result of this visit, a transit route from Greytown on the Atlantic coast to San Juan del Sud on the Pacific coast, which was a saving of 700 miles over the old route. In 1851 he placed three steamers on the Atlantic side and four on the Pacific side to accommodate the enor-

mous traffic occasioned by the discovery of gold in California. The following year three more vessels were added to his fleet and a branch line established from New Orleans to Greytown. In 1853 the Commodore sold out his Nicaragua Transit Company, which had netted him \$1,000,000 and built the renowned steam yacht, the "North Star." He continued in the shipping business nine years longer and accumulated some \$10,000,000. In 1861 he presented to the government his magnificent steamer "Vanderbilt," which had cost him \$800,000 and for which he received the thanks of congress. In 1844 he became interested in the railroad business which he followed in later years and became one of the greatest railroad magnates of his time. He founded the Vanderbilt University at a cost of \$1,000,000. He died January 4, 1877, leaving a fortune estimated at over \$100,000,000 to his children.

DANIEL BOONE was one of the most famous of the many American scouts, pioneers and hunters which the early settlement of the western states brought into prominence. Daniel Boone was born February 11, 1735, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, but while yet a young man removed to North Carolina, where he was married. In 1769, with five companions, he penetrated into the forests and wilds of Kentucky—then uninhabited by white men. He had frequent conflicts with the Indians and was captured by them but escaped and continued to hunt in and explore that region for over a year, when, in 1771, he returned to his home. In the summer of 1773, he removed with his own and five other families into what was then the wilderness of Kentucky, and to defend his colony against the savages, he built, in 1775, a fort at Boonesborough,

on the Kentucky river. This fort was attacked by the Indians several times in 1777, but they were repulsed. The following year, however, Boone was surprised and captured by them. They took him to Detroit and treated him with leniency, but he soon escaped and returned to his fort which he defended with success against four hundred and fifty Indians in August, 1778. His son, Enoch Boone, was the first white male child born in the state of Kentucky. In 1795 Daniel Boone removed with his family to Missouri, locating about forty-five miles west of the present site of St. Louis, where he found fresh fields for his favorite pursuits—adventure, hunting, and pioneer life. His death occurred September 20, 1820.

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW, said to have been America's greatest "poet of the people," was born at Portland, Maine, February 27, 1807. He entered Bowdoin College at the age of fourteen, and graduated in 1825. During his college days he distinguished himself in modern languages, and wrote several short poems, one of the best known of which was the "Hymn of the Moravian Nuns." After his graduation he entered the law office of his father, but the following year was offered the professorship of modern languages at Bowdoin, with the privilege of three years study in Europe to perfect himself in French, Spanish, Italian and German. After the three years were passed he returned to the United States and entered upon his professorship in 1829. His first volume was a small essay on the "Moral and Devotional Poetry of Spain" in 1833. In 1835 he published some prose sketches of travel under the title of "Outre Mer, a Pilgrimage beyond the Sea." In 1835 he was elected to the chair of modern languages and literature

at Harvard University and spent a year in Denmark, Sweden and Switzerland, cultivating a knowledge of early Scandinavian literature and entered upon his professorship in 1836. Mr. Longfellow published in 1839 "Hyperion, a Romance," and "Voices of the Night," and his first volume of original verse comprising the selected poems of twenty years work, procured him immediate recognition as a poet. "Ballads and other poems" appeared in 1842, the "Spanish Student" a drama in three acts, in 1843, "The Belfry of Bruges" in 1846, "Evangeline, a Tale of Acadia," in 1847, which was considered his master piece. In 1845 he published a large volume of the "Poets and Poetry of Europe," 1849 "Kavanagh, a Tale," "The Seaside and Fireside" in 1850, "The Golden Legend" in 1851, "The Song of Hiawatha" in 1855, "The Courtship of Miles Standish" in 1858, "Tales of a Wayside Inn" in 1863; "Flower de Luce" in 1866; "New England Tragedies" in 1869; "The Divine Tragedy" in 1871; "Three Books of Song" in 1872; "The Hanging of the Crane" in 1874. He also published a masterly translation of Dante in 1867-70 and the "Morituri Salutamus," a poem read at the fiftieth anniversary of his class at Bowdoin College. Prof. Longfellow resigned his chair at Harvard University in 1854, but continued to reside at Cambridge. Some of his poetical works have been translated into many languages, and their popularity rivals that of the best modern English poetry. He died March 24, 1882, but has left an imperishable fame as one of the foremost of American poets.

PETER COOPER was in three particulars—as a capitalist and manufacturer, as an inventor, and as a philanthropist—connected intimately with some of the most

important and useful accessions to the industrial arts of America, its progress in invention and the promotion of educational and benevolent institutions intended for the benefit of people at large. He was born in New York city, February 12, 1791. His life was one of labor and struggle, as it was with most of America's successful men. In early boyhood he commenced to help his father as a manufacturer of hats. He attended school only for half of each day for a single year, and beyond this his acquisitions were all his own. When seventeen years old he was placed with John Woodward to learn the trade of coach-making and served his apprenticeship so satisfactorily that his master offered to set him up in business, but this he declined because of the debt and obligation it would involve.

The foundation of Mr. Cooper's fortune was laid in the invention of an improvement in machines for shearing cloth. This was largely called into use during the war of 1812 with England when all importations of cloth from that country were stopped. The machines lost their value, however, on the declaration of peace. Mr. Cooper then turned his shop into the manufacture of cabinet ware. He afterwards went into the grocery business in New York and finally he engaged in the manufacture of glue and isinglass which he carried on for more than fifty years. In 1830 he erected iron works in Canton, near Baltimore. Subsequently he erected a rolling and a wire mill in the city of New York, in which he first successfully applied anthracite to the puddling of iron. In these works, he was the first to roll wrought-iron beams for fire-proof buildings. These works grew to be very extensive, including mines, blast furnaces, etc. While in Baltimore Mr. Cooper built in 1830, after his own designs, the first loco-

motive engine ever constructed on this continent and it was successfully operated on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. He also took a great interest and invested large capital in the extension of the electric telegraph, also in the laying of the first Atlantic cable; besides interesting himself largely in the New York state canals. But the most cherished object of Mr. Cooper's life was the establishment of an institution for the instruction of the industrial classes, which he carried out on a magnificent scale in New York city, where the "Cooper Union" ranks among the most important institutions.

In May, 1876, the Independent party nominated Mr. Cooper for president of the United States, and at the election following he received nearly 100,000 votes. His death occurred April 4, 1883.

GENERAL ROBERT EDWARD LEE,
One of the most conspicuous Confederate generals during the Civil war, and one of the ablest military commanders of modern times, was born at Stratford House, Westmoreland county, Virginia, January 19, 1807. In 1825 he entered the West Point academy and was graduated second in his class in 1829, and attached to the army as second lieutenant of engineers. For a number of years he was thus engaged in engineering work, aiding in establishing the boundary line between Ohio and Michigan, and superintended various river and harbor improvements, becoming captain of engineers in 1838. He first saw field service in the Mexican war, and under General Scott performed valuable and efficient service. In that brilliant campaign he was conspicuous for professional ability as well as gallant and meritorious conduct, winning in quick succession the brevets of major, lieutenant-

colonel, and colonel for his part in the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Cherubusco, Chapultepec, and in the capture of the city Mexico. At the close of that war he resumed his engineering work in connection with defences along the Atlantic coast, and from 1852 to 1855 was superintendent of the Military Academy, a position which he gave up to become lieutenant-colonel of the Second Cavalry. For several years thereafter he served on the Texas border, but happening to be near Washington at the time of John Brown's raid, October 17 to 25, 1859, Colonel Lee was placed in command of the Federal forces employed in its repression. He soon returned to his regiment in Texas where he remained the greater part of 1860, and March 16, 1861, became colonel of his regiment by regular promotion. Three weeks later, April 25, he resigned upon the secession of Virginia, went at once to Richmond and tendered his services to the governor of that state, being by acclamation appointed commander-in-chief of its military and naval forces, with the rank of major-general.

He at once set to work to organize and develop the defensive resources of his state and within a month directed the occupation in force of Manassas Junction. Meanwhile Virginia having entered the confederacy and Richmond become the capitol, Lee became one of the foremost of its military officers and was closely connected with Jefferson Davis in planning the moves of that tragic time. Lee participated in many of the hardest fought battles of the war among which were Fair Oaks, White Lake Swamps, Cold Harbor, and the Chickahominy, Manassas, Cedar Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Malvern Hill, Gettysburg, the battles of the Wilderness campaign, all the campaigns about Richmond,

Petersburg, Five Forks, and others. Lee's surrender at Appomatox brought the war to a close. It is said of General Lee that but few commanders in history have been so quick to detect the purposes of an opponent or so quick to act upon it. Never surpassed, if ever equaled, in the art of winning the passionate, personal love and admiration of his troops, he acquired and held an influence over his army to the very last, founded upon a supreme trust in his judgment, prescience and skill, coupled with his cool, stable, equable courage. A great writer has said of him: "As regards the proper measure of General Lee's rank among the soldiers of history, seeing what he wrought with such resources as he had, under all the disadvantages that ever attended his operations, it is impossible to measure what he might have achieved in campaigns and battles with resources at his own disposition equal to those against which he invariably contended."

Left at the close of the war without estate or profession, he accepted the presidency of Washington College at Lexington, Virginia, where he died October 12, 1870.

JOHN JAY, first chief-justice of the United States, was born in New York, December 12, 1745. He took up the study of law, graduated from King's College (Columbia College), and was admitted to the bar in 1768. He was chosen a member of the committee of New York citizens to protest against the enforcement by the British government of the Boston Port Bill, was elected to the Continental congress which met in 1774, and was author of the addresses to the people of Great Britain and of Canada adopted by that and the succeeding congress. He was chosen to the provincial assembly of his own state, and

resigned from the Continental congress to serve in that body, wrote most of its public papers, including the constitution of the new state, and was then made chief-justice. He was again chosen as a member of the Continental congress in 1778, and became president of that body. He was sent to Spain as minister in 1780, and his services there resulted in substantial and moral aid for the struggling colonists. Jay, Franklin, and Adams negotiated the treaty of peace with Great Britain in 1782, and Jay was appointed secretary of foreign affairs in 1784, and held the position until the adoption of the Federal constitution. During this time he had contributed strong articles to the "Federalist" in favor of the adoption of the constitution, and was largely instrumental in securing the ratification of that instrument by his state. He was appointed by Washington as first chief-justice of the United States in 1789. In this high capacity the great interstate and international questions that arose for immediate settlement came before him for treatment.

In 1794, at a time when the people in gratitude for the aid that France had extended to us, were clamoring for the privilege of going to the aid of that nation in her struggle with Great Britain and her own oppressors, John Jay was sent to England as special envoy to negotiate a treaty with that power. The instrument known as "Jay's Treaty" was the result, and while in many of its features it favored our nation, yet the neutrality clause in it so angered the masses that it was denounced throughout the entire country, and John Jay was burned in effigy in the city of New York. The treaty was finally ratified by Washington, and approved, in August, 1795. Having been elected governor of his state for three consecutive terms, he then retired from

active life, declining an appointment as chief-justice of the supreme court, made by John Adams and confirmed by the senate. He died in New York in 1829.

PHILLIP HENRY SHERIDAN was one of the greatest American cavalry generals. He was born March 6, 1831, at Somerset, Perry county, Ohio, and was appointed to the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which he graduated and was assigned to the First Infantry as brevet second lieutenant July 1, 1853. After serving in Texas, on the Pacific coast, in Washington and Oregon territories until the fall of 1861, he was recalled to the states and assigned to the army of southwest Missouri as chief quartermaster from the duties of which he was soon relieved. After the battle of Pea Ridge, he was quartermaster in the Corinth campaign, and on May 25 he was appointed colonel of the Second Michigan Cavalry. On July 1, in command of a cavalry brigade, he defeated a superior force of the enemy and was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers. General Sheridan was then transferred to the army of the Ohio, and commanded a division in the battle of Perrysville and also did good service at the battle of Murfreesboro, where he was commissioned major-general of volunteers. He fought with great gallantry at Chickamauga, after which Rosecrans was succeeded by General Grant, under whom Sheridan fought the battle of Chattanooga and won additional renown. Upon the promotion of Grant to lieutenant-general, he applied for the transfer of General Sheridan to the east, and appointed him chief of cavalry in the army of the Potomac. During the campaign of 1864 the cavalry covered the front and flanks of the infantry until May 8, when it was with

drawn and General Sheridan started on a raid against the Confederate lines of communication with Richmond and on May 25 he rejoined the army, having destroyed considerable of the confederate stores and defeated their cavalry under General Stuart at Yellow Tavern. The outer line of defences around Richmond were taken, but the second line was too strong to be taken by assault, and accordingly Sheridan crossed the Chickahominy at Meadow Bridge, reaching James River May 14, and thence by White House and Hanover Court House back to the army. The cavalry occupied Cold Harbor May 31, which they held until the arrival of the infantry. On General Sheridan's next raid he routed Wade Hampton's cavalry, and August 7 was assigned to the command of the Middle Military division, and during the campaign of the Shenandoah Valley he performed the unheard of feat of "destroying an entire army." He was appointed brigadier-general of the regular army and for his victory at Cedar Creek he was promoted to the rank of major-general. General Sheridan started out February 27, 1865, with ten thousand cavalry and destroyed the Virginia Central Railroad and the James River Canal and joined the army again at Petersburg March 27. He commanded at the battle of Five Forks, the decisive victory which compelled Lee to evacuate Petersburg. On April 9, Lee tried to break through Sheridan's dismounted command but when the General drew aside his cavalry and disclosed the deep lines of infantry the attempt was abandoned. General Sheridan mounted his men and was about to charge when a white flag was flown at the head of Lee's column which betokened the surrender of the army. After the war General Sheridan had command of the army of the southwest, of the gulf and the depart-

ment of Missouri until he was appointed lieutenant-general and assigned to the division of Missouri with headquarters at Chicago, and assumed supreme command of the army November 1, 1883, which post he held until his death, August 5, 1888.

PHINEAS T. BARNUM, the greatest showman the world has ever seen, was born at Danbury, Connecticut, July 5, 1810. At the age of eighteen years he began business on his own account. He opened a retail fruit and confectionery house, including a barrel of ale, in one part of an old carriage house. He spent fifty dollars in fitting up the store and the stock cost him seventy dollars. Three years later he put in a full stock, such as is generally carried in a country store, and the same year he started a Democratic newspaper, known as the "Herald of Freedom." He soon found himself in jail under a sixty days' sentence for libel. During the winter of 1834-5 he went to New York and began soliciting business for several Chatham street houses. In 1835 he embarked in the show business at Niblo's Garden, having purchased the celebrated "Joice Heth" for one thousand dollars. He afterward engaged the celebrated athlete, Sig. Vivalia, and Barnum made his "first appearance on any stage," acting as a "super" to Sig. Vivalia on his opening night. He became ticket seller, secretary and treasurer of Aaron Turner's circus in 1836 and traveled with it about the country. His next venture was the purchase of a steamboat on the Mississippi, and engaged a theatrical company to show in the principal towns along that river. In 1840 he opened Vaux Hall Garden, New York, with variety performances, and introduced the celebrated jig dancer, John Diamond, to the public. The next year he quit the show

business and settled down in New York as agent of Sear's Pictorial Illustration of the Bible, but a few months later again leased Vaux Hall. In September of the same year he again left the business, and became "puff" writer for the Bowery Amphitheater. In December he bought the Scudder Museum, and a year later introduced the celebrated Tom Thumb to the world, taking him to England in 1844, and remaining there three years. He then returned to New York, and in 1849, through James Hall Wilson, he engaged the "Swedish Nightingale," Jenny Lind, to come to this country and make a tour under his management. He also had sent the Swiss Bell Ringers to America in 1844. He became owner of the Baltimore Museum and the Lyceum and Museum at Philadelphia. In 1850 he brought a dozen elephants from Ceylon to make a tour of this country, and in 1851 sent the "Bateman Children" to London. During 1851 and 1852 he traveled as a temperance lecturer, and became president of a bank at Pequonnock, Connecticut. In 1852 he started a weekly pictorial paper known as the "Illustrated News." In 1865 his Museum was destroyed by fire, and he immediately leased the Winter Garden Theatre, where he played his company until he opened his own Museum. This was destroyed by fire in 1868, and he then purchased an interest in the George Wood Museum.

After dipping into politics to some extent, he began his career as a really great showman in 1871. Three years later he erected an immense circular building in New York, in which he produced his panoramas. He has frequently appeared as a lecturer, some times on temperance, and some times on other topics, among which were "Humbugs of the World," "Struggles and Triumphs," etc. He was owner of the im-

mense menagerie and circus known as the "Greatest Show on Earth," and his fame extended throughout Europe and America. He died in 1891.

JAMES MADISON, the fourth president of the United States, 1809-17, was born at Port Conway, Prince George county, Virginia, March 16, 1751. He was the son of a wealthy planter, who lived on a fine estate called "Montpelier," which was but twenty-five miles from Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson. Mr. Madison was the eldest of a family of seven children, all of whom attained maturity. He received his early education at home under a private tutor, and consecrated himself with unusual vigor to study. At a very early age he was a proficient scholar in Latin, Greek, French and Spanish, and in 1769 he entered Princeton College, New Jersey. He graduated in 1771, but remained for several months after his graduation to pursue a course of study under the guidance of Dr. Witherspoon. He permanently injured his health at this time and returned to Virginia in 1772, and for two years he was immersed in the study of law, and at the same time made extended researches in theology, general literature, and philosophical studies. He then directed his full attention to the impending struggle of the colonies for independence, and also took a prominent part in the religious controversy at that time regarding so called persecution of other religious denominations by the Church of England. Mr. Madison was elected to the Virginia assembly in 1776 and in November, 1777, he was chosen a member of the council of state. He took his seat in the continental congress in March, 1780. He was made chairman of the committee on foreign relations, and drafted an able memoranda for the use of

the American ministers to the French and Spanish governments, that established the claims of the republic to the territories between the Alleghany Mountains and the Mississippi River. He acted as chairman of the ways and means committee in 1783 and as a member of the Virginia legislature in 1784-86 he rendered important services to the state. Mr. Madison represented Virginia in the national constitutional convention at Philadelphia in 1787, and was one of the chief framers of the constitution. He was a member of the first four congresses, 1789-97, and gradually became identified with the anti-federalist or republican party of which he eventually became the leader. He remained in private life during the administration of John Adams, and was secretary of state under President Jefferson. Mr. Madison administered the affairs of that post with such great ability that he was the natural successor of the chief magistrate and was chosen president by an electoral vote of 122 to 53. He was inaugurated March 4, 1809, at that critical period in our history when the feelings of the people were embittered with those of England, and his first term was passed in diplomatic quarrels, which finally resulted in the declaration of war, June 18, 1812. In the autumn of that year President Madison was re-elected by a vote of 128 to 89, and conducted the war for three years with varying success and defeat in Canada, by glorious victories at sea, and by the battle of New Orleans that was fought after the treaty of peace had been signed at Ghent, December 24, 1814. During this war the national capitol at Washington was burned, and many valuable papers were destroyed, but the declaration of independence was saved to the country by the bravery and courage of Mr. Madison's illustrious wife. A commercial treaty

was negotiated with Great Britain in 1815, and in April, 1816, a national bank was incorporated by congress. Mr. Madison was succeeded, March 4, 1817, by James Monroe, and retired into private life on his estate at Montpelier, where he died June 28, 1836.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS, a noted American character, was a protege of the great abolitionist, William Lloyd Garrison, by whom he was aided in gaining his education. Mr. Douglass was born in Tuckahoe county, Maryland, in February, 1817, his mother being a negro woman and his father a white man. He was born in slavery and belonged to a man by the name of Lloyd, under which name he went until he ran away from his master and changed it to Douglass. At the age of ten years he was sent to Baltimore where he learned to read and write, and later his owner allowed him to hire out his own time for three dollars a week in a shipyard. In September, 1838, he fled from Baltimore and made his way to New York, and from thence went to New Bedford, Massachusetts. Here he was married and supported himself and family by working at the wharves and in various workshops. In the summer of 1841 he attended an anti-slavery convention at Nantucket, and made a speech which was so well received that he was offered the agency of the Massachusetts Anti-slavery Society. In this capacity he traveled through the New England states, and about the same time he published his first book called "Narrative of my Experience in Slavery." Mr. Douglass went to England in 1845 and lectured on slavery to large and enthusiastic audiences in all the large towns of the country, and his friends made up a purse of seven hundred and fifty dollars and purchased his freedom in due form of law.

Mr. Douglass applied himself to the delivery of lyceum lectures after the abolition of slavery, and in 1870 he became the editor of the "New National Era" in Washington. In 1871 he was appointed assistant secretary of the commission to San Domingo and on his return he was appointed one of the territorial council for the District of Colorado by President Grant. He was elected presidential elector-at-large for the state of New York and was appointed to carry the electoral vote to Washington. He was also United States marshal for the District of Columbia in 1876, and later was recorder of deeds for the same, from which position he was removed by President Cleveland in 1886. In the fall of that year he visited England to inform the friends that he had made while there, of the progress of the colored race in America, and on his return he was appointed minister to Hayti, by President Harrison in 1889. His career as a benefactor of his race was closed by his death in February, 1895, near Washington.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.—The ear for rhythm and the talent for graceful expression are the gifts of nature, and they were plentifully endowed on the above named poet. The principal characteristic of his poetry is the thoughtfulness and intellectual process by which his ideas ripened in his mind, as all his poems are bright, clear and sweet. Mr. Bryant was born November 3, 1794, at Cummington, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, and was educated at Williams College, from which he graduated, having entered it in 1810. He took up the study of law, and in 1815 was admitted to the bar, but after practicing successfully for ten years at Plainfield and Great Barrington, he removed to New York in 1825. The following year he became

the editor of the "Evening Post," which he edited until his death, and under his direction this paper maintained, through a long series of years, a high standing by the boldness of its protests against slavery before the war, by its vigorous support of the government during the war, and by the fidelity and ability of its advocacy of the Democratic freedom in trade. Mr. Bryant visited Europe in 1834, 1845, 1849 and 1857, and presented to the literary world the fruit of his travels in the series of "Letters of a Traveler," and "Letters from Spain and Other Countries." In the world of literature he is known chiefly as a poet, and here Mr. Bryant's name is illustrious, both at home and abroad. He contributed verses to the "Country Gazette" before he was ten years of age, and at the age of nineteen he wrote "Thanatopsis," the most impressive and widely known of his poems. The later outgrowth of his genius was his translation of Homer's "Iliad" in 1870 and the "Odyssey" in 1871. He also made several speeches and addresses which have been collected in a comprehensive volume called "Orations and Addresses." He was honored in many ways by his fellow citizens, who delighted to pay tributes of respect to his literary eminence, the breadth of his public spirit, the faithfulness of his service, and the worth of his private character. Mr. Bryant died in New York City June 12, 1878.

WILLIAM HENRY SEWARD, the secretary of state during one of the most critical times in the history of our country, and the right hand man of President Lincoln, ranks among the greatest statesmen America has produced. Mr. Seward was born May 16, 1801, at Florida, Orange county, New York, and with such



R. B. HAYES



CHARLES SUMNER



GEO WASHINGTON



GROVER CLEVELAND



V. M. NILES



JAMES A. APPELL



THOMAS JEFFERSON



WM H SEWARD



ANDREW JACKSON

facilities as the place afforded he fitted himself for a college course. He attended Union College at Schenectady, New York, at the age of fifteen, and took his degree in the regular course, with signs of promise in 1820, after which he diligently addressed himself to the study of law under competent instructors, and started in the practice of his profession in 1823.

Mr. Seward entered the political arena and in 1828 we find him presiding over a convention in New York, its purpose being the nomination of John Quincy Adams for a second term. He was married in 1824 and in 1830 was elected to the state senate. From 1838 to 1842 he was governor of the state of New York. Mr. Seward's next important position was that of United States senator from New York.

W. H. Seward was chosen by President Lincoln to fill the important office of the secretary of state, and by his firmness and diplomacy in the face of difficulties, he aided in piloting the Union through that period of strife, and won an everlasting fame. This great statesman died at Auburn, New York, October 10, 1872, in the seventy-second year of his eventful life.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON, a name as dear as it is familiar to the theater-going world in America, suggests first of all a fun-loving, drink-loving, mellow voiced, good-natured Dutchman, and the name of "Rip Van Winkle" suggests the pleasant features of Joe Jefferson, so intimately are play and player associated in the minds of those who have had the good fortune to shed tears of laughter and sympathy as a tribute to the greatness of his art. Joseph Jefferson was born in Philadelphia, February 20, 1829. His genius was an inheritance, if there be such, as his great-grandfather, Thomas

Jefferson, was a manager and actor in England. His grandfather, Joseph Jefferson, was the most popular comedian of the New York stage in his time, and his father, Joseph Jefferson, the second, was a good actor also, but the third Joseph Jefferson outshone them all.

At the age of three years Joseph Jefferson came on the stage as the child in "Pizarro," and his training was upon the stage from childhood. Later on he lived and acted in Chicago, Mobile, and Texas. After repeated misfortunes he returned to New Orleans from Texas, and his brother-in-law, Charles Burke, gave him money to reach Philadelphia, where he joined the Burton theater company. Here his genius soon asserted itself, and his future became promising and brilliant. His engagements throughout the United States and Australia were generally successful, and when he went to England in 1865 Mr. Boucicault consented to make some important changes in his dramatization of Irving's story of Rip Van Winkle, and Mr. Jefferson at once placed it in the front rank as a comedy. He made a fortune out of it, and played nothing else for many years. In later years, however, Mr. Jefferson acquitted himself of the charge of being a one-part actor, and the parts of "Bob Acres," "Caleb Plummer" and "Golightly" all testify to the versatility of his genius.

GEORGE BRINTON McCLELLAN, a noted American general, was born in Philadelphia, December 3, 1826. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1846 from West Point, and was breveted second lieutenant of engineers. He was with Scott in the Mexican war, taking part in all the engagements from Vera Cruz to the final capture of the Mexi-

can capital, and was breveted first lieutenant and captain for gallantry displayed on various occasions. In 1857 he resigned his commission and accepted the position of chief engineer in the construction of the Illinois Central Railroad, and became president of the St. Louis & Cincinnati Railroad Company. He was commissioned major-general by the state of Ohio in 1861, placed in command of the department of the Ohio, and organized the first volunteers called for from that state. In May he was appointed major-general in the United States army, and ordered to disperse the confederates overrunning West Virginia. He accomplished this task promptly, and received the thanks of congress. After the first disaster at Bull Run he was placed in command of the department of Washington, and a few weeks later of the Army of the Potomac. Upon retirement of General Scott the command of the entire United States army devolved upon McClellan, but he was relieved of it within a few months. In March, 1862, after elaborate preparation, he moved upon Manassas, only to find it deserted by the Confederate army, which had been withdrawn to impregnable defenses prepared nearer Richmond. He then embarked his armies for Fortress Monroe and after a long delay at Yorktown, began the disastrous Peninsular campaign, which resulted in the Army of the Potomac being cooped up on the James River below Richmond. His forces were then called to the support of General Pope, near Washington, and he was left without an army. After Pope's defeat McClellan was placed in command of the troops for the defense of the capital, and after a thorough organization he followed Lee into Maryland and the battles of Antietam and South Mountain ensued. The delay which followed

caused general dissatisfaction, and he was relieved of his command, and retired from active service.

In 1864 McClellan was nominated for the presidency by the Democrats, and overwhelmingly defeated by Lincoln, three states only casting their electoral votes for McClellan. On election day he resigned his commission and a few months later went to Europe where he spent several years. He wrote a number of military text-books and reports. His death occurred October 29, 1885.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.—Among the great statesmen whose names adorn the pages of American history may be found that of the subject of this sketch. Known as a lawyer of highest ability, his greatest claim to immortality will ever lie in his successful battle against the corrupt rings of his native state and the elevation of the standard of official life.

Samuel J. Tilden was born in New Lebanon, New York, February 9, 1814. He pursued his academic studies at Yale College and the University of New York, taking the course of law at the latter. He was admitted to the bar in 1841. His rare ability as a thinker and writer upon public topics attracted the attention of President Van Buren, of whose policy and administration he became an active and efficient champion. He made for himself a high place in his profession and amassed quite a fortune as the result of his industry and judgment. During the days of his greatest professional labor he was ever one of the leaders and trusted counsellors of the Democratic party. He was a member of the conventions to revise the state constitution, both in 1846 and 1867, and served two terms in the lower branch of the state leg-

islature. He was one of the controlling spirits in the overthrow of the notorious "Tweed ring" and the reformation of the government of the city of New York. In 1874 he was elected governor of the state of New York. While in this position he assailed corruption in high places, successfully battling with the iniquitous "canal ring" and crushed its sway over all departments of the government. Recognizing his character and executive ability Mr. Tilden was nominated for president by the national Democratic convention in 1876. At the election he received a much larger popular vote than his opponent, and 184 uncontested electoral votes. There being some electoral votes contested, a commission appointed by congress decided in favor of the Republican electors and Mr. Hayes, the candidate of that party was declared elected. In 1880, the Democratic party, feeling that Mr. Tilden had been lawfully elected to the presidency tendered the nomination for the same office to Mr. Tilden, but he declined, retiring from all public functions, owing to failing health. He died August 4, 1886. By will he bequeathed several millions of dollars toward the founding of public libraries in New York City, Yonkers, etc.

NOAH WEBSTER.—As a scholar, lawyer, author and journalist, there is no one who stands on a higher plane, or whose reputation is better established than the honored gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He was a native of West Hartford, Connecticut, and was born October 17, 1758. He came of an old New England family, his mother being a descendant of Governor William Bradford, of the Plymouth colony. After acquiring a solid education in early life Dr. Webster entered Yale College, from which he graduated in

1778. For a while he taught school in Hartford, at the same time studying law, and was admitted to the bar in 1781. He taught a classical school at Goshen, Orange county, New York, in 1782-83, and while there prepared his spelling book, grammar and reader, which was issued under the title of "A Grammatical Institute of the English Language," in three parts,—so successful a work that up to 1876 something like forty million of the spelling books had been sold. In 1786 he delivered a course of lectures on the English language in the seaboard cities and the following year taught an academy at Philadelphia. From December 17, 1787, until November, 1788, he edited the "American Magazine," a periodical that proved unsuccessful. In 1789-93 he practiced law in Hartford having in the former year married the daughter of William Greenleaf, of Boston. He returned to New York and November, 1793, founded a daily paper, the "Minerva," to which was soon added a semi-weekly edition under the name of the "Herald." The former is still in existence under the name of the "Commercial Advertiser." In this paper, over the signature of "Curtius," he published a lengthy and scholarly defense of "John Jay's treaty."

In 1798, Dr. Webster moved to New Haven and in 1807 commenced the preparation of his great work, the "American Dictionary of the English Language," which was not completed and published until 1828. He made his home in Amherst, Massachusetts, for the ten years succeeding 1812, and was instrumental in the establishment of Amherst College, of which institution he was the first president of the board of trustees. During 1824-5 he resided in Europe, pursuing his philological studies in Paris. He completed his dictionary from the libraries of Cambridge University in 1825, and de-

voted his leisure for the remainder of his life to the revision of that and his school books.

Dr. Webster was a member of the legislatures of both Connecticut and Massachusetts, was judge of one of the courts of the former state and was identified with nearly all the literary and scientific societies in the neighborhood of Amherst College. He died in New Haven, May 28, 1843.

Among the more prominent works emanating from the fecund pen of Dr. Noah Webster besides those mentioned above are the following: "Sketches of American Policy," "Winthrop's Journal," "A Brief History of Epidemics," "Rights of Neutral Nations in time of War," "A Philosophical and Practical Grammar of the English Language," "Dissertations on the English Language," "A Collection of Essays," "The Revolution in France," "Political Progress of Britain," "Origin, History, and Connection of the Languages of Western Asia and of Europe," and many others.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, the great anti-slavery pioneer and leader, was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, December 12, 1804. He was apprenticed to the printing business, and in 1828 was induced to take charge of the "Journal of the Times" at Bennington, Vermont. While supporting John Quincy Adams for the presidency he took occasion in that paper to give expression of his views on slavery. These articles attracted notice, and a Quaker named Lundy, editor of the "Genius of Emancipation," published in Baltimore, induced him to enter a partnership with him for the conduct of his paper. It soon transpired that the views of the partners were not in harmony, Lundy favoring gradual emancipation, while Garrison favored

immediate freedom. In 1850 Mr. Garrison was thrown into prison for libel, not being able to pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs. In his cell he wrote a number of poems which stirred the entire north, and a merchant, Mr. Tappan, of New York, paid his fine and liberated him, after seven weeks of confinement. He at once began a lecture tour of the northern cities, denouncing slavery as a sin before God, and demanding its immediate abolition in the name of religion and humanity. He opposed the colonization scheme of President Monroe and other leaders, and declared the right of every slave to immediate freedom.

In 1831 he formed a partnership with Isaac Knapp, and began the publication of the "Liberator" at Boston. The "immediate abolition" idea began to gather power in the north, while the south became alarmed at the bold utterance of this journal. The mayor of Boston was besought by southern influence to interfere, and upon investigation, reported upon the insignificance, obscurity, and poverty of the editor and his staff, which report was widely published throughout the country. Rewards were offered by the southern states for his arrest and conviction. Later Garrison brought from England, where an emancipation measure had just been passed, some of the great advocates to work for the cause in this country. In 1835 a mob broke into his office, broke up a meeting of women, dragged Garrison through the street with a rope around his body, and his life was saved only by the interference of the police, who lodged him in jail. Garrison declined to sit in the World's Anti-Slavery convention at London in 1840, because that body had refused women representation. He opposed the formation of a political party with emancipation as its basis.

He favored a dissolution of the union, and declared the constitution which bound the free states to the slave states "A covenant with death and an agreement with hell." In 1843 he became president of the American Anti-Slavery society, which position he held until 1865, when slavery was no more. During all this time the "Liberator" had continued to promulgate anti-slavery doctrines, but in 1865 Garrison resigned his position, and declared his work was completed. He died May 24, 1879.

JOHAN BROWN ("Brown of Ossawatimie"), a noted character in American history, was born at Torrington, Connecticut, May 9, 1800. In his childhood he removed to Ohio, where he learned the tanner's trade. He married there, and in 1855 settled in Kansas. He lived at the village of Ossawatimie in that state, and there began his fight against slavery. He advocated immediate emancipation, and held that the negroes of the slave states merely waited for a leader in an insurrection that would result in their freedom. He attended the convention called at Chatham, Canada, in 1859, and was the leading spirit in organizing a raid upon the United States arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Virginia. His plans were well laid, and carried out in great secrecy. He rented a farm house near Harper's Ferry in the summer of 1859, and on October 16th of that year, with about twenty followers, he surprised and captured the United States arsenal, with all its supplies and arms. To his surprise, the negroes did not come to his support, and the next day he was attacked by the Virginia state militia, wounded and captured. He was tried in the courts of the state, convicted, and was hanged at Charlestown, December 2, 1859. The raid and its results had a tremendous

effect, and hastened the culmination of the troubles between the north and south. The south had the advantage in discussing this event, claiming that the sentiment which inspired this act of violence was shared by the anti-slavery element of the country.

EDWIN BOOTH had no peer upon the American stage during his long career as a star actor. He was the son of a famous actor, Junius Brutus Booth, and was born in 1833 at his father's home at Belair, near Baltimore. At the age of sixteen he made his first appearance on the stage, at the Boston Museum, in a minor part in "Richard III." It was while playing in California in 1851 that an eminent critic called general attention to the young actor's unusual talent. However, it was not until 1863, at the great Shakspearian revival at the Winter Garden Theatre, New York, that the brilliancy of his career began. His Hamlet held the boards for 100 nights in succession, and from that time forth Booth's reputation was established. In 1868 he opened his own theatre (Booth's Theater) in New York. Mr. Booth never succeeded as a manager, however, but as an actor he was undoubtedly the most popular man on the American stage, and perhaps the most eminent one in the world. In England he also won the greatest applause.

Mr. Booth's work was confined mostly to Shakspearean roles, and his art was characterized by intellectual acuteness, fervor, and poetic feeling. His Hamlet, Richard II, Richard III, and Richelieu gave play to his greatest powers. In 1865, when his brother, John Wilkes Booth, enacted his great crime, Edwin Booth resolved to retire from the stage, but was persuaded to reconsider that decision. The odium did not in any way attach to the

great actor, and his popularity was not affected. In all his work Mr. Booth clung closely to the legitimate and the traditional in drama, making no experiments, and offering little encouragement to new dramatic authors. His death occurred in New York, June 7, 1894.

JOSEPH HOOKER, a noted American officer, was born at Hadley, Massachusetts, November 13, 1814. He graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1837, and was appointed lieutenant of artillery. He served in Florida in the Seminole war, and in garrison until the outbreak of the Mexican war. During the latter he saw service as a staff officer and was breveted captain, major and lieutenant-colonel for gallantry at Monterey, National Bridge and Chapultepec. Resigning his commission in 1833 he took up farming in California, which he followed until 1861. During this time he acted as superintendent of military roads in Oregon. At the outbreak of the Rebellion Hooker tendered his services to the government, and, May 17, 1861, was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers. He served in the defence of Washington and on the lower Potomac until his appointment to the command of a division in the Third Corps, in March, 1862. For gallant conduct at the siege of Yorktown and in the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Frazier's Farm and Malvern Hill he was made major-general. At the head of his division he participated in the battles of Manassas and Chantilly. September 6, 1862, he was placed at the head of the First Corps, and in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam acted with his usual gallantry, being wounded in the latter engagement. On rejoining the army in November he was made brigadier-general in the regular army. On

General Burnside attaining the command of the Army of the Potomac General Hooker was placed in command of the center grand division, consisting of the Second and Fifth Corps. At the head of these gallant men he participated in the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862. In January, 1863, General Hooker assumed command of the Army of the Potomac, and in May following fought the battle of Chancellorsville. At the time of the invasion of Pennsylvania, owing to a dispute with General Halleck, Hooker requested to be relieved of his command, and June 28 was succeeded by George G. Meade. In September, 1863, General Hooker was given command of the Twentieth Corps and transferred to the Army of the Cumberland, and distinguished himself at the battles of Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and Ringgold. In the Atlanta campaign he saw almost daily service and merited his well-known nickname of "Fighting Joe." July 30, 1864, at his own request, he was relieved of his command. He subsequently was in command of several military departments in the north, and in October, 1868, was retired with the full rank of major-general. He died October 31, 1879.

JAY GOULD, one of the greatest financiers that the world has ever produced, was born May 27, 1836, at Roxbury, Delaware county, New York. He spent his early years on his father's farm and at the age of fourteen entered Hobart Academy, New York, and kept books for the village blacksmith. He acquired a taste for mathematics and surveying and on leaving school found employment in making the surveyor's map of Ulster county. He surveyed very extensively in the state and accumulated five thousand dollars as the fruits of his labor. He

was then stricken with typhoid fever but recovered and made the acquaintance of one Zadock Pratt, who sent him into the western part of the state to locate a site for a tannery. He chose a fine hemlock grove, built a sawmill and blacksmith shop and was soon doing a large lumber business with Mr. Pratt. Mr. Gould soon secured control of the entire plant, which he sold out just before the panic of 1857 and in this year he became the largest stockholder in the Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, bank. Shortly after the crisis he bought the bonds of the Rutland & Washington Railroad at ten cents on the dollar, and put all his money into railroad securities. For a long time he conducted this road which he consolidated with the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad. In 1859 he removed to New York and became a heavy investor in Erie Railroad stocks, entered that company and was president until its reorganization in 1872. In December, 1880, Mr. Gould was in control of ten thousand miles of railroad. In 1887 he purchased the controlling interest in the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Co., and was a joint owner with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Co. of the western portion of the Southern Pacific line. Other lines soon came under his control, aggregating thousand of miles, and he soon was recognized as one of the world's greatest railroad magnates. He continued to hold his place as one of the master financiers of the century until the time of his death which occurred December 2, 1892.

THOMAS HART BENTON, a very prominent United States senator and statesman, was born at Hillsborough, North Carolina, March 14, 1782. He removed to Tennessee in early life, studied law, and began to practice at Nashville about 1810.

During the war of 1812-1815 he served as colonel of a Tennessee regiment under General Andrew Jackson. In 1815 he removed to St. Louis, Missouri, and in 1820 was chosen United States senator for that state. Having been re-elected in 1826, he supported President Jackson in his opposition to the United States bank and advocated a gold and silver currency, thus gaining the name of "Old Bullion," by which he was familiarly known. For many years he was the most prominent man in Missouri, and took rank among the greatest statesmen of his day. He was a member of the senate for thirty years and opposed the extreme states' rights policy of John C. Calhoun. In 1852 he was elected to the house of representatives in which he opposed the repeal of the Missouri compromise. He was opposed by a powerful party of States' Rights Democrats in Missouri, who defeated him as a candidate for governor of that state in 1856.

Colonel Benton published a considerable work in two volumes in 1854-56, entitled "Thirty Years' View, or a History of the Working of the American Government for Thirty Years, 1820-50." He died April 10, 1858.

STEPHEN ARNOLD DOUGLAS.—One of the most prominent figures in political circles during the intensely exciting days that preceded the war, and a leader of the Union branch of the Democratic party was the gentleman whose name heads this sketch.

He was born at Brandon, Rutland county, Vermont, April 23, 1813, of poor but respectable parentage. His father, a practicing physician, died while our subject was but an infant, and his mother, with two small children and but small means, could give him but the rudiments of an education.

At the age of fifteen young Douglas engaged at work in the cabinet making business to raise funds to carry him through college. After a few years of labor he was enabled to pursue an academical course, first at Brandon, and later at Canandaigua, New York. In the latter place he remained until 1833, taking up the study of law. Before he was twenty, however, his funds running low, he abandoned all further attempts at education, determining to enter at once the battle of life. After some wanderings through the western states he took up his residence at Jacksonville, Illinois, where, after teaching school for three months, he was admitted to the bar, and opened an office in 1834. Within a year from that time, so rapidly had he risen in his profession, he was chosen attorney general of the state, and warmly espoused the principles of the Democratic party. He soon became one of the most popular orators in Illinois. It was at this time he gained the name of the "Little Giant." In 1835 he resigned the position of attorney general having been elected to the legislature. In 1841 he was chosen judge of the supreme court of Illinois which he resigned two years later to take a seat in congress. It was during this period of his life, while a member of the lower house, that he established his reputation and took the side of those who contended that congress had no constitutional right to restrict the extension of slavery further than the agreement between the states made in 1820. This, in spite of his being opposed to slavery, and only on grounds which he believed to be right, favored what was called the Missouri compromise. In 1847 Mr. Douglas was chosen United States senator for six years, and greatly distinguished himself. In 1852 he was re-elected to the same office. During this latter term, under his leader-

ship, the "Kansas-Nebraska bill" was carried in the senate. In 1858, notwithstanding the fierce contest made by his able competitor for the position, Abraham Lincoln, and with the administration of Buchanan arrayed against him, Mr. Douglas was re-elected senator. After the trouble in the Charleston convention, when by the withdrawal of several state delegates without a nomination, the Union Democrats, in convention at Baltimore, in 1860, nominated Mr. Douglas as their candidate for presidency. The results of this election are well known and the great events of 1861 coming on, Mr. Douglas was spared their full development, dying at Chicago, Illinois, June 3, 1861, after a short illness. His last words to his children were, "to obey the laws and support the constitution of the United States."

JAMES MONROE, fifth president of the United States, was born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, April 28, 1758. At the age of sixteen he entered William and Mary College, but two years later the Declaration of Independence having been adopted, he left college and hastened to New York where he joined Washington's army as a military cadet.

At the battle of Trenton Monroe performed gallant service and received a wound in the shoulder, and was promoted to a captaincy. He acted as aide to Lord Sterling at the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. Washington then sent him to Virginia to raise a new regiment of which he was to be colonel. The exhausted condition of Virginia made this impossible, but he received his commission. He next entered the law office of Thomas Jefferson to study law, as there was no opening for him as an officer in the army. In

1782 he was elected to the Virginia assembly, and the next year he was elected to the Continental congress. Realizing the inadequacy of the old articles of confederation, he advocated the calling of a convention to consider their revision, and introduced in congress a resolution empowering congress to regulate trade, lay import duties, etc. This resolution was referred to a committee, of which he was chairman, and the report led to the Annapolis convention, which called a general convention to meet at Philadelphia in 1787, when the constitution was drafted. Mr. Monroe began the practice of law at Fredericksburg, Virginia, and was soon after elected to the legislature, and appointed as one of the committee to pass upon the adoption of the constitution. He opposed it, as giving too much power to the central government. He was elected to the United States senate in 1789, where he allied himself with the Anti-Federalists or "Republicans," as they were sometimes called. Although his views as to neutrality between France and England were directly opposed to those of the president, yet Washington appointed him minister to France. His popularity in France was so great that the antagonism of England and her friends in this country brought about his recall. He then became governor of Virginia. He was sent as envoy to France in 1802; minister to England in 1803; and envoy to Spain in 1805. The next year he returned to his estate in Virginia, and with an ample inheritance enjoyed a few years of repose. He was again called to be governor of Virginia, and was then appointed secretary of state by President Madison. The war with England soon resulted, and when the capital was burned by the British, Mr. Monroe became secretary of war also, and planned the measures for the defense of New Orleans.

The treasury being exhausted and credit gone, he pledged his own estate, and thereby made possible the victory of Jackson at New Orleans.

In 1817 Mr. Monroe became president of the United States, having been a candidate of the "Republican" party, which at that time had begun to be called the "Democratic" party. In 1820 he was re-elected, having two hundred and thirty-one electoral votes out of two hundred and thirty-two. His administration is known as the "Era of good-feeling," and party lines were almost wiped out. The slavery question began to assume importance at this time, and the Missouri Compromise was passed. The famous "Monroe Doctrine" originated in a great state paper of President Monroe upon the rumored interference of the Holy Alliance to prevent the formation of free republics in South America. President Monroe acknowledged their independence, and promulgated his great "Doctrine," which has been held in reverence since. Mr. Monroe's death occurred in New York on July 4, 1831.

THOMAS ALVA EDISON, the master wizard of electrical science and whose name is synonymous with the subjugation of electricity to the service of man, was born in 1847 at Milan, Ohio, and it was at Port Huron, Michigan, whither his parents had moved in 1854, that his self-education began—for he never attended school for more than two months. He eagerly devoured every book he could lay his hands on and is said to have read through an encyclopedia without missing a word. At thirteen he began his working life as a trainboy upon the Grand Trunk Railway between Port Huron and Detroit. Much of his time was now spent in Detroit, where he found increased facilities for reading at the public libraries.

He was not content to be a newsboy, so he got together three hundred pounds of type and started the issue of the "Grand Trunk Herald." It was only a small amateur weekly, printed on one side, the impression being made from the type by hand. Chemical research was his next undertaking and a laboratory was added to his movable publishing house, which, by the way, was an old freight car. One day, however, as he was experimenting with some phosphorus, it ignited and the irate conductor threw the young seeker after the truth, chemicals and all, from the train. His office and laboratory were then removed to the cellar of his father's house. As he grew to manhood he decided to become an operator. He won his opportunity by saving the life of a child, whose father was an old operator, and out of gratitude he gave Mr. Edison lessons in telegraphy. Five months later he was competent to fill a position in the railroad office at Port Huron. Hence he peregrinated to Stratford, Ontario, and thence successively to Adrian, Fort Wayne, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Memphis, Louisville and Boston, gradually becoming an expert operator and gaining experience that enabled him to evolve many ingenious ideas for the improvement of telegraphic appliances. At Memphis he constructed an automatic repeater, which enabled Louisville and New Orleans to communicate direct, and received nothing more than the thanks of his employers. Mr. Edison came to New York in 1870 in search of an opening more suitable to his capabilities and ambitions. He happened to be in the office of the *Laws Gold Reporting Company* when one of the instruments got out of order, and even the inventor of the system could not make it work. Edison requested to be allowed to attempt the task, and in a few minutes he

had overcome the difficulty and secured an advantageous engagement. For several years he had a contract with the Western Union and the Gold Stock companies, whereby he received a large salary, besides a special price for all telegraphic improvements he could suggest. Later, as the head of the Edison General Electric company, with its numerous subordinate organizations and connections all over the civilized world, he became several times a millionaire. Mr. Edison invented the phonograph and kinetograph which bear his name, the carbon telephone, the tasimeter, and the duplex and quadruplex systems of telegraphy.

JAMES LONGSTREET, one of the most conspicuous of the Confederate generals during the Civil war, was born in 1820, in South Carolina, but was early taken by his parents to Alabama where he grew to manhood and received his early education. He graduated at the United States military academy in 1842, entering the army as lieutenant and spent a few years in the frontier service. When the Mexican war broke out he was called to the front and participated in all the principal battles of that war up to the storming of Chapultepec, where he received severe wounds. For gallant conduct at Contreras, Cherubusco, and Molino del Rey he received the brevets of captain and major. After the close of the Mexican war Longstreet served as adjutant and captain on frontier service in Texas until 1858 when he was transferred to the staff as paymaster with rank of major. In June, 1861, he resigned to join the Confederacy and immediately went to the front, commanding a brigade at Bull Run the following month. Promoted to be major-general in 1862 he thereafter bore a conspicuous

part and rendered valuable service to the Confederate cause. He participated in many of the most severe battles of the Civil war including Bull Run (first and second), Seven Pines, Gaines' Mill, Fraziers Farm, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Frederickburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Chickamauga, the Wilderness, Petersburg and most of the fighting about Richmond.

When the war closed General Longstreet accepted the result, renewed his allegiance to the government, and thereafter labored earnestly to obliterate all traces of war and promote an era of good feeling between all sections of the country. He took up his residence in New Orleans, and took an active interest and prominent part in public affairs, served as surveyor of that port for several years; was commissioner of engineers for Louisiana, served four years as school commissioner, etc. In 1875 he was appointed supervisor of internal revenue and settled in Georgia. After that time he served four years as United States minister to Turkey, and also for a number of years was United States marshal of Georgia, besides having held other important official positions.

JOHAN RUTLEDGE, the second chief-justice of the United States, was born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1739. He was a son of John Rutledge, who had left Ireland for America about five years prior to the birth of our subject, and a brother of Edward Rutledge, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. John Rutledge received his legal education at the Temple, London, after which he returned to Charleston and soon won distinction at the bar. He was elected to the old Colonial congress in 1765 to protest against the "Stamp Act," and was a member of the

South Carolina convention of 1774, and of the Continental congress of that and the succeeding year. In 1776 he was chairman of the committee that draughted the constitution of his state, and was president of the congress of that state. He was not pleased with the state constitution, however, and resigned. In 1779 he was again chosen governor of the state, and granted extraordinary powers, and he at once took the field to repel the British. He joined the army of General Gates in 1782, and the same year was elected to congress. He was a member of the constitutional convention which framed our present constitution. In 1789 he was appointed an associate justice of the first supreme court of the United States. He resigned to accept the position of chief-justice of his own state. Upon the resignation of Judge Jay, he was appointed chief-justice of the United States in 1795. The appointment was never confirmed, for, after presiding at one session, his mind became deranged, and he was succeeded by Judge Ellsworth. He died at Charleston, July 23, 1800.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON was one of the most noted literary men of his time. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, May 25, 1803. He had a minister for an ancestor, either on the paternal or maternal side, in every generation for eight generations back. His father, Rev. William Emerson, was a native of Concord, Massachusetts, born May 6, 1769, graduated at Harvard, in 1789, became a Unitarian minister; was a fine writer and one of the best orators of his day; died in 1811.

Ralph Waldo Emerson was fitted for college at the public schools of Boston, and graduated at Harvard College in 1821, winning about this time several prizes for es-

says. For five years he taught school in Boston; in 1826 was licensed to preach, and in 1829 was ordained as a colleague to Rev. Henry Ware of the Second Unitarian church in Boston. In 1832 he resigned, making the announcement in a sermon of his unwillingness longer to administer the rite of the Lord's Supper, after which he spent about a year in Europe. Upon his return he began his career as a lecturer before the Boston Mechanics Institute, his subject being "Water." His early lectures on "Italy" and "Relation of Man to the Globe" also attracted considerable attention; as did also his biographical lectures on Michael Angelo, Milton, Luther, George Fox, and Edmund Burke. After that time he gave many courses of lectures in Boston and became one of the best known lecturers in America. But very few men have rendered such continued service in this field. He lectured for forty successive seasons before the Salem, Massachusetts, Lyceum and also made repeated lecturing tours in this country and in England. In 1835 Mr. Emerson took up his residence at Concord, Massachusetts, where he continued to make his home until his death which occurred April 27, 1882.

Mr. Emerson's literary work covered a wide scope. He wrote and published many works, essays and poems, which rank high among the works of American literary men. A few of the many which he produced are the following: "Nature;" "The Method of Nature;" "Man Thinking;" "The Dial;" "Essays;" "Poems;" "English Traits;" "The Conduct of Life;" "May-Day and other Poems" and "Society and Solitude;" besides many others. He was a prominent member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of the American Philosophical Society, the Massachusetts Historical Society and other kindred associations.

ALEXANDER T. STEWART, one of the famous merchant princes of New York, was born near the city of Belfast, Ireland, in 1803, and before he was eight years of age was left an orphan without any near relatives, save an aged grandfather. The grandfather being a pious Methodist wanted to make a minister of young Stewart, and accordingly put him in a school with that end in view and he graduated at Trinity College, in Dublin. When scarcely twenty years of age he came to New York. His first employment was that of a teacher, but accident soon made him a merchant. Entering into business relations with an experienced man of his acquaintance he soon found himself with the rent of a store on his hands and alone in a new enterprise. Mr. Stewart's business grew rapidly in all directions, but its founder had executive ability sufficient for any and all emergencies, and in time his house became one of the greatest mercantile establishments of modern times, and the name of Stewart famous. Mr. Stewart's death occurred April 10, 1876.

JAMES FENIMORE COOPER. — In speaking of this noted American novelist, William Cullen Bryant said: "He wrote for mankind at large, hence it is that he has earned a fame wider than any American author of modern times. The creations of his genius shall survive through centuries to come, and only perish with our language." Another eminent writer (Prescott) said of Cooper: "In his productions every American must take an honest pride; for surely no one has succeeded like Cooper in the portraiture of American character, or has given such glowing and eminently truthful pictures of American scenery."

James Fenimore Cooper was born Sep-

tember 15, 1789, at Burlington, New Jersey, and was a son of Judge William Cooper. About a year after the birth of our subject the family removed to Otsego county, New York, and founded the town called "Cooperstown." James Fenimore Cooper spent his childhood there and in 1802 entered Yale College, and four years later became a midshipman in the United States navy. In 1811 he was married, quit the seafaring life, and began devoting more or less time to literary pursuits. His first work was "Precaution," a novel published in 1819, and three years later he produced "The Spy, a Tale of Neutral Ground," which met with great favor and was a universal success. This was followed by many other works, among which may be mentioned the following: "The Pioneers," "The Pilot," "Last of the Mohicans," "The Prairie," "The Red Rover," "The Manikins," "Home-ward Bound," "Home as Found," "History of the United States Navy," "The Pathfinder," "Wing and Wing," "Afloat and Ashore," "The Chain-Bearer," "Oak-Openings," etc. J. Fenimore Cooper died at Cooperstown, New York, September 14, 1851.

MARSHALL FIELD, one of the merchant princes of America, ranks among the most successful business men of the century. He was born in 1835 at Conway, Massachusetts. He spent his early life on a farm and secured a fair education in the common schools, supplementing this with a course at the Conway Academy. His natural bent ran in the channels of commercial life, and at the age of seventeen he was given a position in a store at Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Mr. Field remained there four years and removed to Chicago in 1856. He began his career in Chicago as a clerk

in the wholesale dry goods house of Cooley, Wadsworth & Company, which later became Cooley, Farwell & Company, and still later John V. Farwell & Company. He remained with them four years and exhibited marked ability, in recognition of which he was given a partnership. In 1865 Mr. Field and L. Z. Leiter, who was also a member of the firm, withdrew and formed the firm of Field, Palmer & Leiter, the third partner being Potter Palmer, and they continued in business until 1867, when Mr. Palmer retired and the firm became Field, Leiter & Company. They ran under the latter name until 1881, when Mr. Leiter retired and the house has since continued under the name of Marshall Field & Company. The phenomenal success accredited to the house is largely due to the marked ability of Mr. Field, the house had become one of the foremost in the west, with an annual sale of \$8,000,000 in 1870. The total loss of the firm during the Chicago fire was \$3,500,000 of which \$2,500,000 was recovered through the insurance companies. It rapidly recovered from the effects of this and to-day the annual sales amount to over \$40,000,000. Mr. Field's real estate holdings amounted to \$10,000,000. He was one of the heaviest subscribers to the Baptist University fund although he is a Presbyterian, and gave \$1,000,000 for the endowment of the Field Columbian Museum—one of the greatest institutions of the kind in the world.

EDGAR WILSON NYE, who won an immense popularity under the pen name of "Bill Nye," was one of the most eccentric humorists of his day. He was born August 25, 1850, at Shirley, Piscataqua county, Maine, "at a very early age" as he expresses it. He took an academic course in

River Falls, Wisconsin, from whence, after his graduation, he removed to Wyoming Territory. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1876. He began when quite young to contribute humorous sketches to the newspapers, became connected with various western journals and achieved a brilliant success as a humorist. Mr. Nye settled later in New York City where he devoted his time to writing funny articles for the big newspaper syndicates. He wrote for publication in book form the following: "Bill Nye and the Boomerang," "The Forty Liars," "Baled Hay," "Bill Nye's Blossom Rock," "Remarks," etc. His death occurred February 21, 1896, at Asheville, North Carolina.

THOMAS DE WITT TALMAGE, one of the most celebrated American preachers, was born January 7, 1832, and was the youngest of twelve children. He made his preliminary studies at the grammar school in New Brunswick, New Jersey. At the age of eighteen he joined the church and entered the University of the City of New York, and graduated in May, 1853. The exercises were held in Niblo's Garden and his speech aroused the audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm. At the close of his college duties he imagined himself interested in the law and for three years studied law. Dr. Talmage then perceived his mistake and prepared himself for the ministry at the Reformed Dutch Church Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, New Jersey. Just after his ordination the young minister received two calls, one from Piermont, New York, and the other from Belleville, New Jersey. Dr. Talmage accepted the latter and for three years filled that charge, when he was called to Syracuse, New York. Here it was that his sermons first drew large

crowds of people to his church, and from thence dates his popularity. Afterward he became the pastor of the Second Reformed Dutch church, of Philadelphia, remaining seven years, during which period he first entered upon the lecture platform and laid the foundation for his future reputation. At the end of this time he received three calls, one from Chicago, one from San Francisco, and one from the Central Presbyterian church of Brooklyn, which latter at that time consisted of only nineteen members with a congregation of about thirty-five. This church offered him a salary of seven thousand dollars and he accepted the call. He soon induced the trustees to sell the old church and build a new one. They did so and erected the Brooklyn Tabernacle, but it burned down shortly after it was finished. By prompt sympathy and general liberality a new church was built and formally opened in February, 1874. It contained seats for four thousand, six hundred and fifty, but if necessary seven thousand could be accommodated. In October, 1878, his salary was raised from seven thousand dollars to twelve thousand dollars, and in the autumn of 1889 the second tabernacle was destroyed by fire. A third tabernacle was built and it was formally dedicated on Easter Sunday, 1891.

JOHAN PHILIP SOUSA, conceded as being one of the greatest band leaders in the world, won his fame while leader of the United States Marine Band at Washington, District of Columbia. He was not originally a band player but was a violinist, and at the age of seventeen he was conductor of an opera company, a profession which he followed for several years, until he was offered the leadership of the Marine Band at Washington. The proposition was repugnant to him at first but he accepted the

offer and then ensued ten years of brilliant success with that organization. When he first took the Marine Band he began to gather the national airs of all the nations that have representatives in Washington, and compiled a comprehensive volume including nearly all the national songs of the different nations. He composed a number of marches, waltzes and two-steps, prominent among which are the "Washington Post," "Directorate," "King Cotton," "High School Cadets," "Belle of Chicago," "Liberty Bell March," "Manhattan Beach," "On Parade March," "Thunderer March," "Gladiator March," "El Capitan March," etc. He became a very extensive composer of this class of music.

JOHAN QUINCY ADAMS, sixth president of the United States, was born in Braintree, Massachusetts, July 11, 1767, the son of John Adams. At the age of eleven he was sent to school at Paris, and two years later to Leyden, where he entered that great university. He returned to the United States in 1785, and graduated from Harvard in 1788. He then studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1791. His practice brought no income the first two years, but he won distinction in literary fields, and was appointed minister to The Hague in 1794. He married in 1797, and went as minister to Berlin the same year, serving until 1801, when Jefferson became president. He was elected to the senate in 1803 by the Federalists, but was condemned by that party for advocating the Embargo Act and other Anti-Federalist measures. He was appointed as professor of rhetoric at Harvard in 1805, and in 1809 was sent as minister to Russia. He assisted in negotiating the treaty of peace with England in 1814, and became minister to that power

the next year. He served during Monroe's administration two terms as secretary of state, during which time party lines were obliterated, and in 1824 four candidates for president appeared, all of whom were identified to some extent with the new "Democratic" party. Mr. Adams received 84 electoral votes, Jackson 99, Crawford 41, and Clay 37. As no candidate had a majority of all votes, the election went to the house of representatives, which elected Mr. Adams. As Clay had thrown his influence to Mr. Adams, Clay became secretary of state, and this caused bitter feeling on the part of the Jackson Democrats, who were joined by Mr. Crawford and his following, and opposed every measure of the administration. In the election of 1828 Jackson was elected over Mr. Adams by a great majority.

Mr. Adams entered the lower house of congress in 1830, elected from the district in which he was born and continued to represent it for seventeen years. He was known as "the old man eloquent," and his work in congress was independent of party. He opposed slavery extension and insisted upon presenting to congress, one at a time, the hundreds of petitions against the slave power. One of these petitions, presented in 1842, was signed by forty-five citizens of Massachusetts, and prayed congress for a peaceful dissolution of the Union. His enemies seized upon this as an opportunity to crush their powerful foe, and in a caucus meeting determined upon his expulsion from congress. Finding they would not be able to command enough votes for this, they decided upon a course that would bring equal disgrace. They formulated a resolution to the effect that while he merited expulsion, the house would, in great mercy, substitute its severest censure. When it was read in the house the old man, then in his seventy-fifth

year, arose and demanded that the first paragraph of the Declaration of Independence be read as his defense. It embraced the famous sentence, "that whenever any form of government becomes destructive to those ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, etc., etc." After eleven days of hard fighting his opponents were defeated. On February 21, 1848, he rose to address the speaker on the Oregon question, when he suddenly fell from a stroke of paralysis. He died soon after in the rotunda of the capitol, where he had been conveyed by his colleagues.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY was one of the most famous women of America. She was born at South Adams, Massachusetts, February 15, 1820, the daughter of a Quaker. She received a good education and became a school teacher, following that profession for fifteen years in New York. Beginning with about 1852 she became the active leader of the woman's rights movement and won a wide reputation for her zeal and ability. She also distinguished herself for her zeal and eloquence in the temperance and anti-slavery causes, and became a conspicuous figure during the war. After the close of the war she gave most of her labors to the cause of woman's suffrage.

PHILIP D. ARMOUR, one of the most conspicuous figures in the mercantile history of America, was born May 16, 1832, on a farm at Stockbridge, Madison county, New York, and received his early education in the common schools of that county. He was apprenticed to a farmer and worked faithfully and well, being very ambitious and desiring to start out for himself. At the age of twenty he secured a release from his

indentures and set out overland for the gold fields of California. After a great deal of hard work he accumulated a little money and then came east and settled in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He went into the grain receiving and warehouse business and was fairly successful, and later on he formed a partnership with John Plankinton in the pork packing line, the style of the firm being Plankinton & Armour. Mr. Armour made his first great "deal" in selling pork "short" on the New York market in the anticipation of the fall of the Confederacy, and Mr. Armour is said to have made through this deal a million dollars. He then established packing houses in Chicago and Kansas City, and in 1875 he removed to Chicago. He increased his business by adding to it the shipment of dressed beef to the European markets, and many other lines of trade and manufacturing, and it rapidly assumed vast proportions, employing an army of men in different lines of the business. Mr. Armour successfully conducted a great many speculative deals in pork and grain of immense proportions and also erected many large warehouses for the storage of grain. He became one of the representative business men of Chicago, where he became closely identified with all enterprises of a public nature, but his fame as a great business man extended to all parts of the world. He founded the "Armour Institute" at Chicago and also contributed largely to benevolent and charitable institutions.

ROBERT FULTON.—Although Fulton is best known as the inventor of the first successful steamboat, yet his claims to distinction do not rest alone upon that, for he was an inventor along other lines, a painter and an author. He was born at Little Britain, Lancaster county, Pennsyl



SUSAN B ANTHONY



WM LLOYD GARRISON



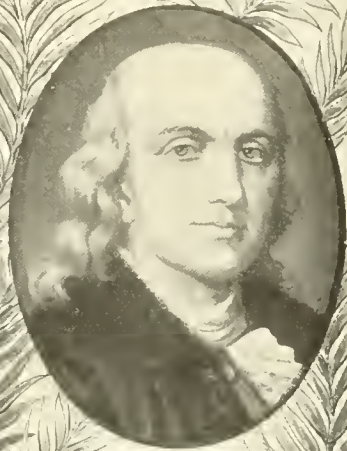
CYRUS W FIELD



EDWIN BOOTH



HENRY WATTERSON



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN



FRED DOUGLASS



T DEWITT TALMAGE



WM J BRYAN

vania, in 1765, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. At the age of seventeen he removed to Philadelphia, and there and in New York engaged in miniature painting with success both from a pecuniary and artistic point of view. With the results of his labors he purchased a farm for the support of his mother. He went to London and studied under the great painter, Benjamin West, and all through life retained his fondness for art and gave evidence of much ability in that line. While in England he was brought in contact with the Duke of Bridgewater, the father of the English canal system; Lord Stanhope, an eminent mechanician, and James Watt, the inventor of the steam engine. Their influence turned his mind to its true field of labor, that of mechanical invention. Machines for flax spinning, marble sawing, rope making, and for removing earth from excavations, are among his earliest ventures. His "Treatise on the Improvement of Canal Navigation," issued in 1796, and a series of essays on canals were soon followed by an English patent for canal improvements. In 1797 he went to Paris, where he resided until 1806, and there invented a submarine torpedo boat for maritime defense, but which was rejected by the governments of France, England and the United States. In 1803 he offered to construct for the Emperor Napoleon a steamboat that would assist in carrying out the plan of invading Great Britain then meditated by that great captain. In pursuance he constructed his first steamboat on the Seine, but it did not prove a full success and the idea was abandoned by the French government. By the aid of Livingston, then United States minister to France, Fulton purchased, in 1806, an engine which he brought to this country. After studying the defects of his own and other attempts in

this line he built and launched in 1807 the Clermont, the first successful steamboat. This craft only attained a speed of five miles an hour while going up North river. His first patent not fully covering his invention, Fulton was engaged in many law suits for infringement. He constructed many steamboats, ferryboats, etc., among these being the United States steamer "Fulton the First," built in 1814, the first war steamer ever built. This craft never attained any great speed owing to some defects in construction and accidentally blew up in 1829. Fulton died in New York, February 21, 1815.

SALMON PORTLAND CHASE, sixth chief-justice of the United States, and one of the most eminent of American jurists, was born in Cornish, New Hampshire, January 13, 1808. At the age of nine he was left in poverty by the death of his father, but means were found to educate him. He was sent to his uncle, a bishop, who conducted an academy near Columbus, Ohio, and here young Chase worked on the farm and attended school. At the age of fifteen he returned to his native state and entered Dartmouth College, from which he graduated in 1826. He then went to Washington, and engaged in teaching school, and studying law under the instruction of William Wirt. He was licensed to practice in 1829, and went to Cincinnati, where he had a hard struggle for several years following. He had in the meantime prepared notes on the statutes of Ohio, which, when published, brought him into prominence locally. He was soon after appointed solicitor of the United States Bank. In 1837 he appeared as counsel for a fugitive slave woman, Matilda, and sought by all the powers of his learning and eloquence to prevent her owner

from reclaiming her. He acted in many other cases, and devolved the trite expression, "Slavery is sectional, freedom is national." He was employed to defend Van Zandt before the supreme court of the United States in 1846, which was one of the most noted cases connected with the great struggle against slavery. By this time Mr. Chase had become the recognized leader of that element known as "free-soilers." He was elected to the United States senate in 1849, and was chosen governor of Ohio in 1855 and re-elected in 1857. He was chosen to the United States senate from Ohio in 1861, but was made secretary of the treasury by Lincoln and accepted. He inaugurated a financial system to replenish the exhausted treasury and meet the demands of the greatest war in history and at the same time to revive the industries of the country. One of the measures which afterward called for his judicial attention was the issuance of currency notes which were made a legal tender in payment of debts. When this question came before him as chief-justice of the United States he reversed his former action and declared the measure unconstitutional. The national banking system, by which all notes issued were to be based on funded government bonds of equal or greater amounts, had its direct origin with Mr. Chase.

Mr. Chase resigned the treasury portfolio in 1864, and was appointed the same year as chief-justice of the United States supreme court. The great questions that came up before him at this crisis in the life of the nation were no less than those which confronted the first chief-justice at the formation of our government. Reconstruction, private, state and national interests, the constitutionality of the acts of congress passed in times of great excitement, the construction and interpretation to be placed

upon the several amendments to the national constitution,—these were among the vital questions requiring prompt decision. He received a paralytic stroke in 1870, which impaired his health, though his mental powers were not affected. He continued to preside at the opening terms for two years following and died May 7, 1873.

HARRIET ELIZABETH BEECHER STOWE, a celebrated American writer, was born June 14, 1812, at Litchfield, Connecticut. She was a daughter of Lyman Beecher and a sister of Henry Ward Beecher, two noted divines; was carefully educated, and taught school for several years at Hartford, Connecticut. In 1832 Miss Beecher married Professor Stowe, then of Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio, and afterwards at Bowdoin College and Andover Seminary. Mrs. Stowe published in 1849 "The Mayflower, or sketches of the descendants of the Pilgrims," and in 1851 commenced in the "National Era" of Washington, a serial story which was published separately in 1852 under the title of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." This book attained almost unparalleled success both at home and abroad, and within ten years it had been translated in almost every language of the civilized world. Mrs. Stowe published in 1853 a "Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin" in which the data that she used was published and its truthfulness was corroborated. In 1853 she accompanied her husband and brother to Europe, and on her return published "Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands" in 1854. Mrs. Stowe was for some time one of the editors of the "Atlantic Monthly" and the "Hearth and Home," for which she had written a number of articles. Among these, also published separately, are "Dred, a tale of the Great Dismal Swamp" (later published under the title of "Nina

Gordon"); "The Minister's Wooing;" "The Pearl of Orr's Island;" "Agnes of Sorrento;" "Oldtown Folks;" "My Wife and I;" "Bible Heroines," and "A Dog's Mission." Mrs. Stowe's death occurred July 1, 1896, at Hartford, Connecticut.

THOMAS JONATHAN JACKSON, better known as "Stonewall" Jackson, was one of the most noted of the Confederate generals of the Civil war. He was a soldier by nature, an incomparable lieutenant, sure to execute any operation entrusted to him with marvellous precision, judgment and courage, and all his individual campaigns and combats bore the stamp of a masterly capacity for war. He was born January 21, 1824, at Clarksburg, Harrison county, West Virginia. He was early in life imbued with the desire to be a soldier and it is said walked from the mountains of Virginia to Washington, secured the aid of his congressman, and was appointed cadet at the United States Military Academy at West Point from which he was graduated in 1846. Attached to the army as brevet second lieutenant of the First Artillery, his first service was as a subaltern with Magruder's battery of light artillery in the Mexican war. He participated at the reduction of Vera Cruz, and was noticed for gallantry in the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Moline del Rey, Chapultepec, and the capture of the city of Mexico, receiving the brevets of captain for conduct at Contreras and Cherubusco and of major at Chapultepec. In the meantime he had been advanced by regular promotion to be first lieutenant in 1847. In 1852, the war having closed, he resigned and became professor of natural and experimental philosophy and artillery instructor at the Virginia State Military Institute at Lexington, Virginia, where he

remained until Virginia declared for secession, he becoming chiefly noted for intense religious sentiment coupled with personal eccentricities. Upon the breaking out of the war he was made colonel and placed in command of a force sent to sieze Harper's Ferry, which he accomplished May 3, 1861. Relieved by General J. E. Johnston, May 23, he took command of the brigade of Valley Virginians, whom he moulded into that brave corps, baptized at the first Manassas, and ever after famous as the "Stonewall Brigade." After this "Stonewall" Jackson was made a major-general, in 1861, and participated until his death in all the famous campaigns about Richmond and in Virginia, and was a conspicuous figure in the memorable battles of that time. May 2, 1863, at Chancellorsville, he was wounded severely by his own troops, two balls shattering his left arm and another passing through the palm of his right hand. The left arm was amputated, but pneumonia intervened, and, weakened by the great loss of blood, he died May 10, 1863. The more his operations in the Shenandoah valley in 1862 are studied the more striking must the merits of this great soldier appear.

JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.—Near to the heart of the people of the Anglo-Saxon race will ever lie the verses of this, the "Quaker Poet." The author of "Barclay of Ury," "Maud Muller" and "Barbara Frietchie," always pure, fervid and direct, will be remembered when many a more ambitious writer has been forgotten.

John G. Whittier was born at Haverhill, Massachusetts, December 7, 1807, of Quaker parentage. He had but a common-school education and passed his boyhood days upon a farm. In early life he learned the trade of shoemaker. At the age of

eighteen he began to write verses for the Haverhill "Gazette." He spent two years after that at the Haverhill academy, after which, in 1829, he became editor of the "American Manufacturer," at Boston. In 1830 he succeeded George D. Prentice as editor of the "New England Weekly Review," but the following year returned to Haverhill and engaged in farming. In 1832 and in 1836 he edited the "Gazette." In 1835 he was elected a member of the legislature, serving two years. In 1836 he became secretary of the Anti-slavery Society of Philadelphia. In 1838 and 1839 he edited the "Pennsylvania Freeman," but in the latter year the office was sacked and burned by a mob. In 1840 Whittier settled at Amesbury, Massachusetts. In 1847 he became corresponding editor of the "National Era," an anti-slavery paper published at Washington, and contributed to its columns many of his anti-slavery and other favorite lyrics. Mr. Whittier lived for many years in retirement of Quaker simplicity, publishing several volumes of poetry which have raised him to a high place among American authors and brought to him the love and admiration of his countrymen. In the electoral colleges of 1860 and 1864 Whittier was a member. Much of his time after 1876 was spent at Oak Knoll, Danvers, Massachusetts, but still retained his residence at Amesbury. He never married. His death occurred September 7, 1892.

The more prominent prose writings of John G. Whittier are as follows: "Legends of New England," "Justice and Expediency, or Slavery Considered with a View to Its Abolition," "The Stranger in Lowell," "Supernaturalism in New England," "Leaves from Margaret Smith's Journal," "Old Portraits and Modern Sketches" and "Literary Sketches."

DAVID DIXON PORTER, illustrious as admiral of the United States navy, and famous as one of the most able naval officers of America, was born in Pennsylvania, June 8, 1814. His father was also a naval officer of distinction, who left the service of the United States to become commander of the naval forces of Mexico during the war between that country and Spain, and through this fact David Dixon Porter was appointed a midshipman in the Mexican navy. Two years later David D. Porter joined the United States navy as midshipman, rose in rank and eighteen years later as a lieutenant he is found actively engaged in all the operations of our navy along the east coast of Mexico. When the Civil war broke out Porter, then a commander, was dispatched in the Powhattan to the relief of Fort Pickens, Florida. This duty accomplished, he fitted out a mortar flotilla for the reduction of the forts guarding the approaches to New Orleans, which it was considered of vital importance for the government to get possession of. After the fall of New Orleans the mortar flotilla was actively engaged at Vicksburg, and in the fall of 1862 Porter was made a rear-admiral and placed in command of all the naval forces on the western rivers above New Orleans.

The ability of the man was now conspicuously manifested, not only in the battles in which he was engaged, but also in the creation of a formidable fleet out of river steamboats, which he covered with such plating as they would bear. In 1864 he was transferred to the Atlantic coast to command the naval forces destined to operate against the defences of Wilmington, North Carolina, and on Jan. 15, 1865, the fall of Fort Fisher was hailed by the country as a glorious termination of his arduous war service. In 1866 he was made vice-admiral

and appointed superintendent of the Naval Academy. On the death of Farragut, in 1870, he succeeded that able man as admiral of the navy. His death occurred at Washington, February 13, 1891.

NATHANIEL GREENE was one of the best known of the distinguished generals who led the Continental soldiery against the hosts of Great Britain during the Revolutionary war. He was the son of Quaker parents, and was born at Warwick, Rhode Island, May 27, 1742. In youth he acquired a good education, chiefly by his own efforts, as he was a tireless reader. In 1770 he was elected a member of the Assembly of his native state. The news of the battle of Lexington stirred his blood, and he offered his services to the government of the colonies, receiving the rank of brigadier-general and the command of the troops from Rhode Island. He led them to the camp at Cambridge, and for thus violating the tenets of their faith, he was cast out of the Society of Friends, or Quakers. He soon won the esteem of General Washington. In August, 1776, Congress promoted Greene to the rank of major-general, and in the battles of Trenton and Princeton he led a division. At the battle of Brandywine, September 11, 1777, he greatly distinguished himself, protecting the retreat of the Continentals by his firm stand. At the battle of Germantown, October 4, the same year, he commanded the left wing of the army with credit. In March, 1778, he reluctantly accepted the office of quartermaster-general, but only with the understanding that his rank in the army would not be affected and that in action he should retain his command. On the bloody field of Monmouth, June 28, 1778, he commanded the right wing, as he

did at the battle of Tiverton Heights. He was in command of the army in 1780, during the absence of Washington, and was president of the court-martial that tried and condemned Major Andre. After General Gates' defeat at Camden, North Carolina, in the summer of 1780, General Greene was appointed to the command of the southern army. He sent out a force under General Morgan who defeated General Tarleton at Cowpens, January 17, 1781. On joining his lieutenant, in February, he found himself out numbered by the British and retreated in good order to Virginia, but being reinforced returned to North Carolina where he fought the battle of Guilford, and a few days later compelled the retreat of Lord Cornwallis. The British were followed by Greene part of the way, when the American army marched into South Carolina. After varying success he fought the battle of Eutaw Springs, September 8, 1781. For the latter battle and its glorious consequences, which virtually closed the war in the Carolinas, Greene received a medal from Congress and many valuable grants of land from the colonies of North and South Carolina and Georgia. On the return of peace, after a year spent in Rhode Island, General Greene took up his residence on his estate near Savannah, Georgia, where he died June 19, 1786.

EDGAR ALLEN POE.—Among the many great literary men whom this country has produced, there is perhaps no name more widely known than that of Edgar Allen Poe. He was born at Boston, Massachusetts, February 19, 1809. His parents were David and Elizabeth (Arnold) Poe, both actors, the mother said to have been the natural daughter of Benedict Arnold. The parents died while Edgar was

still a child and he was adopted by John Allen, a wealthy and influential resident of Richmond, Virginia. Edgar was sent to school at Stoke, Newington, England, where he remained until he was thirteen years old; was prepared for college by private tutors, and in 1826 entered the Virginia University at Charlottesville. He made rapid progress in his studies, and was distinguished for his scholarship, but was expelled within a year for gambling, after which for several years he resided with his benefactor at Richmond. He then went to Baltimore, and in 1829 published a 71-page pamphlet called "Al Aaraaf, Tamerlane and Minor Poems," which, however, attracted no attention and contained nothing of particular merit. In 1830 he was admitted as a cadet at West Point, but was expelled about a year later for irregularities. Returning to the home of Mr. Allen he remained for some time, and finally quarrelled with his benefactor and enlisted as a private soldier in the U. S. army, but remained only a short time. Soon after this, in 1833, Poe won several prizes for literary work, and as a result secured the position of editor of the "Southern Literary Messenger," at Richmond, Virginia. Here he married his cousin, Virginia Clemm, who clung to him with fond devotion through all the many trials that came to them until her death in January, 1848. Poe remained with the "Messenger" for several years, writing meanwhile many tales, reviews, essays and poems. He afterward earned a precarious living by his pen in New York for a time; in 1839 became editor of "Burton's Gentleman's Magazine"; in 1840 to 1842 was editor of "Graham's Magazine," and drifted around from one place to another, returning to New York in 1844. In 1845 his best

known production, "The Raven," appeared in the "Whig Review," and gained him a reputation which is now almost world-wide. He then acted as editor and contributor on various magazines and periodicals until the death of his faithful wife in 1848. In the summer of 1849 he was engaged to be married to a lady of fortune in Richmond, Virginia, and the day set for the wedding. He started for New York to make preparations for the event, but, it is said, began drinking, was attacked with delirium tremens in Baltimore and was removed to a hospital, where he died, October 7, 1849. The works of Edgar Allen Poe have been repeatedly published since his death, both in Europe and America, and have attained an immense popularity.

HORATIO GATES, one of the prominent figures in the American war for Independence, was not a native of the colonies but was born in England in 1728. In early life he entered the British army and attained the rank of major. At the capture of Martinico he was aide to General Monkton and after the peace of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, he was among the first troops that landed at Halifax. He was with Braddock at his defeat in 1755, and was there severely wounded. At the conclusion of the French and Indian war Gates purchased an estate in Virginia, and, resigning from the British army, settled down to life as a planter. On the breaking out of the Revolutionary war he entered the service of the colonies and was made adjutant-general of the Continental forces with the rank of brigadier-general. He accompanied Washington when he assumed the command of the army. In June, 1776, he was appointed to the command of the army of Canada, but was superseded in May of the following

year by General Schuyler. In August, 1777, however, the command of that army was restored to General Gates and September 19 he fought the battle of Bemis Heights. October 7, the same year, he won the battle of Stillwater, or Saratoga, and October 17 received the surrender of General Burgoyne and his army, the pivotal point of the war. This gave him a brilliant reputation. June 13, 1780, General Gates was appointed to the command of the southern military division, and August 16 of that year suffered defeat at the hands of Lord Cornwallis, at Camden, North Carolina. In December following he was superseded in the command by General Nathaniel Greene.

On the signing of the peace treaty General Gates retired to his plantation in Berkeley county, Virginia, where he lived until 1790, when, emancipating all his slaves, he removed to New York City, where he resided until his death, April 10, 1806.

LYMAN J. GAGE.—When President McKinley selected Lyman J. Gage as secretary of the treasury he chose one of the most eminent financiers of the century. Mr. Gage was born June 28, 1836, at De Ruyter, Madison county, New York, and was of English descent. He went to Rome, New York, with his parents when he was ten years old, and received his early education in the Rome Academy. Mr. Gage graduated from the same, and his first position was that of a clerk in the post office. When he was fifteen years of age he was detailed as mail agent on the Rome & Watertown R. R. until the postmaster-general appointed regular agents for the route. In 1854, when he was in his eighteenth year, he entered the Oneida Central Bank at Rome as a junior clerk at a salary of one hundred dol-

lars per year. Being unable at the end of one year and a half's service to obtain an increase in salary he determined to seek a wider field of labor. Mr. Gage set out in the fall of 1855 and arrived in Chicago, Illinois, on October 3, and soon obtained a situation in Nathan Cobb's lumber yard and planing mill. He remained there three years as a bookkeeper, teamster, etc., and left on account of change in the management. But not being able to find anything else to do he accepted the position of night watchman in the place for a period of six weeks. He then became a bookkeeper for the Merchants Saving, Loan and Trust Company at a salary of five hundred dollars per year. He rapidly advanced in the service of this company and in 1868 he was made cashier. Mr. Gage was next offered the position of cashier of the First National Bank and accepted the offer. He became the president of the First National Bank of Chicago January 24, 1891, and in 1897 he was appointed secretary of the treasury. His ability as a financier and the prominent part he took in the discussion of financial affairs while president of the great Chicago bank gave him a national reputation.

ANDREW JACKSON, the seventh president of the United States, was born at the Waxhaw settlement, Union county, North Carolina, March 15, 1767. His parents were Scotch-Irish, natives of Carrickfergus, who came to this country in 1665 and settled on Twelve-Mile creek, a tributary of the Catawba. His father, who was a poor farm laborer, died shortly before Andrew's birth, when the mother removed to Waxhaw, where some relatives lived. Andrew's education was very limited, he showing no aptitude for study. In 1780 when but thirteen years of age, he and his

brother Robert volunteered to serve in the American partisan troops under General Sumter, and witnessed the defeat at Hanging Rock. The following year the boys were both taken prisoners by the enemy and endured brutal treatment from the British officers while confined at Camden. They both took the small pox, when the mother procured their exchange but Robert died shortly after. The mother died in Charleston of ship fever, the same year.

Young Jackson, now in destitute circumstances, worked for about six months in a saddler's shop, and then turned school master, although but little fitted for the position. He now began to think of a profession and at Salisbury, North Carolina, entered upon the study of law, but from all accounts gave but little attention to his books, being one of the most roistering, rollicking fellows in that town, indulging in many of the vices of his time. In 1786 he was admitted to the bar and in 1788 removed to Nashville, then in North Carolina, with the appointment of public prosecutor, then an office of little honor or emolument, but requiring much nerve, for which young Jackson was already noted. Two years later, when Tennessee became a territory he was appointed by Washington to the position of United States attorney for that district. In 1791 he married Mrs. Rachel Robards, a daughter of Colonel John Donelson, who was supposed at the time to have been divorced from her former husband that year by act of legislature of Virginia, but two years later, on finding that this divorce was not legal, and a new bill of separation being granted by the courts of Kentucky, they were remarried in 1793. This was used as a handle by his opponents in the political campaign afterwards. Jackson was untiring in his efforts as United

States attorney and obtained much influence. He was chosen a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1796, when Tennessee became a state and was its first representative in congress. In 1797 he was chosen United States senator, but resigned the following year to accept a seat on the supreme court of Tennessee which he held until 1804. He was elected major-general of the militia of that state in 1801. In 1804, being unsuccessful in obtaining the governorship of Louisiana, the new territory, he retired from public life to the Hermitage, his plantation. On the outbreak of the war with Great Britain in 1812 he tendered his services to the government and went to New Orleans with the Tennessee troops in January, 1813. In March of that year he was ordered to disband his troops, but later marched against the Cherokee Indians, defeating them at Talladega, Emuckfaw and Tallapoosa. Having now a national reputation, he was appointed major-general in the United States army and was sent against the British in Florida. He conducted the defence of Mobile and seized Pensacola. He then went with his troops to New Orleans, Louisiana, where he gained the famous victory of January 8, 1815. In 1817-18 he conducted a war against the Seminoles, and in 1821 was made governor of the new territory of Florida. In 1823 he was elected United States senator, but in 1824 was the contestant with J. Q. Adams for the presidency. Four years later he was elected president, and served two terms. In 1832 he took vigorous action against the nullifiers of South Carolina, and the next year removed the public money from the United States bank. During his second term the national debt was extinguished. At the close of his administration he retired to the Hermitage, where he died June 8, 1845.

ANDREW CARNEGIE, the largest manufacturer of pig-iron, steel rails and coke in the world, well deserves a place among America's celebrated men. He was born November 25, 1835, at Dunfermline, Scotland, and emigrated to the United States with his father in 1845, settling in Pittsburg. Two years later Mr. Carnegie began his business career by attending a small stationary engine. This work did not suit him and he became a telegraph messenger with the Atlantic and Ohio Co., and later he became an operator, and was one of the first to read telegraphic signals by sound. Mr. Carnegie was afterward sent to the Pittsburg office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., as clerk to the superintendent and manager of the telegraph lines. While in this position he made the acquaintance of Mr. Woodruff, the inventor of the sleeping-car. Mr. Carnegie immediately became interested and was one of the organizers of the company for its construction after the railroad had adopted it, and the success of this venture gave him the nucleus of his wealth. He was promoted to the superintendency of the Pittsburg division of the Pennsylvania Railroad and about this time was one of the syndicate that purchased the Storey farm on Oil Creek which cost forty thousand dollars and in one year it yielded over one million dollars in cash dividends. Mr. Carnegie later was associated with others in establishing a rolling-mill, and from this has grown the most extensive and complete system of iron and steel industries ever controlled by one individual, embracing the Edgar Thomson Steel Works; Pittsburg Bessemer Steel Works; Lucy Furnaces; Union Iron Mills; Union Mill; Keystone Bridge Works; Hartman Steel Works; Frick Coke Co.; Scotia Ore Mines. Besides directing his immense iron industries he owned eighteen English

newspapers which he ran in the interest of the Radicals. He has also devoted large sums of money to benevolent and educational purposes. In 1879 he erected commodious swimming baths for the people of Dunfermline, Scotland, and in the following year gave forty thousand dollars for a free library. Mr. Carnegie gave fifty thousand dollars to Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1884 to found what is now called "Carnegie Laboratory," and in 1885 gave five hundred thousand dollars to Pittsburg for a public library. He also gave two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for a music hall and library in Allegheny City in 1886, and two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to Edinburgh, Scotland, for a free library. He also established free libraries at Braddock, Pennsylvania, and other places for the benefit of his employes. He also published the following works, "An American Four-in-hand in Britain;" "Round the World;" "Triumphant Democracy; or Fifty Years' March of the Republic."

GEORGE H. THOMAS, the "Rock of Chickamauga," one of the best known commanders during the late Civil war, was born in Southampton county, Virginia, July 31, 1816, his parents being of Welsh and French origin respectively. In 1836 young Thomas was appointed a cadet at the Military Academy, at West Point, from which he graduated in 1840, and was promoted to the office of second lieutenant in the Third Artillery. Shortly after, with his company, he went to Florida, where he served for two years against the Seminole Indians. In 1841 he was brevetted first lieutenant for gallant conduct. He remained in garrison in the south and southwest until 1845, at which date with the regiment he joined the army under General Taylor, and participat

ed in the defense of Fort Brown, the storming of Monterey and the battle of Buena Vista. After the latter event he remained in garrison, now brevetted major, until the close of the Mexican war. After a year spent in Florida, Captain Thomas was ordered to West Point, where he served as instructor until 1854. He then was transferred to California. In May, 1855, Thomas was appointed major of the Second Cavalry, with whom he spent five years in Texas. Although a southern man, and surrounded by brother officers who all were afterwards in the Confederate service, Major Thomas never swerved from his allegiance to the government. A. S. Johnston was the colonel of the regiment, R. E. Lee the lieutenant-colonel, and W. J. Hardee, senior major, while among the younger officers were Hood, Fitz Hugh Lee, Van Dorn and Kirby Smith. When these officers left the regiment to take up arms for the Confederate cause he remained with it, and April 17th, 1861, crossed the Potomac into his native state, at its head. After taking an active part in the opening scenes of the war on the Potomac and Shenandoah, in August, 1861, he was promoted to be brigadier-general and transferred to the Army of the Cumberland. January 19-20, 1862, Thomas defeated Crittenden at Mill Springs, and this brought him into notice and laid the foundation of his fame. He continued in command of his division until September 20, 1862, except during the Corinth campaign when he commanded the right wing of the Army of the Tennessee. He was in command of the latter at the battle of Perryville, also, October 8, 1862.

On the division of the Army of the Cumberland into corps, January 9, 1863, General Thomas was assigned to the command of the Fourteenth, and at the battle of Chick-

amauga, after the retreat of Rosecrans, firmly held his own against the hosts of General Bragg. A history of his services from that on would be a history of the war in the southwest. On September 27, 1864, General Thomas was given command in Tennessee, and after organizing his army, defeated General Hood in the battle of Nashville, December 15 and 16, 1864. Much complaint was made before this on account of what they termed Thomas' slowness, and he was about to be superseded because he would not strike until he got ready, but when the blow was struck General Grant was the first to place on record this vindication of Thomas' judgment. He received a vote of thanks from Congress, and from the legislature of Tennessee a gold medal. After the close of the war General Thomas had command of several of the military divisions, and died at San Francisco, California, March 28, 1870.

GEORGE BANCROFT, one of the most eminent American historians, was a native of Massachusetts, born at Worcester, October 3, 1800, and a son of Aaron Bancroft, D. D. The father, Aaron Bancroft, was born at Reading, Massachusetts, November 10, 1755. He graduated at Harvard in 1778, became a minister, and for half a century was rated as one of the ablest preachers in New England. He was also a prolific writer and published a number of works among which was "Life of George Washington." Aaron Bancroft died August 19, 1839.

The subject of our present biography, George Bancroft, graduated at Harvard in 1817, and the following year entered the University of Gottingen, where he studied history and philology under the most eminent teachers, and in 1820 received the de-

gree of doctor of philosophy at Gottingen. Upon his return home he published a volume of poems, and later a translation of Heeren's "Reflections on the Politics of Ancient Greece." In 1834 he produced the first volume of his "History of the United States," this being followed by other volumes at different intervals later. This was his greatest work and ranks as the highest authority, taking its place among the greatest of American productions.

George Bancroft was appointed secretary of the navy by President Polk in 1845, but resigned in 1846 and became minister plenipotentiary to England. In 1849 he retired from public life and took up his residence at Washington, D. C. In 1867 he was appointed United States minister to the court of Berlin and negotiated the treaty by which Germans coming to the United States were released from their allegiance to the government of their native land. In 1871 he was minister plenipotentiary to the German empire and served until 1874. The death of George Bancroft occurred January 17, 1891.

GEORGE GORDON MEADE, a famous Union general, was born at Cadiz, Spain, December 30, 1815, his father being United States naval agent at that port. After receiving a good education he entered the West Point Military Academy in 1831. From here he was graduated June 30, 1835, and received the rank of second lieutenant of artillery. He participated in the Seminole war, but resigned from the army in October, 1836. He entered upon the profession of civil engineer, which he followed for several years, part of the time in the service of the government in making surveys of the mouth of the Mississippi river. His report and results of some experiments made by him in this service

gained Meade much credit. He also was employed in surveying the boundary line of Texas and the northeastern boundary line between the United States and Canada. In 1842 he was reappointed in the army to the position of second lieutenant of engineers. During the Mexican war he served with distinction on the staff of General Taylor in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma and the storming of Monterey. He received his brevet of first lieutenant for the latter action. In 1851 he was made full first lieutenant in his corps; a captain in 1856, and major soon after. At the close of the war with Mexico he was employed in lighthouse construction and in geodetic surveys until the breaking out of the Rebellion, in which he gained great reputation. In August, 1861, he was made brigadier-general of volunteers and placed in command of the second brigade of the Pennsylvania Reserves, a division of the First Corps in the Army of the Potomac. In the campaign of 1862, under McClellan, Meade took an active part, being present at the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill and Glendale, in the latter of which he was severely wounded. On rejoining his command he was given a division and distinguished himself at its head in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. During the latter, on the wounding of General Hooker, Meade was placed in command of the corps and was himself slightly wounded. For services he was promoted, November, 1862, to the rank of major-general of volunteers. On the recovery of General Hooker General Meade returned to his division and in December, 1862, at Fredericksburg, led an attack which penetrated Lee's right line and swept to his rear. Being outnumbered and unsupported, he finally was driven back. The same month Meade was assigned to the

command of the Fifth Corps, and at Chancellorsville in May, 1863, his sagacity and ability so struck General Hooker that when the latter asked to be relieved of the command, in June of the same year, he nominated Meade as his successor. June 28, 1863, President Lincoln commissioned General Meade commander-in-chief of the Army of the Potomac, then scattered and moving hastily through Pennsylvania to the great and decisive battlefield at Gettysburg, at which he was in full command. With the victory on those July days the name of Meade will ever be associated. From that time until the close of the war he commanded the Army of the Potomac. In 1864 General Grant, being placed at the head of all the armies, took up his quarters with the Army of the Potomac. From that time until the surrender of Lee at Appomattox Meade's ability shone conspicuously, and his tact in the delicate position in leading his army under the eye of his superior officer commanded the respect and esteem of General Grant. For services Meade was promoted to the rank of major-general, and on the close of hostilities, in July, 1865, was assigned to the command of the military division of the Atlantic, with headquarters at Philadelphia. This post he held, with the exception of a short period on detached duty in Georgia, until his death, which took place November 6, 1872.

DAVID CROCKETT was a noted hunter and scout, and also one of the earliest of American humorists. He was born August 17, 1786, in Tennessee, and was one of the most prominent men of his locality, serving as representative in congress from 1827 until 1831. He attracted considerable notice while a member of congress and was closely associated with General Jack-

son, of whom he was a personal friend. He went to Texas and enlisted in the Texan army at the time of the revolt of Texas against Mexico and gained a wide reputation as a scout. He was one of the famous one hundred and forty men under Colonel W. B. Travis who were besieged in Fort Alamo, near San Antonio, Texas, by General Santa Anna with some five thousand Mexicans on February 23, 1836. The fort was defended for ten days, frequent assaults being repelled with great slaughter, over one thousand Mexicans being killed or wounded, while not a man in the fort was injured. Finally, on March 6, three assaults were made, and in the hand-to-hand fight that followed the last, the Texans were woefully outnumbered and overpowered. They fought desperately with clubbed muskets till only six were left alive, including W. B. Travis, David Crockett and James Bowie. These surrendered under promise of protection; but when they were brought before Santa Anna he ordered them all to be cut to pieces.

HENRY WATTERSON, one of the most conspicuous figures in the history of American journalism, was born at Washington, District of Columbia, February 16, 1840. His boyhood days were mostly spent in the city of his birth, where his father, Harvey M. Watterson, was editor of the "Union," a well known journal.

Owing to a weakness of the eyes, which interfered with a systematic course of study, young Watterson was educated almost entirely at home. A successful college career was out of the question, but he acquired a good knowledge of music, literature and art from private tutors, but the most valuable part of the training he received was by associating with his father and the throng of

public men whom he met in Washington in the stirring days immediately preceding the Civil war. He began his journalistic career at an early age as dramatic and musical critic, and in 1858, became editor of the "Democratic Review" and at the same time contributed to the "States," a journal of liberal opinions published in Washington. In this he remained until the breaking out of the war, when the "States," opposing the administration, was suppressed, and young Watterson removed to Tennessee. He next appears as editor of the Nashville "Republican Banner," the most influential paper in the state at that time. After the occupation of Nashville by the Federal troops, Watterson served as a volunteer staff officer in the Confederate service until the close of the war, with the exception of a year spent in editing the Chattanooga "Rebel." On the close of the war he returned to Nashville and resumed his connection with the "Banner." After a trip to Europe he assumed control of the Louisville "Journal," which he soon combined with the "Courier" and the "Democrat" of that place, founding the well-known "Courier-Journal," the first number of which appeared November 8, 1868. Mr. Watterson also represented his district in congress for several years.

PATRICK SARSFIELD GILMORE, one of the most successful and widely known bandmasters and musicians of the last half century in America, was born in Ballygar, Ireland, on Christmas day, 1829. He attended a public school until apprenticed to a wholesale merchant at Athlone, of the brass band of which town he soon became a member. His passion for music conflicting with the duties of a mercantile life, his position as clerk was exchanged for

that of musical instructor to the young sons of his employer. At the age of nineteen he sailed for America and two days after his arrival in Boston was put in charge of the band instrument department of a prominent music house. In the interests of the publications of this house he organized a minstrel company known as "Ordway's Eolians," with which he first achieved success as a cornet soloist. Later on he was called the best E-flat cornetist in the United States. He became leader, successively, of the Suffolk, Boston Brigade and Salem bands. During his connection with the latter he inaugurated the famous Fourth of July concerts on Boston Common, since adopted as a regular programme for the celebration of Independence Day. In 1858 Mr. Gilmore founded the organization famous thereafter as Gilmore's Band. At the outbreak of the Civil war this band was attached to the Twenty-Fourth Massachusetts Infantry. Later, when the economical policy of dispensing with music had proved a mistake, Gilmore was entrusted with the re-organization of state military bands, and upon his arrival at New Orleans with his own band was made bandmaster-general by General Banks. On the inauguration of Governor Hahn, later on, in Lafayette square, New Orleans, ten thousand children, mostly of Confederate parents, rose to the baton of Gilmore and, accompanied by six hundred instruments, thirty-six guns and the united fire of three regiments of infantry, sang the Star-Spangled Banner, America and other patriotic Union airs. In June, 1867, Mr. Gilmore conceived a national musical festival, which was denounced as a chimerical undertaking, but he succeeded and June 15, 1869, stepped upon the stage of the Boston Colosseum, a vast structure erected for the occasion, and in the presence of over fifty

thousand people lifted his baton over an orchestra of one thousand and a chorus of ten thousand. On the 17th of June, 1872, he opened a still greater festival in Boston, when, in addition to an orchestra of two thousand and a chorus of twenty thousand, were present the Band of the Grenadier Guards, of London, of the Garde Republicaine, of Paris, of Kaiser Franz, of Berlin, and one from Dublin, Ireland, together with Johann Strauss, Franz Abt and many other soloists, vocal and instrumental. Gilmore's death occurred September 24, 1892.

MARTIN VAN BUREN was the eighth president of the United States, 1837 to 1841. He was of Dutch extraction, and his ancestors were among the earliest settlers on the banks of the Hudson. He was born December 5, 1782, at Kinderhook, New York. Mr. Van Buren took up the study of law at the age of fourteen and took an active part in political matters before he had attained his majority. He commenced the practice of law in 1803 at his native town, and in 1809 he removed to Hudson, Columbia county, New York, where he spent seven years gaining strength and wisdom from his contentions at the bar with some of the ablest men of the profession. Mr. Van Buren was elected to the state senate, and from 1815 until 1819 he was attorney-general of the state. He was re-elected to the senate in 1816, and in 1818 he was one of the famous clique of politicians known as the "Albany regency." Mr. Van Buren was a member of the convention for the revision of the state constitution, in 1821. In the same year he was elected to the United States senate and served his term in a manner that caused his re-election to that body in 1827, but resigned the following year as he had been

elected governor of New York. Mr. Van Buren was appointed by President Jackson as secretary of state in March, 1829, but resigned in 1831, and during the recess of congress he was appointed minister to England. The senate, however, when it convened in December refused to ratify the appointment. In May, 1832, he was nominated by the Democrats as their candidate for vice-president on the ticket with Andrew Jackson, and he was elected in the following November. He received the nomination to succeed President Jackson in 1836, as the Democratic candidate, and in the electoral college he received one hundred and seventy votes out of two hundred and eighty-three, and was inaugurated March 4, 1837. His administration was begun at a time of great business depression, and unparalled financial distress, which caused the suspension of specie payments by the banks. Nearly every bank in the country was forced to suspend specie payment, and no less than two hundred and fifty-four business houses failed in New York in one week. The President urged the adoption of the independent treasury idea, which passed through the senate twice but each time it was defeated in the house. However the measure ultimately became a law near the close of President Van Buren's term of office. Another important measure that was passed was the pre-emption law that gave the actual settlers preference in the purchase of public lands. The question of slavery had begun to assume great preponderance during this administration, and a great conflict was tided over by the passage of a resolution that prohibited petitions or papers that in any way related to slavery to be acted upon. In the Democratic convention of 1840 President Van Buren secured the nomination for re-election on that ticket

without opposition, but in the election he only received the votes of seven states, his opponent, W. H. Harrison, being elected president. In 1848 Mr. Van Buren was the candidate of the "Free-Soilers," but was unsuccessful. After this he retired from public life and spent the remainder of his life on his estate at Kinderhook, where he died July 24, 1862.

WINFIELD SCOTT, a distinguished American general, was born June 13, 1786, near Petersburg, Dinwiddie county, Virginia, and was educated at the William and Mary College. He studied law and was admitted to the bar, and in 1808 he accepted an appointment as captain of light artillery, and was ordered to New Orleans. In June, 1812, he was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel, and on application was sent to the frontier, and reported to General Smyth, near Buffalo. He was made adjutant-general with the rank of a colonel, in March, 1813, and the same month attained the colonelcy of his regiment. He participated in the principal battles of the war and was wounded many times, and at the close of the war he was voted a gold medal by congress for his services. He was a writer of considerable merit on military topics, and he gave to the military science, "General Regulations of the Army" and "System of Infantry and Rifle Practice." He took a prominent part in the Black Hawk war, and at the beginning of the Mexican war he was appointed to take the command of the army. Gen. Scott immediately assembled his troops at Lobos Island from which he moved by transports to Vera Cruz, which he took March 29, 1847, and rapidly followed up his first success. He fought the battles of Cerro Gordo and Jalapa, both of which he won, and proceeded to Pueblo

where he was preceded by Worth's division which had taken the town and waited for the coming of Scott. The army was forced to wait here for supplies, and August 7th, General Scott started on his victorious march to the city of Mexico with ten thousand, seven hundred and thirty-eight men. The battles of Contreras, Cherubusco and San Antonio were fought August 19-20, and on the 24th an armistice was agreed upon, but as the commissioners could not agree on the terms of settlement, the fighting was renewed at Molino Del Rey, and the Heights of Chapultepec were carried by the victorious army of General Scott. He gave the enemy no respite, however, and vigorously followed up his advantages. On September 14, he entered the City of Mexico and dictated the terms of surrender in the very heart of the Mexican Republic. General Scott was offered the presidency of the Mexican Republic, but declined. Congress extended him a vote of thanks and ordered a gold medal be struck in honor of his generalship and bravery. He was candidate for the presidency on the Whig platform but was defeated. He was honored by having the title of lieutenant-general conferred upon him in 1855. At the beginning of the Civil war he was too infirm to take charge of the army, but did signal service in behalf of the government. He retired from the service November 1, 1861, and in 1864 he published his "Autobiography." General Scott died at West Point, May 29, 1866.

EDWARD EVERETT HALE for many years occupied a high place among the most honored of America's citizens. As a preacher he ranks among the foremost in the New England states, but to the general public he is best known through his writings. Born in Boston, Mass., April 3,

1822, a descendant of one of the most prominent New England families, he enjoyed in his youth many of the advantages denied the majority of boys. He received his preparatory schooling at the Boston Latin School, after which he finished his studies at Harvard where he was graduated with high honors in 1839. Having studied theology at home, Mr. Hale embraced the ministry and in 1846 became pastor of a Unitarian church in Worcester, Massachusetts, a post which he occupied about ten years. He then, in 1856, became pastor of the South Congregational church in Boston, over which he presided many years.

Mr. Hale also found time to write a great many literary works of a high class. Among many other well-known productions of his are "The Rosary," "Margaret Percival in America," "Sketches of Christian History," "Kansas and Nebraska," "Letters on Irish Emigration," "Ninety Days' Worth of Europe," "If, Yes, and Perhaps," "Ingham Papers," "Reformation," "Level Best and Other Stories," "Ups and Downs," "Christmas Eve and Christmas Day," "In His Name," "Our New Crusade," "Workingmen's Homes," "Boys' Heroes," etc., etc., besides many others which might be mentioned. One of his works, "In His Name," has earned itself enduring fame by the good deeds it has called forth. The numerous associations known as "The King's Daughters," which has accomplished much good, owe their existence to the story mentioned.

DAVID GLASCOE FARRAGUT stands pre-eminent as one of the greatest naval officers of the world. He was born at Campbell's Station, East Tennessee, July 5, 1801, and entered the navy of the United States as a midshipman. He had the good

fortune to serve under Captain David Porter, who commanded the "Essex," and by whom he was taught the ideas of devotion to duty from which he never swerved during all his career. In 1823 Mr. Farragut took part in a severe fight, the result of which was the suppression of piracy in the West Indies. He then entered upon the regular duties of his profession which was only broken into by a year's residence with Charles Folsom, our consul at Tunis, who was afterwards a distinguished professor at Harvard. Mr. Farragut was one of the best linguists in the navy. He had risen through the different grades of the service until the war of 1861-65 found him a captain residing at Norfolk, Virginia. He removed with his family to Hastings, on the Hudson, and hastened to offer his services to the Federal government, and as the capture of New Orleans had been resolved upon, Farragut was chosen to command the expedition. His force consisted of the West Gulf blockading squadron and Porter's mortar flotilla. In January, 1862, he hoisted his pennant at the mizzen peak of the "Hartford" at Hampton roads, set sail from thence on the 3rd of February and reached Ship Island on the 20th of the same month. A council of war was held on the 20th of April, in which it was decided that whatever was to be done must be done quickly. The signal was made from the flagship and accordingly the fleet weighed anchor at 1:55 on the morning of April 24th, and at 3:30 the whole force was under way. The history of this brilliant struggle is well known, and the glory of it made Farragut a hero and also made him rear admiral. In the summer of 1862 he ran the batteries at Vicksburg, and on March 14, 1863, he passed through the fearful and destructive fire from Port Hudson, and opened up communication with Flag-officer Porter, who



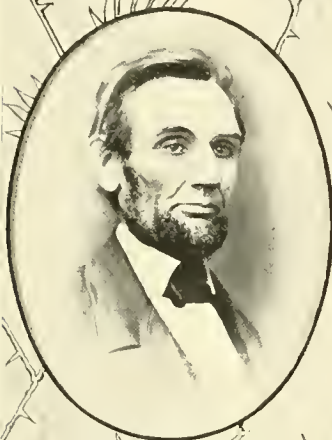
HORACE GREELEY



ALLEN G. THURMAN



CHESTER A. ARTHUR



ABRAHAM LINCOLN



BENJ. HARRISON



HENRY CLAY



JAS. BUCHANAN



THOS. A. HENDRICKS



MARTIN VAN BUREN

had control of the upper Mississippi. On May 24th he commenced active operations against that fort in conjunction with the army and it fell on July 9th. Mr. Farragut filled the measure of his fame on the 5th of August, 1864, by his great victory, the capture of Mobile Bay and the destruction of the Confederate fleet, including the formidable ram Tennessee. For this victory the rank of admiral was given to Mr. Farragut. He died at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, August 4, 1870.

GEORGE W. CHILDS, a philanthropist whose remarkable personality stood for the best and highest type of American citizenship, and whose whole life was an object lesson in noble living, was born in 1829 at Baltimore, Maryland, of humble parents, and spent his early life in unremitting toil. He was a self-made man in the fullest sense of the word, and gained his great wealth by his own efforts. He was a man of very great influence, and this, in conjunction with his wealth, would have been, in the hands of other men, a means of getting them political preferment, but Mr. Childs steadily declined any suggestions that would bring him to figure prominently in public affairs. He did not choose to found a financial dynasty, but devoted all his powers to the helping of others, with the most enlightened beneficence and broadest sympathy. Mr. Childs once remarked that his greatest pleasure in life was in doing good to others. He always despised meanness, and one of his objects of life was to prove that a man could be liberal and successful at the same time. Upon these lines Mr. Childs made a name for himself as the director of one of the representative newspapers of America, "The Philadelphia Public Ledger," which was owned jointly by

himself and the Drexel estate, and which he edited for thirty years. He acquired control of the paper at a time when it was being published at a heavy loss, set it upon a firm basis of prosperity, and he made it more than a money-making machine—he made it respected as an exponent of the best side of journalism, and it stands as a monument to his sound judgment and upright business principles. Mr. Childs' charitable repute brought him many applications for assistance, and he never refused to help any one that was deserving of aid; and not only did he help those who asked, but he would by careful inquiry find those who needed aid but were too proud to solicit it. He was a considerable employer of labor and his liberality was almost unparalleled. The death of this great and good man occurred February 3d, 1894.

PATRICK HENRY won his way to undying fame in the annals of the early history of the United States by introducing into the house of burgesses his famous resolution against the Stamp Act, which he carried through, after a stormy debate, by a majority of one. At this time he exclaimed "Cæsar had his Brutus, Charles I his Cromwell and George III" (here he was interrupted by cries of "treason") "may profit by their example. If this be treason make the most of it."

Patrick Henry was born at Studley, Hanover county, Virginia, May 29, 1736, and was a son of Colonel John Henry, a magistrate and school teacher of Aberdeen, Scotland, and a nephew of Robertson, the historian. He received his education from his father, and was married at the age of eighteen. He was twice bankrupted before he had reached his twenty-fourth year, when after six weeks of study he was admitted to

the bar. He worked for three years without a case and finally was applauded for his plea for the people's rights and gained immense popularity. After his famous Stamp Act resolution he was the leader of the patriots in Virginia. In 1769 he was admitted to practice in the general courts and speedily won a fortune by his distinguished ability as a speaker. He was the first speaker of the General Congress at Philadelphia in 1774. He was for a time a colonel of militia in 1775, and from 1776 to 1779 and 1781 to 1786 he was governor of Virginia. For a number of years he retired from public life and was tendered and declined a number of important political offices, and in March, 1789, he was elected state senator but did not take his seat on account of his death which occurred at Red Hill, Charlotte county, Virginia, June 6, 1799.

BENEDICT ARNOLD, an American general and traitor of the Revolutionary war, is one of the noted characters in American history. He was born in Norwich, Connecticut, January 3, 1740. He ran away and enlisted in the army when young, but deserted in a short time. He then became a merchant at New Haven, Connecticut, but failed. In 1775 he was commissioned colonel in the Massachusetts militia, and in the autumn of that year was placed in command of one thousand men for the invasion of Canada. He marched his army through the forests of Maine and joined General Montgomery before Quebec. Their combined forces attacked that city on December 31, 1775, and Montgomery was killed, and Arnold, severely wounded, was compelled to retreat and endure a rigorous winter a few miles from the city, where they were at the mercy of the Canadian troops had they cared to attack them. On his re-

turn he was raised to the rank of brigadier-general. He was given command of a small flotilla on Lake Champlain, with which he encountered an immense force, and though defeated, performed many deeds of valor. He resented the action of congress in promoting a number of his fellow officers and neglecting himself. In 1777 he was made major-general, and under General Gates at Bemis Heights fought valiantly. For some reason General Gates found fault with his conduct and ordered him under arrest, and he was kept in his tent until the battle of Stillwater was waxing hot, when Arnold mounted his horse and rode to the front of his old troop, gave command to charge, and rode like a mad man into the thickest of the fight and was not overtaken by Gates' courier until he had routed the enemy and fell wounded. Upon his recovery he was made general, and was placed in command at Philadelphia. Here he married, and his acts of rapacity soon resulted in a court-martial. He was sentenced to be reprimanded by the commander-in-chief, and though Washington performed this duty with utmost delicacy and consideration, it was never forgiven. Arnold obtained command at West Point, the most important post held by the Americans, in 1780, and immediately offered to surrender it to Sir Henry Clinton, British commander at New York. Major Andre was sent to arrange details with Arnold, but on his return trip to New York he was captured by Americans, the plot was detected, and Andre suffered the death penalty as a spy. Arnold escaped, and was paid about \$40,000 by the British for his treason and was made brigadier-general. He afterward commanded an expedition that plundered a portion of Virginia, and another that burned New London, Connecticut, and captured Fort Trum-

bull, the commandant of which Arnold murdered with the sword he had just surrendered. He passed the latter part of his life in England, universally despised, and died in London June 14, 1801.

ROBERT G. INGERSOLL, one of the most brilliant orators that America has produced, also a lawyer of considerable merit, won most of his fame as a lecturer. Mr. Ingersoll was born August 24, 1833, at Dryden, Gates county, New York, and received his education in the common schools. He went west at the age of twelve, and for a short time he attended an academy in Tennessee, and also taught school in that state. He began the practice of law in the southern part of Illinois in 1854. Colonel Ingersoll's principal fame was made in the lecture room by his lectures in which he ridiculed religious faith and creeds and criticised the Bible and the Christian religion. He was the orator of the day in the Decoration Day celebration in the city of New York in 1882 and his oration was widely commended. He first attracted political notice in the convention at Cincinnati in 1876 by his brilliant eulogy on James G. Blaine. He practiced law in Peoria, Illinois, for a number of years, but later located in the city of New York. He published the following: "The Gods and other Lectures;" "The Ghosts;" "Some Mistakes of Moses;" "What Shall I Do To Be Saved;" "Interviews on Talmage and Presbyterian Catechism;" The "North American Review Controversy;" "Prose Poems;" "A Vision of War;" etc.

JOSEPH ECCLESTON JOHNSTON, a noted general in the Confederate army, was born in Prince Edward county, Virginia, in 1807. He graduated from West Point

and entered the army in 1829. For a number of years his chief service was garrison duty. He saw active service, however, in the Seminole war in Florida, part of the time as a staff officer of General Scott. He resigned his commission in 1837, but returned to the army a year later, and was brevetted captain for gallant services in Florida. He was made first lieutenant of topographical engineers, and was engaged in river and harbor improvements and also in the survey of the Texas boundary and the northern boundary of the United States until the beginning of the war with Mexico. He was at the siege of Vera Cruz, and at the battle of Cerro Gordo was wounded while reconnoitering the enemy's position, after which he was brevetted major and colonel. He was in all the battles about the city of Mexico, and was again wounded in the final assault upon that city. After the Mexican war closed he returned to duty as captain of topographical engineers, but in 1855 he was made lieutenant-colonel of cavalry and did frontier duty, and was appointed inspector-general of the expedition to Utah. In 1860 he was appointed quartermaster-general with rank of brigadier-general. At the outbreak of hostilities in 1861 he resigned his commission and received the appointment of major-general of the Confederate army. He held Harper's Ferry, and later fought General Patterson about Winchester. At the battle of Bull Run he declined command in favor of Beauregard, and acted under that general's directions. He commanded the Confederates in the famous Peninsular campaign, and was severely wounded at Fair Oaks and was succeeded in command by General Lee. Upon his recovery he was made lieutenant-general and assigned to the command of the southwestern department. He attempted

to raise the siege of Vicksburg, and was finally defeated at Jackson, Mississippi. Having been made a general he succeeded General Bragg in command of the army of Tennessee and was ordered to check General Sherman's advance upon Atlanta. Not daring to risk a battle with the overwhelming forces of Sherman, he slowly retreated toward Atlanta, and was relieved of command by President Davis and succeeded by General Hood. Hood utterly destroyed his own army by three furious attacks upon Sherman. Johnston was restored to command in the Carolinas, and again faced Sherman, but was defeated in several engagements and continued a slow retreat toward Richmond. Hearing of Lee's surrender, he communicated with General Sherman, and finally surrendered his army at Durham, North Carolina, April 26, 1865.

General Johnston was elected a member of the forty-sixth congress and was appointed United States railroad commissioner in 1885. His death occurred March 21, 1891.

SAMUEL LANGHORNE CLEMENS, known throughout the civilized world as "MARK TWAIN," is recognized as one of the greatest humorists America has produced. He was born in Monroe county, Missouri, November 30, 1835. He spent his boyhood days in his native state and many of his earlier experiences are related in various forms in his later writings. One of his early acquaintances, Capt. Isaiah Sellers, at an early day furnished river news for the New Orleans "Picayune," using the *nom-de-plume* of "Mark Twain." Sellers died in 1863 and Clemens took up his *nom-de-plume* and made it famous throughout the world by his literary work. In 1862 Mr. Clemens became a journalist at Virginia,

Nevada, and afterward followed the same profession at San Francisco and Buffalo, New York. He accumulated a fortune from the sale of his many publications, but in later years engaged in business enterprises, particularly the manufacture of a typesetting machine, which dissipated his fortune and reduced him almost to poverty, but with resolute heart he at once again took up his pen and engaged in literary work in the effort to regain his lost ground. Among the best known of his works may be mentioned the following: "The Jumping Frog," "Tom Sawyer," "Roughing it," "Innocents Abroad," "Huckleberry Finn," "Gilded Age," "Prince and Pauper," "Million Pound Bank Note," "A Yankee in King Arthur's Court," etc.

CHRISTOPHER CARSON, better known as "KIT CARSON;" was an American trapper and scout who gained a wide reputation for his frontier work. He was a native of Kentucky, born December 24th, 1809. He grew to manhood there, developing a natural inclination for adventure in the pioneer experiences in his native state. When yet a young man he became quite well known on the frontier. He served as a guide to Gen. Fremont in his Rocky Mountain explorations and enlisted in the army. He was an officer in the United States service in both the Mexican war and the great Civil war, and in the latter received a brevet of brigadier-general for meritorious service. His death occurred May 23, 1868.

JOHN SHERMAN.—Statesman, politician, cabinet officer and senator, the name of the gentleman who heads this sketch is almost a household word throughout this country. Identified with some of the most

important measures adopted by our Government since the close of the Civil war, he may well be called one of the leading men of his day.

John Sherman was born at Lancaster, Fairfield county, Ohio, May 10th, 1823, the son of Charles R. Sherman, an eminent lawyer and judge of the supreme court of Ohio and who died in 1829. The subject of this article received an academic education and was admitted to the bar in 1844. In the Whig conventions of 1844 and 1848 he sat as a delegate. He was a member of the National house of representatives, from 1855 to 1861. In 1860 he was re-elected to the same position but was chosen United States senator before he took his seat in the lower house. He was re-elected senator in 1866 and 1872 and was long chairman of the committee on finance and on agriculture. He took a prominent part in debates on finance and on the conduct of the war, and was one of the authors of the reconstruction measures in 1866 and 1867, and was appointed secretary of the treasury March 7th, 1877.

Mr. Sherman was re-elected United States senator from Ohio January 18th, 1881, and again in 1886 and 1892, during which time he was regarded as one of the most prominent leaders of the Republican party, both in the senate and in the country. He was several times the favorite of his state for the nomination for president.

On the formation of his cabinet in March, 1897, President McKinley tendered the position of secretary of state to Mr. Sherman, which was accepted.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, ninth president of the United States, was born in Charles county, Virginia, February 9, 1773, the son of Governor Benjamin

Harrison. He took a course in Hampden-Sidney College with a view to the practice of medicine, and then went to Philadelphia to study under Dr. Rush, but in 1791 he entered the army, and obtained the commission of ensign, was soon promoted to the lieutenancy, and was with General Wayne in his war against the Indians. For his valuable service he was promoted to the rank of captain and given command of Fort Washington, now Cincinnati. He was appointed secretary of the Northwest Territory in 1797, and in 1799 became its representative in congress. In 1801 he was appointed governor of Indiana Territory, and held the position for twelve years, during which time he negotiated important treaties with the Indians, causing them to relinquish millions of acres of land, and also won the battle of Tippecanoe in 1811. He succeeded in obtaining a change in the law which did not permit purchase of public lands in less tracts than four thousand acres, reducing the limit to three hundred and twenty acres. He became major-general of Kentucky militia and brigadier-general in the United States army in 1812, and won great renown in the defense of Fort Meigs, and his victory over the British and Indians under Proctor and Tecumseh at the Thames river, October 5, 1813.

In 1816 General Harrison was elected to congress from Ohio, and during the canvass was accused of corrupt methods in regard to the commissariat of the army. He demanded an investigation after the election and was exonerated. In 1819 he was elected to the Ohio state senate, and in 1824 he gave his vote as a presidential elector to Henry Clay. He became a member of the United States senate the same year. During the last year of Adams' administration he was sent as minister to Colombia, but was re-

called by President Jackson the following year. He then retired to his estate at North Bend, Ohio, a few miles below Cincinnati. In 1836 he was a candidate for the presidency, but as there were three other candidates the votes were divided, he receiving seventy-three electoral votes, a majority going to Mr. Van Buren, the Democratic candidate. Four years later General Harrison was again nominated by the Whigs, and elected by a tremendous majority. The campaign was noted for its novel features, many of which have found a permanent place in subsequent campaigns. Those peculiar to that campaign, however, were the "log-cabin" and "hard cider" watchwords, which produced great enthusiasm among his followers. One month after his inauguration he died from an attack of pleurisy, April 4, 1841.

CHARLES A. DANA, the well-known and widely-read journalist of New York City, a native of Hinsdale, New Hampshire, was born August 8, 1819. He received the elements of a good education in his youth and studied for two years at Harvard University. Owing to some disease of the eyes he was unable to complete his course and graduate, but was granted the degree of A. M. notwithstanding. For some time he was editor of the "Harbinger," and was a regular contributor to the Boston "Chronotype." In 1847 he became connected with the New York "Tribune," and continued on the staff of that journal until 1858. In the latter year he edited and compiled "The Household Book of Poetry," and later, in connection with George Ripley, edited the "New American Cyclopædia."

Mr. Dana, on severing his connection with the "Tribune" in 1867, became editor of the New York "Sun," a paper with which he was identified for many years, and

which he made one of the leaders of thought in the eastern part of the United States. He wielded a forceful pen and fearlessly attacked whatever was corrupt and unworthy in politics, state or national. The same year, 1867, Mr. Dana organized the New York "Sun" Company.

During the troublous days of the war, when the fate of the Nation depended upon the armies in the field, Mr. Dana accepted the arduous and responsible position of assistant secretary of war, and held the position during the greater part of 1863 and 1864. He died October 17, 1897.

ASA GRAY was recognized throughout the scientific world as one of the ablest and most eminent of botanists. He was born at Paris, Oneida county, New York, November 18, 1810. He received his medical degree at the Fairfield College of Physicians and Surgeons, in Herkimer county, New York, and studied botany with the late Professor Torrey, of New York. He was appointed botanist to the Wilkes expedition in 1834, but declined the offer and became professor of natural history in Harvard University in 1842. He retired from the active duties of this post in 1873, and in 1874 he was the regent of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, District of Columbia.

Dr. Gray wrote several books on the subject of the many sciences of which he was master. In 1836 he published his "Elements of Botany," "Manual of Botany" in 1848; the unfinished "Flora of North America," by himself and Dr. Torrey, the publication of which commenced in 1838. There is another of his unfinished works called "Genera Boreali-Americana," published in 1848, and the "Botany of the United States Pacific Exploring Expedition in 1854." He wrote many elaborate papers

on the botany of the west and southwest that were published in the Smithsonian Contributions, Memoirs, etc., of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of which institution he was president for ten years. He was also the author of many of the government reports. "How Plants Grow," "Lessons in Botany," "Structural and Systematic Botany," are also works from his ready pen.

Dr. Gray published in 1861 his "Free Examination of Darwin's Treatise" and his "Darwiniana," in 1876. Mr. Gray was elected July 29, 1878, to a membership in the Institute of France, Academy of Sciences. His death occurred at Cambridge, Massachusetts, January 30, 1889.

WILLIAM MAXWELL EVARTS was one of the greatest leaders of the American bar. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, February 6, 1818, and graduated from Yale College in 1837. He took up the study of law, which he practiced in the city of New York and won great renown as an orator and advocate. He affiliated with the Republican party, which he joined soon after its organization. He was the leading counsel employed for the defense of President Johnson in his trial for impeachment before the senate in April and May of 1868.

In July, 1868, Mr. Evarts was appointed attorney-general of the United States, and served until March 4, 1869. He was one of the three lawyers who were selected by President Grant in 1871 to defend the interests of the citizens of the United States before the tribunal of arbitration which met at Geneva in Switzerland to settle the controversy over the "Alabama Claims."

He was one of the most eloquent advocates in the United States, and many of his

public addresses have been preserved and published. He was appointed secretary of state March 7, 1877, by President Hayes, and served during the Hayes administration. He was elected senator from the state of New York January 21, 1885, and at once took rank among the ablest statesmen in Congress, and the prominent part he took in the discussion of public questions gave him a national reputation.

JOHN WANAMAKER.—The life of this great merchant demonstrates the fact that the great secret of rising from the ranks is, to-day, as in the past ages, not so much the ability to make money, as to save it, or in other words, the ability to live well within one's income. Mr. Wanamaker was born in Philadelphia in 1838. He started out in life working in a brickyard for a mere pittance, and left that position to work in a book store as a clerk, where he earned the sum of \$5.00 per month, and later on was in the employ of a clothier where he received twenty-five cents a week more. He was only fifteen years of age at that time, but was a "money-getter" by instinct, and laid by a small sum for a possible rainy day. By strict attention to business, combined with natural ability, he was promoted many times, and at the age of twenty he had saved \$2,000. After several months vacation in the south, he returned to Philadelphia and became a master brick mason, but this was too tiresome to the young man, and he opened up the "Oak Hall" clothing store in April, 1861, at Philadelphia. The capital of the firm was rather limited, but finally, after many discouragements, they laid the foundations of one of the largest business houses in the world. The establishment covers at the present writing some fourteen acres of floor space, and furnishes

employment for five thousand persons. Mr. Wanamaker was also a great church worker, and built a church that cost him \$60,000, and he was superintendent of the Sunday-school, which had a membership of over three thousand children. He steadily refused to run for mayor or congress and the only public office that he ever held was that of postmaster-general, under the Harrison administration, and here he exhibited his extraordinary aptitude for comprehending the details of public business.

DAVID BENNETT HILL, a Democratic politician who gained a national reputation, was born August 29, 1843, at Havana, New York. He was educated at the academy of his native town, and removed to Elmira, New York, in 1862, where he studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1864, in which year he was appointed city attorney. Mr. Hill soon gained a considerable practice, becoming prominent in his profession. He developed a taste for politics in which he began to take an active part in the different campaigns and became the recognized leader of the local Democracy. In 1870 he was elected a member of the assembly and was re-elected in 1872. While a member of this assembly he formed the acquaintance of Samuel J. Tilden, afterward governor of the state, who appointed Mr. Hill, W. M. Evarts and Judge Hand as a committee to provide a uniform charter for the different cities of the state. The pressure of professional engagements compelled him to decline to serve. In 1877 Mr. Hill was made chairman of the Democratic state convention at Albany, his election being due to the Tilden wing of the party, and he held the same position again in 1881. He served one term as alderman in Elmira, at the expiration of which term,

in 1882, he was elected mayor of Elmira, and in September of the same year was nominated for lieutenant-governor on the Democratic state ticket. He was successful in the campaign and two years later, when Grover Cleveland was elected to the presidency, Mr. Hill succeeded to the governorship for the unexpired term. In 1885 he was elected governor for a full term of three years, at the end of which he was re-elected, his term expiring in 1891, in which year he was elected United States senator. In the senate he became a conspicuous figure and gained a national reputation.

ALLEN G. THURMAN.—“The noblest Roman of them all” was the title by which Mr. Thurman was called by his compatriots of the Democracy. He was the greatest leader of the Democratic party in his day and held the esteem of all the people, regardless of their political creeds. Mr. Thurman was born November 13, 1813, at Lynchburg, Virginia, where he remained until he had attained the age of six years, when he moved to Ohio. He received an academic education and after graduating, took up the study of law, was admitted to the bar in 1835, and achieved a brilliant success in that line. In political life he was very successful, and his first office was that of representative of the state of Ohio in the twenty-ninth congress. He was elected judge of the supreme court of Ohio in 1851, and was chief justice of the same from 1854 to 1856. In 1867 he was the choice of the Democratic party of his state for governor, and was elected to the United States senate in 1869 to succeed Benjamin F. Wade, and was re-elected to the same position in 1874. He was a prominent figure in the senate, until the expiration of his service in 1881. Mr. Thurman was also one of the

principal presidential possibilities in the Democratic convention held at St. Louis in 1876. In 1888 he was the Democratic nominee for vice-president on the ticket with Grover Cleveland, but was defeated. Allen Granberry Thurman died December 12, 1895, at Columbus, Ohio.

CHARLES FARRAR BROWNE, better known as "Artemus Ward," was born April 26, 1834, in the village of Waterford, Maine. He was thirteen years old at the time of his father's death, and about a year later he was apprenticed to John M. Rix, who published the "Coos County Democrat" at Lancaster, New Hampshire. Mr. Browne remained with him one year, when, hearing that his brother Cyrus was starting a paper at Norway, Maine, he left Mr. Rix and determined to get work on the new paper. He worked for his brother until the failure of the newspaper, and then went to Augusta, Maine, where he remained a few weeks and then removed to Skowhegan, and secured a position on the "Clarion." But either the climate or the work was not satisfactory to him, for one night he silently left the town and astonished his good mother by appearing unexpectedly at home. Mr. Browne then received some letters of recommendation to Messrs. Snow and Wilder, of Boston, at whose office Mrs. Partington's (B. P. Shillaber) "Carpet Bag" was printed, and he was engaged and remained there for three years. He then traveled westward in search of employment and got as far as Tiffin, Ohio, where he found employment in the office of the "Advertiser," and remained there some months when he proceeded to Toledo, Ohio, where he became one of the staff of the "Commercial," which position he held until 1857. Mr. Browne next went to Cleveland, Ohio, and became the local

editor of the "Plain Dealer," and it was in the columns of this paper that he published his first articles and signed them "Artemus Ward." In 1860 he went to New York and became the editor of "Vanity Fair," but the idea of lecturing here seized him, and he was fully determined to make the trial. Mr. Browne brought out his lecture, "Babes in the Woods" at Clinton Hall, December 23, 1861, and in 1862 he published his first book entitled, "Artemus Ward; His Book." He attained great fame as a lecturer and his lectures were not confined to America, for he went to England in 1866, and became exceedingly popular, both as a lecturer and a contributor to "Punch." Mr. Browne lectured for the last time January 23, 1867. He died in Southampton, England, March 6, 1867.

THURLOW WEED, a noted journalist and politician, was born in Cairo, New York, November 15, 1797. He learned the printer's trade at the age of twelve years, and worked at this calling for several years in various villages in central New York. He served as quartermaster-sergeant during the war of 1812. In 1818 he established the "Agriculturist," at Norwich, New York, and became editor of the "Anti-Masonic Enquirer," at Rochester, in 1826. In the same year he was elected to the legislature and re-elected in 1830, when he located in Albany, New York, and there started the "Evening Journal," and conducted it in opposition to the Jackson administration and the nullification doctrines of Calhoun. He became an adroit party manager, and was instrumental in promoting the nominations of Harrison, Taylor and Scott for the presidency. In 1856 and in 1860 he threw his support to W. H. Seward, but when defeated in his object, he gave cordial support to

Fremont and Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln prevailed upon him to visit the various capitals of Europe, where he proved a valuable aid to the administration in moulding the opinions of the statesmen of that continent favorable to the cause of the Union.

Mr. Weed's connection with the "Evening Journal" was severed in 1862, when he settled in New York, and for a time edited the "Commercial Advertiser." In 1868 he retired from active life. His "Letters from Europe and the West Indies," published in 1866, together with some interesting "Reminiscences," published in the "Atlantic Monthly," in 1870, an autobiography, and portions of an extensive correspondence will be of great value to writers of the political history of the United States. Mr. Weed died in New York, November 22, 1882.

WILLIAM COLLINS WHITNEY, one of the prominent Democratic politicians of the country and ex-secretary of the navy, was born July 5th, 1841, at Conway, Massachusetts, and received his education at Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Massachusetts. Later he attended Yale College, where he graduated in 1863, and entered the Harvard Law School, which he left in 1864. Beginning practice in New York city, he soon gained a reputation as an able lawyer. He made his first appearance in public affairs in 1871, when he was active in organizing a young men's Democratic club. In 1872 he was the recognized leader of the county Democracy and in 1875 was appointed corporation counsel for the city of New York. He resigned the office, 1882, to attend to personal interests and on March 5, 1885, he was appointed secretary of the navy by President Cleveland. Under his administration the navy of the United States rapidly rose in rank among the navies

of the world. When he retired from office in 1889, the vessels of the United States navy designed and contracted for by him were five double-turreted monitors, two new armor-clads, the dynamite cruiser "Vesuvius," and five unarmored steel and iron cruisers.

Mr. Whitney was the leader of the Cleveland forces in the national Democratic convention of 1892.

EDWIN FORREST, the first and greatest American tragedian, was born in Philadelphia in 1806. His father was a tradesman, and some accounts state that he had marked out a mercantile career for his son, Edwin, while others claim that he had intended him for the ministry. His wonderful memory, his powers of mimicry and his strong musical voice, however, attracted attention before he was eleven years old, and at that age he made his first appearance on the stage. The costume in which he appeared was so ridiculous that he left the stage in a fit of anger amid a roar of laughter from the audience. This did not discourage him, however, and at the age of fourteen, after some preliminary training in elocution, he appeared again, this time as Young Norvel, and gave indications of future greatness. Up to 1826 he played entirely with strolling companies through the south and west, but at that time he obtained an engagement at the Bowery Theater in New York. From that time his fortune was made. His manager paid him \$40 per night, and it is stated that he loaned Forrest to other houses from time to time at \$200 per night. His great successes were *Virginius*, *Damon*, *Othello*, *Coriolanus*, *William Tell*, *Spartacus* and *Lear*. He made his first appearance in London in 1836, and his success was unquestioned from the start. In 1845, on his

second appearance in London, he became involved in a bitter rivalry with the great English actor, Macready, who had visited America two years before. The result was that Forrest was hissed from the stage, and it was charged that Macready had instigated the plot. Forrest's resentment was so bitter that he himself openly hissed Macready from his box a few nights later. In 1848 Macready again visited America at a time when American admiration and enthusiasm for Forrest had reached its height. Macready undertook to play at Astor Place Opera House in May, 1849, but was hooted off the stage. A few nights later Macready made a second attempt to play at the same house, this time under police protection. The house was filled with Macready's friends, but the violence of the mob outside stopped the play, and the actor barely escaped with his life. Upon reading the riot act the police and troops were assaulted with stones. The troops replied, first with blank cartridges, and then a volley of lead dispersed the mob, leaving thirty men dead or seriously wounded.

After this incident Forrest's popularity waned, until in 1855 he retired from the stage. He re-appeared in 1860, however, and probably the most remunerative period of his life was between that date and the close of the Civil war. His last appearance on the stage was at the Globe Theatre, Boston, in Richelieu, in April, 1872, his death occurring December 12 of that year.

NOAH PORTER, D. D., LL. D., was one of the most noted educators, authors and scientific writers of the United States. He was born December 14, 1811, at Farmington, Connecticut, graduated at Yale College in 1831, and was master of Hopkins Grammar School at New Haven in

1831-33. During 1833-35 he was a tutor at Yale, and at the same time was pursuing his theological studies, and became pastor of the Congregational church at New Milford, Connecticut, in April, 1836. Dr. Porter removed to Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1843, and was chosen professor of metaphysics and moral philosophy at Yale in 1846. He spent a year in Germany in the study of modern metaphysics in 1853-54, and in 1871 he was elected president of Yale College. He resigned the presidency in 1885, but still remained professor of metaphysics and moral philosophy. He was the author of a number of works, among which are the following: "Historical Essay," written in commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the settlement of the town of Farmington; "Educational System of the Jesuits Compared;" "The Human Intellect," with an introduction upon psychology and the soul; "Books and Reading;" "American Colleges and the American Public;" "Elements of Intellectual Philosophy;" "The Science of Nature versus the Science of Man;" "Science and Sentiment;" "Elements of Moral Science." Dr. Porter was the principal editor of the revised edition of Webster's Dictionary in 1864, and contributed largely to religious reviews and periodicals. Dr. Porter's death occurred March 4, 1892, at New Haven, Connecticut.

JOHN TYLER, tenth president of the United States, was born in Charles City county, Virginia, March 29, 1790, and was the son of Judge John Tyler, one of the most distinguished men of his day.

When but twelve years of age young John Tyler entered William and Mary College, graduating from there in 1806. He took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1809, when but nineteen years

of age. On attaining his majority in 1811 he was elected a member of the state legislature, and for five years held that position by the almost unanimous vote of his county. He was elected to congress in 1816, and served in that body for four years, after which for two years he represented his district again in the legislature of the state. While in congress, he opposed the United States bank, the protective policy and internal improvements by the United States government. 1825 saw Mr. Tyler governor of Virginia, but in 1827 he was chosen member of the United States senate, and held that office for nine years. He therein opposed the administration of Adams and the tariff bill of 1828, sympathized with the nullifiers of South Carolina and was the only senator who voted against the Force bill for the suppression of that state's insipient rebellion. He resigned his position as senator on account of a disagreement with the legislature of his state in relation to his censuring President Jackson. He retired to Williamsburg, Virginia, but being regarded as a martyr by the Whigs, whom, heretofore, he had always opposed, was supported by many of that party for the vice-presidency in 1836. He sat in the Virginia legislature as a Whig in 1839-40, and was a delegate to the convention of that party in 1839. This national convention nominated him for the second place on the ticket with General William H. H. Harrison, and he was elected vice-president in November, 1840. President Harrison dying one month after his inauguration, he was succeeded by John Tyler. He retained the cabinet chosen by his predecessor, and for a time moved in harmony with the Whig party. He finally instructed the secretary of the treasury, Thomas Ewing, to submit to congress a bill for the incorporation of a fiscal bank of the

United States, which was passed by congress, but vetoed by the president on account of some amendments he considered unconstitutional. For this and other measures he was accused of treachery to his party, and deserted by his whole cabinet, except Daniel Webster. Things grew worse until he was abandoned by the Whig party formally, when Mr. Webster resigned. He was nominated at Baltimore, in May, 1844, at the Democratic convention, as their presidential candidate, but withdrew from the canvass, as he saw he had not succeeded in gaining the confidence of his old party. He then retired from politics until February, 1861, when he was made president of the abortive peace congress, which met in Washington. He shortly after renounced his allegiance to the United States and was elected a member of the Confederate congress. He died at Richmond, January 17, 1862.

Mr. Tyler married, in 1813, Miss Letitia Christian, who died in 1842 at Washington. June 26, 1844, he contracted a second marriage, with Miss Julia Gardner, of New York.

COLLIS POTTER HUNTINGTON,
One of the great men of his time and who has left his impress upon the history of our national development, was born October 22, 1821, at Harwinton, Connecticut. He received a common-school education and at the age of fourteen his spirit of getting along in the world mastered his educational propensities and his father's objections and he left school. He went to California in the early days and had opportunities which he handled masterfully. Others had the same opportunities but they did not have his brains nor his energy, and it was he who overcame obstacles and reaped the reward of his genius. Transcontinental railways

were inevitable, but the realization of this masterful achievement would have been delayed to a much later day if there had been no Huntington. He associated himself with Messrs. Mark Hopkins, Leland Stanford, and Charles Crocker, and they furnished the money necessary for a survey across the Sierra Nevadas, secured a charter for the road, and raised, with the government's aid, money enough to construct and equip that railway, which at the time of its completion was a marvel of engineering and one of the wonders of the world. Mr. Huntington became president of the Southern Pacific railroad, vice-president of the Central Pacific; trustee of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, and a director of the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company, besides being identified with many other business enterprises of vast importance.

GEORGE A. CUSTER, a famous Indian fighter, was born in Ohio in 1840. He graduated at West Point in 1861, answered in the Civil war; was at Bull Run in 1861, and was in the Peninsular campaign, being one of General McClellan's aides-de-camp. He fought in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam in 1863, and was with General Stoneman on his famous cavalry raid. He was engaged in the battle of Gettysburg, and was there made brevet-major. In 1863 was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers. General Custer was in many skirmishes in central Virginia in 1863-64, and was present at the following battles of the Richmond campaign: Wilderness, Todd's Tavern, Yellow Tavern, where he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel; Meadow Bridge, Haw's Shop, Cold Harbor, Trevelian Station. In the Shenandoah Valley 1864-65 he was brevetted colonel at Opequan Creek, and at Cedar Creek he was made

brevet major-general for gallant conduct during the engagement. General Custer was in command of a cavalry division in the pursuit of Lee's army in 1865, and fought at Dinwiddie Court House, Five Forks, where he was made brevet brigadier-general; Sailors Creek and Appomattox, where he gained additional honors and was made brevet major-general, and was given the command of the cavalry in the military division of the southwest and Gulf, in 1865. After the establishment of peace he went west on frontier duty and performed gallant and valuable service in the troubles with the Indians. He was killed in the massacre on the Little Big Horn river, South Dakota, June 25, 1876.

DANIEL WOLSEY VOORHEES, celebrated as "The Tall Sycamore of the Wabash," was born September 26, 1827, in Butler county, Ohio. When he was two months old his parents removed to Fountain county, Indiana. He grew to manhood on a farm, engaged in all the arduous work pertaining to rural life. In 1845 he entered the Indiana Asbury University, now the De Pauw, from which he graduated in 1849. He took up the study of law at Crawfordsville, and in 1851 began the practice of his profession at Covington, Fountain county, Indiana. He became a law partner of United States Senator Hannegan, of Indiana, in 1852, and in 1856 he was an unsuccessful candidate for congress. In the following year he took up his residence in Terre Haute, Indiana. He was United States district attorney for Indiana from 1857 until 1861, and he had during this period been elected to congress, in 1860. Mr. Voorhees was re-elected to congress in 1862 and 1864, but he was unsuccessful in the election of 1866. However, he was returned to con-

gress in 1868, where he remained until 1874, having been re-elected twice. In 1877 he was appointed United States senator from Indiana to fill a vacancy caused by the death of O. P. Morton, and at the end of the term was elected for the ensuing term, being re-elected in 1885 and in 1891 to the same office. He served with distinction on many of the committees, and took a very prominent part in the discussion of all the important legislation of his time. His death occurred in August, 1891.

ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL, famous as one of the inventors of the telephone, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, March 3rd, 1847. He received his early education in the high school and later he attended the university, and was specially trained to follow his grandfather's profession, that of removing impediments of speech. He emigrated to the United States in 1872, and introduced into this country his father's invention of visible speech in the institutions for deaf-mutes. Later he was appointed professor of vocal physiology in the Boston University. He worked for many years during his leisure hours on his telephonic discovery, and finally perfected it and exhibited it publicly, before it had reached the high state of perfection to which he brought it. His first exhibition of it was at the Centennial Exhibition that was held in Philadelphia in 1876. Its success is now established throughout the civilized world. In 1882 Prof. Bell received a diploma and the decoration of the Legion of Honor from the Academy of Sciences of France.

WILLIAM HICKLING PRESCOTT, the justly celebrated historian and author, was a native of Salem, Massachusetts, and was born May 4, 1796. He was

the son of Judge William Prescott and the grandson of the hero of Bunker Hill, Colonel William Prescott.

Our subject in 1808 removed with the family to Boston, in the schools of which city he received his early education. He entered Harvard College as a sophomore in 1811, having been prepared at the private classical college of Rev. Dr. J. S. J. Gardiner. The following year he received an injury in his left eye which made study through life a matter of difficulty. He graduated in 1814 with high honors in the classics and belle lettres. He spent several months on the Azores Islands, and later visited England, France and Italy, returning home in 1817. In June, 1818, he founded a social and literary club at Boston for which he edited "The Club Room," a periodical doomed to but a short life. May 4, 1820, he married Miss Susan Amory. He devoted several years after that event to a thorough study of ancient and modern history and literature. As the fruits of his labors he published several well written essays upon French and Italian poetry and romance in the "North American Review." January 19, 1826, he decided to take up his first great historical work, the "History of the Reign of Ferdinand and Isabella." To this he gave the labor of ten years, publishing the same December 25, 1837. Although placed at the head of all American authors, so diffident was Prescott of his literary merit that although he had four copies of this work printed for his own convenience, he hesitated a long time before giving it to the public, and it was only by the solicitation of friends, especially of that talented Spanish scholar, George Ticknor, that he was induced to do so. Soon the volumes were translated into French, Italian, Dutch and German, and the work was recognized

throughout the world as one of the most meritorious of historical compositions. In 1843 he published the "Conquest of Mexico," and in 1847 the "Conquest of Peru." Two years later there came from his pen a volume of "Biographical and Critical Miscellanies." Going abroad in the summer of 1850, he was received with great distinction in the literary circles of London, Edinburgh, Paris, Antwerp and Brussels. Oxford University conferred the degree of D. C. L. upon him. In 1855 he issued two volumes of his "History of the Reign of Philip the Second," and a third in 1858. In the meantime he edited Robertson's "Charles the Fifth," adding a history of the life of that monarch after his abdication. Death cut short his work on the remaining volumes of "Philip the Second," coming to him at Boston, Massachusetts, May 28, 1859.

OLIVER HAZARD PERRY, a noted American commodore, was born in South Kingston, Rhode Island, August 23, 1785. He saw his first service as a midshipman in the United States navy in April, 1799. He cruised with his father, Captain Christopher Raymond Perry, in the West Indies for about two years. In 1804 he was in the war against Tripoli, and was made lieutenant in 1807. At the opening of hostilities with Great Britain in 1812 he was given command of a fleet of gunboats on the Atlantic coast. At his request he was transferred, a year later, to Lake Ontario, where he served under Commodore Chauncey, and took an active part in the attack on Fort George. He was ordered to fit out a squadron on Lake Erie, which he did, building most of his vessels from the forests along the shore, and by the summer of 1813 he had a fleet of nine vessels at Presque Isle, now Erie, Pennsylvania. September 10th he

attacked and captured the British fleet near Put-in-Bay, thus clearing the lake of hostile ships. His famous dispatch is part of his fame, "We have met the enemy, and they are ours." He co-operated with Gen. Harrison, and the success of the campaign in the northwest was largely due to his victory. The next year he was transferred to the Potomac, and assisted in the defense of Baltimore. After the war he was in constant service with the various squadrons in cruising in all parts of the world. He died of yellow fever on the Island of Trinidad, August 23, 1819. His remains were conveyed to Newport, and buried there, and an imposing obelisk was erected to his memory by the State of Rhode Island. A bronze statue was also erected in his honor, the unveiling taking place in 1885.

JOHN PAUL JONES, though a native of Scotland, was one of America's most noted fighters during the Revolutionary war. He was born July 6, 1747. His father was a gardener, but the young man soon became interested in a seafaring life and at the age of twelve he was apprenticed to a sea captain engaged in the American trade. His first voyage landed him in Virginia, where he had a brother who had settled there several years prior. The failure of the captain released young Jones from his apprenticeship bonds, and he was engaged as third mate of a vessel engaged in the slave trade. He abandoned this trade after a few years, from his own sense of disgrace. He took passage from Jamaica for Scotland in 1768, and on the voyage both the captain and the mate died and he was compelled to take command of the vessel for the remainder of the voyage. He soon after became master of the vessel. He returned to Virginia about 1773 to settle up the estate

of his brother, and at this time added the name "Jones," having previously been known as John Paul. He settled down in Virginia, but when the war broke out in 1775 he offered his services to congress and was appointed senior lieutenant of the flagship "Alfred," on which he hoisted the American flag with his own hands, the first vessel that had ever carried a flag of the new nation. He was afterward appointed to the command of the "Alfred," and later of the "Providence," in each of which vessels he did good service, as also in the "Ranger," to the command of which he was later appointed. The fight that made him famous, however, was that in which he captured the "Serapis," off the coast of Scotland. He was then in command of the "Bon Homme Richard," which had been fitted out for him by the French government and named by Jones in honor of Benjamin Franklin, or "Good Man Richard," Franklin being author of the publication known as "Poor Richard's Almanac." The fight between the "Richard" and the "Serapis" lasted three hours, all of which time the vessels were at close range, and most of the time in actual contact. Jones' vessel was on fire several times, and early in the engagement two of his guns bursted, rendering the battery useless. Also an envious officer of the Alliance, one of Jones' own fleet, opened fire upon the "Richard" at a critical time, completely disabling the vessel. Jones continued the fight, in spite of counsels to surrender, and after dark the "Serapis" struck her colors, and was hastily boarded by Jones and his crew, while the "Richard" sank, bows first, after the wounded had been taken on board the "Serapis." Most of the other vessels of the fleet of which the "Serapis" was convoy, surrendered, and were taken with the

"Serapis" to France, where Jones was received with greatest honors, and the king presented him with an elegant sword and the cross of the Order of Military Merit. Congress gave him a vote of thanks and made him commander of a new ship, the "America," but the vessel was afterward given to France and Jones never saw active sea service again. He came to America again, in 1787, after the close of the war, and was voted a gold medal by congress. He went to Russia and was appointed rear-admiral and rendered service of value against the Turks, but on account of personal enmity of the favorites of the emperor he was retired on a pension. Failing to collect this, he returned to France, where he died, July 18, 1792.

THOMAS MORAN, the well-known painter of Rocky Mountain scenery, was born in Lancashire, England, in 1837. He came to America when a child, and showing artistic tastes, he was apprenticed to a wood engraver in Philadelphia. Three years later he began landscape painting, and his style soon began to exhibit signs of genius. His first works were water-colors, and though without an instructor he began the use of oils, he soon found it necessary to visit Europe, where he gave particular attention to the works of Turner. He joined the Yellowstone Park exploring expedition and visited the Rocky Mountains in 1871 and again in 1873, making numerous sketches of the scenery. The most noteworthy results were his "Grand Canon of the Yellowstone," and "The Chasm of the Colorado," which were purchased by congress at \$10,000 each, the first of which is undoubtedly the finest landscape painting produced in this country. Mr. Moran has subordinated art to nature, and the subjects he has chosen leave little ground for fault



M. S. QUAY



COM. C. VANDERBILT



HENRY M. TELLER



WM. M. EVANS



JOHN SHERMAN



PETER COOPER



W. B. ALLISON



GEO. W. CHILDS



JAY GOULD

finding on that account. "The Mountain of the Holy Cross," "The Groves Were God's First Temples," "The Cliffs of Green River," "The Children of the Mountain," "The Ripening of the Leaf," and others have given him additional fame, and while they do not equal in grandeur the first mentioned, in many respects from an artistic standpoint they are superior.

LELAND STANFORD was one of the greatest men of the Pacific coast and also had a national reputation. He was born March 9, 1824, in Albany county, New York, and passed his early life on his father's farm. He attended the local schools of the county and at the age of twenty began the study of law. He entered the law office of Wheaton, Doolittle and Hadley, at Albany, in 1845, and a few years later he moved to Port Washington, Wisconsin, where he practiced law four years with moderate success. In 1852 Mr. Stanford determined to push further west, and, accordingly went to California, where three of his brothers were established in business in the mining towns. They took Leland into partnership, giving him charge of a branch store at Michigan Bluff, in Placer county. There he developed great business ability and four years later started a mercantile house of his own in San Francisco, which soon became one of the most substantial houses on the coast. On the formation of the Republican party he interested himself in politics, and in 1860 was sent as a delegate to the convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln. In the autumn of 1861 he was elected, by an immense majority, governor of California. Prior to his election as governor he had been chosen president of the newly-organized Central Pacific Railroad Company,

and after leaving the executive chair he devoted all of his time to the construction of the Pacific end of the transcontinental railway. May 10, 1869, Mr. Stanford drove the last spike of the Central Pacific road, thus completing the route across the continent. He was also president of the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company. He had but one son, who died of typhoid fever, and as a monument to his child he founded the university which bears his son's name, Leland Stanford, Junior, University. Mr. Stanford gave to this university eighty-three thousand acres of land, the estimated value of which is \$8,000,000, and the entire endowment is \$20,000,000. In 1885 Mr. Stanford was elected United States senator as a Republican, to succeed J. T. Farley, a Democrat, and was re-elected in 1891. His death occurred June 20, 1894, at Palo Alto, California.

STEPHEN DECATUR, a famous commodore in the United States navy, was born in Maryland in 1779. He entered the naval service in 1798. In 1804, when the American vessel Philadelphia had been run aground and captured in the harbor of Tripoli, Decatur, at the head of a few men, boarded her and burned her in the face of the guns from the city defenses. For this daring deed he was made captain. He was given command of the frigate United States at the breaking out of the war of 1812, and in October of that year he captured the British frigate Macedonian, and was rewarded with a gold medal by congress. After the close of the war he was sent as commander of a fleet of ten vessels to chastise the dey of Algiers, who was preying upon American commerce with impunity and demanding tribute and ransom for the release of American citizens captured. Decatur

captured a number of Algerian vessels, and compelled the dey to sue for peace. He was noted for his daring and intrepidity, and his coolness in the face of danger, and helped to bring the United States navy into favor with the people and congress as a means of defense and offense in time of war. He was killed in a duel by Commodore Barron, March 12, 1820.

JAMES KNOX POLK, the eleventh president of the United States, 1845 to 1849, was born November 2, 1795, in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, and was the eldest child of a family of six sons. He removed with his father to the Valley of the Duck River, in Tennessee, in 1806. He attended the common schools and became very proficient in the lower branches of education, and supplemented this with a course in the Murfreesboro Academy, which he entered in 1813 and in the autumn of 1815 he became a student in the sophomore class of the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, and was graduated in 1818. He then spent a short time in recuperating his health and then proceeded to Nashville, Tennessee, where he took up the study of law in the office of Felix Grundy. After the completion of his law studies he was admitted to the bar and removed to Columbia, Maury county, Tennessee, and started in the active practice of his profession. Mr. Polk was a Jeffersonian "Republican" and in 1823 he was elected to the legislature of Tennessee. He was a strict constructionist and did not believe that the general government had the power to carry on internal improvements in the states, but deemed it important that it should have that power, and wanted the constitution amended to that effect. But later on he became alarmed lest the general government might

become strong enough to abolish slavery and therefore gave his whole support to the "State's Rights" movement, and endeavored to check the centralization of power in the general government. Mr. Polk was chosen a member of congress in 1825, and held that office until 1839. He then withdrew, as he was the successful gubernatorial candidate of his state. He had become a man of great influence in the house, and, as the leader of the Jackson party in that body, wielded great influence in the election of General Jackson to the presidency. He sustained the president in all his measures and still remained in the house after General Jackson had been succeeded by Martin Van Buren. He was speaker of the house during five sessions of congress. He was elected governor of Tennessee by a large majority and took the oath of office at Nashville, October 4, 1839. He was a candidate for re-election but was defeated by Governor Jones, the Whig candidate. In 1844 the most prominent question in the election was the annexation of Texas, and as Mr. Polk was the avowed champion of this cause he was nominated for president by the pro-slavery wing of the democratic party, was elected by a large majority, and was inaugurated March 4, 1845. President Polk formed a very able cabinet, consisting of James Buchanan, Robert J. Walker, William L. Marcy, George Bancroft, Cave Johnson, and John Y. Mason. The dispute regarding the Oregon boundary was settled during his term of office and a new department was added to the list of cabinet positions, that of the Interior. The low tariff bill of 1846 was carried and the financial system of the country was reorganized. It was also during President Polk's term that the Mexican war was successfully conducted, which resulted in the acquisition of Califor-

nia and New Mexico. Mr. Polk retired from the presidency March 4, 1849, after having declined a re-nomination, and was succeeded by General Zachary Taylor, the hero of the Mexican war. Mr. Polk retired to private life, to his home in Nashville, where he died at the age of fifty-four on June 9, 1849.

ANNA DICKINSON (Anna Elizabeth Dickinson), a noted lecturer and public speaker, was born at Philadelphia, October 28, 1842. Her parents were Quakers, and she was educated at the Friends' free schools in her native city. She early manifested an inclination toward elocution and public speaking, and when, at the age of 18, she found an opportunity to appear before a national assemblage for the discussion of woman's rights, she at once established her reputation as a public speaker. From 1860 to the close of the war and during the exciting period of reconstruction, she was one of the most noted and influential speakers before the American public, and her popularity was unequaled by that of any of her sex. A few weeks after the defeat and death of Colonel Baker at Ball's Bluff, Anna Dickinson, lecturing in New York, made the remarkable assertion, "Not the incompetency of Colonel Baker, but the treachery of General McClellan caused the disaster at Ball's Bluff." She was hissed and hooted off the stage. A year later, at the same hall and with much the same class of auditors, she repeated the identical words, and the applause was so great and so long continued that it was impossible to go on with her lecture for more than half an hour. The change of sentiment had been wrought by the reverses and dismissal of McClellan and his ambition to succeed Mr. Lincoln as president.

Ten years after the close of the war, Anna

Dickinson was not heard of on the lecture platform, and about that time she made an attempt to enter the dramatic profession, but after appearing a number of times in different plays she was pronounced a failure.

ROBERT J. BURDETTE.—Some personal characteristics of Mr. Burdette were quaintly given by himself in the following words: "Politics? Republican after the strictest sect. Religion? Baptist. Personal appearance? Below medium height, and weigh one hundred and thirty-five pounds, no shillings and no pence. Rich? Not enough to own a yacht. Favorite reading? Poetry and history—know Longfellow by heart, almost. Write for magazines? Have more 'declined with thanks' letters than would fill a trunk. Never able to get into a magazine with a line. Care about it? Mad as thunder. Think about starting a magazine and rejecting everybody's articles except my own." Mr. Burdette was born at Greensborough, Pennsylvania, in 1844. He served through the war of the rebellion under General Banks "on an excursion ticket" as he felicitously described it, "good both ways, conquering in one direction and running in the other, pay going on just the same." He entered into journalism by the gateway of New York correspondence for the "Peoria Transcript," and in 1874 went on the "Burlington Hawkeye" of which he became the managing editor, and the work that he did on this paper made both himself and the paper famous in the world of humor. Mr. Burdette married in 1870, and his wife, whom he called "Her Little Serene Highness," was to him a guiding light until the day of her death, and it was probably the unconscious pathos with which he described her in his work that broke the barriers that had kept him out of the maga-

zines and secured him the acceptance of his "Confessions" by Lippincott some years ago, and brought him substantial fame and recognition in the literary world.

WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS, one of the leading novelists of the present century and author of a number of works that gained for him a place in the hearts of the people, was born March 1, 1837, at Martinsville, Belmont county, Ohio. At the age of three years he accompanied his father, who was a printer, to Hamilton, Ohio, where he learned the printer's trade. Later he was engaged on the editorial staff of the "Cincinnati Gazette" and the "Ohio State Journal." During 1861-65 he was the United States consul at Venice, and from 1871 to 1878 he was the editor-in-chief of the "Atlantic Monthly." As a writer he became one of the most fertile and readable of authors and a pleasing poet. In 1885 he became connected with "Harper's Magazine." Mr. Howells was author of the list of books that we give below: "Venetian Life," "Italian Journeys," "No Love Lost," "Suburban Sketches," "Their Wedding Journey," "A Chance Acquaintance," "A Foregone Conclusion," "Dr. Breen's Practice," "A Modern Instance," "The Rise of Silas Lapham," "Tuscan Cities," "Indian Summer," besides many others. He also wrote the "Poem of Two Friends," with J. J. Piatt in 1860, and some minor dramas: "The Drawing Room Car," "The Sleeping Car," etc., that are full of exquisite humor and elegant dialogue.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL was a son of the Rev. Charles Lowell, and was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, February 22, 1819. He graduated at Harvard College in

1838 as class poet, and went to Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated in 1840, and commenced the practice of his profession in Boston, but soon gave his undivided attention to literary labors. Mr. Lowell printed, in 1841, a small volume of poems entitled "A Year's Life," edited with Robert Carter; in 1843, "The Pioneer," a literary and critical magazine (monthly), and in 1848 another book of poems, that contained several directed against slavery. He published in 1844 a volume of "Poems" and in 1845 "Conversations on Some of the Old Poets," "The Vision of Sir Launfal," "A Fable for Critics," and "The Bigelow Papers," the latter satirical essays in dialect poetry directed against slavery and the war with Mexico. In 1851-52 he traveled in Europe and resided in Italy for a considerable time, and delivered in 1854-55 a course of lectures on the British poets, before the Lowell Institute, Boston. Mr. Lowell succeeded Longfellow in January, 1855, as professor of modern languages and literature at Harvard College, and spent another year in Europe qualifying himself for that post. He edited the "Atlantic Monthly" from 1857 to 1862, and the "North American Review" from 1863 until 1872. From 1864 to 1870 he published the following works: "Fireside Travels," "Under the Willows," "The Commemoration Ode," in honor of the alumni of Harvard who had fallen in the Civil war; "The Cathedral," two volumes of essays; "Among My Books" and "My Study Windows," and in 1867 he published a new series of the "Bigelow Papers." He traveled extensively in Europe in 1872-74, and received in person the degree of D. C. L. at Oxford and that of LL. D. at the University of Cambridge, England. He was also interested in political life and held

many important offices. He was United States minister to Spain in 1877 and was also minister to England in 1880-85. On January 2, 1884, he was elected lord rector of St. Andrew University in Glasgow, Scotland, but soon after he resigned the same. Mr. Lowell's works enjoy great popularity in the United States and England. He died August 12, 1891.

JOSEPH HENRY, one of America's greatest scientists, was born at Albany, New York, December 17, 1797. He was educated in the common schools of the city and graduated from the Albany Academy, where he became a professor of mathematics in 1826. In 1827 he commenced a course of investigation, which he continued for a number of years, and the results produced had great effect on the scientific world. The first success was achieved by producing the electric magnet, and he next proved the possibility of exciting magnetic energy at a distance, and it was the invention of Professor Henry's intensity magnet that first made the invention of electric telegraph a possibility. He made a statement regarding the practicability of applying the intensity magnet to telegraphic uses, in his article to the "American Journal of Science" in 1831. During the same year he produced the first mechanical contrivance ever invented for maintaining continuous motion by means of electro-magnetism, and he also contrived a machine by which signals could be made at a distance by the use of his electro-magnet, the signals being produced by a lever striking on a bell. Some of his electro-magnets were of great power, one carried over a ton and another not less than three thousand six hundred pounds. In 1832 he discovered that secondary currents could be produced in a long conductor by the induction of the

primary current upon itself, and also in the same year he produced a spark by means of a purely magnetic induction. Professor Henry was elected, in 1832, professor of natural philosophy in the College of New Jersey, and in his earliest lectures at Princeton, demonstrated the feasibility of the electric telegraph. He visited Europe in 1837, and while there he had an interview with Professor Wheatstone, the inventor of the needle magnetic telegraph. In 1846 he was elected secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, being the first incumbent in that office, which he held until his death. Professor Henry was elected president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in 1849, and of the National Academy of Sciences. He was made chairman of the lighthouse board of the United States in 1871 and held that position up to the time of his death. He received the honorary degree of doctor of laws from Union College in 1829, and from Harvard University in 1851, and his death occurred May 13, 1878. Among his numerous works may be mentioned the following: "Contributions to Electricity and Magnetism," "American Philosophic Trans.," and many articles in the "American Journal of Science," the journal of the Franklin Institute; the proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and in the annual reports of the Smithsonian Institution from its foundation.

FRANKLIN BUCHANAN, the famous rear-admiral of the Confederate navy during the rebellion, was born in Baltimore, Maryland. He became a United States midshipman in 1815 and was promoted through the various grades of the service and became a captain in 1855. Mr. Buchanan resigned his captaincy in order to join

the Confederate service in 1861 and later he asked to be reinstated, but his request was refused and he then entered into the service of the Confederate government. He was placed in command of the frigate "Merrimac" after she had been fitted up as an ironclad, and had command of her at the time of the battle of Hampton Roads. It was he who had command when the "Merrimac" sunk the two wooden frigates, "Congress" and "Cumberland," and was also in command during part of the historical battle of the "Merrimac" and the "Monitor," where he was wounded and the command devolved upon Lieutenant Catesby Jones. He was created rear-admiral in the Confederate service and commanded the Confederate fleet in Mobile bay, which was defeated by Admiral Farragut, August 5, 1864. Mr. Buchanan was in command of the "Tennessee," an ironclad, and during the engagement he lost one of his legs and was taken prisoner in the end by the Union fleet. After the war he settled in Talbot county, Maryland, where he died May 11, 1874.

RICHARD PARKS BLAND, a celebrated American statesman, frequently called "the father of the house," because of his many years of service in the lower house of congress, was born August 19, 1835, near Hartford, Kentucky, where he received a plain academic education. He moved, in 1855, to Missouri, from whence he went overland to California, afterward locating in Virginia City, now in the state of Nevada, but then part of the territory of Utah. While there he practiced law, dabbled in mines and mining in Nevada and California for several years, and served for a time as treasurer of Carson county, Nevada. Mr. Bland returned to Missouri in 1865, where

he engaged in the practice of law at Rolla, Missouri, and in 1869 removed to Lebanon, Missouri. He began his congressional career in 1873, when he was elected as a Democrat to the forty-third congress, and he was regularly re-elected to every congress after that time up to the fifty-fourth, when he was defeated for re-election, but was returned to the fifty-fifth congress as a Silver Democrat. During all his protracted service, while Mr. Bland was always steadfast in his support of democratic measures, yet he won his special renown as the great advocate of silver, being strongly in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and on account of his pronounced views was one of the candidates for the presidential nomination of the Democratic party at Chicago in 1896.

FANNY DAVENPORT (F. L. G. Davenport) was of British birth, but she belongs to the American stage. She was the daughter of the famous actor, E. L. Davenport, and was born in London in 1850. She first went on the stage as a child at the Howard Athenæum, Boston, and her entire life was spent upon the stage. She played children's parts at Burton's old theater in Chambersstreet, and then, in 1862, appeared as the King of Spain in "Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady." Here she attracted the notice of Augustin Daly, the noted manager, then at the Fifth Avenue theater, who offered her a six weeks' engagement with her father in "London Assurance." She afterwards appeared at the same house in a variety of characters, and her versatility was favorably noticed by the critics. After the burning of the old Fifth Avenue, the present theater of that name was built at Twenty-eighth street, and here Miss Davenport appeared in a play written for her by

Mr. Daly. She scored a great success. She then starred in this play throughout the country, and was married to Mr. Edwin F. Price, an actor of her company, in 1880. In 1882 she went to Paris and purchased the right to produce in America Sardou's great emotional play, "Fedora." It was put on at the Fourteenth Street theater in New York, and in it she won popular favor and became one of the most famous actresses of her time.

HORACE BRIGHAM CLAFLIN, one of the greatest merchants America has produced, was born in Milford, Massachusetts, a son of John Claflin, also a merchant. Young Claflin started his active life as a clerk in his father's store, after having been offered the opportunity of a college education, but with the characteristic promptness that was one of his virtues he exclaimed, "No law or medicine for me." He had set his heart on being a merchant, and when his father retired he and his brother Aaron, and his brother-in-law, Samuel Daniels, conducted the business. Mr. Claflin was not content, however, to run a store in a town like Milford, and accordingly opened a dry goods store at Worcester, with his brother as a partner, but the partnership was dissolved a year later and H. B. Claflin assumed complete control. The business in Worcester had been conducted on orthodox principles, and when Mr. Claflin came there and introduced advertising as a means of drawing trade, he created considerable animosity among the older merchants. Ten years later he was one of the most prosperous merchants. He disposed of his business in Worcester for \$30,000, and went to New York to search for a wider field than that of a shopkeeper. Mr. Claflin and William M. Bulkley started in the dry goods

business there under the firm name of Bulkley & Claflin, in 1843, and Mr. Bulkley was connected with the firm until 1851, when he retired. A new firm was then formed under the name of Claflin, Mellin & Co. This firm succeeded in founding the largest dry goods house in the world, and after weathering the dangers of the civil war, during which the house came very near going under, and was saved only by the superior business abilities of Mr. Claflin, continued to grow. The sales of the firm amounted to over \$72,000,000 a year after the close of the war. Mr. Claflin died November 14, 1885.

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN (Charlotte Saunders Cushman), one of the most celebrated American actresses, was born in Boston, July 23, 1816. She was descended from one of the earliest Puritan families. Her first attempt at stage work was at the age of fourteen years in a charitable concert given by amateurs in Boston. From this time her advance to the first place on the American lyric stage was steady, until, in 1835, while singing in New Orleans, she suddenly lost control of her voice so far as relates to singing, and was compelled to retire. She then took up the study for the dramatic stage under the direction of Mr. Barton, the tragedian. She soon after made her *debut* as "Lady Macbeth." She appeared in New York in September, 1836, and her success was immediate. Her "Romeo" was almost perfect, and she is the only woman that has ever appeared in the part of "Cardinal Wolsey." She at different times acted as support of Forrest and Macready. Her London engagement, secured in 1845, after many and great discouragements, proved an unqualified success.

Her farewell appearance was at Booth's theater, New York, November 7, 1874, in the part of "Lady Macbeth," and after that performance an Ode by R. H. Stoddard was read, and a body of citizens went upon the stage, and in their name the venerable poet Longfellow presented her with a wreath of laurel with an inscription to the effect that "she who merits the palm should bear it." From the time of her appearance as a modest girl in a charitable entertainment down to the time of final triumph as a tragic queen, she bore herself with as much honor to womanhood as to the profession she represented. Her death occurred in Boston, February 18, 1876. By her profession she acquired a fortune of \$600,000.

NEAL DOW, one of the most prominent temperance reformers our country has known, was born in Portland, Me., March 20, 1804. He received his education in the Friends Seminary, at New Bedford, Massachusetts, his parents being members of that sect. After leaving school he pursued a mercantile and manufacturing career for a number of years. He was active in the affairs of his native city, and in 1839 became chief of the fire department, and in 1851 was elected mayor. He was re-elected to the latter office in 1854. Being opposed to the liquor traffic he was a champion of the project of prohibition, first brought forward in 1839 by James Appleton. While serving his first term as mayor he drafted a bill for the "suppression of drinking houses and tippling shops," which he took to the legislature and which was passed without an alteration. In 1858 Mr. Dow was elected to the legislature. On the outbreak of the Civil war he was appointed colonel of the Thirteenth Maine Infantry and accompanied General Butler's expedition to New Orleans.

In 1862 he was made brigadier-general. At the battle of Port Hudson May 27, 1863, he was twice wounded, and taken prisoner. He was confined at Libby prison and Mobile nearly a year, when, being exchanged, he resigned, his health having given way under the rigors of his captivity. He made several trips to England in the interests of temperance organization, where he addressed large audiences. He was the candidate of the National Prohibition party for the presidency in 1880, receiving about ten thousand votes. In 1884 he was largely instrumental in the amendment of the constitution of Maine, adopted by an overwhelming popular vote, which forever forbade the manufacture or sale of any intoxicating beverages, and commanding the legislature to enforce the prohibition. He died October 2, 1897.

ZACHARY TAYLOR, twelfth president of the United States, was born in Orange county, Virginia, September 24, 1784. His boyhood was spent on his father's plantation and his education was limited. In 1808 he was made lieutenant of the Seventh Infantry, and joined his regiment at New Orleans. He was promoted to captain in 1810, and commanded at Fort Harrison, near the present site of Terre Haute, in 1812, where, for his gallant defense, he was brevetted major, attaining full rank in 1814. In 1815 he retired to an estate near Louisville. In 1816 he re-entered the army as major, and was promoted to lieutenant-colonel and then to colonel. Having for many years been Indian agent over a large portion of the western country, he was often required in Washington to give advice and counsel in matters connected with the Indian bureau. He served through the Black Hawk Indian war of 1832, and in 1837 was ordered to the command of the

army in Florida, where he attacked the Indians in the swamps and brakes, defeated them and ended the war. He was brevetted brigadier-general and made commander-in-chief of the army in Florida. He was assigned to the command of the army of the southwest in 1840, but was soon after relieved of it at his request. He was then stationed at posts in Arkansas. In 1845 he was ordered to prepare to protect and defend Texas boundaries from invasion by Mexicans and Indians. On the annexation of Texas he proceeded with one thousand five hundred men to Corpus Christi, within the disputed territory. After reinforcement he was ordered by the Mexican General Ampudia to retire beyond the Nueces river, with which order he declined to comply. The battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma followed, and he crossed the Rio Grande and occupied Matamoras May 18th. He was commissioned major-general for this campaign, and in September he advanced upon the city of Monterey and captured it after a hard fight. Here he took up winter quarters, and when he was about to resume activity in the spring he was ordered to send the larger part of his army to reinforce General Scott at Vera Cruz. After leaving garrisons at various points his army was reduced to about five thousand, mostly fresh recruits. He was attacked by the army of Santa Anna at Buena Vista, February 22, 1847, and after a severe fight completely routed the Mexicans. He received the thanks of congress and a gold medal for this victory. He remained in command of the "army of occupation" until winter, when he returned to the United States.

In 1848 General Taylor was nominated by the Whigs for president. He was elected over his two opponents, Cass and Van Buren. Great bitterness was developing in

the struggle for and against the extension of slavery, and the newly acquired territory in the west, and the fact that the states were now equally divided on that question, tended to increase the feeling. President Taylor favored immediate admission of California with her constitution prohibiting slavery, and the admission of other states to be formed out of the new territory as they might elect as they adopted constitutions from time to time. This policy resulted in the "Omnibus Bill," which afterward passed congress, though in separate bills; not, however, until after the death of the soldier-statesman, which occurred July 9, 1850. One of his daughters became the wife of Jefferson Davis.

MELVILLE D. LANDON, better known as "Eli Perkins," author, lecturer and humorist, was born in Eaton, New York, September 7, 1839. He was the son of John Landon and grandson of Rufus Landon, a revolutionary soldier from Litchfield county, Connecticut. Melville was educated at the district school and neighboring academy, where he was prepared for the sophomore class at Madison University. He passed two years at the latter, when he was admitted to Union College, and graduated in the class of 1861, receiving the degree of A. M., in 1862. He was, at once, appointed to a position in the treasury department at Washington. This being about the time of the breaking out of the war, and before the appearance of any Union troops at the capital, he assisted in the organization of the "Clay Battalion," of Washington. Leaving his clerkship some time later, he took up duties on the staff of General A. L. Chetlain, who was in command at Memphis. In 1864 he resigned from the army and engaged in cotton planting in Arkansas.

and Louisiana. In 1867 he went abroad, making the tour of Europe, traversing Russia. While in the latter country his old commander of the "Clay Battalion," General Cassius M. Clay, then United States minister at St. Petersburg, made him secretary of legation. In 1871, on returning to America, he published a history of the Franco-Prussian war, and followed it with numerous humorous writings for the public press under the name of "Eli Perkins," which, with his regular contributions to the "Commercial Advertiser," brought him into notice, and spread his reputation as a humorist throughout the country. He also published "Saratoga in 1891," "Wit, Humor and Pathos," "Wit and Humor of the Age," "Kings of Platform and Pulpit," "Thirty Years of Wit and Humor," "Fun and Fact," and "China and Japan."

LEWIS CASS, one of the most prominent statesman and party leaders of his day, was born at Exeter, New Hampshire, October 9, 1782. He studied law, and having removed to Zanesville, Ohio, commenced the practice of that profession in 1802. He entered the service of the American government in 1812 and was made a colonel in the army under General William Hull, and on the surrender of Fort Malden by that officer was held as a prisoner. Being released in 1813, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general and in 1814 appointed governor of Michigan Territory. After he had held that office for some sixteen years, negotiating, in the meantime, many treaties with the Indians, General Cass was made secretary of war in the cabinet of President Jackson, in 1831. He was, in 1836, appointed minister to France, which office he held for six years. In 1844 he was elected United States senator from

Michigan. In 1846 General Cass opposed the Wilmot Proviso, which was an amendment to a bill for the purchase of land from Mexico, which provided that in any of the territory acquired from that power slavery should not exist. For this and other reasons he was nominated as Democratic candidate for the presidency of the United States in 1848, but was defeated by General Zachary Taylor, the Whig candidate, having but one hundred and thirty-seven electoral votes to his opponent's one hundred and sixty-three. In 1849 General Cass was re-elected to the senate of the United States, and in 1854 supported Douglas' Kansas-Nebraska bill. He became secretary of state in March, 1857, under President Buchanan, but resigned that office in December, 1860. He died June 17, 1866. The published works of Lewis Cass, while not numerous, are well written and display much ability. He was one of the foremost men of his day in the political councils of the Democratic party, and left a reputation for high probity and honor behind him.

DE WITT CLINTON.—Probably there were but few men who were so popular in their time, or who have had so much influence in moulding events as the individual whose name honors the head of this article.

De Witt Clinton was the son of General James Clinton, and a nephew of Governor George Clinton, who was the fourth vice-president of the United States. He was a native of Orange county, New York, born at Little Britain, March 2, 1769. He graduated from Columbia College, in his native state, in 1796, and took up the study of law. In 1790 he became private secretary to his uncle, then governor of New York. He entered public life as a Republican or anti-Federalist, and was elected to the lower

house of the state assembly in 1797, and the senate of that body in 1798. At that time he was looked on as "the most rising man in the Union." In 1801 he was elected to the United States senate. In 1803 he was appointed by the governor and council mayor of the city of New York, then a very important and powerful office. Having been re-appointed, he held the office of mayor for nearly eleven years, and rendered great service to that city. Mr. Clinton served as lieutenant-governor of the state of New York, 1811-13, and was one of the commissioners appointed to examine and survey a route for a canal from the Hudson river to Lake Erie. Differing with President Madison, in relation to the war, in 1812, he was nominated for the presidency against that gentleman, by a coalition party called the Clintonians, many of whom were Federalists. Clinton received eight-nine electoral votes. His course at this time impaired his popularity for a time. He was removed from the mayoralty in 1814, and retired to private life. In 1815 he wrote a powerful argument for the construction of the Erie canal, then a great and beneficent work of which he was the principal promoter. This was in the shape of a memorial to the legislature, which, in 1817, passed a bill authorizing the construction of that canal. The same year he was elected governor of New York, almost unanimously, notwithstanding the opposition of a few who pronounced the scheme of the canal visionary. He was re-elected governor in 1820. He was at this time, also, president of the canal commissioners. He declined a re-election to the gubernatorial chair in 1822 and was removed from his place on the canal board two years later. But he was triumphantly elected to the office of governor that fall, and his pet project,

the Erie canal, was finished the next year. He was re-elected governor in 1826, but died while holding that office, February 11, 1828.

AARON BURR, one of the many brilliant figures on the political stage in the early days of America, was born at Newark, New Jersey, February 6, 1756. He was the son of Aaron and Esther Burr, the former the president of the College of New Jersey, and the latter a daughter of Jonathan Edwards, who had been president of the same educational institution. Young Burr graduated at Princeton in 1772. In 1775 he joined the provincial army at Cambridge, Massachusetts. For a time, he served as a private soldier, but later was made an aide on the staff of the unfortunate General Montgomery, in the Quebec expedition. Subsequently he was on the staffs of Arnold, Putnam and Washington, the latter of whom he disliked. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel and commanded a brigade on Monmouth's bloody field. In 1779, on account of feeble health, Colonel Burr resigned from the army. He took up the practice of law in Albany, New York, but subsequently removed to New York City. In 1789 he became attorney-general of that state. In 1791 he was chosen to represent the state of New York in the United States senate and held that position for six years. In 1800 he and Thomas Jefferson were both candidates for the presidency, and there being a tie in the electoral college, each having seventy-three votes, the choice was left to congress, who gave the first place to Jefferson and made Aaron Burr vice-president, as the method then was. In 1804 Mr. Burr and his great rival, Alexander Hamilton, met in a duel, which resulted in the death of the latter, Burr losing thereby con-

siderable political and social influence. He soon embarked in a wild attempt upon Mexico, and as was asserted, upon the southwestern territories of the United States. He was tried for treason at Richmond, Virginia, in 1807, but acquitted, and to avoid importunate creditors, fled to Europe. After a time, in 1812, he returned to New York, where he practiced law, and where he died, September 14, 1836. A man of great ability, brilliant and popular talents, his influence was destroyed by his unscrupulous political actions and immoral private life.

ALBERT GALLATIN, one of the most distinguished statesmen of the early days of the republic, was born at Geneva, Switzerland, January 29, 1761. He was the son of Jean de Gallatin and Sophia A. Rolaz du Rosey Gallatin, representatives of an old patrician family. Albert Gallatin was left an orphan at an early age, and was educated under the care of friends of his parents. He graduated from the University of Geneva in 1779, and declining employment under one of the sovereigns of Germany, came to the struggling colonies, landing in Boston July 14, 1780. Shortly after his arrival he proceeded to Maine, where he served as a volunteer under Colonel Allen. He made advances to the government for the support of the American troops, and in November, 1780, was placed in command of a small fort at Passamaquoddy, defended by a force of militia, volunteers and Indians. In 1783 he was professor of the French language at Harvard University. A year later, having received his patrimony from Europe, he purchased large tracts of land in western Virginia, but was prevented by the Indians from forming the large settlement he proposed, and, in 1786, purchased

a farm in Fayette county, Pennsylvania. In 1789 he was a member of the convention to amend the constitution of that state, and united himself with the Republican party, the head of which was Thomas Jefferson. The following year he was elected to the legislature of Pennsylvania, to which he was subsequently re-elected. In 1793 he was elected to the United States senate, but could not take his seat on account of not having been a citizen long enough. In 1794 Mr. Gallatin was elected to the representative branch of congress, in which he served three terms. He also took an important position in the suppression of the "whiskey insurrection." In 1801, on the accession of Jefferson to the presidency, Mr. Gallatin was appointed secretary of the treasury. In 1809 Mr. Madison offered him the position of secretary of state, but he declined, and continued at the head of the treasury until 1812, a period of twelve years. He exercised a great influence on the other departments and in the general administration, especially in the matter of financial reform, and recommended measures for taxation, etc., which were passed by congress, and became laws May 24, 1813. The same year he was sent as an envoy extraordinary to Russia, which had offered to mediate between this country and Great Britain, but the latter country refusing the interposition of another power, and agreeing to treat directly with the United States, in 1814, at Ghent, Mr. Gallatin, in connection with his distinguished colleagues, negotiated and signed the treaty of peace. In 1815, in conjunction with Messrs. Adams and Clay, he signed, at London, a commercial treaty between the two countries. In 1816, declining his old post at the head of the treasury, Mr. Gallatin was sent as minister to France, where he remained until 1823.

After a year spent in England as envoy extraordinary, he took up his residence in New York, and from that time held no public office. In 1830 he was chosen president of the council of the University of New York. He was, in 1831, made president of the National bank, which position he resigned in 1839. He died August 12, 1849.

MILLARD FILLMORE, the thirteenth president of the United States, was born of New England parentage in Summer Hill, Cayuga county, New York, January 7, 1800. His school education was very limited, but he occupied his leisure hours in study. He worked in youth upon his father's farm in his native county, and at the age of fifteen was apprenticed to a wool carder and cloth dresser. Four years later he was induced by Judge Wood to enter his office at Montville, New York, and take up the study of law. This warm friend, finding young Fillmore destitute of means, loaned him money, but the latter, not wishing to incur a heavy debt, taught school during part of the time and in this and other ways helped maintain himself. In 1822 he removed to Buffalo, New York, and the year following, being admitted to the bar, he commenced the practice of his profession at East Aurora, in the same state. Here he remained until 1830, having, in the meantime, been admitted to practice in the supreme court, when he returned to Buffalo, where he became the partner of S. G. Haven and N. K. Hall. He entered politics and served in the state legislature from 1829 to 1832. He was in congress in 1833-35 and in 1837-41, where he proved an active and useful member, favoring the views of John Quincy Adams, then battling almost alone the slave-holding party in national politics, and in most of public ques-

tions acted with the Whig party. While chairman of the committee of ways and means he took a leading part in draughting the tariff bill of 1842. In 1844 Mr. Fillmore was the Whig candidate for governor of New York. In 1847 he was chosen comptroller of the state, and abandoning his practice and profession removed to Albany. In 1848 he was elected vice president on the ticket with General Zachary Taylor, and they were inaugurated the following March. On the death of the president, July 9, 1850, Mr. Fillmore was inducted into that office. The great events of his administration were the passage of the famous compromise acts of 1850, and the sending out of the Japan expedition of 1852.

March 4, 1853, having served one term, President Fillmore retired from office, and in 1855 went to Europe, where he received marked attention. On returning home, in 1856, he was nominated for the presidency by the Native American or "Know-Nothing" party, but was defeated, James Buchanan being the successful candidate.

Mr. Fillmore ever afterward lived in retirement. During the conflict of Civil war he was mostly silent. It was generally supposed, however, that his sympathy was with the southern confederacy. He kept aloof from the conflict without any words of cheer to the one party or the other. For this reason he was forgotten by both. He died of paralysis, in Buffalo, New York, March 8, 1874.

PETER F. ROTHERMEL, one of America's greatest and best-known historical painters, was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, July 8, 1817, and was of German ancestry. He received his earlier education in his native county, and in Philadelphia

learned the profession of land surveying. But a strong bias toward art drew him away and he soon opened a studio where he did portrait painting. This soon gave place to historical painting, he having discovered the bent of his genius in that direction. Besides the two pictures in the Capitol at Washington—"De Soto Discovering the Mississippi" and "Patrick Henry Before the Virginia House of Burgesses"—Rothermel painted many others, chief among which are: "Columbus Before Queen Isabella," "Martyrs of the Colosseum," "Cromwell Breaking Up Service in an English Church," and the famous picture of the "Battle of Gettysburg." The last named was painted for the state of Pennsylvania, for which Rothermel received the sum of \$25,000, and which it took him four years to plan and to paint. It represents the portion of that historic field held by the First corps, an exclusively Pennsylvania body of men, and was selected by Rothermel for that reason. For many years most of his time was spent in Italy, only returning for short periods. He died at Philadelphia, August 16, 1895.

EDMUND KIRBY SMITH, one of the distinguished leaders upon the side of the south in the late Civil war, was born at St. Augustine, Florida, in 1824. After receiving the usual education he was appointed to the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which he graduated in 1845 and entered the army as second lieutenant of infantry. During the Mexican war he was made first lieutenant and captain for gallant conduct at Cerro Gordo and Contreras. From 1849 to 1852 he was assistant professor of mathematics at West Point. He was transferred to the Second cavalry with the rank of captain in 1855, served on the

frontier, and was wounded in a fight with Comanche Indians in Texas, May 13, 1859. In January, 1861, he became major of his regiment, but resigned April 9th to follow the fortunes of the southern cause. He was appointed brigadier-general in the Confederate army and served in Virginia. At the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, he arrived on the field late in the day, but was soon disabled by a wound. He was made major-general in 1862, and being transferred to East Tennessee, was given command of that department. Under General Braxton Bragg he led the advance in the invasion of Kentucky and defeated the Union forces at Richmond, Kentucky, August 30, 1862, and advanced to Frankfort. Promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, he was engaged at the battle of Perryville, October 10, and in the battle of Murfreesboro, December 31, 1862, and January 3, 1863. He was soon made general, the highest rank in the service, and in command of the trans-Mississippi department opposed General N. P. Banks in the famous Red River expedition, taking part in the battle of Jenkins Ferry, April 30, 1864, and other engagements of that eventful campaign. He was the last to surrender the forces under his command, which he did May 26, 1865. After the close of the war he located in Tennessee, where he died March 28, 1893.

JOHN JAMES INGALLS, a famous American statesman, was born December 29, 1833, at Middleton, Massachusetts, where he was reared and received his early education. He went to Kansas in 1858 and joined the free-soil army, and a year after his arrival he was a member of the historical Wyandotte convention, which drafted a free-state constitution. In 1860 he was

made secretary of the territorial council, and in 1861 was secretary of the state senate. The next year he was duly elected to the legitimate state senate from Atchison, where he had made his home. From that time he was the leader of the radical Republican element in the state. He became the editor of the "Atchison Champion" in 1863, which was a "red-hot free-soil Republican organ." In 1862 he was the anti-Lane candidate for lieutenant-governor, but was defeated. He was elected to the United States senate to succeed Senator Pomerooy, and took his seat in the forty-third congress and served until the fiftieth. In the forty-ninth congress he succeeded Senator Sherman as president pro tem., which position he held through the fiftieth congress.

BENJAMIN WEST, the greatest of the early American painters, was of English descent and Quaker parentage. He was born in Springfield, Pennsylvania, in 1738. From what source he inherited his genius it is hard to imagine, since the tenets and tendencies of the Quaker faith were not calculated to encourage the genius of art, but at the age of nine years, with no suggestion except that of inspiration, we find him choosing his model from life, and laboring over his first work calculated to attract public notice. It was a representation of a sleeping child in its cradle. The brush with which he painted it was made of hairs which he plucked from the cat's tail, and the colors were obtained from the war paints of friendly Indians, his mother's indigo bag, and ground chalk and charcoal, and the juice of berries; but there were touches in the rude production that he declared in later days were a credit to his best works. The picture attracted notice, for a council was

called at once to pass upon the boy's conduct in thus infringing the laws of the society. There were judges among them who saw in his genius a rare gift and their wisdom prevailed, and the child was given permission to follow his inclination. He studied under a painter named Williams, and then spent some years as a portrait painter with advancing success. At the age of twenty-two he went to Italy, and not until he had perfected himself by twenty-three years of labor in that paradise of art was he satisfied to turn his face toward home. However, he stopped at London, and decided to settle there, sending to America for his intended bride to join him. Though the Revolutionary war was raging, King George III showed the American artist the highest consideration and regard. His remuneration from works for royalty amounted to five thousand dollars per year for thirty years.

West's best known work in America is, perhaps, "The Death of General Wolf." West was one of the thirty-six original members of the Royal academy and succeeded Joshua Reynolds as president, which position he held until his death. His early works were his best, as he ceased to display originality in his later life, conventionality having seriously affected his efforts. He died in 1820.

SAMUEL PORTER JONES, the famous Georgia evangelist, was born October 16, 1847, in Chambers county, Alabama. He did not attend school regularly during his boyhood, but worked on a farm, and went to school at intervals, on account of ill health. His father removed to Cartersville, Georgia, when Mr. Jones was a small boy. He quit school at the age of nineteen and never attended college. The war interfered with his education, which was intended

to prepare him for the legal profession. After the war he renewed his preparation for college, but was compelled to desist from such a course, as his health failed him entirely. Later on, however, he still pursued his legal studies and was admitted to the bar. Soon after this event he went to Dallas, Paulding county, Georgia, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession, and in a few months removed to Cherokee county, Alabama, where he taught school. In 1869 he returned to Cartersville, Georgia, and arrived in time to see his father die. Immediately after this event he applied for a license to preach, and went to Atlanta, Georgia, to the meeting of the North Georgia Conference of the M. E. church south, which received him on trial. He became an evangelist of great note, and traveled extensively, delivering his sermons in an inimitable style that made him very popular with the masses, his methods of conducting revivals being unique and original and his preaching practical and incisive.

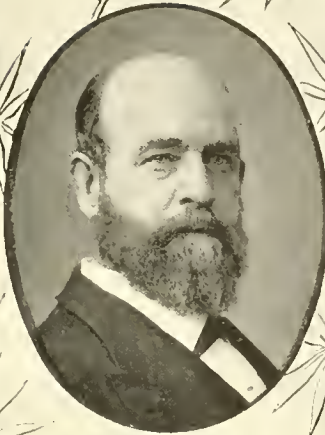
SHELBY MOORE CULLOM, a national character in political affairs and for many years United States senator from Illinois, was born November 22, 1829, at Monticello, Kentucky. He came with his parents to Illinois in 1830 and spent his early years on a farm, but having formed the purpose of devoting himself to the lawyer's profession he spent two years study at the Rock River seminary at Mount Morris, Illinois. In 1853 Mr. Cullom entered the law office of Stuart and Edwards at Springfield, Illinois, and two years later he began the independent practice of law in that city. He took an active interest in politics and was soon elected city attorney of Springfield. In 1856 he was elected a member of the Illinois house of representatives. He identified himself with

the newly formed Republican party and in 1860 was re-elected to the legislature of his state, in which he was chosen speaker of the house. In 1862 President Lincoln appointed a commission to pass upon and examine the accounts of the United States quartermasters and disbursing officers, composed as follows: Shelby M. Cullom, of Illinois; Charles A. Dana, of New York, and Gov. Boutwell, of Massachusetts. Mr. Cullom was nominated for congress in 1864, and was elected by a majority of 1,785. In the house of representatives he became an active and aggressive member, was chairman of the committee on territories and served in congress until 1868. Mr. Cullom was returned to the state legislature, of which he was chosen speaker in 1872, and was re-elected in 1874. In 1876 he was elected governor of Illinois and at the end of his term he was chosen for a second term. He was elected United States senator in 1883 and twice re-elected.

RICHARD JORDAN GATLING, an American inventor of much note, was born in Hertford county, North Carolina, September 12, 1818. At an early age he gave promise of an inventive genius. The first emanation from his mind was the invention of a screw for the propulsion of water craft, but on application for a patent, found that he was forestalled but a short time by John Ericsson. Subsequently he invented a machine for sowing wheat in drills, which was used to a great extent throughout the west. He then studied medicine, and in 1847-8 attended lectures at the Indiana Medical College at Laporte, and in 1848-9 at the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati. He later discovered a method of transmitting power through the medium of compressed air. A



RUSSELL SAGE



HENRY GEORGE



P. T. BAENUM



C. M. DEPEW



MARK A. HANNA



MARSHALL FIELD



GEO. M. PULLMAN



ROBT. G. INGERSOLL



S. J. TILDEN

double-acting hemp break was also invented by him. The invention, however, by which Dr. Gatling became best known was the famous machine gun which bears his name. This he brought to light in 1861-62, and on the first trial of it, in the spring of the latter year, two hundred shots per minute were fired from it. After making some improvements which increased its efficiency, it was submitted to severe trials by our government at the arsenals at Frankfort, Washington and Fortress Monroe, and at other points. The gun was finally adopted by our government, as well as by that of Great Britain, Russia and others.

BENJAMIN RYAN TILLMAN, who won a national fame in politics, was born August 11, 1847, in Edgefield county, South Carolina. He received his education in the Oldfield school, where he acquired the rudiments of Latin and Greek, in addition to a good English education. He left school in 1864 to join the Confederate army, but was prevented from doing so by a severe illness, which resulted in the loss of an eye. In 1867 he removed to Florida, but returned in 1868, when he was married and devoted himself to farming. He was chairman of the Democratic organization of his county, but except a few occasional services he took no active part in politics then. Gradually, however, his attention was directed to the depressed condition of the farming interests of his state, and in August, 1885, before a joint meeting of the agricultural society and state grange at Bennettsville, he made a speech in which he set forth the cause of agricultural depression and urged measures of relief. From his active interest in the farming class he was styled the "Agricultural Moses." He advocated an industrial school for women and for a separate agri-

cultural college, and in 1887 he secured a modification in the final draft of the will of Thomas G. Clemson, which resulted in the erection of the Clemson Agricultural College at Fort Hill. In 1890 he was chosen governor on the Democratic ticket, and carried the election by a large majority. Governor Tillman was inaugurated December 4, 1890. Mr. Tillman was next elected to the United States senate from South Carolina, and gained a national reputation by his fervid oratory.

GEORGE DENISON PRENTICE.—No journalist of America was so celebrated in his time for the wit, spice, and vigor of his writing, as the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. From Atlantic to Pacific he was well known by his witticism as well as by strength and force of his editorials. He was a native of Preston, Connecticut, born December 18, 1802. After laying the foundation of a liberal education in his youth, he entered Brown University, from which he was graduated in 1823. Taking up the study of law, he was admitted to the bar in 1829. During part of his time he was editor of the "New England Weekly Review," a position which he relinquished to go south and was succeeded by John Greenleaf Whittier, the Quaker poet.

On arriving in Louisville, whither he had gone to gather items for his history of Henry Clay, Mr. Prentice became identified with the "Louisville Journal," which, under his hands, became one of the leading Whig newspapers of the country. At the head of this he remained until the day of his death. This latter event occurred January 22, 1870, and he was succeeded in the control of the "Journal" by Colonel Henry Watterson.

Mr. Prentice was an author of considerable celebrity, chief among his works being

"The Life of Henry Clay," and "Prenticeana," a collection of wit and humor, that passed through several large editions.

SAM. HOUSTON, in the opinion of some critics one of the most remarkable men who ever figured in American history, was a native of Rockbridge county, Virginia, born March 2, 1793. Early in life he was left in destitute circumstances by the death of his father, and, with his mother, removed to Tennessee, then almost a boundless wilderness. He received but little education, spending the most of his time among the Cherokee Indians. Part of the time of his residence there Houston acted as clerk for a trader and also taught one of the primitive schools of the day. In 1813 he enlisted as private in the United States army and was engaged under General Jackson in the war with the Creek Indians. When peace was made Houston was a lieutenant, but he resigned his commission and commenced the study of law at Nashville. After holding some minor offices he was elected member of congress from Tennessee. This was in 1823. He retained this office until 1827, when he was chosen governor of the state. In 1829, resigning that office before the expiration of his term, Sam Houston removed to Arkansas, and made his home among the Cherokees, becoming the agent of that tribe and representing their interests at Washington. On a visit to Texas, just prior to the election of delegates to a convention called for the purpose of drawing up a constitution previous to the admission of the state into the Mexican union, he was unanimously chosen a delegate. The convention framed the constitution, but, it being rejected by the government of Mexico, and the petition for admission to the Confederacy denied and the Texans told by the

president of the Mexican union to give up their arms, bred trouble. It was determined to resist this demand. A military force was soon organized, with General Houston at the head of it. War was prosecuted with great vigor, and with varying success, but at the battle of San Jacinto, April 21, 1836, the Mexicans were defeated and their leader and president, Santa Anna, captured. Texas was then proclaimed an independent republic, and in October of the same year Houston was inaugurated president. On the admission of Texas to the Federal Union, in 1845, Houston was elected senator, and held that position for twelve years. Opposing the idea of secession, he retired from political life in 1861, and died at Huntsville, Texas, July 25, 1863.

ELI WHITNEY, the inventor of the cotton-gin, was born in Westborough, Massachusetts, December 8, 1765. After his graduation from Yale College, he went to Georgia, where he studied law, and lived with the family of the widow of General Nathaniel Greene. At that time the only way known to separate the cotton seed from the fiber was by hand, making it extremely slow and expensive, and for this reason cotton was little cultivated in this country. Mrs. Greene urged the inventive Whitney to devise some means for accomplishing this work by machinery. This he finally succeeded in doing, but he was harassed by attempts to defraud him by those who had stolen his ideas. He at last formed a partnership with a man named Miller, and they began the manufacture of the machines at Washington, Georgia, in 1795. The success of his invention was immediate, and the legislature of South Carolina voted the sum of \$50,000 for his idea. This sum he had great difficulty in collecting, after years of

litigation and delay. North Carolina allowed him a royalty, and the same was agreed to by Tennessee, but was never paid.

While his fame rests upon the invention of the cotton-gin, his fortune came from his improvements in the manufacture and construction of firearms. In 1798 the United States government gave him a contract for this purpose, and he accumulated a fortune from it. The town of Whitneyville, Connecticut, was founded by this fortune. Whitney died at New Haven, Connecticut, January 8, 1825.

The cotton-gin made the cultivation of cotton profitable, and this led to rapid introduction of slavery in the south. His invention thus affected our national history in a manner little dreamed of by the inventor.

LESTER WALLACK (John Lester Wallack), for many years the leading light comedian upon the American stage, was the son of James W. Wallack, the "Brummell of the Stage." Both father and son were noted for their comeliness of feature and form. Lester Wallack was born in New York, January 1, 1819. He received his education in England, and made his first appearance on the stage in 1848 at the New Broadway theater, New York. He acted light comedy parts, and also occasionally in romantic plays like *Monte Cristo*, which play made him his fame. He went to England and played under management of such men as Hamblin and Burton, and then returned to New York with his father, who opened the first Wallack's theater, at the corner of Broome and Broadway, in 1852. The location was afterward changed to Thirteenth and Broadway, in 1861, and later to its present location, Broadway and Thirteenth, in 1882. The elder Wallack died in 1864, after which Lester assumed

management, jointly with Theodore Moss. Lester Wallack was commissioned in the queen's service while in England, and there he also married a sister to the famous artist, the late John Everett Millais. While Lester Wallack never played in the interior cities, his name was as familiar to the public as that of our greatest stars. He died September 6, 1888, at Stamford, Connecticut.

GEORGE MORTIMER PULLMAN, the palace car magnate, inventor, multi-millionaire and manufacturer, may well be classed among the remarkable self-made men of the century. He was born March 3, 1831, in Chautauqua county, New York. His parents were poor, and his education was limited to what he could learn of the rudimentary branches in the district school. At the age of fourteen he went to work as clerk for a country merchant. He kept this place three years, studying at night. When seventeen he went to Albion, New York, and worked for his brother, who kept a cabinet shop there. Five years later he went into business for himself as contractor for moving buildings along the line of the Erie canal, which was then being widened by the state, and was successful in this. In 1858 he removed to Chicago and engaged in the business of moving and raising houses. The work was novel there then and he was quite successful. About this time the discomfort attendant on traveling at night attracted his attention. He reasoned that the public would gladly pay for comfortable sleeping accommodations. A few sleeping cars were in use at that time, but they were wretchedly crude, uncomfortable affairs. In 1859 he bought two old day coaches from the Chicago & Alton road and remodeled them something like the general plan of the sleeping

cars of the present day. They were put into service on the Chicago & Alton and became popular at once. In 1863 he built the first sleeping-car resembling the Pullman cars of to-day. It cost \$18,000 and was the "Pioneer." After that the Pullman Palace Car Company prospered. It had shops at different cities. In 1880 the Town of Pullman was founded by Mr. Pullman and his company, and this model manufacturing community is known all over the world. Mr. Pullman died October 19, 1897.

JAMES E. B. STUART, the most famous cavalry leader of the Southern Confederacy during the Civil war, was born in Patrick county, Virginia, in 1833. On graduating from the United States Military Academy, West Point, in 1854, he was assigned, as second lieutenant, to a regiment of mounted rifles, receiving his commission in October. In March, 1855, he was transferred to the newly organized First cavalry, and was promoted to first lieutenant the following December, and to captain April 22, 1861. Taking the side of the south, May 14, 1861, he was made colonel of a Virginia cavalry regiment, and served as such at Bull Run. In September, 1861, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and major-general early in 1862. On the reorganization of the Army of Northern Virginia, in June of the latter year, when R. E. Lee assumed command, General Stuart made a reconnoissance with one thousand five hundred cavalry and four guns, and in two days made the circuit of McClellan's army, producing much confusion and gathering useful information, and losing but one man. August 25, 1862, he captured part of Pope's headquarters' train, including that general's private baggage and official correspondence, and the next night, in a

descent upon Manasses, capturing immense quantities of commissary and quartermaster store, eight guns, a number of locomotives and a few hundred prisoners. During the invasion of Maryland, in September, 1862, General Stuart acted as rear guard, resisting the advance of the Federal cavalry at South Mountain, and at Antietam commanded the Confederate left. Shortly after he crossed the Potomac, making a raid as far as Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. In the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, General Stuart's command was on the extreme right of the Confederate line. At Chancellorsville, after "Stonewall" Jackson's death and the wounding of General A. P. Hill, General Stuart assumed command of Jackson's corps, which he led in the severe contest of May 3, 1863. Early in June, the same year, a large force of cavalry was gathered under Stuart, at Culpepper, Virginia, which, advancing to join General Lee in his invasion of Pennsylvania, was met at Brandy Station, by two divisions of cavalry and two brigades of infantry, under General John I. Gregg, and driven back. During the movements of the Gettysburg campaign he rendered important services. In May, 1864, General Stuart succeeded, by a detour, in placing himself between Richmond and Sheridan's advancing column, and at Yellow Tavern was attacked in force. During the fierce conflict that ensued General Stuart was mortally wounded, and died at Richmond, May 11, 1864.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, the fourteenth president of the United States—from 1853 until 1857—was born November 23, 1804, at Hillsboro, New Hampshire. He came of old revolutionary stock and his father was a governor of the state. Mr. Pierce entered Bowdoin College in 1820,

was graduated in 1824, and took up the study of law in the office of Judge Woodbury, and later he was admitted to the bar. Mr. Pierce practiced his profession with varying successes in his native town and also in Concord. He was elected to the state legislature in 1833 and served in that body until 1837, the last two years of his term serving as speaker of the house. He was elected to the United States senate in 1837, just as President Van Buren began his term of office. Mr. Pierce served until 1842, and many times during Polk's term he declined important public offices. During the war with Mexico Mr. Pierce was appointed brigadier-general, and he embarked with a portion of his troops at Newport, Rhode Island, May 27, 1847, and went with them to the field of battle. He served through the war and distinguished himself by his skill, bravery and excellent judgment. When he reached his home in his native state he was received coldly by the opponents of the war, but the advocates of the war made up for his cold reception by the enthusiastic welcome which they accorded him. Mr. Pierce resumed the practice of his profession, and in the political strife that followed he gave his support to the pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party. The Democratic convention met in Baltimore, June 12, 1852, to nominate a candidate for the presidency, and they continued in session four days, and in thirty-five balloting no one had secured the requisite two-thirds vote. Mr. Pierce had not received a vote as yet, until the Virginia delegation brought his name forward, and finally on the forty-ninth ballot Mr. Pierce received 282 votes and all the other candidates eleven. His opponent on the Whig ticket was General Winfield Scott, who only received the electoral votes of four

states. Mr. Pierce was inaugurated president of the United States March 4, 1853, with W. R. King as vice president, and the following named gentlemen were afterward chosen to fill the positions in the cabinet: William S. Marcy, James Guthrie, Jefferson Davis, James C. Dobbin, Robert McClelland, James Campbell and Caleb Cushing. During the administration of President Pierce the Missouri compromise law was repealed, and all the territories of the Union were thrown open to slavery, and the disturbances in Kansas occurred. In 1857 he was succeeded in the presidency by James Buchanan, and retired to his home in Concord, New Hampshire. He always cherished his principles of slavery, and at the outbreak of the rebellion he was an adherent of the cause of the Confederacy. He died at Concord, New Hampshire, October 8, 1869.

JAMES B. WEAVER, well known as a leader of the Greenback and later of the Populist party, was born at Dayton, Ohio, June 12, 1833. He received his earlier education in the schools of his native town, and entered the law department of the Ohio University, at Cincinnati, from which he graduated in 1854. Removing to the growing state of Iowa, he became connected with "The Iowa Tribune," at the state capital, Des Moines, as one of its editors. He afterward practiced law and was elected district attorney for the second judicial district of Iowa, on the Republican ticket in 1866, which office he held for a short time. In 1867 Mr. Weaver was appointed assessor of internal revenue for the first district of Iowa, and filled that position until sometime in 1873. He was elected and served in the forty-sixth congress. In 1880 the National or Greenback party in convention at Chicago, nominated James B. Weaver as

its candidate for the presidency. By a union of the Democratic and National parties in his district, he was elected to the forty-ninth congress, and re-elected to the same office in the fall of 1886. Mr. Weaver was conceded to be a very fluent speaker, and quite active in all political work. On July 4, 1892, at the National convention of the People's party, General James B. Weaver was chosen as the candidate for president of that organization, and during the campaign that followed, gained a national reputation.

ANTHONY JOSEPH DREXEL, one of the leading bankers and financiers of the United States, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1826, and was the son of Francis M. Drexel, who had established the large banking institution of Drexel & Co., so well known. The latter was a native of Dornbirn, in the Austrian Tyrol. He studied languages and fine arts at Turin, Italy. On returning to his mountain home, in 1809, and finding it in the hands of the French, he went to Switzerland and later to Paris. In 1812, after a short visit home, he went to Berlin, where he studied painting until 1817, in which year he emigrated to America, and settled in Philadelphia. A few years later he went to Chili and Peru, where he executed some fine portraits of notable people, including General Simon Bolivar. After spending some time in Mexico, he returned to Philadelphia, and engaged in the banking business. In 1837 he founded the house of Drexel & Co. He died in 1837, and was succeeded by his two sons, Anthony J. and Francis A. His son, Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., entered the bank when he was thirteen years of age, before he was through with his schooling, and after that the history of the banking business of

which he was the head, was the history of his life. The New York house of Drexel, Morgan & Co. was established in 1850; the Paris house, Drexel, Harjes & Co., in 1867. The Drexel banking houses have supplied and placed hundreds of millions of dollars in government, corporation, railroad and other loans and securities. The reputation of the houses has always been held on the highest plane. Mr. Drexel founded and heavily endowed the Drexel Institute, in Philadelphia, an institution to furnish better and wider avenues of employment to young people of both sexes. It has departments of arts, science, mechanical arts and domestic economy. Mr. Drexel, Jr., departed this life June 30, 1893.

SAMUEL FINLEY BREESE MORSE, inventor of the recording telegraph instrument, was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, April 27, 1791. He graduated from Yale College in 1810, and took up art as his profession. He went to London with the great American painter, Washington Allston, and studied in the Royal Academy under Benjamin West. His "Dying Hercules," his first effort in sculpture, took the gold medal in 1813. He returned to America in 1815 and continued to pursue his profession. He was greatly interested in scientific studies, which he carried on in connection with other labors. He founded the National Academy of Design and was many years its president. He returned to Europe and spent three years in study in the art centers, Rome, Florence, Venice and Paris. In 1832 he returned to America and while on the return voyage the idea of a recording telegraph apparatus occurred to him, and he made a drawing to represent his conception. He was the first to occupy the chair of fine arts in the University of New

York City, and in 1835 he set up his rude instrument in his room in the university. But it was not until after many years of discouragement and reverses of fortune that he finally was successful in placing his invention before the public. In 1844, by aid of the United States government, he had constructed a telegraph line forty miles in length from Washington to Baltimore. Over this line the test was made, and the first telegraphic message was flashed May 24, 1844, from the United States supreme court rooms to Baltimore. It read, "What hath God wrought!" His fame and fortune were established in an instant. Wealth and honors poured in upon him from that day. The nations of Europe vied with each other in honoring the great inventor with medals, titles and decorations, and the learned societies of Europe hastened to enroll his name upon their membership lists and confer degrees. In 1858 he was the recipient of an honor never accorded to an inventor before. The ten leading nations of Europe, at the suggestion of the Emperor Napoleon, appointed representatives to an international congress, which convened at Paris for the special purpose of expressing gratitude of the nations, and they voted him a present of 400,000 francs.

Professor Morse was present at the unveiling of a bronze statue erected in his honor in Central Park, New York, in 1871. His last appearance in public was at the unveiling of the statue of Benjamin Franklin in New York in 1872, when he made the dedicatory speech and unveiled the statue. He died April 2, 1872, in the city of New York.

MORRISON REMICH WAITE, seventh chief justice of the United States, was born at Lyme, Connecticut, November 29, 1816. He was a graduate from Yale Col-

lege in 1837, in the class with William M. Evarts. His father was judge of the supreme court of errors of the state of Connecticut, and in his office young Waite studied law. He subsequently removed to Ohio, and was elected to the legislature of that state in 1849. He removed from Maumee City to Toledo and became a prominent legal light in that state. He was nominated as a candidate for congress repeatedly but declined to run, and also declined a place on the supreme bench of the state. He won great distinction for his able handling of the Alabama claims at Geneva, before the arbitration tribunal in 1871, and was appointed chief justice of the supreme court of the United States in 1874 on the death of Judge Chase. When, in 1876, electoral commissioners were chosen to decide the presidential election controversy between Tilden and Hayes, Judge Waite refused to serve on that commission.

His death occurred March 23, 1888.

ELISHA KENT KANE was one of the distinguished American explorers of the unknown regions of the frozen north, and gave to the world a more accurate knowledge of the Arctic zone. Dr. Kane was born February 3, 1820, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was a graduate of the universities of Virginia and Pennsylvania, and took his medical degree in 1843. He entered the service of the United States navy, and was physician to the Chinese embassy. Dr. Kane traveled extensively in the Levant, Asia and Western Africa, and also served in the Mexican war, in which he was severely wounded. His first Arctic expedition was under De Haven in the first Grinnell expedition in search of Sir John Franklin in 1850. He commanded the second Grinnell expedition

in 1853-55, and discovered an open polar sea. For this expedition he received a gold medal and other distinctions. He published a narrative of his first polar expedition in 1853, and in 1856 published two volumes relating to his second polar expedition. He was a man of active, enterprising and courageous spirit. His health, which was always delicate, was impaired by the hardships of his Arctic expeditions, from which he never fully recovered and from which he died February 16, 1857, at Havana.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON was a daughter of Judge Daniel Cady and Margaret Livingston, and was born November 12, 1815, at Johnstown, New York. She was educated at the Johnstown Academy, where she studied with a class of boys, and was fitted for college at the age of fifteen, after which she pursued her studies at Mrs. Willard's Seminary, at Troy. Her attention was called to the disabilities of her sex by her own educational experiences, and through a study of Blackstone, Story, and Kent. Miss Cady was married to Henry B. Stanton in 1840, and accompanied him to the world's anti-slavery convention in London. While there she made the acquaintance of Lucretia Mott. Mrs. Stanton resided at Boston until 1847, when the family moved to Seneca Falls, New York, and she and Lucretia Mott signed the first call for a woman's rights convention. The meeting was held at her place of residence July 19-20, 1848. This was the first occasion of a formal claim of suffrage for women that was made. Mrs. Stanton addressed the New York legislature, in 1854, on the rights of married women, and in 1860, in advocacy of the granting of divorce for drunkenness. She also addressed the legislature and the constitutional con-

vention, and maintained that during the revision of the constitution the state was resolved into its original elements, and that all citizens had, therefore, a right to vote for the members of that convention. After 1869 Mrs. Stanton frequently addressed congressional committees and state constitutional conventions, and she canvassed Kansas, Michigan, and other states when the question of woman suffrage was submitted in those states. Mrs. Stanton was one of the editors of the "Revolution," and most of the calls and resolutions for conventions have come from her pen. She was president of the national committee, also of the Woman's Loyal League, and of the National Association, for many years.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, a great American jurist, was born in Connecticut in 1805. He entered Williams College when sixteen years old, and commenced the study of law in 1825. In 1828 he was admitted to the bar, and went to New York, where he soon came into prominence before the bar of that state. He entered upon the labor of reforming the practice and procedure, which was then based upon the common law practice of England, and had become extremely complicated, difficult and uncertain in its application. His first paper on this subject was published in 1839, and after eight years of continuous efforts in this direction, he was appointed one of a commission by New York to reform the practice of that state. The result was embodied in the two codes of procedure, civil and criminal, the first of which was adopted almost entire by the state of New York, and has since been adopted by more than half the states in the Union, and became the basis of the new practice and procedure in England, contained in the Judicature act. He

was later appointed chairman of a new commission to codify the entire body of laws. This great work employed many years in its completion, but when finished it embraced a civil, penal, and political code, covering the entire field of American laws, statutory and common. This great body of law was adopted by California and Dakota territory in its entirety, and many other states have since adopted its substance. In 1867 the British Association for Social Science heard a proposition from Mr. Field to prepare an international code. This led to the preparation of his "Draft Outlines of an International Code," which was in fact a complete body of international laws, and introduced the principle of arbitration. Other of his codes of the state of New York have since been adopted by that state.

In addition to his great works on law, Mr. Field indulged his literary tastes by frequent contributions to general literature, and his articles on travels, literature, and the political questions of the hour gave him rank with the best writers of his time. His father was the Rev. David Dudley Field, and his brothers were Cyrus W. Field, Rev. Henry Martin Field, and Justice Stephen J. Field of the United States supreme court. David Dudley Field died at New York, April 13, 1894.

HENRY M. TELLER, a celebrated American politician, and secretary of the interior under President Arthur, was born May 23, 1830, in Allegany county, New York. He was of Hollandish ancestry and received an excellent education, after which he took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar in the state of New York. Mr. Teller removed to Illinois in January, 1858, and practiced for three years in that state. From thence he moved to Colorado

in 1861 and located at Central City, which was then one of the principal mining towns in the state. His exceptional abilities as a lawyer soon brought him into prominence and gained for him a numerous and profitable clientage. In politics he affiliated with the Republican party, but declined to become a candidate for office until the admission of Colorado into the Union as a state, when he was elected to the United States senate. Mr. Teller drew the term ending March 4, 1877, but was re-elected December 11, 1876, and served until April 17, 1882, when he was appointed by President Arthur as secretary of the interior. He accepted a cabinet position with reluctance, and on March 3, 1885, he retired from the cabinet, having been elected to the senate a short time before to succeed Nathaniel P. Hill. Mr. Teller took his seat on March 4, 1885, in the senate, to which he was afterward re-elected. He served as chairman on the committee of pensions, patents, mines and mining, and was also a member of committees on claims, railroads, privileges and elections and public lands. Mr. Teller came to be recognized as one of the ablest advocates of the silver cause. He was one of the delegates to the Republican National convention at St. Louis in 1896, in which he took an active part and tried to have a silver plank inserted in the platform of the party. Failing in this he felt impelled to bolt the convention, which he did and joined forces with the great silver movement in the campaign which followed, being recognized in that campaign as one of the most able and eminent advocates of "silver" in America.

JOHN ERICSSON, an eminent inventor and machinist, who won fame in America, was born in Sweden, July 31, 1803. In early childhood he evinced a decided in-

clination to mechanical pursuits, and at the age of eleven he was appointed to a cadetship in the engineer corps, and at the age of seventeen was promoted to a lieutenancy. In 1826 he introduced a "flame engine," which he had invented, and offered it to English capitalists, but it was found that it could be operated only by the use of wood for fuel. Shortly after this he resigned his commission in the army of Sweden, and devoted himself to mechanical pursuits. He discovered and introduced the principle of artificial draughts in steam boilers, and received a prize of two thousand five hundred dollars for his locomotive, the "Novelty," which attained a great speed, for that day. The artificial draught effected a great saving in fuel and made unnecessary the huge smoke-stacks formerly used, and the principle is still applied, in modified form, in boilers. He also invented a steam fire-engine, and later a hot-air engine, which he attempted to apply in the operation of his ship, "Ericsson," but as it did not give the speed required, he abandoned it, but afterwards applied it to machinery for pumping, hoisting, etc.

Ericsson was first to apply the screw propeller to navigation. The English people not receiving this new departure readily, Ericsson came to America in 1839, and built the United States steamer, "Princeton," in which the screw-propeller was utilized, the first steamer ever built in which the propeller was under water, out of range of the enemy's shots. The achievement which gave him greatest renown, however, was the ironclad vessel, the "Monitor," an entirely new type of vessel, which, in March, 1862, attacked the Confederate monster ironclad ram, "Virginia," and after a fierce struggle, compelled her to withdraw from Hampton Roads for repairs. After the war

one of his most noted inventions was his vessel, "Destroyer," with a submarine gun, which carried a projectile torpedo. In 1886 the king of Spain conferred on him the grand cross of the Order of Naval Merit. He died in March, 1889, and his body was transferred, with naval honors, to the country of his birth.

JAMES BUCHANAN, the fifteenth president of the United States, was a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Franklin county, April 23, 1791. He was of Irish ancestry, his father having come to this country in 1783, in quite humble circumstances, and settled in the western part of the Keystone state.

James Buchanan remained in his secluded home for eight years, enjoying but few social or intellectual advantages. His parents were industrious and frugal, and prospered, and, in 1799, the family removed to Mercersburg Pennsylvania, where he was placed in school. His progress was rapid, and in 1801 he entered Dickinson College, at Carlisle, where he took his place among the best scholars in the institution. In 1809 he graduated with the highest honors in his class. He was then eighteen, tall, graceful and in vigorous health. He commenced the study of law at Lancaster, and was admitted to the bar in 1812. He rose very rapidly in his profession and took a stand with the ablest of his fellow lawyers. When but twenty-six years old he successfully defended, unaided by counsel, one of the judges of the state who was before the bar of the state senate under articles of impeachment.

During the war of 1812-15, Mr. Buchanan sustained the government with all his power, eloquently urging the vigorous prosecution of the war, and enlisted as a private

volunteer to assist in repelling the British who had sacked and burned the public buildings of Washington and threatened Baltimore. At that time Buchanan was a Federalist, but the opposition of that party to the war with Great Britain and the alien and sedition laws of John Adams, brought that party into disrepute, and drove many, among them Buchanan, into the Republican, or anti-Federalist ranks. He was elected to congress in 1828. In 1831 he was sent as minister to Russia, and upon his return to this country, in 1833, was elevated to the United States senate, and remained in that position for twelve years. Upon the accession of President Polk to office he made Mr. Buchanan secretary of state. Four years later he retired to private life, and in 1853 he was honored with the mission to England. In 1856 the national Democratic convention nominated him for the presidency and he was elected. It was during his administration that the rising tide of the secession movement overtook the country. Mr. Buchanan declared that the national constitution gave him no power to do anything against the movement to break up the Union. After his succession by Abraham Lincoln in 1860, Mr. Buchanan retired to his home at Wheatland, Pennsylvania, where he died June 1, 1868.

JOHAN HARVARD, the founder of the Harvard University, was born in England about the year 1608. He received his education at Emanuel College, Cambridge, and came to America in 1637, settling in Massachusetts. He was a non-conformist minister, and a tract of land was set aside for him in Charlestown, near Boston. He was at once appointed one of a committee to formulate a body of laws for the colony. One year before his arrival in the colony

the general court had voted the sum of four hundred pounds toward the establishment of a school or college, half of which was to be paid the next year. In 1637 preliminary plans were made for starting the school. In 1638 John Harvard, who had shown great interest in the new institution of learning proposed, died, leaving his entire property, about twice the sum originally voted, to the school, together with three hundred volumes as a nucleus for a library. The institution was then given the name of Harvard, and established at Newton (now Cambridge), Massachusetts. It grew to be one of the two principal seats of learning in the new world, and has maintained its reputation since. It now consists of twenty-two separate buildings, and its curriculum embraces over one hundred and seventy elective courses, and it ranks among the great universities of the world.

ROGER BROOKE TANEY, a noted jurist and chief justice of the United States supreme court, was born in Calvert county, Maryland, March 17, 1777. He graduated from Dickinson College at the age of eighteen, took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1799. He was chosen to the legislature from his county, and in 1801 removed to Frederick, Maryland. He became United States senator from Maryland in 1816, and took up his permanent residence in Baltimore a few years later. In 1824 he became an ardent admirer and supporter of Andrew Jackson, and upon Jackson's election to the presidency, was appointed attorney general of the United States. Two years later he was appointed secretary of the treasury, and after serving in that capacity for nearly one year, the senate refused to confirm the appointment. In 1835, upon the death of

Chief-justice Marshall, he was appointed to that place, and a political change having occurred in the make up of the senate, he was confirmed in 1836. He presided at his first session in January of the following year.

The case which suggests itself first to the average reader in connection with this jurist is the celebrated "Dred Scott" case, which came before the supreme court for decision in 1856. In his opinion, delivered on behalf of a majority of the court, one remarkable statement occurs as a result of an exhaustive survey of the historical grounds, to the effect that "for more than a century prior to the adoption of the constitution they (Africans) had been regarded so far inferior that they had no rights which a white man was bound to respect." Judge Taney retained the office of chief justice until his death, in 1864.

JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY.—This gentleman had a world-wide reputation as an historian, which placed him in the front rank of the great men of America. He was born April 15, 1814, at Dorchester, Massachusetts, was given a thorough preparatory education and then attended Harvard, from which he was graduated in 1831. He also studied at Gottingen and Berlin, read law and in 1836 was admitted to the bar. In 1841 he was appointed secretary of the legation at St. Petersburg, and in 1866-67 served as United States minister to Austria, serving in the same capacity during 1869 and 1870 to England. In 1856, after long and exhaustive research and preparation, he published in London "The Rise of the Dutch Republic." It embraced three volumes and immediately attracted great attention throughout Europe and America as a work of unusual merit. From 1861 to

1868 he produced "The History of the United Netherlands," in four volumes. Other works followed, with equal success, and his position as one of the foremost historians and writers of his day was firmly established. His death occurred May 29, 1877.

ELIAS HOWE, the inventor of the sewing machine, well deserves to be classed among the great and noted men of America. He was the son of a miller and farmer and was born at Spencer, Massachusetts, July 9, 1819. In 1835 he went to Lowell and worked there, and later at Boston, in the machine shops. His first sewing machine was completed in 1845, and he patented it in 1846, laboring with the greatest persistency in spite of poverty and hardships, working for a time as an engine driver on a railroad at pauper wages and with broken health. He then spent two years of unsuccessful exertion in England, striving in vain to bring his invention into public notice and use. He returned to the United States in almost hopeless poverty, to find that his patent had been violated. At last, however, he found friends who assisted him financially, and after years of litigation he made good his claims in the courts in 1854. His invention afterward brought him a large fortune. During the Civil war he volunteered as a private in the Seventeenth Connecticut Volunteers, and served for some time. During his life time he received the cross of the Legion of Honor and many other medals. His death occurred October 3, 1867, at Brooklyn, New York.

PHILLIPS BROOKS, celebrated as an eloquent preacher and able pulpit orator, was born in Boston on the 13th day of December, 1835. He received excellent

educational advantages, and graduated at Harvard in 1855. Early in life he decided upon the ministry as his life work and studied theology in the Episcopal Theological Seminary, at Alexandria, Virginia. In 1859 he was ordained and the same year became pastor of the Church of the Advent, in Philadelphia. Three years later he assumed the pastorate of the Church of the Holy Trinity, where he remained until 1870. At the expiration of that time he accepted the pastoral charge of Trinity Church in Boston, where his eloquence and ability attracted much attention and built up a powerful church organization. Dr. Brooks also devoted considerable time to lecturing and literary work and attained prominence in these lines.

WILLIAM B. ALLISON, a statesman of national reputation and one of the leaders of the Republican party, was born March 2, 1829, at Perry, Ohio. He grew up on his father's farm, which he assisted in cultivating, and attended the district school. When sixteen years old he went to the academy at Wooster, and subsequently spent a year at the Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pennsylvania. He next taught school and spent another year at the Western Reserve College, at Hudson, Ohio. Mr. Allison then took up the study of law at Wooster, where he was admitted to the bar in 1851, and soon obtained a position as deputy county clerk. His political leanings were toward the old line Whigs, who afterward laid the foundation of the Republican party. He was a delegate to the state convention in 1856, in the campaign of which he supported Fremont for president.

Mr. Allison removed to Dubuque, Iowa, in the following year. He rapidly rose to prominence at the bar and in politics. In

1860 he was chosen as a delegate to the Republican convention held in Chicago, of which he was elected one of the secretaries. At the outbreak of the civil war he was appointed on the staff of the governor. His congressional career opened in 1862, when he was elected to the thirty-eighth congress; he was re-elected three times, serving from March 4, 1863, to March 3, 1871. He was a member of the ways and means committee a good part of his term. His career in the United States senate began in 1873, and he rapidly rose to eminence in national affairs, his service of a quarter of a century in that body being marked by close fealty to the Republican party. He twice declined the portfolio of the treasury tendered him by Garfield and Harrison, and his name was prominently mentioned for the presidency at several national Republican conventions.

MARY ASHTON LIVERMORE, lecturer and writer, was born in Boston, December 19, 1821. She was the daughter of Timothy Rice, and married D. P. Livermore, a preacher of the Universalist church. She contributed able articles to many of the most noted periodicals of this country and England. During the Civil war she labored zealously and with success on behalf of the sanitary commission which played so important a part during that great struggle. She became editor of the "Woman's Journal," published at Boston in 1870.

She held a prominent place as a public speaker and writer on woman's suffrage, temperance, social and religious questions, and her influence was great in every cause she advocated.

JOHN B. GOUGH, a noted temperance lecturer, who won his fame in America, was born in the village of Sandgate, Kent,

England, August 22, 1817. He came to the United States at the age of twelve. He followed the trade of bookbinder, and lived in great poverty on account of the liquor habit. In 1843, however, he reformed, and began his career as a temperance lecturer. He worked zealously in the cause of temperance, and his lectures and published articles revealed great earnestness. He formed temperance societies throughout the entire country, and labored with great success. He visited England in the same cause about the year 1853 and again in 1878. He also lectured upon many other topics, in which he attained a wide reputation. His death occurred February 18, 1886.

THOMAS BUCHANAN READ, author, sculptor and painter, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, March 12, 1822. He early evinced a taste for art, and began the study of sculpture in Cincinnati. Later he found painting more to his liking. He went to New York, where he followed this profession, and later to Boston. In 1846 he located in Philadelphia. He visited Italy in 1850, and studied at Florence, where he resided almost continuously for twenty-two years. He returned to America in 1872, and died in New York May 11 of the same year.

He was the author of many heroic poems, but the one giving him the most renown is his famous "Sheridan's Ride," of which he has also left a representation in painting.

EUGENE V. DEBS, the former famous president of the American Railway Union, and great labor leader, was born in the city of Terre Haute, Indiana, in 1855. He received his education in the public

schools of that place and at the age of sixteen years began work as a painter in the Vandalia shops. After this, for some three years, he was employed as a locomotive fireman on the same road. His first appearance in public life was in his canvass for the election to the office of city clerk of Terre Haute. In this capacity he served two terms, and when twenty six years of age was elected a member of the legislature of the state of Indiana. While a member of that body he secured the passage of several bills in the interest of organized labor, of which he was always a faithful champion. Mr. Debs' speech nominating Daniel Voorhees for the United States senate gave him a wide reputation for oratory. On the expiration of his term in the legislature, he was elected grand secretary and treasurer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Fireman and filled that office for fourteen successive years. He was always an earnest advocate of confederation of railroad men and it was mainly through his efforts that the United Order of Railway Employees, composed of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and Conductors, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association was formed, and he became a member of its supreme council. The order was dissolved by disagreement between two of its leading orders, and then Mr. Debs conceived the idea of the American Railway Union. He worked on the details and the union came into existence in Chicago, June 20, 1893. For a time it prospered and became one of the largest bodies of railway men in the world. It won in a contest with the Great Northern Railway. In the strike made by the union in sympathy with the Pullman employes inaugurated in Chicago June 25, 1894, and the consequent rioting, the Railway Union

lost much prestige and Mr. Debs, in company with others of the officers, being held as in contempt of the United States courts, he suffered a sentence of six months in jail at Woodstock, McHenry county, Illinois. In 1897 Mr. Debs, on the demise of the American Railway Union, organized the Social Democracy, an institution founded on the best lines of the communistic idea, which was to provide homes and employment for its members.

JOHN G. CARLISLE, famous as a lawyer, congressman, senator and cabinet officer, was born in Campbell (now Kenton) county, Kentucky, September 5, 1835, on a farm. He received the usual education of the time and began at an early age to teach school and, at the same time, the study of law. Soon opportunity offered and he entered an office in Covington, Kentucky, and was admitted to practice at the bar in 1858. Politics attracted his attention and in 1859 he was elected to the house of representatives in the legislature of his native state. On the outbreak of the war in 1861, he embraced the cause of the Union and was largely instrumental in preserving Kentucky to the federal cause. He resumed his legal practice for a time and declined a nomination as presidential elector in 1864. In 1866 and again in 1869 Mr. Carlisle was elected to the senate of Kentucky. He resigned this position in 1871 and was chosen lieutenant governor of the state, which office he held until 1875. He was one of the presidential electors-at-large for Kentucky in 1876. He first entered congress in 1877, and soon became a prominent leader on the Democratic side of the house of representatives, and continued a member of that body through the forty-sixth, forty-seventh, forty-eighth and forty-ninth con-

gresses, and was speaker of the house during the two latter. He was elected to the United States senate to succeed Senator Blackburn, and remained a member of that branch of congress until March, 1893, when he was appointed secretary of the treasury. He performed the duties of that high office until March 4, 1897, throughout the entire second administration of President Cleveland. His ability and many years of public service gave him a national reputation.

FRANCES E. WILLARD, for many years president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and a noted American lecturer and writer, was born in Rochester, New York, September 28, 1839. Graduating from the Northwestern Female College at the age of nineteen she began teaching and met with great success in many cities of the west. She was made directress of Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, Ohio, in 1867, and four years later was elected president of the Evanston College for young ladies, a branch of the Northwestern University.

During the two years succeeding 1869 she traveled extensively in Europe and the east, visiting Egypt and Palestine, and gathering materials for a valuable course of lectures, which she delivered at Chicago on her return. She became very popular, and won great influence in the temperance cause. Her work as president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union greatly strengthened that society, and she made frequent trips to Europe in the interest of that cause.

RICHARD OLNEY.—Among the prominent men who were members of the cabinet of President Cleveland in his second administration, the gentleman whose name

heads this sketch held a leading place, occupying the positions of attorney general and secretary of state.

Mr. Olney came from one of the oldest and most honored New England families; the first of his ancestors to come from England settled in Massachusetts in 1635. This was Thomas Olney. He was a friend and co-religionist of Roger Williams, and when the latter moved to what is now Rhode Island, went with him and became one of the founders of Providence Plantations.

Richard Olney was born in Oxford, Massachusetts, in 1835, and received the elements of his earlier education in the common schools which New England is so proud of. He entered Brown University, from which he graduated in 1856, and passed the Harvard law school two years later. He began the practice of his profession with Judge B. F. Thomas, a prominent man of that locality. For years Richard Olney was regarded as one of the ablest and most learned lawyers in Massachusetts. Twice he was offered a place on the bench of the supreme court of the state, but both times he declined. He was always a Democrat in his political tenets, and for many years was a trusted counsellor of members of that party. In 1874 Mr. Olney was elected a member of the legislature. In 1876, during the heated presidential campaign, to strengthen the cause of Mr. Tilden in the New England states, it was intimated that in the event of that gentleman's election to the presidency, Mr. Olney would be attorney general.

When Grover Cleveland was elected president of the United States, on his inauguration in March, 1893, he tendered the position of attorney general to Richard Olney. This was accepted, and that gentleman fulfilled the duties of the office until the death

of Walter Q. Gresham, in May, 1895, made vacant the position of secretary of state. This post was filled by the appointment of Mr. Olney. While occupying the later office, Mr. Olney brought himself into international prominence by some very able state papers.

JOHN JAY KNOX, for many years comptroller of the currency, and an eminent financier, was born in Knoxboro, Oneida county, New York, May 19, 1828. He received a good education and graduated at Hamilton College in 1849. For about thirteen years he was engaged as a private banker, or in a position in a bank, where he laid the foundation of his knowledge of the laws of finance. In 1862, Salmon P. Chase, then secretary of the treasury, appointed him to an office in that department of the government, and later he had charge of the mint coinage correspondence. In 1867 Mr. Knox was made deputy comptroller of the currency, and in that capacity, in 1870, he made two reports on the mint service, with a codification of the mint and coinage laws of the United States, and suggesting many important amendments. These reports were ordered printed by resolution of congress. The bill which he prepared, with some slight changes, was subsequently passed, and has been known in history as the "Coinage Act of 1873."

In 1872 Mr. Knox was appointed comptroller of the currency, and held that responsible position until 1884, when he resigned. He then accepted the position of president of the National Bank of the Republic, of New York City, which institution he served for many years. He was the author of "United States Notes," published in 1884. In the reports spoken of above, a history of the two United States banks is

given, together with that of the state and national banking system, and much valuable statistical matter relating to kindred subjects.

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.—In the opinion of many critics Hawthorne is pronounced the foremost American novelist, and in his peculiar vein of romance is said to be without a peer. His reputation is world-wide, and his ability as a writer is recognized abroad as well as at home. He was born July 4, 1804, at Salem, Massachusetts. On account of feeble health he spent some years of his boyhood on a farm near Raymond, Maine. He laid the foundation of a liberal education in his youth, and entered Bowdoin College, from which he graduated in 1825 in the same class with H. W. Longfellow and John S. C. Abbott. He then returned to Salem, where he gave his attention to literature, publishing several tales and other articles in various periodicals. His first venture in the field of romance, "Fanshaw," proved a failure. In 1836 he removed to Boston, and became editor of the "American Magazine," which soon passed out of existence. In 1837 he published "Twice Told Tales," which were chiefly made up of his former contributions to magazines. In 1838-41 he held a position in the Boston custom house, but later took part in the "Brook farm experiment," a socialistic idea after the plan of Fourier. In 1843 he was married and took up his residence at the old parsonage at Concord, Massachusetts, which he immortalized in his next work, "Mosses From an Old Manse," published in 1846. From the latter date until 1850 he was surveyor of the port of Salem, and while thus employed wrote one of his strongest works, "The Scarlet Letter." For the succeeding two

years Lenox, Massachusetts, was his home, and the "House of the Seven Gables" was produced there, as well as the "Blithedale Romance." In 1852 he published a "Life of Franklin Pierce," a college friend whom he warmly regarded. In 1853 he was appointed United States consul to Liverpool, England, where he remained some years, after which he spent some time in Italy. On returning to his native land he took up his residence at Concord, Massachusetts. While taking a trip for his health with ex-President Pierce, he died at Plymouth, New Hampshire, May 19, 1864. In addition to the works mentioned above Mr. Hawthorne gave to the world the following books: "True Stories from History," "The Wonder Book," "The Snow Image," "Tanglewood Tales," "The Marble Faun," and "Our Old Home." After his death appeared a series of "Notebooks," edited by his wife, Sophia P. Hawthorne; "Septimius Felton," edited by his daughter, Una, and "Dr. Grimshaw's Secret," put into shape by his talented son, Julian. He left an unfinished work called "Dolliver Romance," which has been published just as he left it.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, sixteenth president of the United States, was born February 12, 1809, in Larue county (Hardin county), Kentucky, in a log-cabin near Hodgenville. When he was eight years old he removed with his parents to Indiana, near the Ohio river, and a year later his mother died. His father then married Mrs. Elizabeth (Bush) Johnston, of Elizabethtown, Kentucky, who proved a kind of foster-mother to Abraham, and encouraged him to study. He worked as a farm hand and as a clerk in a store at Gentryville, and was noted for his athletic feats and strength, fondness for debate, a fund of humorous

anecdote, as well as the composition of rude verses. He made a trip at the age of nineteen to New Orleans on a flat-boat, and settled in Illinois in 1830. He assisted his father to build a log house and clear a farm on the Sangamon river near Decatur, Illinois, and split the rails with which to fence it. In 1851 he was employed in the building of a flat-boat on the Sangamon, and to run it to New Orleans. The voyage gave him a new insight into the horrors of slavery in the south. On his return he settled at New Salem and engaged, first as a clerk in a store, then as grocer, surveyor and postmaster, and he piloted the first steamboat that ascended the Sangamon. He participated in the Black Hawk war as captain of volunteers, and after his return he studied law, interested himself in politics, and became prominent locally as a public speaker. He was elected to the legislature in 1834 as a "Clay Whig," and began at once to display a command of language and forcible rhetoric that made him a match for his more cultured opponents. He was admitted to the bar in 1837, and began practice at Springfield. He married a lady of a prominent Kentucky family in 1842. He was active in the presidential campaigns of 1840 and 1844 and was an elector on the Harrison and Clay tickets, and was elected to congress in 1846, over Peter Cartwright. He voted for the Wilmot proviso and the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and opposed the war with Mexico, but gained little prominence during his two years' service. He then returned to Springfield and devoted his attention to law, taking little interest in politics, until the repeal of the Missouri compromise and the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854. This awakened his interest in politics again and he attacked the champion of that measure,

Stephen A. Douglas, in a speech at Springfield that made him famous, and is said by those who heard it to be the greatest speech of his life. Lincoln was selected as candidate for the United States senate, but was defeated by Trumbull. Upon the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill the Whig party suddenly went to pieces, and the Republican party gathered head. At the Bloomington Republican convention in 1856 Lincoln made an effective address in which he first took a position antagonistic to the existence of slavery. He was a Fremont elector and received a strong support for nomination as vice-president in the Philadelphia convention. In 1858 he was the unanimous choice of the Republicans for the United States senate, and the great campaign of debate which followed resulted in the election of Douglas, but established Lincoln's reputation as the leading exponent of Republican doctrines. He began to be mentioned in Illinois as candidate for the presidency, and a course of addresses in the eastern states attracted favorable attention. When the national convention met at Chicago, his rivals, Chase, Seward, Bates and others, were compelled to retire before the western giant, and he was nominated, with Hannibal Hamlin as his running mate. The Democratic party had now been disrupted, and Lincoln's election assured. He carried practically every northern state, and the secession of South Carolina, followed by a number of the gulf states, took place before his inauguration. Lincoln is the only president who was ever compelled to reach Washington in a secret manner. He escaped assassination by avoiding Baltimore, and was quietly inaugurated March 4, 1861. His inaugural address was firm but conciliatory, and he said to the secessionists: "You have no oath registered in heaven

to destroy the government, while I have the most solemn one to preserve, protect and defend it.' He made up his cabinet chiefly of those political rivals in his own party—Seward, Chase, Cameron, Bates—and secured the co-operation of the Douglas Democrats. His great deeds, amidst the heat and turmoil of war, were: His call for seventy-five thousand volunteers, and the blockading of southern ports; calling of congress in extra session, July 14, 1861, and obtaining four hundred thousand men and four hundred million dollars for the prosecution of the war; appointing Stanton secretary of war; issuing the emancipation proclamation; calling three hundred thousand volunteers; address at Gettysburg cemetery; commissioned Grant as lieutenant-general and commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States; his second inaugural address; his visit to the army before Richmond, and his entry into Richmond the day after its surrender.

Abraham Lincoln was shot by John Wilkes Booth in a box in Ford's theater at Washington the night of April 14, 1865, and expired the following morning. His body was buried at Oak Ridge cemetery, Springfield, Illinois, and a monument commemorating his great work marks his resting place.

STEPHEN GIRARD, the celebrated philanthropist, was born in Bordeaux, France, May 24, 1750. He became a sailor engaged in the American coast trade, and also made frequent trips to the West Indies. During the Revolutionary war he was a grocer and liquor seller in Philadelphia. He married in that city, and afterward separated from his wife. After the war he again engaged in the coast and West India trade, and his fortune began to accumulate

from receiving goods from West Indian planters during the insurrection in Hayti, little of which was ever called for again. He became a private banker in Philadelphia in 1812, and afterward was a director in the United States Bank. He made much money by leasing property in the city in times of depression, and upon the revival of industry sub-leasing at enormous profit. He became the wealthiest citizen of the United States of his time.

He was eccentric, ungracious, and a freethinker. He had few, if any, friends in his lifetime. However, he was most charitably disposed, and gave to charitable institutions and schools with a liberal hand. He did more than any one else to relieve the suffering and deprivations during the great yellow fever scourge in Philadelphia, devoting his personal attention to the sick. He endowed and made a free institution, the famous Will's Eye and Ear Infirmary of Philadelphia—one of the largest institutions of its kind in the world. At his death practically all his immense wealth was bequeathed to charitable institutions, more than two millions of dollars going to the founding of Girard College, which was to be devoted to the education and training of boys between the ages of six and ten years. Large donations were also made to institutions in Philadelphia and New Orleans. The principal building of Girard College is the most magnificent example of Greek architecture in America. Girard died December 26, 1831.

LOUIS J. R. AGASSIZ, the eminent naturalist and geologist, was born in the parish of Motier, near Lake Neuchatel, Switzerland, May 28, 1807, but attained his greatest fame after becoming an American citizen. He studied the medical sciences at

Zurich, Heidelberg and Munich. His first work was a Latin description of the fishes which Martius and Spix brought from Brazil. This was published in 1829-31. He devoted much time to the study of fossil fishes, and in 1832 was appointed professor of natural history at Neuchatel. He greatly increased his reputation by a great work in French, entitled "Researches on Fossil Fishes," in 1832-42, in which he made many important improvements in the classification of fishes. Having passed many summers among the Alps in researches on glaciers, he propounded some new and interesting ideas on geology, and the agency of glaciers in his "Studies by the Glaciers." This was published in 1840. This latter work, with his "System of the Glaciers," published in 1847, are among his principal works.

In 1846, Professor Agassiz crossed the ocean on a scientific excursion to the United States, and soon determined to remain here. He accepted, about the beginning of 1848, the chair of zoology and geology at Harvard. He explored the natural history of the United States at different times and gave an impulse to the study of nature in this country. In 1865 he conducted an expedition to Brazil, and explored the lower Amazon and its tributaries. In 1868 he was made non-resident professor of natural history at Cornell University. In December, 1871, he accompanied the Hassler expedition, under Professor Pierce, to the South Atlantic and Pacific oceans. He died at Cambridge, Massachusetts, December 14, 1873.

Among other of the important works of Professor Agassiz may be mentioned the following: "Outlines of Comparative Physiology," "Journey to Brazil," and "Contributions to the Natural History of the United States." It is said of Professor Agassiz,

that, perhaps, with the exception of Hugh Miller, no one had so popularized science in his day, or trained so many young naturalists. Many of the theories held by Agassiz are not supported by many of the naturalists of these later days, but upon many of the speculations into the origin of species and in physics he has left the marks of his own strongly marked individuality.

WILLIAM WINDOM.—As a prominent and leading lawyer of the great northwest, as a member of both houses of congress, and as the secretary of the treasury, the gentleman whose name heads this sketch won for himself a prominent position in the history of our country.

Mr. Windom was a native of Ohio, born in Belmont county, May 10, 1827. He received a good elementary education in the schools of his native state, and took up the study of law. He was admitted to the bar, and entered upon the practice of his profession in Ohio, where he remained until 1855. In the latter year he made up his mind to move further west, and accordingly went to Minnesota, and opening an office, became identified with the interests of that state, and the northwest generally. In 1858 he took his place in the Minnesota delegation in the national house of representatives, at Washington, and continued to represent his constituency in that body for ten years. In 1871 Mr. Windom was elected United States senator from Minnesota, and was re-elected to the same office after fulfilling the duties of the position for a full term, in 1876. On the inauguration of President Garfield, in March, 1881, Mr. Windom became secretary of the treasury in his cabinet. He resigned this office October 27, 1881, and was elected senator from the North Star state to fill the va-

cancy caused by the resignation of A. J. Edgerton. Mr. Windom served in that chamber until March, 1883.

William Windom died in New York City January 29, 1891.

DON M. DICKINSON, an American politician and lawyer, was born in Port Ontario, New York, January 17, 1846. He removed with his parents to Michigan when he was but two years old. He was educated in the public schools of Detroit and at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one. In 1872 he was made secretary of the Democratic state central committee of Michigan, and his able management of the campaign gave him a prominent place in the councils of his party. In 1876, during the Tilden campaign, he acted as chairman of the state central committee. He was afterward chosen to represent his state in the Democratic national committee, and in 1886 he was appointed postmaster-general by President Cleveland. After the expiration of his term of office he returned to Detroit and resumed the practice of law. In the presidential campaign of 1896, Mr. Dickinson adhered to the "gold wing" of the Democracy, and his influence was felt in the national canvass, and especially in his own state.

JOHAN JACOB ASTOR, the founder of the Astor family and fortunes, while not a native of this country, was one of the most noted men of his time, and as all his wealth and fame were acquired here, he may well be classed among America's great men. He was born near Heidelberg, Germany, July 17, 1763, and when twenty years old emigrated to the United States. Even at that age he exhibited remarkable

business ability and foresight, and soon he was investing capital in furs which he took to London and sold at a great profit. He next settled at New York, and engaged extensively in the fur trade. He exported furs to Europe in his own vessels, which returned with cargoes of foreign commodities, and thus he rapidly amassed an immense fortune. In 1811 he founded Astoria on the western coast of North America, near the mouth of the Columbia river, as a depot for the fur trade, for the promotion of which he sent a number of expeditions to the Pacific ocean. He also purchased a large amount of real estate in New York, the value of which increased enormously. All through life his business ventures were a series of marvelous successes, and he ranked as one of the most sagacious and successful business men in the world. He died March 29, 1848, leaving a fortune estimated at over twenty million dollars to his children, who have since increased it. John Jacob Astor left \$400,000 to found a public library in New York City, and his son, William B. Astor, who died in 1875, left \$300,000 to add to his father's bequest. This is known as the Astor Library, one of the largest in the United States.

SCHUYLER COLFAX, an eminent American statesman, was born in New York City, March 23, 1823, being a grandson of General William Colfax, the commander of Washington's life-guards. In 1836 he removed with his mother, who was then a widow, to Indiana, settling at South Bend. Young Schuyler studied law, and in 1845 became editor of the "St. Joseph Valley Register," a Whig paper published at South Bend. He was a member of the convention which formed a new constitution for Indiana in 1850, and he opposed

the clause that prohibited colored men from settling in that state. In 1851 he was defeated as the Whig candidate for congress but was elected in 1854, and, being repeatedly re-elected, continued to represent that district in congress until 1869. He became one of the most prominent and influential members of the house of representatives, and served three terms as speaker. During the Civil war he was an active participant in all public measures of importance, and was a confidential friend and adviser of President Lincoln. In May, 1868, Mr. Colfax was nominated for vice-president on the ticket with General Grant, and was elected. After the close of his term he retired from office, and for the remainder of his life devoted much of his time to lecturing and literary pursuits. His death occurred January 23, 1885. He was one of the most prominent members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in America, and that order erected a bronze statue to his memory in University Park, Indianapolis, Indiana, which was unveiled in May, 1887.

WILLIAM FREEMAN VILAS, who attained a national reputation as an able lawyer, statesman, and cabinet officer, was born at Chelsea, Vermont, July 9, 1840. His parents removed to Wisconsin when our subject was but eleven years of age, and there with the early settlers endured all the hardships and trials incident to pioneer life. William F. Vilas was given all the advantages found in the common schools, and supplemented this by a course of study in the Wisconsin State University, after which he studied law, was admitted to the bar and began practicing at Madison. Shortly afterward the Civil war broke out and Mr. Vilas enlisted and became colonel

of the Twenty-third regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers, serving throughout the war with distinction. At the close of the war he returned to Wisconsin, resumed his law practice, and rapidly rose to eminence in this profession. In 1885 he was selected by President Cleveland for postmaster-general and at the close of his term again returned to Madison, Wisconsin, to resume the practice of law.

THOMAS MCINTYRE COOLEY, an eminent American jurist and law writer, was born in Attica, New York, January 6, 1824. He was admitted to the bar in 1846, and four years later was appointed reporter of the supreme court of Michigan, which office he continued to hold for seven years. In the meantime, in 1859, he became professor of the law department of the University of Michigan, and soon afterward was made dean of the faculty of that department. In 1864 he was elected justice of the supreme court of Michigan, in 1867 became chief justice of that court, and in 1869 was re-elected for a term of eight years. In 1881 he again joined the faculty of the University of Michigan, assuming the professorship of constitutional and administrative law. His works on these branches have become standard, and he is recognized as authority on this and related subjects. Upon the passage of the inter-state commerce law in 1887 he became chairman of the commission and served in that capacity four years.

JOHN PETER ALTGELD, a noted American politician and writer on social questions, was born in Germany, December 30, 1847. He came to America with his parents and settled in Ohio when two years old. In 1864 he entered the Union army

and served till the close of the war, after which he settled in Chicago, Illinois. He was elected judge of the superior court of Cook county, Illinois, in 1886, in which capacity he served until elected governor of Illinois in 1892, as a Democrat. During the first year of his term as governor he attracted national attention by his pardon of the anarchists convicted of the Haymarket murder in Chicago, and again in 1894 by his denunciation of President Cleveland for calling out federal troops to suppress the rioting in connection with the great Pullman strike in Chicago. At the national convention of the Democratic party in Chicago, in July, 1896, he is said to have inspired the clause in the platform denunciatory of interference by federal authorities in local affairs, and "government by injunction." He was gubernatorial candidate for re-election on the Democratic ticket in 1896, but was defeated by John R. Tanner, Republican. Mr. Altgeld published two volumes of essays on "Live Questions," evincing radical views on social matters.

ADLAI EWING STEVENSON, an American statesman and politician, was born in Christian county, Kentucky, October 23, 1835, and removed with the family to Bloomington, Illinois, in 1852. He was admitted to the bar in 1858, and settled in the practice of his profession in Metamora, Illinois. In 1861 he was made master in chancery of Woodford county, and in 1864 was elected state's attorney. In 1868 he returned to Bloomington and formed a law partnership with James S. Ewing. He had served as a presidential elector in 1864, and in 1868 was elected to congress as a Democrat, receiving a majority vote from every county in his district. He became prominent in his

party, and was a delegate to the national convention in 1884. On the election of Cleveland to the presidency Mr. Stevenson was appointed first assistant postmaster-general. After the expiration of his term he continued to exert a controlling influence in the politics of his state, and in 1892 was elected vice-president of the United States on the ticket with Grover Cleveland. At the expiration of his term of office he resumed the practice of law at Bloomington, Illinois.

SIMON CAMERON, whose name is prominently identified with the history of the United States as a political leader and statesman, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, March 8, 1799. He grew to manhood in his native county, receiving good educational advantages, and developing a natural inclination for political life. He rapidly rose in prominence and became the most influential Democrat in Pennsylvania, and in 1845 was elected by that party to the United States senate. Upon the organization of the Republican party he was one of the first to declare his allegiance to it, and in 1856 was re-elected United States senator from Pennsylvania as a Republican. In March, 1861, he was appointed secretary of war by President Lincoln, and served until early in 1862, when he was sent as minister to Russia, returning in 1863. In 1866 he was again elected United States senator and served until 1877, when he resigned and was succeeded by his son, James Donald Cameron. He continued to exert a powerful influence in political affairs up to the time of his death, June 26, 1889.

JAMES DONALD CAMERON was the eldest son of Simon Cameron, and also attained a high rank among American statesmen. He was born at Harrisburg,

Pennsylvania, May 14, 1833, and received an excellent education, graduating at Princeton College in 1852. He rapidly developed into one of the most able and successful business men of the country and was largely interested in and identified with the development of the coal, iron, lumber and manufacturing interests of his native state. He served as cashier and afterward president of the Middletown bank, and in 1861 was made vice-president, and in 1863 president of the Northern Central railroad, holding this position until 1874, when he resigned and was succeeded by Thomas A. Scott. This road was of great service to the government during the war as a means of communication between Pennsylvania and the national capital, via Baltimore. Mr. Cameron also took an active part in political affairs, always as a Republican. In May, 1876, he was appointed secretary of war in President Grant's cabinet, and in 1877 succeeded his father in the United States senate. He was re-elected in 1885, and again in 1891, serving until 1896, and was recognized as one of the most prominent and influential members of that body.

ADOLPHUS W. GREELEY, a famous American arctic explorer, was born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, March 27, 1844. He graduated from Brown High School at the age of sixteen, and a year later enlisted in Company B, Nineteenth Massachusetts Infantry, and was made first sergeant. In 1863 he was promoted to second lieutenant. After the war he was assigned to the Fifth United States Cavalry, and became first lieutenant in 1873. He was assigned to duty in the United States signal service shortly after the close of the war. An expedition was fitted out by the United States government in 1881, un-

der auspices of the weather bureau, and Lieutenant Greeley placed in command. They set sail from St. Johns the first week in July, and after nine days landed in Greenland, where they secured the services of two natives, together with sledges, dogs, furs and equipment. They encountered an ice pack early in August, and on the 28th of that month freezing weather set in. Two of his party, Lieutenant Lockwood and Sergeant Brainard, added to the known maps about forty miles of coast survey, and reached the highest point yet attained by man, eighty-three degrees and twenty-four minutes north, longitude, forty-four degrees and five minutes west. On their return to Fort Conger, Lieutenant Greeley set out for the south on August 9, 1883. He reached Baird Inlet twenty days later with his entire party. Here they were compelled to abandon their boats, and drifted on an ice-floe for one month. They then went into camp at Cape Sabine, where they suffered untold hardships, and eighteen of the party succumbed to cold and hunger, and had relief been delayed two days longer none would have been found alive. They were picked up by the relief expedition, under Captain Schley, June 22, 1884. The dead were taken to New York for burial. Many sensational stories were published concerning the expedition, and Lieutenant Greeley prepared an exhaustive account of his explorations and experiences.

LEVY P. MORTON, the millionaire politician, was born in Shoreham, Vermont, May 16, 1824, and his early education consisted of the rudiments which he obtained in the common school up to the age of fourteen, and after that time what knowledge he gained was wrested from the hard school of experience. He removed to

Hanover, Vermont, then Concord, Vermont, and afterwards to Boston. He had worked in a store at Shoreham, his native village, and on going to Hanover he established a store and went into business for himself. In Boston he clerked in a dry goods store, and then opened a business of his own in the same line in New York. After a short career he failed, and was compelled to settle with his creditors at only fifty cents on the dollar. He began the struggle anew, and when the war began he established a banking house in New York, with Junius Morgan as a partner. Through his firm and connections the great government war loans were floated, and it resulted in immense profits to his house. When he was again thoroughly established he invited his former creditors to a banquet, and under each guest's plate was found a check covering the amount of loss sustained respectively, with interest to date.

President Garfield appointed Mr. Morton as minister to France, after he had declined the secretaryship of the navy, and in 1888 he was nominated as candidate for vice-president, with Harrison, and elected. In 1894 he was elected governor of New York over David B. Hill, and served one term.

CHARLES KENDALL ADAMS, one of the most talented and prominent educators this country has known, was born January 24, 1835, at Derby, Vermont. He received an elementary education in the common schools, and studied two terms in the Derby Academy. Mr. Adams moved with his parents to Iowa in 1856. He was very anxious to pursue a collegiate course, but this was impossible until he had attained the age of twenty-one. In the autumn of 1856 he began the study of Latin and Greek

at Denmark Academy, and in September, 1857, he was admitted to the University of Michigan. Mr. Adams was wholly dependent upon himself for the means of his education. During his third and fourth year he became deeply interested in historical studies, was assistant librarian of the university, and determined to pursue a post-graduate course. In 1864 he was appointed instructor of history and Latin and was advanced to an assistant professorship in 1865, and in 1867, on the resignation of Professor White to accept the presidency of Cornell, he was appointed to fill the chair of professor of history. This he accepted on condition of his being allowed to spend a year for special study in Germany, France and Italy. Mr. Adams returned in 1868, and assumed the duties of his professorship. He introduced the German system for the instruction of advanced history classes, and his lectures were largely attended. In 1885, on the resignation of President White at Cornell, he was elected his successor and held the office for seven years, and on January 17, 1893, he was inaugurated president of the University of Wisconsin. President Adams was prominently connected with numerous scientific and literary organizations and a frequent contributor to the historical and educational data in the periodicals and journals of the country. He was the author of the following: "Democracy and Monarchy in France," "Manual of Historical Literature," "A Plea for Scientific Agriculture," "Higher Education in Germany."

JOSEPH B. FORAKER, a prominent political leader and ex-governor of Ohio, was born near Rainsboro, Highland county, Ohio, July 5, 1846. His parents operated a small farm, with a grist and sawmill, hav-

ing emigrated hither from Virginia and Delaware on account of their distaste for slavery.

Joseph was reared upon a farm until 1862, when he enlisted in the Eighty-ninth Ohio Infantry. Later he was made sergeant, and in 1864 commissioned first lieutenant. The next year he was brevetted captain. At the age of nineteen he was mustered out of the army after a brilliant service, part of the time being on the staff of General Slocum. He participated in the battles of Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain and Kenesaw Mountain and in Sherman's march to the sea.

For two years subsequent to the war young Foraker was studying at the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, but later went to Cornell University, at Unity, New York, from which he graduated July 1, 1869. He studied law and was admitted to the bar. In 1879 Mr. Foraker was elected judge of the superior court of Cincinnati and held the office for three years. In 1883 he was defeated in the contest for the governorship with Judge Hoadly. In 1885, however, being again nominated for the same office, he was elected and served two terms. In 1889, in running for governor again, this time against James E. Campbell, he was defeated. Two years later his career in the United States senate began. Mr. Foraker was always a prominent figure at all national meetings of the Republican party, and a strong power, politically, in his native state.

LYMAN ABBOTT, an eminent American preacher and writer on religious subjects, came of a noted New England family. His father, Rev. Jacob Abbott, was a prolific and popular writer, and his uncle, Rev. John S. C. Abbott, was a noted

preacher and author. Lyman Abbott was born December 18, 1835, in Roxbury, Massachusetts. He graduated at the New York University, in 1853, studied law, and practiced for a time at the bar, after which he studied theology with his uncle, Rev. John S. C. Abbott, and in 1860 was settled in the ministry at Terre Haute, Indiana, remaining there until after the close of the war. He then became connected with the Freedmen's Commission, continuing this until 1868, when he accepted the pastorate of the New England Congregational church, in New York City. A few years later he resigned, to devote his time principally to literary pursuits. For a number of years he edited for the American Tract Society, its "Illustrated Christian Weekly," also the New York "Christian Union." He produced many works, which had a wide circulation, among which may be mentioned the following: "Jesus of Nazareth, His Life and Teachings," "Old Testament Shadows of New Testament Truths," "Morning and Evening Exercises, Selected from Writings of Henry Ward Beecher," "Laicus, or the Experiences of a Layman in a Country Parish," "Popular Religious Dictionary," and "Commentaries on Matthew, Mark, Luke, John and Acts."

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.—The well-known author, orator and journalist whose name heads this sketch, was born at Providence, Rhode Island, February 24, 1824. Having laid the foundation of a most excellent education in his native land, he went to Europe and studied at the University of Berlin. He made an extensive tour throughout the Levant, from which he returned home in 1850. At that early age literature became his field of labor, and in 1851 he published his first important work,

"Nile Notes of a Howadji." In 1852 two works issued from his facile pen, "The Howadji in Syria," and "Lotus-Eating." Later on he was the author of the well-known "Potiphar Papers," "Prue and I," and "Trumps." He greatly distinguished himself throughout this land as a lecturer on many subjects, and as an orator had but few peers. He was also well known as one of the most fluent speakers on the stump, making many political speeches in favor of the Republican party. In recognition of his valuable services, Mr. Curtis was appointed by President Grant, chairman of the advisory board of the civil service. Although a life-long Republican, Mr. Curtis refused to support Blaine for the presidency in 1884, because of his ideas on civil service and other reforms. For his memorable and magnificent eulogy on Wendell Phillips, delivered in Boston, in 1884, that city presented Mr. Curtis with a gold medal.

George W. Curtis, however, is best known to the reading public of the United States by his connection with the Harper Brothers, having been editor of the "Harper's Weekly," and of the "Easy Chair," in "Harper's Monthly Magazine," for many years, in fact retaining that position until the day of his death, which occurred August 31, 1892.

ANDREW JOHNSON, the seventeenth president of the United States, served from 1865 to 1869. He was born December 8, 1808, at Raleigh, North Carolina, and was left an orphan at the age of four years. He never attended school, and was apprenticed to a tailor. While serving his apprenticeship he suddenly acquired a passion for knowledge, and learned to read. From that time on he spent all his spare time in reading, and after working for two

years as a journeyman tailor at Lauren's Court House, South Carolina, he removed to Greenville, Tennessee, where he worked at his trade and was married. Under his wife's instruction he made rapid progress in his studies and manifested such an interest in local politics as to be elected as "workingmen's candidate" alderman in 1828, and in 1830 to the mayoralty, and was twice re-elected to each office. Mr. Johnson utilized this time in cultivating his talents as a public speaker, by taking part in a debating society. He was elected in 1835 to the lower house of the legislature, was re-elected in 1839 as a Democrat, and in 1841 was elected state senator. Mr. Johnson was elected representative in congress in 1843 and was re-elected four times in succession until 1853, when he was the successful candidate for the gubernatorial chair of Tennessee. He was re-elected in 1855 and in 1857 he entered the United States senate. In 1860 he was supported by the Tennessee delegation to the Democratic convention for the presidential nomination, and lent his influence to the Breckinridge wing of the party. At the election of Lincoln, which brought about the first attempt at secession in December, 1860, Mr. Johnson took a firm attitude in the senate for the Union. He was the leader of the loyalists in East Tennessee. By the course that Mr. Johnson pursued in this crisis he was brought prominently before the northern people, and when, in March, 1862, he was appointed military governor of Tennessee with the rank of brigadier-general, he increased his popularity by the vigorous manner in which he labored to restore order. In the campaign of 1864 he was elected vice-president on the ticket with President Lincoln, and upon the assassination of the latter he succeeded to the

presidency, April 15, 1865. He retained the cabinet of President Lincoln, and at first exhibited considerable severity towards the former Confederates, but he soon inaugurated a policy of reconstruction, proclaimed a general amnesty to the late Confederates, and established provisional governments in the southern states. These states claimed representation in congress in the following December, and then arose the momentous question as to what should be the policy of the victorious Union against their late enemies. The Republican majority in congress had an apprehension that the President would undo the results of the war, and consequently passed two bills over the executive veto, and the two highest branches of the government were in open antagonism. The cabinet was reconstructed in July, and Messrs. Randall, Stanbury and Browning superseded Messrs. Denison, Speed and Harlan. In August, 1867, President Johnson removed the secretary of war and replaced him with General Grant, but when congress met in December it refused to ratify the removal of Stanton, who resumed the functions of his office. In 1868 the president again attempted to remove Stanton, who refused to vacate his post and was sustained by the senate. President Johnson was accused by congress of high crimes and misdemeanors, but the trial resulted in his acquittal. Later he was United States senator from Tennessee, and died July 31, 1875.

EDMUND RANDOLPH, first attorney-general of the United States, was born in Virginia, August 10, 1753. His father, John Randolph, was attorney-general of Virginia, and lived and died a royalist. Edmund was educated in the law, but joined the army as aide-de-camp to Washington

in 1775, at Cambridge, Massachusetts. He was elected to the Virginia convention in 1776, and attorney-general of the state the same year. In 1779 he was elected to the Continental congress, and served four years in that body. He was a member of the convention in 1787 that framed the constitution. In that convention he proposed what was known as the "Virginia plan" of confederation, but it was rejected. He advocated the ratification of the constitution in the Virginia convention, although he had refused to sign it. He became governor of Virginia in 1788, and the next year Washington appointed him to the office of attorney-general of the United States upon the organization of the government under the constitution. He was appointed secretary of state to succeed Jefferson during Washington's second term, but resigned a year later on account of differences in the cabinet concerning the policy pursued toward the new French republic. He died September 12, 1813.

WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, February 14, 1824. He received his early education at the Norristown Academy, in his native county, and, in 1840, was appointed a cadet in the United States Military Academy, at West Point. He was graduated from the latter in 1844, and brevetted as second lieutenant of infantry. In 1853 he was made first lieutenant, and two years later transferred to the quartermaster's department, with the rank of captain, and in 1863 promoted to the rank of major. He served on the frontier, and in the war with Mexico, displaying conspicuous gallantry during the latter. He also took a part in the Seminole war, and in the troubles in Kansas, in 1857, and in California, at the out-

break of the Civil war, as chief quartermaster of the Southern district, he exerted a powerful influence. In 1861 he applied for active duty in the field, and was assigned to the department of Kentucky as chief quartermaster, but before entering upon that duty, was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers. His subsequent history during the war was substantially that of the Army of the Potomac. He participated in the campaign, under McClellan, and led the gallant charge, which captured Fort Magruder, won the day at the battle of Williamsburg, and by services rendered at Savage's Station and other engagements, won several grades in the regular service, and was recommended by McClellan for major-general of volunteers. He was a conspicuous figure at South Mountain and Antietam. He was commissioned major-general of volunteers, November 29, 1862, and made commander of the First Division of the Second Corps, which he led at Fredricksburg and at Chancellorsville. He was appointed to the command of the Second Corps in June, 1863, and at the battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 2 and 3, of that year, took an important part. On his arrival on the field he found part of the forces then in retreat, but stayed the retrograde movement, checked the enemy, and on the following day commanded the left center, repulsed, on the third, the grand assault of General Lee's army, and was severely wounded. For his services on that field General Hancock received the thanks of congress. On recovering from his wound, he was detailed to go north to stimulate recruiting and fill up the diminished corps, and was the recipient of many public receptions and ovations. In March, 1864, he returned to his command, and in the Wilderness and at Spottsylvania led large bodies of men

successfully and conspicuously. From that on to the close of the campaign he was a prominent figure. In November, 1864, he was detailed to organize the First Veteran Reserve Corps, and at the close of hostilities was appointed to the command of the Middle Military Division. In July, 1866, he was made major-general of the regular service. He was at the head of various military departments until 1872, when he was assigned to the command of the Department of the Atlantic, which post he held until his death. In 1869 he declined the nomination for governor of Pennsylvania. He was the nominee of the Democratic party for president, in 1880, and was defeated by General Garfield, who had a popular majority of seven thousand and eighteen and an electoral majority of fifty-nine. General Hancock died February 9, 1886.

THOMAS PAINE, the most noted political and deistical writer of the Revolutionary period, was born in England, January 29, 1737, of Quaker parents. His education was obtained in the grammar schools of Thetford, his native town, and supplemented by hard private study while working at his trade of stay-maker at London and other cities of England. He was for a time a dissenting preacher, although he did not relinquish his employment. He married a revenue official's daughter, and was employed in the revenue service for some time. He then became a grocer and during all this time he was reading and cultivating his literary tastes, and had developed a clear and forcible style of composition. He was chosen to represent the interests of the excisemen, and published a pamphlet that brought him considerable notice. He was soon afterward introduced to Benjamin Franklin, and having been dismissed from the service on a

charge of smuggling, his resentment led him to accept the advice of that statesman to come to America, in 1774. He became editor of the "Pennsylvania Magazine," and the next year published his "Serious Thoughts upon Slavery" in the "Pennsylvania Journal." His greatest political work, however, was written at the suggestion of Dr. Rush, and entitled "Common Sense." It was the most popular pamphlet written during the period and he received two thousand five hundred dollars from the state of Pennsylvania in recognition of its value. His periodical, the "Crisis," began in 1776, and its distribution among the soldiers did a great deal to keep up the spirit of revolution. He was made secretary of the committee of foreign affairs, but was dismissed for revealing diplomatic secrets in one of his controversies with Silas Deane. He was originator and promoter of a subscription to relieve the distress of the soldiers near the close of the war, and was sent to France with Henry Laurens to negotiate the treaty with France, and was granted three thousand dollars by congress for his services there, and an estate at New Rochelle, by the state of New York.

In 1787, after the close of the Revolutionary war, he went to France, and a few years later published his "Rights of Man," defending the French revolution, which gave him great popularity in France. He was made a citizen and elected to the national convention at Calais. He favored banishment of the king to America, and opposed his execution. He was imprisoned for about ten months during 1794 by the Robespierre party, during which time he wrote the "Age of Reason," his great deistical work. He was in danger of the guillotine for several months. He took up his residence with the family of James Monroe,

then minister to France and was chosen again to the convention. He returned to the United States in 1802, and was cordially received throughout the country except at Trenton, where he was insulted by Federalists. He retired to his estate at New Rochelle, and his death occurred June 8, 1809.

JOHN WILLIAM MACKAY was one of America's noted men, both in the development of the western coast and the building of the Mackay and Bennett cable. He was born in 1831 at Dublin, Ireland; came to New York in 1840 and his boyhood days were spent in Park Row. He went to California some time after the argonauts of 1849 and took to the primitive methods of mining—lost and won and finally drifted into Nevada about 1860. The bonanza discoveries which were to have such a potent influence on the finance and statesmanship of the day came in 1872. Mr. Mackay founded the Nevada Bank in 1878. He is said to have taken one hundred and fifty million dollars in bullion out of the Big Bonanza mine. There were associated with him in this enterprise James G. Fair, senator from Nevada; William O'Brien and James C. Flood. When vast wealth came to Mr. Mackay he believed it his duty to do his country some service, and he agitated in his mind the building of an American steamship line, and while brooding over this his attention was called to the cable relations between America and Europe. The financial management of the cable was selfish and extravagant, and the capital was heavy with accretions of financial "water" and to pay even an apparent dividend upon the sums which represented the nominal value of the cables, it was necessary to hold the rates

at an exorbitant figure. And, moreover, the cables were foreign; in one the influence of France being paramount and in the other that of England; and in the matter of intelligence, so necessary in case of war, we would be at the mercy of our enemies. This train of thought brought Mr. Mackay into relation with James Gordon Bennett, the proprietor of the "New York Herald." The result of their intercourse was that Mr. Mackay so far entered into the enthusiasm of Mr. Bennett over an independent cable, that he offered to assist the enterprise with five hundred thousand dollars. This was the inception of the Commercial Cable Company, or of what has been known for years as the Mackay-Bennett cable.

ELISHA GRAY, the great inventor and electrician, was born August 2, 1835, at Barnesville, Belmont county, Ohio. He was, as a child, greatly interested in the phenomena of nature, and read with avidity all the books he could obtain, relating to this subject. He was apprenticed to various trades during his boyhood, but his insatiable thirst for knowledge dominated his life and he found time to study at odd intervals. Supporting himself by working at his trade, he found time to pursue a course at Oberlin College, where he particularly devoted himself to the study of physical science. Mr. Gray secured his first patent for electrical or telegraph apparatus on October 1, 1867. His attention was first attracted to telephonic transmission during this year and he saw in it a way of transmitting signals for telegraph purposes, and conceived the idea of electro-tones, tuned to different tones in the scale. He did not then realize the importance of his invention, his thoughts being employed on the capacity of the apparatus for transmitting musical tones through an

electric circuit, and it was not until 1874 that he was again called to consider the reproduction of electrically-transmitted vibrations through the medium of animal tissue. He continued experimenting with various results, which finally culminated in his taking out a patent for his speaking telephone on February 14, 1876. He took out fifty additional patents in the course of eleven years, among which were, telegraph switch, telegraph repeater, telegraph annunciator and typewriting telegraph. From 1869 until 1873 he was employed in the manufacture of telegraph apparatus in Cleveland and Chicago, and filled the office of electrician to the Western Electric Company. He was awarded the degree of D. S., and in 1874 he went abroad to perfect himself in acoustics. Mr. Gray's latest invention was known as the telautograph or long distance writing machine. Mr. Gray wrote and published several works on scientific subjects, among which were: "Telegraphy and Telephony," and "Experimental Research in Electro-Harmonic Telegraphy and Telephony."

WHITELAW REID.—Among the many men who have adorned the field of journalism in the United States, few stand out with more prominence than the scholar, author and editor whose name heads this article. Born at Xenia, Greene county, Ohio, October 27, 1837, he graduated at Miami University in 1856. For about a year he was superintendent of the graded schools of South Charleston, Ohio, after which he purchased the "Xenia News," which he edited for about two years. This paper was the first one outside of Illinois to advocate the nomination of Abraham Lincoln, Mr. Reid having been a Republican since the birth of that party in 1856. After taking an active

part in the campaign, in the winter of 1860-61, he went to the state capital as correspondent of three daily papers. At the close of the session of the legislature he became city editor of the "Cincinnati Gazette," and at the breaking out of the war went to the front as a correspondent for that journal. For a time he served on the staff of General Morris in West Virginia, with the rank of captain. Shortly after he was on the staff of General Rosecrans, and, under the name of "Agate," wrote most graphic descriptions of the movements in the field, especially that of the battle of Pittsburg Landing. In the spring of 1862 Mr. Reid went to Washington and was appointed librarian to the house of representatives, and acted as correspondent of the "Cincinnati Gazette." His description of the battle of Gettysburg, written on the field, gained him added reputation. In 1865 he accompanied Chief Justice Chase on a southern tour, and published "After the War; a Southern Tour." During the next two years he was engaged in cotton planting in Louisiana and Alabama, and published "Ohio in the War." In 1868 he returned to the "Cincinnati Gazette," becoming one of its leading editors. The same year he accepted the invitation of Horace Greeley and became one of the staff on the "New York Tribune." Upon the death of Mr. Greeley in 1872, Mr. Reid became editor and chief proprietor of that paper. In 1878 he was tendered the United States mission to Berlin, but declined. The offer was again made by the Garfield administration, but again he declined. In 1878 he was elected by the New York legislature regent of the university, to succeed General John A. Dix. Under the Harrison administration he served as United States minister to France, and in 1892 was the Republican nominee for the vice-presidency

of the United States. Among other works published by him were the "Schools of Journalism," "The Scholar in Politics," "Some Newspaper Tendencies," and "Town-Hall Suggestions."

GEORGE WHITEFIELD was one of the most powerful and effective preachers the world has ever produced, swaying his hearers and touching the hearts of immense audiences in a manner that has rarely been equalled and never surpassed. While not a native of America, yet much of his labor was spent in this country. He wielded a great influence in the United States in early days, and his death occurred here; so that he well deserves a place in this volume as one of the most celebrated men America has known.

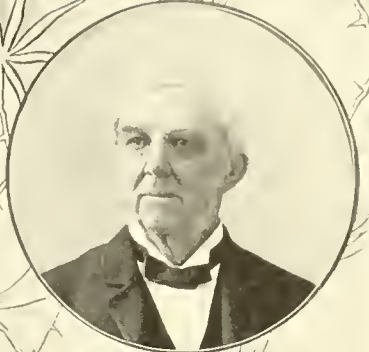
George Whitefield was born in the Bull Inn, at Gloucester, England, December 16, 1714. He acquired the rudiments of learning in St. Mary's grammar school. Later he attended Oxford University for a time, where he became intimate with the Oxford Methodists, and resolved to devote himself to the ministry. He was ordained in the Gloucester Cathedral June 20, 1836, and the following day preached his first sermon in the same church. On that day there commenced a new era in Whitefield's life. He went to London and began to preach at Bishopsgate church, his fame soon spreading over the city, and shortly he was engaged four times on a single Sunday in addressing audiences of enormous magnitude, and he preached in various parts of his native country, the people crowding in multitudes to hear him and hanging upon the rails and rafters of the churches and approaches thereto. He finally sailed for America, landing in Georgia, where he stirred the people to great enthusiasm. During the balance of



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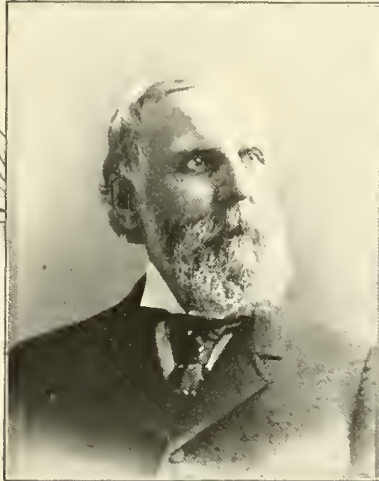
JAS G BLAINE



OLIVER W HOLMES



JOHN G. CARLISLE



LYMAN J. GAGE



P.D. ARMOUR



BENJ. BUTLER



CHAS A DANA



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1891



his life he divided his time between Great Britain and America, and it is recorded that he crossed the Atlantic thirteen times. He came to America for the seventh time in 1770. He preached every day at Boston from the 17th to the 20th of September, 1770, then traveled to Newburyport, preaching at Exeter, New Hampshire, September 29, on the way. That evening he went to Newburyport, where he died the next day, Sunday, September 30, 1770.

"Whitefield's dramatic power was amazing," says an eminent writer in describing him. "His voice was marvelously varied, and he ever had it at command—an organ, a flute, a harp, all in one. His intellectual powers were not of a high order, but he had an abundance of that ready talent and that wonderful magnetism which makes the popular preacher; and beyond all natural endowments, there was in his ministry the power of evangelical truth, and, as his converts believed, the presence of the spirit of God."

CHARLES FRANCIS BRUSH, one of America's prominent men in the development of electrical science, was born March 17, 1849, near Cleveland, Ohio, and spent his early life on his father's farm. From the district school at Wickliffe, Ohio, he passed to the Shaw Academy at Collamer, and then entered the high school at Cleveland. His interest in chemistry, physics and engineering was already marked, and during his senior year he was placed in charge of the chemical and physical apparatus. During these years he devised a plan for lighting street lamps, constructed telescopes, and his first electric arc lamp, also an electric motor. In September, 1867, he entered the engineering department of the University of Michigan and graduated in

1869, which was a year in advance of his class, with the degree of M. E. He then returned to Cleveland, and for three years was engaged as an analytical chemist and for four years in the iron business. In 1875 Mr. Brush became interested in electric lighting, and in 1876, after four months' experimenting, he completed the dynamo-electric machine that has made his name famous, and in a shorter time produced the series arc lamps. These were both patented in the United States in 1876, and he afterward obtained fifty patents on his later inventions, including the fundamental storage battery, the compound series, shunt-winding for dynamo-electric machines, and the automatic cut-out for arc lamps. His patents, two-thirds of which have already been profitable, are held by the Brush Electric Company, of Cleveland, while his foreign patents are controlled by the Anglo-American Brush Electric Light Company, of London. In 1880 the Western Reserve University conferred upon Mr. Brush the degree of Ph. D., and in 1881 the French government decorated him as a chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

HENRY CLEWS, of Wall-street fame, was one of the noted old-time operators on that famous street, and was also an author of some repute. Mr. Clews was born in Staffordshire, England, August 14, 1840. His father had him educated with the intention of preparing him for the ministry, but on a visit to the United States the young man became interested in a business life, and was allowed to engage as a clerk in the importing house of Wilson G. Hunt & Co., of New York. Here he learned the first principles of business, and when the war broke out in 1861 young Clews saw in the needs of the government an opportunity to

reap a golden harvest. He identified himself with the negotiating of loans for the government, and used his powers of persuasion upon the great money powers to convince them of the stability of the government and the value of its securities. By enthusiasm and patriotic arguments he induced capitalists to invest their money in government securities, often against their judgment, and his success was remarkable. His was one of the leading firms that aided the struggling treasury department in that critical hour, and his reward was great. In addition to the vast wealth it brought, President Lincoln and Secretary Chase both wrote important letters, acknowledging his valued service. In 1873, by the repudiation of the bonded indebtedness of the state of Georgia, Mr. Clews lost six million dollars which he had invested in those securities. It is said that he is the only man, with one exception, in Wall street, who ever regained great wealth after utter disaster. His "Twenty-Eight Years in Wall Street" has been widely read.

ALFRED VAIL was one of the men that gave to the world the electric telegraph and the names of Henry, Morse and Vail will forever remain linked as the prime factors in that great achievement. Mr. Vail was born September 25, 1807, at Morristown, New Jersey, and was a son of Stephen Vail, the proprietor of the Speedwell Iron Works, near Morristown. At the age of seventeen, after he had completed his studies at the Morristown Academy, Alfred Vail went into the Speedwell Iron Works and contented himself with the duties of his position until he reached his majority. He then determined to prepare himself for the ministry, and at the age of twenty-five he entered the University of the City of New

York, where he was graduated in 1836. His health becoming impaired he labored for a time under much uncertainty as to his future course. Professor S. F. B. Morse had come to the university in 1835 as professor of literature and fine arts, and about this time, 1837, Professor Gale, occupying the chair of chemistry, invited Morse to exhibit his apparatus for the benefit of the students. On Saturday, September 2, 1837, the exhibition took place and Vail was asked to attend, and with his inherited taste for mechanics and knowledge of their construction, he saw a great future for the crude mechanism used by Morse in giving and recording signals. Mr. Vail interested his father in the invention, and Morse was invited to Speedwell and the elder Vail promised to help him. It was stipulated that Alfred Vail should construct the required apparatus and exhibit before a committee of congress the telegraph instrument, and was to receive a quarter interest in the invention. Morse had devised a series of ten numbered leaden types, which were to be operated in giving the signal. This was not satisfactory to Vail, so he devised an entirely new instrument, involving a lever, or "point," on a radically different principle, which, when tested, produced dots and dashes, and devised the famous dot-and-dash alphabet, misnamed the "Morse." At last the machine was in working order, on January 6, 1838. The machine was taken to Washington, where it caused not only wonder, but excitement. Vail continued his experiments and devised the lever and roller. When the line between Baltimore and Washington was completed, Vail was stationed at the Baltimore end and received the famous first message. It is a remarkable fact that not a single feature of the original invention of Morse, as formulated

by his caveat and repeated in his original patent, is to be found in Vail's apparatus. From 1837 to 1844 it was a combination of the inventions of Morse, Henry and Vail, but the work of Morse fell gradually into desuetude, while Vail's conception of an alphabet has remained unchanged for half a century. Mr. Vail published but one work, "American Electro-Magnetic Telegraph," in 1845, and died at Morristown at the comparatively early age of fifty-one, on January 19, 1859.

ULYSSES S. GRANT, the eighteenth president of the United States, was born April 27, 1822, at Point Pleasant, Clermont county, Ohio. At the age of seventeen he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which he graduated in June, 1843, and was given his brevet as second lieutenant and assigned to the Fourth Infantry. He remained in the service eleven years, in which time he was engaged in the Mexican war with gallantry, and was thrice brevetted for conduct in the field. In 1848 he married Miss Julia Dent, and in 1854, having reached the grade of captain, he resigned and engaged in farming near St. Louis. In 1860 he entered the leather business with his father at Galena, Illinois.

On the breaking out of the war, in 1861, he commenced to drill a company at Galena, and at the same time offered his services to the adjutant-general of the army, but he had few influential friends, so received no answer. He was employed by the governor of Illinois in the organization of the various volunteer regiments, and at the end of a few weeks was given the colonelcy of the Twenty-first Infantry, from that state. His military training and knowledge soon attracted the attention of his su-

perior officers, and on reporting to General Pope in Missouri, the latter put him in the way of advancement. August 7, 1861, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers, and for a few weeks was occupied in watching the movements of partisan forces in Missouri. September 1, the same year, he was placed in command of the Department of Southeast Missouri, with headquarters at Cairo, and on the 6th of the month, without orders, seized Paducah, which commanded the channel of the Ohio and Tennessee rivers, by which he secured Kentucky for the Union. He now received orders to make a demonstration on Belmont, which he did, and with about three thousand raw recruits held his own against the Confederates some seven thousand strong, bringing back about two hundred prisoners and two guns. In February, 1862, he moved up the Tennessee river with the naval fleet under Commodore Foote. The latter soon silenced Fort Henry, and Grant advanced against Fort Donelson and took their fortress and its garrison. His prize here consisted of sixty-five cannon, seventeen thousand six hundred stand of arms, and fourteen thousand six hundred and twenty-three prisoners. This was the first important success won by the Union forces. Grant was immediately made a major-general and placed in command of the district of West Tennessee. In April, 1862, he fought the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and after the evacuation of Corinth by the enemy Grant became commander of the Department of the Tennessee. He now made his first demonstration toward Vicksburg, but owing to the incapacity of subordinate officers, was unsuccessful. In January, 1863, he took command of all the troops in the Mississippi Valley and devoted several months to the siege of Vicksburg,

which was finally taken possession of by him July 4, with thirty-one thousand six hundred prisoners and one hundred and seventy-two cannon, thus throwing the Mississippi river open to the Federals. He was now raised to the rank of major-general in the regular army. October following, at the head of the Department of the Mississippi, General Grant went to Chattanooga, where he overthrew the enemy, and united with the Army of the Cumberland. The remarkable successes achieved by him pointed Grant out for an appropriate commander of all national troops, and in February, 1864, the rank of lieutenant-general was made for him by act of congress. Sending Sherman into Georgia, Sigel into the Valley of West Virginia and Butler to attempt the capture of Richmond he fought his way through the Wilderness to the James and pressed the siege of the capital of the Confederacy. After the fall of the latter Grant pressed the Confederate army so hard that their commander surrendered at Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865. This virtually ended the war.

After the war the rank of general was conferred upon U. S. Grant, and in 1868 he was elected president of the United States, and re-elected his own successor in 1872. After the expiration of the latter term he made his famous tour of the world. He died at Mt. McGregor, near Saratoga, New York, July 23, 1885, and was buried at Riverside Park, New York, where a magnificent tomb has been erected to hold the ashes of the nation's hero.

JOHN MARSHALL, the fourth chief justice of the United States supreme court, was born in Germantown, Virginia, September 24, 1755. His father, Colonel Thomas Marshall, served with distinction in the Rev-

olutionary war, while he also served from the beginning of the war until 1779, where he became noted in the field and courts martial. While on detached service he attended a course of law lectures at William and Mary College, delivered by Mr. Wythe, and was admitted to the bar. The next year he resigned his commission and began his career as a lawyer. He was a distinguished member of the convention called in Virginia to ratify the Federal constitution. He was tendered the attorney-generalship of the United States, and also a place on the supreme bench, besides other places of less honor, all of which he declined. He went to France as special envoy in 1798, and the next year was elected to congress. He served one year and was appointed, first, secretary of war, and then secretary of state, and in 1801 was made chief justice of the United States. He held this high office until his death, in 1835.

Chief Justice Marshall's early education was neglected, and his opinions, the most valuable in existence, are noted for depth of wisdom, clear and comprehensive reasoning, justice, and permanency, rather than for wide learning and scholarly construction. His decisions and rulings are resorted to constantly by our greatest lawyers, and his renown as a just judge and profound jurist was world wide.

LAWRENCE BARRETT is perhaps known more widely as a producer of new plays than as a great actor. He was born in Paterson, New Jersey, in 1838, and educated himself as best he could, and at the age of sixteen years became salesman for a Detroit dry goods house. He afterwards began to go upon the stage as a supernumerary, and his ambition was soon rewarded by the notice of the management.

During the war of the Rebellion he was a soldier, and after valiant service for his country he returned to the stage. He went to Europe and appeared in Liverpool, and returning in 1869, he began playing at Booth's theater, with Mr. Booth. He was afterward associated with John McCullough in the management of the California theater. Probably the most noted period of his work was during his connection with Edwin Booth as manager of that great actor, and supporting him upon the stage.

Mr. Barrett was possessed of the creative instinct, and, unlike Mr. Booth, he sought new fields for the display of his genius, and only resorted to traditional drama in response to popular demand. He preferred new plays, and believed in the encouragement of modern dramatic writers, and was the only actor of prominence in his time that ventured to put upon the stage new American plays, which he did at his own expense, and the success of his experiments proved the quality of his judgment. He died March 21, 1891.

ARCHBISHOP JOHN HUGHES, a celebrated Catholic clergyman, was born at Annaboghan, Tyrone county, Ireland, June 24, 1797, and emigrated to America when twenty years of age, engaging for some time as a gardener and nurseryman. In 1819 he entered St. Mary's College, where he secured an education, paying his way by caring for the college garden. In 1825 he was ordained a deacon of the Roman Catholic church, and in the same year, a priest. Until 1838 he had pastoral charges in Philadelphia, where he founded St. John's Asylum in 1829, and a few years later established the "Catholic Herald." In 1838 he was made bishop of Basileopolis *in partibus* and coadjutor to Bishop Dubois, of

New York, and in 1842 became bishop of New York. In 1839 he founded St. John's College, at Fordham. In 1850 he was made archbishop of New York. In 1861-2 he was a special agent of the United States in Europe, after which he returned to this country and remained until his death, January 3, 1864. Archbishop Hughes early attracted much attention by his controversial correspondence with Rev. John Breckinridge in 1833-35. He was a man of great ability, a fluent and forceful writer and an able preacher.

RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES was the nineteenth president of the United States and served from 1877 to 1881. He was born October 4, 1822, at Delaware, Ohio, and his ancestry can be traced back as far as 1280, when Hayes and Rutherford were two Scottish chieftans fighting side by side with Baliol, William Wallace and Robert Bruce. The Hayes family had for a coat of arms, a shield, barred and surmounted by a flying eagle. There was a circle of stars about the eagle, while on a scroll underneath was their motto, "Recte." Misfortune overtook the family and in 1680 George Hayes, the progenitor of the American family, came to Connecticut and settled at Windsor. Rutherford B. Hayes was a very delicate child at his birth and was not expected to live, but he lived in spite of all and remained at home until he was seven years old, when he was placed in school. He was a very tractable pupil, being always very studious, and in 1838 entered Kenyon College, graduating from the same in 1842. He then took up the study of law in the office of Thomas Sparrow at Columbus, but in a short time he decided to enter a law school at Cambridge, Massachusetts, where for two years he was immersed in the

study of law. Mr. Hayes was admitted to the bar in 1845 in Marietta, Ohio, and very soon entered upon the active practice of his profession with Ralph P. Buckland, of Fremont, Ohio. He remained there three years, and in 1849 removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where his ambition found a new stimulus. Two events occurred at this period that had a powerful influence on his after life. One was his marriage to Miss Lucy Ware Webb, and the other was his introduction to a Cincinnati literary club, a body embracing such men as Salmon P. Chase, John Pope, and Edward F. Noyes. In 1856 he was nominated for judge of the court of common pleas, but declined, and two years later he was appointed city solicitor. At the outbreak of the Rebellion Mr. Hayes was appointed major of the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry, June 7, 1861, and in July the regiment was ordered to Virginia, and October 15, 1861, saw him promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of his regiment. He was made colonel of the Seventy-ninth Ohio Infantry, but refused to leave his old comrades; and in the battle of South Mountain he was wounded very severely and was unable to rejoin his regiment until November 30, 1862. He had been promoted to the colonelcy of the regiment on October 15, 1862. In the following December he was appointed to command the Kanawa division and was given the rank of brigadier-general for meritorious services in several battles, and in 1864 he was brevetted major-general for distinguished services in 1864, during which campaign he was wounded several times and five horses had been shot under him. Mr. Hayes' first venture in politics was as a Whig, and later he was one of the first to unite with the Republican party. In 1864 he was elected from the Second Ohio

district to congress, re-elected in 1866, and in 1867 was elected governor of Ohio over Allen G. Thurman, and was re-elected in 1869. Mr. Hayes was elected to the presidency in 1876, for the term of four years, and at its close retired to private life, and went to his home in Fremont, Ohio, where he died on January 17, 1893.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN became a celebrated character as the nominee of the Democratic and Populist parties for president of the United States in 1896. He was born March 19, 1860, at Salem, Illinois. He received his early education in the public schools of his native county, and later on he attended the Whipple Academy at Jacksonville. He also took a course in Illinois College, and after his graduation from the same went to Chicago to study law, and entered the Union College of Law as a student. He was associated with the late Lyman Trumbull, of Chicago, during his law studies, and devoted considerable time to the questions of government. He graduated from the college, was admitted to the bar, and went to Jacksonville, Illinois, where he was married to Miss Mary Elizabeth Baird. In 1887 Mr. Bryan removed to Lincoln, Nebraska, and formed a law partnership with Adolphus R. Talbot. He entered the field of politics, and in 1888 was sent as a delegate to the state convention, which was to choose delegates to the national convention, during which he made a speech which immediately won him a high rank in political affairs. He declined, in the next state convention, a nomination for lieutenant-governor, and in 1890 he was elected congressman from the First district of Nebraska, and was the youngest member of the fifty-second congress. He championed the Wilson tariff bill, and served

three terms in the house of representatives. He next ran for senator, but was defeated by John M. Thurston, and in 1896 he was selected by the Democratic and Populist parties as their nominee for the presidency, being defeated by William McKinley.

MARVIN HUGHITT, one of America's famous railroad men, was born in Genoa, New York, and entered the railway service in 1856 as superintendent of telegraph and trainmaster of the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago, now Chicago & Alton Railroad. Mr. Hughitt was superintendent of the southern division of the Illinois Central Railroad from 1862 until 1864, and was, later on, the general superintendent of the road until 1870. He was then connected with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad as assistant general manager, and retained this position until 1871, when he became the general manager of Pullman's Palace Car Company. In 1872 he was made general superintendent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. He served during 1876 and up to 1880 as general manager, and from 1880 until 1887 as vice-president and general manager. He was elected president of the road in 1887, in recognition of his ability in conducting the affairs of the road. He was also chosen president of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway; the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad, and the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad, and his services in these capacities stamped him as one of the most able railroad managers of his day.

JOSEPH MEDILL, one of the most eminent of American journalists, was born in New Brunswick, Canada, April 6, 1823. In 1831 his father moved to Stark

county, Ohio, and until 1841 Joseph Medill worked on his father's farm. Later he studied law, and began the practice of that profession in 1846 at New Philadelphia, Ohio. But the newspaper field was more attractive to Mr. Medill, and three years later he founded a free-soil Whig paper at Coshocton, Ohio, and after that time journalism received all his abilities. "The Leader," another free-soil Whig paper, was founded by Mr. Medill at Cleveland in 1852. In that city he also became one of the first organizers of the Republican party. Shortly after that event he removed to Chicago and in 1855, with two partners, he purchased the "Chicago Tribune." In the contest for the nomination for the presidency in 1860, Mr. Medill worked with unflagging zeal for Mr. Lincoln, his warm personal friend, and was one of the president's staunchest supporters during the war. Mr. Medill was a member of the Illinois Constitutional convention in 1870. President Grant, in 1871, appointed the editor a member of the first United States civil service commission, and the following year, after the fire, he was elected mayor of Chicago by a great majority. During 1873 and 1874 Mr. Medill spent a year in Europe. Upon his return he purchased a controlling interest in the "Chicago Tribune."

CLAUS SPRECKELS, the great "sugar baron," and one of the most famous representatives of commercial life in America, was born in Hanover, Germany, and emigrated to the United States in 1840, locating in New York. He very soon became the proprietor of a small retail grocery store on Church street, and embarked on a career that has since astonished the world. He sold out his business and went to California with the argonauts of 1849,

not as a prospector, but as a trader, and for years after his arrival on the coast he was still engaged as a grocer. At length, after a quarter of a century of fairly prosperous business life, he found himself in a position where an ordinary man would have retired, but Mr. Spreckles did not retire; he had merely been gathering capital for the real work of his life. His brothers had followed him to California, and in combination with them he purchased for forty thousand dollars an interest in the Albany Brewery in San Francisco. But the field was not extensive enough for the development of his business abilities, so Mr. Sprecklas branched out extensively in the sugar business. He succeeded in securing the entire output of sugar that was produced on the Sandwich Islands, and after 1885 was known as the "Sugar King of Sandwich Islands." He controlled absolutely the sugar trade of the Pacific coast which was known to be not less than ten million dollars a year.

CHARLES HENRY PARKHURST, famous as a clergyman, and for many years president of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, was born April 17, 1842, at Framingham, Massachusetts, of English descent. At the age of sixteen he was pupil in the grammar school at Clinton, Massachusetts, and for the ensuing two years was a clerk in a dry goods store, which position he gave up to prepare himself for college at Lancaster academy. Mr. Parkhurst went to Amherst in 1862, and after taking a thorough course he graduated in 1866, and in 1867 became the principal of the Amherst High School. He retained this position until 1870, when he visited Germany with the intention of taking a course in philosophy and theology, but was forced to abandon this intention on

account of illness in the family causing his early return from Europe. He accepted the chair of Latin and Greek in Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts, and remained there two years. He then accompanied his wife to Europe, and devoted two years to study in Halle, Leipsic and Bonn. Upon his return home he spent considerable time in the study of Sanscrit, and in 1874 he became the pastor of the First Congregational church at Lenox, Massachusetts. He gained here his reputation as a pulpit orator, and on March 9, 1880, he became the pastor of the Madison Square Presbyterian church of New York. He was, in 1890, made a member of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and the same year became its president. He delivered a sermon in 1892 on municipal corruption, for which he was brought before the grand jury, which body declared his charges to be without sufficient foundation. But the matter did not end here, for he immediately went to work on a second sermon in which he substantiated his former sermon and wound up by saying, "I know, for I have seen." He was again summoned before that august body, and as a result of his testimony and of the investigation of the jurors themselves, the police authorities were charged with incompetency and corruption. Dr. Parkhurst was the author of the following works: "The Forms of the Latin Verb, Illustrated by Sanscrit," "The Blind Man's Creed and Other Sermons," "The Pattern on the Mount," and "Three Gates on a Side."

HENRY BERGH, although a writer, diplomatist and government official, was noted as a philanthropist—the founder of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. On his labors for the dumb creation alone rests his fame.

Alone, in the face of indifference, opposition and ridicule, he began the reform which is now recognized as one of the beneficent movements of the age. Through his exertions as a speaker and lecturer, but above all as a bold worker, in the street, in the court room, before the legislature, the cause he adopted gained friends and rapidly increased in power until it has reached immense proportions and influence. The work of the society covers all cases of cruelty to all sorts of animals, employs every moral agency, social, legislative and personal, and touches points of vital concern to health as well as humanity.

Henry Bergh was born in New York City in 1823, and was educated at Columbia College. In 1863 he was made secretary of the legation to Russia and also served as vice-consul there. He also devoted some time to literary pursuits and was the author of "Love's Alternative," a drama; "Married Off," a poem; "The Portentous Telegram," "The Ocean Paragon;" "The Streets of New York," tales and sketches.

HENRY BENJAMIN WHIPPLE, one of the most eminent of American divines, was born in Adams, Jefferson county, New York, February 15, 1822. He was brought up in the mercantile business, and early in life took an active interest in political affairs. In 1847 he became a candidate for holy orders and pursued theological studies with Rev. W. D. Wilson, D. D., afterward professor in Cornell University. He was ordained deacon in 1849, in Trinity church, Geneva, New York, by Rt. Rev. W. H. De Lancey, D. D., and took charge of Zion church, Rome, New York, December 1, 1849. In 1850, our subject was ordained priest by Bishop De Lancey. In

1857 he became rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, Chicago. On the 30th of June, 1859, he was chosen bishop of Minnesota, and took charge of the interests of the Episcopal church in that state, being located at Faribault. In 1860 Bishop Whipple, with Revs. I. L. Breck, S. W. Mauncey and E. S. Peake, organized the Bishop Seabury Mission, out of which has grown the Cathedral of Our Merciful Savior, the Seabury Divinity School, Shattuck School and St. Mary's Hall, which have made Faribault City one of the greatest educational centers of the northwest. Bishop Whipple also became noted as the friend and defender of the North American Indians and planted a number of successful missions among them.

EZRA CORNELL was one of the greatest philanthropists and friends of education the country has known. He was born at Westchester Landing, New York, January 11, 1807. He grew to manhood in his native state and became a prominent figure in business circles as a successful and self-made man. Soon after the invention of the electric telegraph, he devoted his attention to that enterprise, and accumulated an immense fortune. In 1865, by a gift of five hundred thousand dollars, he made possible the founding of Cornell University, which was named in his honor. He afterward made additional bequests amounting to many hundred thousand dollars. His death occurred at Ithaca, New York, December 9, 1874.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY, widely known as an author and politician, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 3, 1831. He was educated at the public schools of that city, and graduated from the

Central High School in 1849. He studied law in the office of Judge B. H. Brewster, and was admitted to the bar in 1852. In the spring of 1856, Mr. Donnelly emigrated to Minnesota, then a new territory, and, at Hastings, resumed the practice of law in partnership with A. M. Hayes. In 1857, and again in 1858, he was defeated for state senator, but in 1859 he was elected by the Republicans as lieutenant-governor, and re-elected in 1861. In 1862 he was elected to represent the Second district of Minnesota in congress. He was re-elected to the same office in 1864 and in 1866. He was an abolitionist and warmly supported President Lincoln's administration, but was strongly in favor of leniency toward the people of the south, after the war. In many ways he was identified with some of the best measures brought before the house during his presence there. In the spring of 1868, at the request of the Republican national committee, he canvassed New Hampshire and Connecticut in the interests of that party. E. B. Washburne about this time made an attack on Donnelly in one of the papers of Minnesota, which was replied to on the floor of the house by a fierce phillipic that will long be remembered. Through the intervention of the Washburne interests Mr. Donnelly failed of a re-election in 1870. In 1873 he was elected to the state senate from Dakota county, and continuously re-elected until 1878. In 1886 he was elected member of the house for two years. In later years he identified himself with the Populist party.

In 1882, Mr. Donnelly became known as an author, publishing his first literary work, "Atlantis, the Antediluvian World," which passed through over twenty-two editions in America, several in England, and was translated into French. This was followed by

"Ragnarok, the Age of Fire and Gravel," which attained nearly as much celebrity as the first, and these two, in the opinion of scientific critics, are sufficient to stamp the author as a most capable and painstaking student of the facts he has collated in them. The work by which he gained the greatest notoriety, however, was "The Great Cryptogram, or Francis Bacon's Cipher in the Shakespeare Plays." "Cæsar's Column," "Dr. Huguet," and other works were published subsequently.

STEVEN V. WHITE, a speculator of Wall Street of national reputation, was born in Chatham county, North Carolina, August 1, 1831, and soon afterward removed to Illinois. His home was a log cabin, and until his eighteenth year he worked on the farm. Then after several years of struggle with poverty he graduated from Knox College, and went to St. Louis, where he entered a wholesale boot and shoe house as bookkeeper. He then studied law and worked as a reporter for the "Missouri Democrat." After his admission to the bar he went to New York, in 1865, and became a member of the banking house of Marvin & White. Mr. White enjoyed the reputation of having engineered the only corner in Wall Street since Commodore Vanderbilt's time. This was the famous Lackawanna deal in 1883, in which he made a profit of two million dollars. He was sometimes called "Deacon" White, and, though a member for many years of the Plymouth church, he never held that office. Mr. White was one of the most noted characters of the street, and has been called an orator, poet, philanthropist, linguist, abolitionist, astronomer, schoolmaster, plowboy, and trapper. He was a lawyer, ex-congressman, expert accountant, art critic and theo-

logian. He laid the foundation for a "Home for Colored People," in Chatham county, North Carolina, where the greater part of his father's life was spent, and in whose memory the work was undertaken.

JAMES A. GARFIELD, the twentieth president of the United States, was born November 19, 1831, in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, and was the son of Abram and Eliza (Ballou) Garfield. In 1833 the father, an industrious pioneer farmer, died, and the care of the family devolved upon Thomas, to whom James became deeply indebted for educational and other advantages. As James grew up he was industrious and worked on the farm, at carpentering, at chopping wood, or anything else he found to do, and in the meantime made the most of his books.

Until he was about sixteen, James' highest ambition was to become a sea captain. On attaining that age he walked to Cleveland, and, not being able to find work, he engaged as a driver on the Ohio & Pennsylvania canal, but quit this after a short time. He attended the seminary at Chester for about three years, after which he entered Hiram Institute, a school started by the Disciples of Christ in 1850. In order to pay his way he assumed the duties of janitor and at times taught school. After completing his course at the last named educational institution he entered Williams College, from which he graduated in 1856. He afterward returned to Hiram College as its president. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1859. November 11, 1858, Mr. Garfield and Lucretia Rudolph were married.

In 1859 Mr. Garfield made his first political speeches, at Hiram and in the neighborhood. The same year he was elected to the state senate.

On the breaking out of the war, in 1861, he became lieutenant-colonel of the Forty-second Ohio Infantry, and, while but a new soldier, was given command of four regiments of infantry and eight companies of cavalry, with which he drove the Confederates under Humphrey Marshall out of Kentucky. January 11, 1862, he was commissioned brigadier-general. He participated with General Buell in the battle of Shiloh and the operations around Corinth, and was then detailed as a member of the Fitz John Porter court-martial. Reporting to General Rosecrans, he was assigned to the position of chief of staff, and resigned his position, with the rank of major-general, when his immediate superior was superseded. In the fall of 1862 Mr. Garfield was elected to congress and remained in that body, either in the house or senate, until 1880.

June 8, 1880, at the national Republican convention, held in Chicago, General Garfield was nominated for the presidency, and was elected. He was inaugurated March 4, 1881, but, July 2, following, he was shot and fatally wounded by Charles Guiteau for some fancied political slight, and died September 19, 1881.

INCREASE MATHER was one of the most prominent preachers, educators and authors of early times in the New England states. He was born at Dorchester, Massachusetts, June 21, 1639, and was given an excellent education, graduating at Harvard in 1656, and at Trinity College, Dublin, two years later. He was ordained a minister, and preached in England and America, and in 1664 became pastor of the North church, in Boston. In 1685 he became president of Harvard University, serving until 1701. In 1692 he received the first doctorate in divinity conferred in English

speaking America. The same year he procured in England a new charter for Massachusetts, which conferred upon himself the power of naming the governor, lieutenant-governor and council. He opposed the severe punishment of witchcraft, and took a prominent part in all public affairs of his day. He was a prolific writer, and became the author of nearly one hundred publications, large and small. His death occurred August 23, 1723, at Boston.

COTTON MATHER, a celebrated minister in the "Puritan times" of New England, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, February 12, 1663, being a son of Rev. Increase Mather, and a grandson of John Cotton. A biography of his father will be found elsewhere in this volume. Cotton Mather received his early education in his native city, was trained by Ezekiel Cheever, and graduated at Harvard College in 1678; became a teacher, and in 1684 was ordained as associate pastor of North church, Boston, with his father, having by persistent effort overcome an impediment in his speech. He labored with great zeal as a pastor, endeavoring also, to establish the ascendancy of the church and ministry in civil affairs, and in the putting down of witchcraft by legal sentences, a work in which he took an active part and through which he is best known in history. He received the degree of D. D. in 1710, conferred by the University of Glasgow, and F. R. S. in 1713. His death occurred at Boston, February 13, 1728. He was the author of many publications, among which were "Memorable Providences Relating to Witchcraft," "Wonders of the Invisible World," "Essays to Do Good," "Magna Christi Americana," and "Illustrations of the Sacred Scriptures." Some of

these works are quaint and curious, full of learning, piety and prejudice. A well-known writer, in summing up the life and character of Cotton Mather, says: "Mather, with all the faults of his early years, was a man of great excellence of character. He labored zealously for the benefit of the poor, for mariners, slaves, criminals and Indians. His cruelty and credulity were the faults of his age, while his philanthropy was far more rare in that age than in the present."

WILLIAM A. PEFFER, who won a national reputation during the time he was in the United States senate, was born on a farm in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, September 10, 1831. He drew his education from the public schools of his native state and at the age of fifteen taught school in winter, working on a farm in the summer. In June, 1853, while yet a young man, he removed to Indiana, and opened up a farm in St. Joseph county. In 1859 he made his way to Missouri and settled on a farm in Morgan county, but on account of the war and the unsettled state of the country, he moved to Illinois in February, 1862, and enlisted as a private in Company F, Eighty-third Illinois Infantry, the following August. He was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant in March, 1863, and served successively as quartermaster, adjutant, post adjutant, judge advocate of a military commission, and depot quartermaster in the engineer department at Nashville. He was mustered out of the service June 26, 1865. He had, during his leisure hours while in the army, studied law, and in August, 1865, he commenced the practice of that profession at Clarksville, Tennessee. He removed to Kansas in 1870 and practiced there until

1878, in the meantime establishing and conducting two newspapers, the "Fredonia Journal" and "Coffeyville Journal."

Mr. Pepper was elected to the state senate in 1874 and was a prominent and influential member of several important committees. He served as a presidential elector in 1880. The year following he became editor of the "Kansas Farmer," which he made a prominent and useful paper. In 1890 Mr. Pepper was elected to the United States senate as a member of the People's party and took his seat March 4, 1891. After six years of service Senator Pepper was succeeded in March, 1897, by William A. Harris.

ROBERT MORRIS.—The name of this financier, statesman and patriot is closely connected with the early history of the United States. He was a native of England, born January 20, 1734, and came to America with his father when thirteen years old. Until 1754 he served in the counting house of Charles Willing, then formed a partnership with that gentleman's son, which continued with great success until 1793. In 1776 Mr. Morris was a delegate to the Continental congress, and, although once voting against the Declaration of Independence, signed that paper on its adoption, and was several times thereafter re-elected to congress. During the Revolutionary war the services of Robert Morris in aiding the government during its financial difficulties were of incalculable value; he freely pledged his personal credit for supplies for the army, at one time to the amount of about one and a half million dollars, without which the campaign of 1781 would have been almost impossible. Mr. Morris was appointed superintendent of finance in 1781 and served until 1784, continuing to employ his personal credit to facilitate the needs of

his department. He also served as member of the Pennsylvania legislature, and from 1786 to 1795 was United States senator, declining meanwhile the position of secretary of the treasury, and suggesting the name of Alexander Hamilton, who was appointed to that post. During the latter part of his life Mr. Morris was engaged extensively in the China trade, and later became involved in land speculations, which ruined him, so that the remaining days of this noble man and patriot were passed in confinement for debt. His death occurred at Philadelphia, May 8, 1806.

WILLIAM SHARON, a senator and capitalist, and mine owner of national reputation, was born at Smithfield, Ohio, January 9, 1821. He was reared upon a farm and in his boyhood given excellent educational advantages and in 1842 entered Athens College. He remained in that institution about two years, after which he studied law with Edwin M. Stanton, and was admitted to the bar at St. Louis and commenced practice. His health failing, however, he abandoned his profession and engaged in mercantile pursuits at Carrollton, Greene county, Illinois. During the time of the gold excitement of 1849, Mr. Sharon went to California, whither so many went, and engaged in business at Sacramento. The next year he removed to San Francisco, where he operated in real estate. Being largely interested in its silver mines, he removed to Nevada, locating at Virginia City, and acquired an immense fortune. He became one of the trustees of the Bank of California, and during the troubles that arose on the death of William Ralston, the president of that institution, was largely instrumental in bringing its affairs into a satisfactory shape.

Mr. Sharon was elected to represent the state of Nevada in the United States senate in 1875, and remained a member of that body until 1881. He was always distinguished for close application to business. Senator Sharon died November 13, 1885.

HENRY W. SHAW, an American humorist who became celebrated under the *non-de-plume* of "Josh Billings," gained his fame from the witticism of his writing, and peculiar eccentricity of style and spelling. He was born at Lanesborough, Massachusetts, in 1818. For twenty-five years he lived in different parts of the western states, following various lines of business, including farming and auctioneering, and in the latter capacity settled at Poughkeepsie, New York, in 1858. In 1863 he began writing humorous sketches for the newspapers over the signature of "Josh Billings," and became immediately popular both as a writer and lecturer. He published a number of volumes of comic sketches and edited an "Annual Allminax" for a number of years, which had a wide circulation. His death occurred October 14, 1885, at Monterey, California.

JOHN M. THURSTON, well known throughout this country as a senator and political leader, was born at Montpelier, Vermont, August 21, 1847, of an old Puritan family which dated back their ancestry in this country to 1636, and among whom were soldiers of the Revolution and of the war of 1812-15.

Young Thurston was brought west by the family in 1854, they settling at Madison, Wisconsin, and two years later at Beaver Dam, where John M. received his schooling in the public schools and at Wayland University. His father enlisted as a private in

the First Wisconsin Cavalry and died while in the service, in the spring of 1863.

Young Thurston, thrown on his own resources while attaining an education, supported himself by farm work, driving team and at other manual labor. He studied law and was admitted to the bar May 21, 1869, and in October of the same year located in Omaha, Nebraska. He was elected a member of the city council in 1872, city attorney in 1874 and a member of the Nebraska legislature in 1874. He was a member of the Republican national convention of 1884 and temporary chairman of that of 1888. Taking quite an interest in the younger members of his party he was instrumental in forming the Republican League of the United States, of which he was president for two years. He was then elected a member of the United States senate, in 1895, to represent the state of Nebraska.

As an attorney John M. Thurston occupied a very prominent place, and for a number of years held the position of general solicitor of the Union Pacific railroad system.

JOHN JAMES AUDUBON, a celebrated American naturalist, was born in Louisiana, May 4, 1780, and was the son of an opulent French naval officer who owned a plantation in the then French colony. In his childhood he became deeply interested in the study of birds and their habits. About 1794 he was sent to Paris, France, where he was partially educated, and studied designing under the famous painter, Jacques Louis David. He returned to the United States about 1798, and settled on a farm his father gave him, on the Perkiomen creek in eastern Pennsylvania. He married Lucy Bakewell in 1808, and, disposing of his property, removed to Louisville, Ken-

tucky, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. About two years later he began to make extensive excursions through the primeval forests of the southern and southwestern states, in the exploration of which he passed many years. He made colored drawings of all the species of birds that he found. For several years he made his home with his wife and children at Henderson, on the Ohio river. It is said that about this time he had failed in business and was reduced to poverty, but kept the wolf from the door by giving dancing lessons and in portrait painting. In 1824, at Philadelphia, he met Charles Lucien Bonaparte, who encouraged him to publish a work on ornithology. Two years later he went to England and commenced the publication of his great work, "The Birds of America." He obtained a large number of subscribers at one thousand dollars a copy. This work, embracing five volumes of letterpress and five volumes of beautifully colored plates, was pronounced by Cuvier "the most magnificent monument that art ever raised to ornithology."

Audubon returned to America in 1829, and explored the forests, lakes and coast from Canada to Florida, collecting material for another work. This was his "Ornithological Biography; or, An Account of the Habits of the Birds of the United States, Etc." He revisited England in 1831, and returned in 1839, after which he resided on the Hudson, near New York City, in which place he died January 27, 1851. During his life he issued a cheaper edition of his great work, and was, in association with Dr. Bachman, preparing a work on the quadrupeds of North America.

COMMODORE THOMAS McDONOUGH gained his principal fame from he celebrated victory which he gained over

the superior British squadron, under Commodore Downie, September 11, 1814. Commodore McDonough was born in Newcastle county, Delaware, December 23, 1783, and when seventeen years old entered the United States navy as midshipman, serving in the expedition to Tripoli, under Decatur, in 1803-4. In 1807 he was promoted to lieutenant, and in July, 1813, was made a commander. The following year, on Lake Champlain, he gained the celebrated victory above referred to, for which he was again promoted; also received a gold medal from congress, and from the state of Vermont an estate on Cumberland Head, in view of the scene of the engagement. His death occurred at sea, November 16, 1825, while he was returning from the command of the Mediterranean squadron.

CHARLES FRANCIS HALL, one of America's most celebrated arctic explorers, was born in Rochester, New Hampshire, in 1821. He was a blacksmith by trade, and located in Cincinnati, where later he became a journalist. For several years he devoted a great deal of attention to calotics. Becoming interested in the fate of the explorer, Sir John Franklin, he joined the expedition fitted out by Henry Grinnell and sailed in the ship "George Henry," under Captain Buddington, which left New London, Connecticut, in 1860. He returned in 1862, and two years later published his "Arctic Researches." He again joined the expedition fitted out by Mr. Grinnell, and sailed in the ship, "Monticello," under Captain Buddington, this time remaining in the arctic region over four years. On his return he brought back many evidences of having found trace of Franklin.

In 1871 the "Polaris" was fitted out by the United States government, and Captain

Hall again sailed for the polar regions. He died in Greenland in October, 1871, and the "Polaris" was finally abandoned by the crew, a portion of which, under Captain Tyson, drifted with the icebergs for one hundred and ninety-five days, until picked up by the "Tigress," on the 30th of April, 1873. The other portion of the crew built boats, and, after a perilous voyage, were picked up in June, 1873, by a whaling vessel.

OLIVER ELLSWORTH, the third chief justice of the United States, was born at Windsor, Connecticut, April 29, 1745. After graduating from Princeton, he took up the study of law, and was licensed to practice in 1771. In 1777 he was elected as a delegate to the Continental congress. He was judge of the superior court of his state in 1784, and was chosen as a delegate to the constitutional convention in 1787. He sided with the Federalists, was elected to the United States senate in 1789, and was a firm supporter of Washington's policy. He won great distinction in that body, and was appointed chief justice of the supreme court of the United States by Washington in 1796. The relations between this country and France having become violently strained, he was sent to Paris as envoy extraordinary in 1799, and was instrumental in negotiating the treaty that averted war. He resigned the following year, and was succeeded by Chief Justice Marshall. His death occurred November 26, 1807.

MELLVILLE WESTON FULLER, an eminent American jurist and chief justice of the United States supreme court, was born in Augusta, Maine, in 1833. His education was looked after in boyhood, and at the age of sixteen he entered Bowdoin College, and on graduation entered the law

department of Harvard University. He then entered the law office of his uncle at Bangor, Maine, and soon after opened an office for the practice of law at Augusta. He was an alderman from his ward, city attorney, and editor of the "Age," a rival newspaper of the "Journal," which was conducted by James G. Blaine. He soon decided to remove to Chicago, then springing into notice as a western metropolis. He at once identified himself with the interests of the new city, and by this means acquired an experience that fitted him for his future work. He devoted himself assiduously to his profession, and had the good fortune to connect himself with the many suits growing out of the prorogation of the Illinois legislature in 1863. It was not long before he became one of the foremost lawyers in Chicago. He made a three days' speech in the heresy trial of Dr. Cheney, which added to his fame. He was appointed chief justice of the United States by President Cleveland in 1888, the youngest man who ever held that exalted position. His income from his practice had for many years reached thirty thousand dollars annually.

CHESTER ALLEN ARTHUR, twenty-first president of the United States, was born in Franklin county, Vermont, October 5, 1830. He was educated at Union College, Schenectady, New York, from which he graduated with honor, and engaged in teaching school. After two years he entered the law office of Judge E. D. Culver, of New York, as a student. He was admitted to the bar, and formed a partnership with an old room-mate, Henry D. Gardiner, with the intention of practicing law in the west, but after a few months' search for a location, they returned to New York and opened an office, and at once entered

upon a profitable practice. He was shortly afterwards married to a daughter of Lieutenant Herndon, of the United States navy. Mrs. Arthur died shortly before his nomination for the vice-presidency. In 1856 a colored woman in New York was ejected from a street car and retained Mr. Arthur in a suit against the company, and obtained a verdict of five hundred dollars. It resulted in a general order by all superintendents of street railways in the city to admit colored people to the cars.

Mr. Arthur was a delegate to the first Republican national convention, and was appointed judge-advocate for the Second Brigade of New York, and then chief engineer of Governor Morgan's staff. At the close of his term he resumed the practice of law in New York. In 1872 he was made collector of the port of New York, which position he held four years. At the Chicago convention in 1880 Mr. Arthur was nominated for the vice-presidency with Garfield, and after an exciting campaign was elected. Four months after the inauguration President Garfield was assassinated, and Mr. Arthur was called to take the reins of government. His administration of affairs was generally satisfactory. At its close he resumed the practice of law in New York. His death occurred November 18, 1886.

ISAAC HULL was one of the most conspicuous and prominent naval officers in the early history of America. He was born at Derby, Connecticut, March 9, 1775, being the son of a Revolutionary officer. Isaac Hull early in life became a mariner, and when nineteen years of age became master of a merchant ship in the London trade. In 1798 he became a lieutenant in the United States navy, and three years later was made

first lieutenant of the frigate "Constitution." He distinguished himself by skill and valor against the French on the coast of Hayti, and served with distinction in the Barbary expeditions. July 12, 1812, he sailed from Annapolis, in command of the "Constitution," and for three days was pursued by a British squadron of five ships, from which he escaped by bold and ingenious seamanship. In August of the same year he captured the frigate "Guerriere," one of his late pursuers and for this, the first naval advantage of that war, he received a gold medal from congress. Isaac Hull was later made naval commissioner and had command of various navy yards. His death occurred February 13, 1843, at Philadelphia.

MARCUS ALONZO HANNA, famous as a prominent business man, political manager and senator, was born in New Lisbon, Columbiana county, Ohio, September 24, 1837. He removed with his father's family to Cleveland, in the same state, in 1852, and in the latter city, and in the Western Reserve College, at Hudson, Ohio, received his education. He became an employe of the wholesale grocery house of Hanna, Garrettson & Co., his father being the senior member of the firm. The latter died in 1862, and Marcus represented his interest until 1867, when the business was closed up.

Our subject then became a member of the firm of Rhodes & Co., engaged in the iron and coal business, but at the expiration of ten years this firm was changed to that of M. A. Hanna & Co. Mr. Hanna was long identified with the lake carrying business, being interested in vessels on the lakes and in the construction of them. As a director of the Globe Ship Manufacturing Company, of Cleveland, president of the

Union National Bank, of Cleveland, president of the Cleveland City Railway Company, and president of the Chapin Mining Company, of Lake Superior, he became prominently identified with the business world. He was one of the government directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, being appointed to that position in 1885 by President Cleveland.

Mr. Hanna was a delegate to the national Republican convention of 1884, which was his first appearance in the political world. He was a delegate to the conventions of 1888 and 1896, and was elected chairman of the Republican national committee the latter year, and practically managed the campaign of William McKinley for the presidency. In 1897 Mr. Hanna was appointed senator by Governor Bushnell, of Ohio, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John Sherman.

GEORGE PEABODY was one of the best known and esteemed of all philanthropists, whose munificent gifts to American institutions have proven of so much benefit to the cause of humanity. He was born February 18, 1795, at South Danvers, Massachusetts, which is now called Peabody in honor of him. He received but a meager education, and during his early life he was a mercantile clerk at Thetford, Vermont, and Newburyport, Massachusetts. In 1814 he became a partner with Elisha Riggs, at Georgetown, District of Columbia, and in 1815 they moved to Baltimore, Maryland. The business grew to great proportions, and they opened branch houses at New York and Philadelphia. Mr. Peabody made several voyages to Europe of commercial importance, and in 1829 became the head of the firm, which was then called Peabody, Riggs & Co., and in 1838 he re-

moved to London, England. He retired from the firm, and established the celebrated banking house, in which he accumulated a large fortune. He aided Mr. Grinnell in fitting out Dr. Kane's Arctic expedition, in 1852, and founded in the same year the Peabody Institute, in his native town, which he afterwards endowed with two hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Peabody visited the United States in 1857, and gave three hundred thousand dollars for the establishment at Baltimore of an institute of science, literature and fine arts. In 1862 he gave two million five hundred thousand dollars for the erecting of lodging houses for the poor in London, and on another visit to the United States he gave one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to establish at Harvard a museum and professorship of American archæology and ethnology, an equal sum for the endowment of a department of physical science at Yale, and gave the "Southern Educational Fund" two million one hundred thousand dollars, besides devoting two hundred thousand dollars to various objects of public utility. Mr. Peabody made a final visit to the United States in 1869, and on this occasion he raised the endowment of the Baltimore Institute one million dollars, created the Peabody Museum, at Salem, Massachusetts, with a fund of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, gave sixty thousand dollars to Washington College, Virginia; fifty thousand dollars for a "Peabody Museum," at North Danvers, thirty thousand dollars to Phillips Academy, Andover; twenty-five thousand dollars to Kenyon College, Ohio, and twenty thousand dollars to the Maryland Historical Society. Mr. Peabody also endowed an art school at Rome, in 1868. He died in London, November 4, 1869, less than a month after he had returned from the United States, and his

remains were brought to the United States and interred in his native town. He made several other bequests in his will, and left his family about five million dollars.

MATTHEW S. QUAY, a celebrated public man and senator, was born at Dillsburgh, York county, Pennsylvania, September 30, 1833, of an old Scotch-Irish family, some of whom had settled in the Keystone state in 1715. Matthew received a good education, graduating from the Jefferson College at Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, at the age of seventeen. He then traveled, taught school, lectured, and studied law under Judge Sterrett. He was admitted to the bar in 1854, was appointed a prothonotary in 1855 and elected to the same office in 1856 and 1859. Later he was made lieutenant of the Pennsylvania Reserves, lieutenant-colonel and assistant commissary-general of the state, private secretary of the famous war governor of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, colonel of the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry (nine months men), military state agent and held other offices at different times.

Mr. Quay was a member of the house of representatives of the state of Pennsylvania from 1865 to 1868. He filled the office of secretary of the commonwealth from 1872 to 1878, and the position of delegate-at-large to the Republican national conventions of 1872, 1876, 1880 and 1888. He was the editor of the "Beaver Radical" and the "Philadelphia Record" for a time, and held many offices in the state conventions and on their committees. He was elected secretary of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 1869, and served three years, and in 1885 was chosen state treasurer. In 1886 his great abilities pointed him out as the

natural candidate for United States senator, and he was accordingly elected to that position and re-elected thereto in 1892. He was always noted for a genius for organization, and as a political leader had but few peers. Cool, serene, far-seeing, resourceful, holding his impulses and forces in hand, he never quailed from any policy he adopted, and carried to success most, if not all, of the political campaigns in which he took part.

JAMES K. JONES, a noted senator and political leader, attained national fame while chairman of the national executive committee of the Democratic party in the presidential campaign of 1896. He was a native of Marshall county, Mississippi, and was born September 29, 1839. His father, a well-to-do planter, settled in Dallas county, Arkansas, in 1848, and there the subject of this sketch received a careful education. During the Civil war he served as a private soldier in the Confederate army. From 1866 to 1873 he passed a quiet life as a planter, but in the latter year was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law. About the same time he was elected to the Arkansas senate and re-elected in 1874. In 1877 he was made president of the senate and the following year was unsuccessful in obtaining a nomination as member of congress. In 1880 he was elected representative and his ability at once placed him in a foremost position. He was re-elected to congress in 1882 and in 1884, and served as an influential member on the committee of ways and means. March 4, 1885, Mr. Jones took his seat in the United States senate to succeed James D. Walker, and was afterward re-elected to the same office. In this branch of the national legislature his capabilities had a wider scope, and he was rec-

ognized as one of the ablest leaders of his party.

On the nomination of William J. Bryan as its candidate for the presidency by the national convention of the Democratic party, held in Chicago in 1896, Mr. Jones was made chairman of the national committee.

THEODORE THOMAS, one of the most celebrated musical directors America has known, was born in the kingdom of Hanover in 1835, and received his musical education from his father. He was a very apt scholar and played the violin at public concerts at the age of six years. He came with his parents to America in 1845, and joined the orchestra of the Italian Opera in New York City. He played the first violin in the orchestra which accompanied Jenny Lind in her first American concert. In 1861 Mr. Thomas established the orchestra that became famous under his management, and gave his first symphony concerts in New York in 1864. He began his first "summer night concerts" in the same city in 1868, and in 1869 he started on his first tour of the principal cities in the United States, which he made every year for many years. He was director of the College of Music in Cincinnati, Ohio, but resigned in 1880, after having held the position for three years.

Later he organized one of the greatest and most successful orchestras ever brought together in the city of Chicago, and was very prominent in musical affairs during the World's Columbian Exposition, thereby adding greatly to his fame.

CYRUS HALL McCORMICK, the famous inventor and manufacturer, was born at Walnut Grove, Virginia, February 15, 1809. When he was seven years old his

father invented a reaping machine. It was a rude contrivance and not successful. In 1831 Cyrus made his invention of a reaping machine, and had it patented three years later. By successive improvements he was able to keep his machines at the head of its class during his life. In 1845 he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and two years later located in Chicago, where he amassed a great fortune in manufacturing reapers and harvesting machinery. In 1859 he established the Theological Seminary of the Northwest at Chicago, an institution for preparing young men for the ministry in the Presbyterian church, and he afterward endowed a chair in the Washington and Lee College at Lexington, Virginia. He manifested great interest in educational and religious matters, and by his great wealth he was able to extend aid and encouragement to many charitable causes. His death occurred May 13, 1884.

DAVID ROSS LOCKE.—Under the pen name of Petroleum V. Nasby, this well-known humorist and writer made for himself a household reputation, and established a school that has many imitators.

The subject of this article was born at Vestal, Broome county, New York, September 30, 1833. After receiving his education in the county of his birth he entered the office of the "Democrat," at Cortland, New York, where he learned the printer's trade. He was successively editor and publisher of the "Plymouth Advertiser," the "Mansfield Herald," the "Bucyrus Journal," and the "Findlay Jeffersonian." Later he became editor of the "Toledo Blade." In 1860 he commenced his "Nasby" articles, several series of which have been given the world in book form. Under a mask of misspelling, and in a quaint

and humorous style, a keen political satire is couched—a most effective weapon. Mr. Locke was the author of a number of serious political pamphlets, and later on a more pretentious work, “The Morals of Abou Ben Adhem.” As a newspaper writer he gained many laurels and his works are widely read. Abraham Lincoln is said to have been a warm admirer of P. V. Nasby, of “Confedrit X Roads” fame. Mr. Locke died at Toledo, Ohio, February 15, 1888.

RUSSELL A. ALGER, noted as a soldier, governor and secretary of war, was born in Medina county, Ohio, February 27, 1836, and was the son of Russell and Caroline (Moulton) Alger. At the age of twelve years he was left an orphan and penniless. For about a year he worked for his board and clothing, and attended school part of the time. In 1850 he found a place which paid small wages, and out of his scanty earnings helped his brother and sister. While there working on a farm he found time to attend the Richfield Academy, and by hard work between times managed to get a fair education for that time. The last two years of his attendance at this institution of learning he taught school during the winter months. In 1857 he commenced the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. For a while he found employment in Cleveland, Ohio, but impaired health induced him to remove to Grand Rapids, where he engaged in the lumber business. He was thus engaged when the Civil war broke out, and, his business suffering and his savings swept away, he enlisted as a private in the Second Michigan Cavalry. He was promoted to be captain the following month, and major for gallant conduct at Boonesville, Mississippi, July 1,

1862. October 16, 1862, he was made lieutenant-colonel of the Sixth Michigan Cavalry, and in February, 1863, colonel of the Fifth Michigan Cavalry. He rendered excellent service in the Gettysburg campaign. He was wounded at Boonesboro, Maryland, and on returning to his command took part with Sherman in the campaign in the Shenandoah Valley. For services rendered, that famous soldier recommended him for promotion, and he was brevetted major-general of volunteers. In 1866 General Alger took up his residence at Detroit, and prospered exceedingly in his business, which was that of lumbering, and grew quite wealthy. In 1884 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention, and the same year was elected governor of Michigan. He declined a nomination for re-election to the latter office, in 1887, and was the following year a candidate for the nomination for president. In 1889 he was elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and at different times occupied many offices in other organizations.

In March, 1897, President McKinley appointed General Alger secretary of war.

CYRUS WEST FIELD, the father of submarine telegraphy, was the son of the Rev. David D. Field, D.D., a Congregational minister, and was born at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, November 30, 1819. He was educated in his native town, and at the age of fifteen years became a clerk in a store in New York City. Being gifted with excellent business ability Mr. Field prospered and became the head of a large mercantile house. In 1853 he spent about six months in travel in South America. On his return he became interested in ocean telegraphy. Being solicited to aid in the con-

struction of a land telegraph across New Foundland to receive the news from a line of fast steamers it was proposed to run from Ireland to St. Johns, the idea struck him to carry the line across the broad Atlantic. In 1850 Mr. Field obtained a concession from the legislature of Newfoundland, giving him the sole right for fifty years to land submarine cables on the shores of that island. In company with Peter Cooper, Moses Taylor, Marshall O. Roberts and Chandler White, he organized a company under the name of the New York, Newfoundland & London Telegraph Company. In two years the line from New York across Newfoundland was built. The first cable connecting Cape Breton Island with Newfoundland having been lost in a storm while being laid in 1855, another was put down in 1856. In the latter year Mr. Field went to London and organized the Atlantic Telegraph Company, furnishing one-fourth of the capital himself. Both governments loaned ships to carry out the enterprise. Mr. Field accompanied the expeditions of 1857 and two in 1858. The first and second cables were failures, and the third worked but a short time and then ceased. The people of both continents became incredulous of the feasibility of laying a successful cable under so wide an expanse of sea, and the war breaking out shortly after, nothing was done until 1865-66. Mr. Field, in the former year, again made the attempt, and the Great Eastern laid some one thousand two hundred miles when the cable parted and was lost. The following year the same vessel succeeded in laying the entire cable, and picked up the one lost the year before, and both were carried to America's shore. After thirteen years of care and toil Mr. Field had his reward. He was the recipient of many medals and honors from both home and

abroad. He gave his attention after this to establishing telegraphic communication throughout the world and many other large enterprises, notably the construction of elevated railroads in New York. Mr. Field died July 11, 1892.

GROVER CLEVELAND, the twenty-second president of the United States, was born in Caldwell, Essex county, New Jersey, March 18, 1837, and was the son of Rev. Richard and Annie (Neale) Cleveland. The father, of distinguished New England ancestry, was a Presbyterian minister in charge of the church at Caldwell at the time.

When Grover was about three years of age the family removed to Fayetteville, Onondaga county, New York, where he attended the district school, and was in the academy for a short time. His father believing that boys should early learn to labor, Grover entered a village store and worked for the sum of fifty dollars for the first year. While he was thus engaged the family removed to Clinton, New York, and there young Cleveland took up his studies at the academy. The death of his father dashed all his hopes of a collegiate education, the family being left in straightened circumstances, and Grover started out to battle for himself. After acting for a year (1853-54) as assistant teacher and bookkeeper in the Institution for the Blind at New York City, he went to Buffalo. A short time after he entered the law office of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers, of that city, and after a hard struggle with adverse circumstances, was admitted to the bar in 1859. He became confidential and managing clerk for the firm under whom he had studied, and remained with them until 1863. In the latter year he was appointed district attorney

of Erie county. It was during his incumbency of this office that, on being nominated by the Democrats for supervisor, he came within thirteen votes of election, although the district was usually Republican by two hundred and fifty majority. In 1866 Grover Cleveland formed a partnership with Isaac V. Vanderpoel. The most of the work here fell upon the shoulders of our subject, and he soon won a good standing at the bar of the state. In 1869 Mr. Cleveland associated himself in business with A. P. Laning and Oscar Folsom, and under the firm name of Laning, Cleveland & Folsom soon built up a fair practice. In the fall of 1870 Mr. Cleveland was elected sheriff of Erie county, an office which he filled for four years, after which he resumed his profession, with L. K. Bass and Wilson S. Bissell as partners. This firm was strong and popular and shortly was in possession of a lucrative practice. Mr. Bass retired from the firm in 1879, and George J. Secard was admitted a member in 1881. In the latter year Mr. Cleveland was elected mayor of Buffalo, and in 1882 he was chosen governor by the enormous majority of one hundred and ninety-two thousand votes. July 11, 1884, he was nominated for the presidency by the Democratic national convention, and in November following was elected.

Mr. Cleveland, after serving one term as president of the United States, in 1888 was nominated by his party to succeed himself, but he failed of the election, being beaten by Benjamin Harrison. In 1892, however, being nominated again in opposition to the then incumbent of the presidency, Mr. Harrison, Grover Cleveland was elected president for the second time and served for the usual term of four years. In 1897 Mr. Cleveland retired from the chair of the first magistrate of the nation, and in New York

City resumed the practice of law, in which city he had established himself in 1889.

June 2, 1886, Grover Cleveland was united in marriage with Miss Frances Folsom, the daughter of his former partner.

ALEXANDER WINCHELL, for many years one of the greatest of American scientists, and one of the most noted and prolific writers on scientific subjects, was born in Dutchess county, New York, December 31, 1824. He received a thorough collegiate education, and graduated at the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, in 1847. His mind took a scientific turn, which manifested itself while he was yet a boy, and in 1848 he became teacher of natural sciences at the Armenian Seminary, in his native state, a position which he filled for three years. In 1851-3 he occupied the same position in the Mesopotamia Female Seminary, in Alabama, after which he was president of the Masonic Female Seminary, in Alabama. In 1853 he became connected with the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, at which institution he performed the most important work of his life, and gained a wide reputation as a scientist. He held many important positions, among which were the following: Professor of physics and civil engineering at the University of Michigan, also of geology, zoology and botany, and later professor of geology and palæontology at the same institution. He also, for a time, was president of the Michigan Teachers' Association, and state geologist of Michigan. Professor Winchell was a very prolific writer on scientific subjects, and published many standard works, his most important and widely known being those devoted to geology. He also contributed a large number of articles to scientific and popular journals.

ANDREW HULL FOOTE, of the United States navy, was a native of New England, born at New Haven, Connecticut, May 4, 1808. He entered the navy, as a midshipman, December 4, 1822. He slowly rose in his chosen profession, attaining the rank of lieutenant in 1830, commander in 1852 and captain in 1861. Among the distinguished men in the breaking out of the Civil war, but few stood higher in the estimation of his brother officers than Foote; and when, in the fall of 1861, he was appointed to the command of the flotilla then building on the Mississippi, the act gave great satisfaction to the service. Although embarrassed by want of navy yards and supplies, Foote threw himself into his new work with unusual energy. He overcame all obstacles and in the new, and, until that time, untried experiment, of creating and maintaining a navy on a river, achieved a success beyond the expectations of the country. Great incredulity existed as to the possibility of carrying on hostilities on a river where batteries from the shore might bar the passage. But in spite of all, Foote soon had a navy on the great river, and by the heroic qualities of the crews entrusted to him, demonstrated the utility of this new departure in naval architecture. All being prepared, February 6, 1862, Foote took Fort Henry after a hotly-contested action. On the 14th of the same month, for an hour and a half engaged the batteries of Fort Donelson, with four ironclads and two wooden gunboats, thereby disheartening the garrison and assisting in its capture. April 7th of the same year, after several hotly-contested actions, Commodore Foote received the surrender of Island No. 10, one of the great strongholds of the Confederacy on the Mississippi river. Foote having been wounded at Fort Donelson, and by neglect

it having become so serious as to endanger his life, he was forced to resign his command and return home. June 16, 1862, he received the thanks of congress and was promoted to the rank of rear admiral. He was appointed chief of the bureau of equipment and recruiting. June 4, 1863, he was ordered to the fleet off Charleston, to supersede Rear Admiral Dupont, but on his way to that destination was taken sick at New York, and died June 26, 1863.

NELSON A. MILES, the well-known soldier, was born at Westminster, Massachusetts, August 8, 1839. His ancestors settled in that state in 1643 among the early pioneers, and their descendants were, many of them, to be found among those battling against Great Britain during Revolutionary times and during the war of 1812. Nelson was reared on a farm, received an academic education, and in early manhood engaged in mercantile pursuits in Boston. Early in 1861 he raised a company and offered his services to the government, and although commissioned as captain, on account of his youth went out as first lieutenant in the Twenty-second Massachusetts Infantry. In 1862 he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel and colonel of the Sixty-first New York Infantry. At the request of Generals Grant and Meade he was made a brigadier by President Lincoln. He participated in all but one of the battles of the Army of the Potomac until the close of the war. During the latter part of the time he commanded the first division of the Second Corps. General Miles was wounded at the battles of Fair Oaks, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and received four brevets for distinguished service. During the reconstruction period he commanded in North Carolina, and on the reorganization of the

regular army he was made colonel of infantry. In 1880 he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and in 1890 to that of major-general. He successfully conducted several campaigns among the Indians, and his name is known among the tribes as a friend when they are peacefully inclined. He many times averted war with the red men by judicious and humane settlement of difficulties without the military power. In 1892 General Miles was given command of the proceedings in dedicating the World's Fair at Chicago, and in the summer of 1894, during the great railroad strike at the same city, General Miles, then in command of the department, had the disposal of the troops sent to protect the United States mails. On the retirement of General J. M. Schofield, in 1895, General Miles became the ranking major-general of the United States army and the head of its forces.

JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH, the great actor, though born in London (1796), is more intimately connected with the American than with the English stage, and his popularity in America was almost unbounded, while in England he was not a prime favorite. He presented "Richard III." in Richmond on his first appearance on the American stage in 1821. This was his greatest *rolc*, and in it he has never had an equal. In October of the same year he appeared in New York. After a long and successful career he gave his final performance at New Orleans in 1852. He contracted a severe cold, and for lack of proper medical attention, it resulted in his death on November 30th of that year. He was, without question, one of the greatest tragedians that ever lived. In addition to his professional art and genius, he was skilled

in languages, drawing, painting and sculpture. In his private life he was reserved, and even eccentric. Strange stories are related of his peculiarities, and on his farm near Baltimore he forbade the use of animal food, the taking of animal life, and even the felling of trees, and brought his butter and eggs to the Baltimore markets in person.

Junius Brutus Booth, known as the elder Booth, gave to the world three sons of note: Junius Brutus Booth, Jr., the husband of Agnes Booth, the actress; John Wilkes Booth, the author of the greatest tragedy in the life of our nation; Edwin Booth, in his day the greatest actor of America, if not of the world.

JAMES MONTGOMERY BAILEY, famous as the "Danbury News Man," was one of the best known American humorists, and was born September 25, 1841, at Albany, N. Y. He adopted journalism as a profession and started in his chosen work on the "Danbury Times," which paper he purchased on his return from the war. Mr. Bailey also purchased the "Jeffersonian," another paper of Danbury, and consolidated them, forming the "Danbury News," which paper soon acquired a celebrity throughout the United States, from an incessant flow of rich, healthy, and original humor, which the pen of the editor imparted to its columns, and he succeeded in raising the circulation of the paper from a few hundred copies a week to over forty thousand. The facilities of a country printing office were not so complete in those days as they are now, but Mr. Bailey was resourceful, and he put on relays of help and ran his presses night and day, and always prepared his matter a week ahead of time. The "Danbury News Man" was a new figure in literature, as his humor was so different from that of the newspaper

wits—who had preceded him, and he may be called the pioneer of that school now so familiar. Mr. Bailey published in book form ‘Life in Danbury’ and ‘The Danbury News Man’s Almanac.’ One of his most admirable traits was philanthropy, as he gave with unstinted generosity to all comers, and died comparatively poor, notwithstanding his ownership of a very profitable business which netted him an income of \$40,000 a year. He died March 4, 1894.

MATTHEW HALE CARPENTER, a famous lawyer, orator and senator, was born in Moretown, Vermont, December 22, 1824. After receiving a common-school education he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, but only remained two years. On returning to his home he commenced the study of law with Paul Dillingham, afterwards governor of Vermont, and whose daughter he married. In 1847 he was admitted to practice at the bar in Vermont, but he went to Boston and for a time studied with Rufus Choate. In 1848 he moved west, settling at Beloit, Wisconsin, and commencing the practice of his profession soon obtained a wide reputation for ability. In 1856 Mr. Carpenter removed to Milwaukee, where he found a wider field for his now increasing powers. During the Civil war, although a strong Democrat, he was loyal to the government and aided the Union cause to his utmost. In 1868 he was counsel for the government in a test case to settle the legality of the reconstruction act before the United States supreme court, and won his case against Jeremiah S. Black. This gave him the election for senator from Wisconsin in 1869, and he served until 1875, during part of which time he was president *pro tempore* of the senate. Failing of a re-election Mr. Carpenter resumed the

practice of law, and when William W. Belknap, late secretary of war, was impeached, entered the case for General Belknap, and secured an acquittal. During the sitting of the electoral commission of 1877, Mr. Carpenter appeared for Samuel J. Tilden, although the Republican managers had intended to have him represent R. B. Hayes. Mr. Carpenter was elected to the United States senate again in 1879, and remained a member of that body until the day of his death, which occurred at Washington, District of Columbia, February 24, 1881.

Senator Carpenter’s real name was Decatur Merritt Hammond Carpenter but about 1852 he changed it to the one by which he was universally known.

THOMAS E. WATSON, lawyer and congressman, the well-known Georgian, whose name appears at the head of this sketch, made himself a place in the history of our country by his ability, energy and fervid oratory. He was born in Columbia (now McDuffie) county, Georgia, September 5, 1856. He had a common-school education, and in 1872 entered Mercer University, at Macon, Georgia, as freshman, but for want of money left the college at the end of his sophomore year. He taught school, studying law at the same time, until 1875, when he was admitted to the bar. He opened an office and commenced practice in Thomson, Georgia, in November, 1876. He carried on a successful business, and bought land and farmed on an extensive scale.

Mr. Watson was a delegate to the Democratic state convention of 1880, and was a member of the house of representatives of the legislature of his native state in 1882. In 1888 he was an elector-at-large on the

Cleveland ticket, and in 1890 was elected to represent his district in the fifty-second congress. This latter election is said to have been due entirely to Mr. Watson's "dashing display of ability, eloquence and popular power." In his later years he championed the alliance principles and policies until he became a leader in the movement. In the heated campaign of 1896, Mr. Watson was nominated as the candidate for vice-president on the Bryan ticket by that part of the People's party that would not endorse the nominee for the same position made by the Democratic party.

FREDERICK A. P. BARNARD, mathematician, physicist and educator, was born in Sheffield, Massachusetts, May 5, 1809. He graduated from Yale College in 1828, and in 1830 became a tutor in the same. From 1837 to 1848 he was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in the University of Alabama, and from 1848 to 1850, professor of chemistry and natural history in the same educational institution. In 1854 he became connected with the University of Mississippi, of which he became president in 1856, and chancellor in 1858. In 1854 he took orders in the Protestant Episcopal church. In 1861 Professor Barnard resigned his chancellorship and chair in the university, and in 1863 and 1864 was connected with the United States coast survey in charge of chart printing and lithography. In May, 1864, he was elected president of Columbia College, New York City, which he served for a number of years.

Professor Barnard received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Jefferson College, Mississippi, in 1855, and from Yale College in 1859; also the degree of S. T. D. from the University of Mississippi in 1861, and that of L. H. D. from the regents of the

University of the State of New York in 1872. In 1860 he was a member of the eclipse party sent by the United States coast survey to Labrador, and during his absence was elected president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In the act of congress establishing the National Academy of Sciences in 1863, he was named as one of the original corporators. In 1867 he was one of the United States commissioners to the Paris Exposition. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, associate member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and many other philosophical and scientific societies at home and abroad. Dr. Barnard was thoroughly identified with the progress of the age in those branches. His published works relate wholly to scientific or educational subjects, chief among which are the following: Report on Collegiate Education; Art Culture; History of the American Coast Survey; University Education; Undulatory Theory of Light; Machinery and Processes of the Industrial Arts, and Apparatus of the Exact Sciences, Metric System of Weights and Measures, etc.

EDWIN McMASTERS STANTON, the secretary of war during the great Civil war, was recognized as one of America's foremost public men. He was born December 19, 1814, at Steubenville, Ohio, where he received his education and studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1836, and was reporter of the supreme court of Ohio from 1842 until 1845. He removed to Washington in 1856 to attend to his practice before the United States supreme court, and in 1858 he went to California as counsel for the government in certain land cases, which he carried to a successful conclusion. Mr. Stanton was appointed

attorney-general of the United States in December, 1860, by President Buchanan. On March 4, 1861, Mr. Stanton went with the outgoing administration and returned to the practice of his profession. He was appointed secretary of war by President Lincoln January 20, 1862, to succeed Simon Cameron. After the assassination of President Lincoln and the accession of Johnson to the presidency, Mr. Stanton was still in the same office. He held it for three years, and by his strict adherence to the Republican party, he antagonized President Johnson, who endeavored to remove him. On August 5, 1867, the president requested him to resign, and appointed General Grant to succeed him, but when congress convened in December the senate refused to concur in the suspension. Mr. Stanton returned to his post until the president again removed him from office, but was again foiled by congress. Soon after, however, he retired voluntarily from office and took up the practice of law, in which he engaged until his death, on December 24, 1869.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, the eminent theologian and founder of the church known as Disciples of Christ, was born in the country of Antrim, Ireland, in June, 1788, and was the son of Rev. Thomas Campbell, a Scotch-Irish "Seceder." After studying at the University of Glasgow, he, in company with his father, came to America in 1808, and both began labor in western Pennsylvania to restore Christianity to apostolic simplicity. They organized a church at Brush Run, Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1811, which, however, the year following, adopted Baptist views, and in 1813, with other congregations joined a Baptist association. Some of the underlying principles and many practices of the

Campbells and their disciples were repugnant to the Baptist church and considerable friction was the result, and 1827 saw the separation of that church from the Church of Christ, as it is sometimes called. The latter then reorganized themselves anew. They reject all creeds, professing to receive the Bible as their only guide. In most matters of faith they are essentially in accord with the other Evangelical Christian churches, especially in regard to the person and work of Christ, the resurrection and judgment. They celebrate the Lord's Supper weekly, hold that repentance and faith should precede baptism, attaching much importance to the latter ordinance. On all other points they encourage individual liberty of thought. In 1841, Alexander Campbell founded Bethany College, West Virginia, of which he was president for many years, and died March 4, 1866.

The denomination which they founded is quite a large and important church body in the United States. They support quite a number of institutions of learning, among which are: Bethany College, West Virginia; Hiram College, Hiram, Ohio; Northwestern Christian University, Indianapolis, Indiana; Eureka College, Illinois; Kentucky University, Lexington, Kentucky; Oskaloosa College, Iowa; and a number of seminaries and schools. They also support several monthly and quarterly religious periodicals and many papers, both in the United States and Great Britain and her dependencies.

WILLIAM L. WILSON, the noted West Virginian, who was postmaster-general under President Cleveland's second administration, won distinction as the father of the famous "Wilson bill," which became a law under the same administration. Mr. Wilson was born May 3, 1843, in Jeffer-

son county, West Virginia, and received a good education at the Charlestown Academy, where he prepared himself for college. He attended the Columbian College in the District of Columbia, from which he graduated in 1860, and then attended the University of Virginia. Mr. Wilson served in the Confederate army during the war, after which he was a professor in Columbian College. Later he entered into the practice of law at Charlestown. He attended the Democratic convention held at Cincinnati in 1880, as a delegate, and later was chosen as one of the electors for the state-at-large on the Hancock ticket. In the Democratic convention at Chicago in 1892, Mr. Wilson was its permanent president. He was elected president of the West Virginia University in 1882, entering upon the duties of his office on September 6, but having received the nomination for the forty-seventh congress on the Democratic ticket, he resigned the presidency of the university in June, 1883, to take his seat in congress. Mr. Wilson was honored by the Columbian University and the Hampden-Sidney College, both of which conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. In 1884 he was appointed regent of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington for two years, and at the end of his term was re-appointed. He was elected to the forty-seventh, forty-ninth, fiftieth, fifty-first, fifty-second and fifty-third congresses, but was defeated for re-election to the fifty-fourth congress. Upon the resignation of Mr. Bissell from the office of postmaster-general, Mr. Wilson was appointed to fill the vacancy by President Cleveland. His many years of public service and the prominent part he took in the discussion of public questions gave him a national reputation.

CALVIN S. BRICE, a successful and noted financier and politician, was born at Denmark, Ohio, September 17, 1845, of an old Maryland family, who trace their lineage from the Bryces, or Bruces, of Airth, Scotland. The father of our subject was a prominent Presbyterian clergyman, who removed to Ohio in 1812. Calvin S. Brice was educated in the common schools of his native town, and at the age of thirteen entered the preparatory department of Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, and the following year entered the freshman class. On the breaking out of the Civil war, although but fifteen years old, he enlisted in a company of three-months men. He returned to complete his college course, but re-enlisted in Company A, Eighty-sixth Ohio Infantry, and served in the Virginia campaign. He then returned to college, from which he graduated in 1863. In 1864 he organized Company E, One Hundred and Eightieth Ohio Infantry, and served until the close of hostilities, in the western armies.

On his return home Mr. Brice entered the law department of the University of Michigan, and in 1866 was admitted to the bar in Cincinnati. In the winter of 1870-71 he went to Europe in the interests of the Lake Erie & Louisville Railroad and procured a foreign loan. This road became the Lake Erie & Western, of which, in 1887, Mr. Brice became president. This was the first railroad in which he had a personal interest. The conception, building and sale of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, known as the "Nickel Plate," was largely due to him. He was connected with many other railroads, among which may be mentioned the following: Chicago & Atlantic; Ohio Central; Richmond & Danville; Richmond & West Point

Terminal; East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia; Memphis & Charleston; Mobile & Birmingham; Kentucky Central; Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic, and the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon. In 1890 he was elected United States senator from Ohio. Notwithstanding his extensive business interests, Senator Brice gave a considerable time to political matters, becoming one of the leaders of the Democratic party and one of the most widely known men in the country.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, twenty-third president of the United States, was born August 20, 1833, at North Bend, Hamilton county, Ohio, in the house of his grandfather, General William Henry Harrison, afterwards president of the United States. His great-grandfather, Benjamin Harrison, was a member of the Continental congress, signed the Declaration of Independence, and was three times elected governor of Virginia.

The subject of this sketch entered Farmers College at an early age, and two years later entered Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio. Upon graduation he entered the office of Stover & Gwyne, of Cincinnati, as a law student. He was admitted to the bar two years later, and having inherited about eight hundred dollars worth of property, he married the daughter of Doctor Scott, president of a female school at Oxford, Ohio, and selected Indianapolis, Indiana, to begin practice. In 1860 he was nominated by the Republicans as candidate for state supreme court reporter, and did his first political speaking in that campaign. He was elected, and after two years in that position he organized the Seventieth Indiana Infantry, of which he was made colonel, and with his regiment joined General Sher-

man's army. For bravery displayed at Resaca and Peach Tree Creek he was made a brigadier-general. In the meantime the office of supreme court reporter had been declared vacant, and another party elected to fill it. In the fall of 1864, having been nominated for that office, General Harrison obtained a thirty-day leave of absence, went to Indiana, canvassed the state and was elected. As he was about to rejoin his command he was stricken down by an attack of fever. After his recovery he joined General Sherman's army and participated in the closing events of the war.

In 1868 General Harrison declined to be a candidate for the office of supreme court reporter, and returned to the practice of the law. His brilliant campaign for the office of governor of Indiana in 1876, brought him into public notice, although he was defeated. He took a prominent part in the presidential canvass of 1880, and was chosen United States senator from Indiana, serving six years. He then returned to the practice of his profession. In 1888 he was selected by the Republican convention at Chicago as candidate for the presidency, and after a heated campaign was elected over Cleveland. He was inaugurated March 4, 1889, and signed the McKinley bill October 1, 1890, perhaps the most distinctive feature of his administration. In 1892 he was again the nominee of the Republican party for president, but was defeated by Grover Cleveland, the Democratic candidate, and again resumed the practice of law in Indianapolis.

JOHAN CRAIG HAVEMEYER, the celebrated merchant and sugar refiner, was born in New York City in 1833. His father, William F. Havemeyer, and grandfather, William Havemeyer, were both sugar

refiners. The latter named came from Buckeburg, Germany, in 1799, and settled in New York, establishing one of the first refineries in that city. William F. succeeded his father, and at an early age retired from business with a competency. He was three times mayor of his native city, New York.

John C. Havemeyer was educated in private schools, and was prepared for college at Columbia College grammar school. Owing to failing eyesight he was unable to finish his college course, and began his business career in a wholesale grocery store, where he remained two years. In 1854, after a year's travel abroad, he assumed the responsibility of the office work in the sugar refinery of Havemeyer & Molter, but two years later established a refinery of his own in Brooklyn. This afterwards developed into the immense business of Havemeyer & Elder. The capital was furnished by his father, and, chafing under the anxiety caused by the use of borrowed money, he sold out his interest and returned to Havemeyer & Molter. This firm dissolving the next year, John C. declined an offer of partnership from the successors, not wishing to use borrowed money. For two years he remained with the house, receiving a share of the profits as compensation. For some years thereafter he was engaged in the commission business, until failing health caused his retirement. In 1871, he again engaged in the sugar refining business at Greenport, Long Island, with his brother and another partner, under the firm name of Havemeyer Brothers & Co. Here he remained until 1880, when his health again declined. During the greater part of his life Mr. Havemeyer was identified with many benevolent societies, including the New York Port Society, Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, American Bible Society,

New York Sabbath School Society and others. He was active in Young Men's Christian Association work in New York, and organized and was the first president of an affiliated society of the same at Yonkers. He was director of several railroad corporations and a trustee of the Continental Trust Company of New York.

WALTER QUINTIN GRESHAM, an eminent American statesman and jurist, was born March 17, 1833, near Corydon, Harrison county, Indiana. He acquired his education in the local schools of the county and at Bloomington Academy, although he did not graduate. After leaving college he read law with Judge Porter at Corydon, and just before the war he began to take an interest in politics. Mr. Gresham was elected to the legislature from Harrison county as a Republican; previous to this the district had been represented by a Democrat. At the commencement of hostilities he was made lieutenant-colonel of the Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry, but served in that regiment only a short time, when he was appointed colonel of the Fifty-third Indiana, and served under General Grant at the siege of Vicksburg as brigadier-general. Later he was under Sherman in the famous "March to the Sea," and commanded a division of Blair's corps at the siege of Atlanta where he was so badly wounded in the leg that he was compelled to return home. On his way home he was forced to stop at New Albany, where he remained a year before he was able to leave. He was brevetted major-general at the close of the war. While at New Albany, Mr. Gresham was appointed state agent, his duty being to pay the interest on the state debt in New York, and he ran twice for congress against ex-Speaker Kerr, but was

defeated in both cases, although he greatly reduced the Democratic majority. He was held in high esteem by President Grant, who offered him the portfolio of the interior but Mr. Gresham declined, but accepted the appointment of United States judge for Indiana to succeed David McDonald. Judge Gresham served on the United States district court bench until 1883, when he was appointed postmaster-general by President Arthur, but held that office only a few months when he was made secretary of the treasury. Near the end of President Arthur's term, Judge Gresham was appointed judge of the United States circuit court of the district composed of Indiana, Illinois and contiguous states, which he held until 1893. Judge Gresham was one of the presidential possibilities in the National Republican convention in 1888, when General Harrison was nominated, and was also mentioned for president in 1892. Later the People's party made a strenuous effort to induce him to become their candidate for president, he refusing the offer, however, and a few weeks before the election he announced that he would support Mr. Cleveland, the Democratic nominee for president. Upon the election of Mr. Cleveland in the fall of 1892, Judge Gresham was made the secretary of state, and filled that position until his death on May 28, 1895, at Washington, District of Columbia.

ELISHA B. ANDREWS, noted as an educator and college president, was born at Hinsdale, New Hampshire, January 10, 1844, his father and mother being Erastus and Elmira (Bartlett) Andrews. In 1861, he entered the service of the general government as private and non-commissioned officer in the First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, and in 1863 was promoted to the

rank of second lieutenant. Returning home he was prepared for college at Powers Institute and at the Wesleyan Academy, and entered Brown University. From here he was graduated in 1870. For the succeeding two years he was principal of the Connecticut Literary Institute at Suffield, Connecticut. Completing a course at the Newton Theological Institute, he was ordained pastor of the First Baptist church at Beverly, Massachusetts, July 2, 1874. The following year he became president of the Denison University, at Granville, Ohio. In 1879 he accepted the professorship of homiletics, pastoral duties and church polity at Newton Theological Institute. In 1882 he was elected to the chair of history and political economy at Brown University. The University of Nebraska honored him with an LL. D. in 1884, and the same year Colby University conferred the degree of D. D. In 1888 he became professor of political economy and public economy at Cornell University, but the next year returned to Brown University as its president. From the time of his inauguration the college work broadened in many ways. Many timely and generous donations from friends and alumni of the college were influenced by him, and large additions made to the same.

Professor Andrews published, in 1887, "Institutes of General History," and in 1888, "Institutes of Economics."

JOHN WILLIAM DRAPER, the subject of the present biography, was, during his life, one of the most distinguished chemists and scientific writers in America. He was an Englishman by birth, born at Liverpool, May 5, 1811, and was reared in his native land, receiving an excellent education, graduating at the University of London. In 1833 he came to the United States, and



WINFIELD SCOTT



S F B MORSE



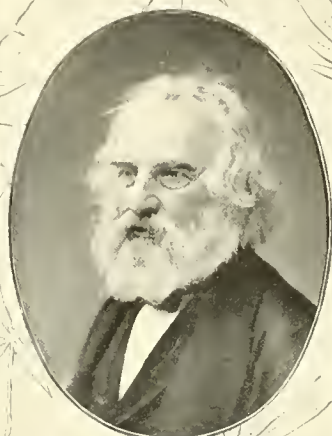
D G FARRAGUT



Wm CULLEN BRYANT



WINFIELD S. HANCOCK



H W LONGFELLOW



ULYSSES S. GRANT



ROBERT E. LEE



D D PORTER

settled first in Pennsylvania. He graduated in medicine at the University of Philadelphia, in 1836, and for three years following was professor of chemistry and physiology at Hampden-Sidney College. He then became professor of chemistry in the New York University, with which institution he was prominently connected for many years. It is stated on excellent authority that Professor Draper, in 1839, took the first photographic picture ever taken from life. He was a great student, and carried on many important and intricate experiments along scientific lines. He discovered many of the fundamental facts of spectrum analysis, which he published. He published a number of works of great merit, many of which are recognized as authority upon the subjects of which they treat. Among his work were: "Human Physiology, Statistical and Dynamical of the Conditions and Cause of Life in Man," "History of Intellectual Development of Europe," "History of the American Civil War," besides a number of works on chemistry, optics and mathematics. Professor Draper continued to hold a high place among the scientific scholars of America until his death, which occurred in January, 1882.

GEORGE W. PECK, ex-governor of the state of Wisconsin and a famous journalist and humorist, was born in Jefferson county, New York, September 28, 1840. When he was about three years of age his parents removed to Wisconsin, settling near Whitewater, where young Peck received his education at the public schools. At fifteen he entered the office of the "Whitewater Register," where he learned the printer's art. He helped start the "Jefferson County Republican" later on, but sold out his interest therein and set type in the office of

the "State Journal," at Madison. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted in the Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry as a private, and after serving four years returned a second lieutenant. He then started the "Ripon Representative," which he sold not long after, and removing to New York, was on the staff of Mark Pomeroy's "Democrat." Going to La Crosse, later, he conducted the La Crosse branch paper, a half interest in which he bought in 1874. He next started "Peck's Sun," which four years later he removed to Milwaukee. While in La Crosse he was chief of police one year, and also chief clerk of the Democratic assembly in 1874. It was in 1878 that Mr. Peck took his paper to Milwaukee, and achieved his first permanent success, the circulation increasing to 80,000. For ten years he was regarded as one of the most original, versatile and entertaining writers in the country, and he has delineated every phase of country newspaper life, army life, domestic experience, travel and city adventure. Up to 1890 Mr. Peck took but little part in politics, but in that year was elected mayor of Milwaukee on the Democratic ticket. The following August he was elected governor of Wisconsin by a large majority, the "Bennett School Bill" figuring to a large extent in his favor.

Mr. Peck, besides many newspaper articles in his peculiar vein and numerous lectures, bubbling over with fun, is known to fame by the following books: "Peck's Bad Boy and his Pa," and "The Grocery Man and Peck's Bad Boy."

CHARLES O'CONOR, who was for many years the acknowledged leader of the legal profession of New York City, was also conceded to be one of the greatest lawyers America has produced. He was

born in New York City in 1804, his father being an educated Irish gentleman. Charles received a common-school education, and early took up the study of law, being admitted to practice in 1824. His close application and untiring energy and industry soon placed him in the front rank of the profession, and within a few years he was handling many of the most important cases. One of the first great cases he had and which gained him a wide reputation, was that of "Jack, the Fugitive Slave," in 1835, in which his masterful argument, before the supreme court attracted wide attention and comment. Charles O'Connor was a Democrat all his life. He did not aspire to office-holding, however, and never held any office except that of district attorney under President Pierce's administration, which he only retained a short time. He took an active interest, however, in public questions, and was a member of the state (New York) constitutional convention in 1864. In 1868 he was nominated for the presidency by the "Extreme Democrats." His death occurred in May, 1884.

SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER, a noted American officer and major-general in the Confederate army, was born in Kentucky in 1823. He graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1844, served in the United States infantry and was later assigned to commissary duty with the rank of captain. He served several years at frontier posts, and was assistant professor in the military academy in 1846. He was with General Scott in the Mexican war, and engaged in all the battles from Vera Cruz to the capture of the Mexican capital. He was wounded at Cherubusco and brevetted first lieutenant, and at Molino del Rey was brevetted captain. After the close of the

Mexican war he returned to West Point as assistant instructor, and was then assigned to commissary duty at New York. He resigned in 1855 and became superintendent of construction of the Chicago custom house. He was made adjutant-general, with the rank of colonel, of Illinois militia, and was colonel of Illinois volunteers raised for the Utah expedition, but was not mustered into service. In 1860 he removed to Kentucky, where he settled on a farm near Louisville and became inspector-general in command of the Kentucky Home Guards. At the opening of the Civil war he joined the Confederate army, and was given command at Bowling Green, Kentucky, which he was compelled to abandon after the capture of Fort Henry. He then retired to Fort Donelson, and was there captured with sixteen thousand men, and an immense store of provisions, by General Grant, in February, 1862. He was held as a prisoner of war at Fort Warren until August of that year. He commanded a division of Hardee's corps in Bragg's Army of the Tennessee, and was afterward assigned to the third division and participated in the battles of Chickamauga, and Murfreesboro. He was with Kirby Smith when that general surrendered his army to General Canby in May, 1865. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the vice-presidency on the Gold Democratic ticket with Senator John M. Palmer in 1896.

SIMON KENTON, one of the famous pioneers and scouts whose names fill the pages of the early history of our country, was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, April 3, 1755. In consequence of an affray, at the age of eighteen, young Kenton went to Kentucky, then the "Dark and Bloody Ground," and became associated with Daniel Boone and other pioneers of that region.

For a short time he acted as a scout and spy for Lord Dunmore, the British governor of Virginia, but afterward taking the side of the struggling colonists, participated in the war for independence west of the Alleghanies. In 1784 he returned to Virginia, but did not remain there long, going back with his family to Kentucky. From that time until 1793 he participated in all the combats and battles of that time, and until "Mad Anthony" Wayne swept the Valley of the Ohio, and settled the supremacy of the whites in that region. Kenton laid claim to large tracts of land in the new country he had helped to open up, but through ignorance of law, and the growing value of the land, lost it all and was reduced to poverty. During the war with England in 1812-15, Kenton took part in the invasion of Canada with the Kentucky troops and participated in the battle of the Thames. He finally had land granted him by the legislature of Kentucky, and received a pension from the United States government. He died in Logan county, Ohio, April 29, 1836.

ELIHU BENJAMIN WASHBURNE, an American statesman of eminence, was born in Livermore, Maine, September 23, 1816. He learned the trade of printer, but abandoned that calling at the age of eighteen and entered the Kent's Hill Academy at Reading, Maine, and then took up the study of law, reading in Hallowell, Boston, and at the Harvard Law School. He began practice at Galena, Illinois, in 1840. He was elected to congress in 1852, and represented his district in that body continuously until March, 1869, and at the time of his retirement he had served a greater number of consecutive terms than any other member of the house. In 1873 President Grant ap-

pointed him secretary of state, which position he resigned to accept that of minister to France. During the Franco-Prussian war, including the siege of Paris and the reign of the Commune, Mr. Washburne remained at his post, protecting the lives and property of his countrymen, as well as that of other foreign residents in Paris, while the ministers of all other powers abandoned their posts at a time when they were most needed. As far as possible he extended protection to unfortunate German residents, who were the particular objects of hatred of the populace, and his firmness and the success which attended his efforts won the admiration of all Europe. Mr. Washburne died at Chicago, Illinois, October 22, 1887.

WILLIAM CRAMP, one of the most extensive shipbuilders of this country, was born in Kensington, then a suburb, now a part of Philadelphia, in 1806. He received a thorough English education, and when he left school was associated with Samuel Grice, one of the most eminent naval architects of his day. In 1830, having mastered all the details of shipbuilding, Mr. Cramp engaged in business on his own account. By reason of ability and excellent work he prospered from the start, until now, in the hands of his sons, under the name of William Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company, it has become the most complete shipbuilding plant and naval arsenal in the western hemisphere, and fully equal to any in the world. As Mr. Cramp's sons attained manhood they learned their father's profession, and were admitted to a partnership. In 1872 the firm was incorporated under the title given above. Until 1860 wood was used in building vessels, although pace was kept with all advances in the art of shipbuilding. At the opening of

the war came an unexpected demand for war vessels, which they promptly met. The sea-going ironclad "New Ironsides" was built by them in 1862, followed by a number of formidable ironclads and the cruiser "Chattanooga." They subsequently built several war vessels for the Russian and other governments which added to their reputation. When the American steamship line was established in 1870, the Cramps were commissioned to build for it four first-class iron steamships, the "Pennsylvania," "Ohio," "Indiana" and "Illinois," which they turned out in rapid order, some of the finest specimens of the naval architecture of their day. William Cramp remained at the head of the great company he had founded until his death, which occurred January 6, 1879.

Charles H. Cramp, the successor of his father as head of the William Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company, was born in Philadelphia May 9, 1829, and received an excellent education in his native city, which he sedulously sought to supplement by close study until he became an authority on general subjects and the best naval architect on the western hemisphere. Many of the best vessels of our new navy were built by this immense concern.

WASHINGTON ALLSTON, probably the greatest American painter, was born in South Carolina in 1779. He was sent to school at the age of seven years at Newport, Rhode Island, where he met Edward Malbone, two years his senior, and who later became a painter of note. The friendship that sprang up between them undoubtedly influenced young Allston in the choice of a profession. He graduated from Harvard in 1800, and went to England the

following year, after pursuing his studies for a year under his friend Malbone at his home in South Carolina. He became a student at the Royal Academy where the great American, Benjamin West, presided, and who became his intimate friend. Allston later went to Paris, and then to Italy, where four years were spent, mostly at Rome. In 1809 he returned to America, but soon after returned to London, having married in the meantime a sister of Dr. Channing. In a short time his first great work appeared, "The Dead Man Restored to Life by the Bones of Elisha," which took the British Association prize and firmly established his reputation. Other paintings followed in quick succession, the greatest among which were "Uriel in the Center of the Sun," "Saint Peter Liberated by the Angel," and "Jacob's Dream," supplemented by many smaller pieces. Hard work, and grief at the death of his wife began to tell upon his health, and he left London in 1818 for America. The same year he was elected an associate of the Royal Academy. During the next few years he painted "Jeremiah," "Witch of Endor," and "Beatrice." In 1830 Allston married a daughter of Judge Dana, and went to Cambridge, which was his home until his death. Here he produced the "Vision of the Bloody Hand," "Rosalie," and many less noted pieces, and had given one week of labor to his unfinished masterpiece, "Belshazzar's Feast," when death ended his career July 9, 1843.

JOHN ROACH, ship builder and manufacturer, whose career was a marvel of industrial labor, and who impressed his individuality and genius upon the times in which he lived more, perhaps, than any other manufacturer in America. He was born at Mitchelstown, County Cork, Ire-

land, December 25, 1815, the son of a wealthy merchant. He attended school until he was thirteen, when his father became financially embarrassed and failed and shortly after died; John determined to come to America and carve out a fortune for himself. He landed in New York at the age of sixteen, and soon obtained employment at the Howell Iron Works in New Jersey, at twenty-five cents a day. He soon made himself a place in the world, and at the end of three years had saved some twelve hundred dollars, which he lost by the failure of his employer, in whose hands it was left. Returning to New York he began to learn how to make castings for marine engines and ship work. Having again accumulated one thousand dollars, in company with three fellow workmen, he purchased a small foundry in New York, but soon became sole proprietor. At the end of four years he had saved thirty thousand dollars, besides enlarging his works. In 1856 his works were destroyed by a boiler explosion, and being unable to collect the insurance, was left, after paying his debts, without a dollar. However, his credit and reputation for integrity was good, and he built the Etna Iron Works, giving it capacity to construct larger marine engines than any previously built in this country. Here he turned out immense engines for the steam ram Dunderberg, for the war vessels Winooski and Neshaning, and other large vessels. To accommodate his increasing business, Mr. Roach, in 1869, purchased the Morgan Iron Works, one of the largest in New York, and shortly after several others. In 1871 he bought the Chester ship yards, which he added to largely, erecting a rolling mill and blast furnace, and providing every facility for building a ship out of the ore and timber. This immense

plant covered a large area, was valued at several millions of dollars, and was known as the Delaware River Iron Shipbuilding and Engine Works, of which Mr. Roach was the principal owner. He built a large percentage of the iron vessels now flying the American flag, the bulk of his business being for private parties. In 1875 he built the sectional dry docks at Pensacola. He, about this time, drew the attention of the government to the use of compound marine engines, and thus was the means of improving the speed and economy of the vessels of our new navy. In 1883 Mr. Roach commenced work on the three cruisers for the government, the "Chicago," "Boston" and "Atlanta," and the dispatch boat "Dolphin." For some cause the secretary of the navy refused to receive the latter and decided that Mr. Roach's contract would not hold. This embarrassed Mr. Roach, as a large amount of his capital was involved in these contracts, and for the protection of bondsmen and creditors, July 18, 1885, he made an assignment, but the financial trouble broke down his strong constitution, and January 10, 1887, he died. His son, John B. Roach, succeeded to the shipbuilding interests, while Stephen W. Roach inherited the Morgan Iron Works at New York.

JOHN SINGLETON COPLEY, one of the two great painters who laid the foundation of true American art, was born in Boston in 1737, one year earlier than his great contemporary, Benjamin West. His education was limited to the common schools of that time, and his training in art he obtained by his own observation and experiments solely. When he was about seventeen years old he had mapped out his future, however, by choosing painting as his pro-

session. If he ever studied under any teacher in his early efforts, we have no authentic account of it, and tradition credits the young artist's wonderful success entirely to his own talent and untiring effort. It is almost incredible that at the age of twenty-three years his income from his works aggregated fifteen hundred dollars per annum, a very great sum in those days. In 1774 he went to Europe in search of material for study, which was so rare in his native land. After some time spent in Italy he finally took up his permanent residence in England. In 1783 he was made a member of the Royal Academy, and later his son had the high honor of becoming lord chancellor of England and Lord Lyndhurst.

Many specimens of Copley's work are to be found in the Memorial Hall at Harvard and in the Boston Museum, as well as a few of the works upon which he modeled his style. Copley was essentially a portrait painter, though his historical paintings attained great celebrity, his masterpiece being his "Death of Major Pierson," though that distinction has by some been given to his "Death of Chatham." It is said that he never saw a good picture until he was thirty-five years old, yet his portraits prior to that period are regarded as rare specimens. He died in 1815.

HENRY B. PLANT, one of the greatest railroad men of the country, became famous as president of the Plant system of railway and steamer lines, and also the Southern & Texas Express Co. He was born in October, 1819, at Branford, Connecticut, and entered the railroad service in 1844, serving as express messenger on the Hartford & New Haven Railroad until 1853, during which time he had entire charge of the express business of that road.

He went south in 1853 and established express lines on various southern railways, and in 1861 organized the Southern Express Co., and became its president. In 1879 he purchased, with others, the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad of Georgia, and later reorganized the Savannah, Florida & Western Railroad, of which he became president. He purchased and rebuilt, in 1880, the Savannah & Charleston Railroad, now Charleston & Savannah. Not long after this he organized the Plant Investment Co., to control these railroads and advance their interests generally, and later established a steamboat line on the St. John's river, in Florida. From 1853 until 1860 he was general superintendent of the southern division of the Adams Express Co., and in 1867 became president of the Texas Express Co. The "Plant system" of railway, steamer and steamship lines is one of the greatest business corporations of the southern states.

WADE HAMPTON, a noted Confederate officer, was born at Columbia, South Carolina, in 1818. He graduated from the South Carolina College, took an active part in politics, and was twice elected to the legislature of his state. In 1861 he joined the Confederate army, and commanded the "Hampton Legion" at the first battle of Bull Run, in July, 1861. He did meritorious service, was wounded, and promoted to brigadier-general. He commanded a brigade at Seven Pines, in 1862, and was again wounded. He was engaged in the battle of Antietam in September of the same year, and participated in the raid into Pennsylvania in October. In 1863 he was with Lee at Gettysburg, where he was wounded for the third time. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and commanded a troop of cavalry in Lee's

army during 1864, and was in numerous engagements. In 1865 he was in South Carolina, and commanded the cavalry rear guard of the Confederate army in its stubborn retreat before General Sherman on his advance toward Richmond.

After the war Hampton took an active part in politics, and was a prominent figure at the Democratic national convention in 1868, which nominated Seymour and Blair for president and vice-president. He was governor of South Carolina, and took his seat in the United States senate in 1879, where he became a conspicuous figure in national affairs.

NIKOLA TESLA, one of the most celebrated electricians America has known, was born in 1857, at Smiljau, Lika, Servia. He descended from an old and representative family of that country. His father was a minister of the Greek church, of high rank, while his mother was a woman of remarkable skill in the construction of looms, churns and the machinery required in a rural home. Nikola received early education in the public schools of Gospich, when he was sent to the higher "Real Schule" at Karlstadt, where, after a three years' course, he graduated in 1873. He devoted himself to experiments in electricity and magnetism, to the chagrin of his father, who had destined him for the ministry, but giving way to the boy's evident genius he was allowed to continue his studies in the polytechnic school at Gratz. He inherited a wonderful intuition which enabled him to see through the intricacies of machinery, and despite his instructor's demonstration that a dynamo could not be operated without commutators or brushes, began experiments which finally resulted in his rotating field motors. After the study

of languages at Prague and Buda-Pesth, he became associated with M. Puskas, who had introduced the telephone into Hungary. He invented several improvements, but being unable to reap the necessary benefit from them, he, in search of a wider field, went to Paris, where he found employment with one of the electric lighting companies as electrical engineer. Soon he set his face westward, and coming to the United States for a time found congenial employment with Thomas A. Edison. Finding it impossible, overshadowed as he was, to carry out his own ideas he left the Edison works to join a company formed to place his own inventions on the market. He perfected his rotary field principle, adapting it to circuits then in operation. It is said of him that some of his proved theories will change the entire electrical science. It would, in an article of this length, be impossible to explain all that Tesla accomplished for the practical side of electrical engineering. His discoveries formed the basis of the attempt to utilize the water power of Niagara Falls. His work ranges far beyond the vast department of polyphase currents and high potential lighting and includes many inventions in arc lighting, transformers, pyro and thermo-magnetic motors, new forms of incandescent lamps, unipolar dynamos and many others.

CHARLES B. LEWIS won fame as an American humorist under the name of "M. Quad." It is said he owes his celebrity originally to the fact that he was once mixed up in a boiler explosion on the Ohio river, and the impressions he received from the event he set up from his case when he was in the composing room of an obscure Michigan paper. His style possesses a peculiar quaintness, and there runs through

it a vein of philosophy. Mr. Lewis was born in 1844, near a town called Liverpool, Ohio. He was, however, raised in Lansing, Michigan, where he spent a year in an agricultural college, going from there to the composing room of the "Lansing Democrat." At the outbreak of the war he enlisted in the service, remained during the entire war, and then returned to Lansing. The explosion of the boiler that "blew him into fame," took place two years later, while he was on his way south. When he recovered physically, he brought suit for damages against the steamboat company, which he gained, and was awarded a verdict of twelve thousand dollars for injuries received. It was while he was employed by the "Jacksonian" of Pontiac, Mich., that he set up his account of how he felt while being blown up. He says that he signed it "M Quad," because "a bourgeoisie em quad is useless except in its own line—it won't justify with any other type." Soon after, because of the celebrity he attained by this screed, Mr. Lewis secured a place on the staff of the "Detroit Free Press," and made for that paper a wide reputation. His sketches of the "Lime Kiln Club" and "Brudder Gardner" are perhaps the best known of his humorous writings.

HIRAM S. MAXIM, the famous inventor, was born in Sangersville, Maine, February 5, 1840, the son of Isaac W. and Harriet B. Maxim. The town of his birth was but a small place, in the woods, on the confines of civilization, and the family endured many hardships. They were without means and entirely dependent on themselves to make out of raw materials all they needed. The mother was an expert spinner, weaver, dyer and seamstress and the father a trapper, tanner,

millers, blacksmith, carpenter, mason and farmer. Amid such surroundings young Maxim gave early promise of remarkable aptitude. With the universal Yankee jack-knife the products of his skill excited the wonder and interest of the locality. His parents did not encourage his latent genius but apprenticed him to a coach builder. Four years he labored at this uncongenial trade but at the end of that time he forsook it and entered a machine shop at Fitchburg, Massachusetts. Soon mastering the details of that business and that of mechanical drawing, he went to Boston as the foreman of the philosophical instrument manufactory. From thence he went to New York and with the Novelty Iron Works Shipbuilding Co. he gained experience in those trades. His inventions up to this time consisted of improvements in steam engines, and an automatic gas machine, which came into general use. In 1877 he turned his attention to electricity, and in 1878 produced an incandescent lamp, that would burn 1,000 hours. He was the first to design a process for flashing electric carbons, and the first to "standardize" carbons for electric lighting. In 1880 he visited Europe and exhibiting, at the Paris Exposition of 1881, a self-regulating machine, was decorated with the Legion of Honor. In 1883 he returned to London as the European representative of the United States Electric Light Co. An incident of his boyhood, in which the recoil of a rifle was noticed by him, and the apparent loss of power shown, in 1881-2 prompted the invention of a gun which utilizes the recoil to automatically load and fire seven hundred and seventy shots per minute. The Maxim-Nordenfelt Gun Co., with a capital of nine million dollars, grew from this. In 1883 he patented his electric training gear for large guns. And later turned his attention to fly-

ing machines, which he claimed were not an impossibility. He took out over one hundred patents for smokeless gunpowder, and for petroleum and other motors and autocycles.

JOHN DAVISON ROCKEFELLER, one of America's very greatest financiers and philanthropists, was born in Richford, Tioga county, New York, July 8, 1839. He received a common-school education in his native place, and in 1853, when his parents removed to Cleveland, Ohio, he entered the high school of that city. After a two-years' course of diligent work, he entered the commission and forwarding house of Hewitt & Tuttle, of Cleveland, remaining with the firm some years, and then began business for himself, forming a partnership with Morris B. Clark. Mr. Rockefeller was then but nineteen years of age, and during the year 1860, in connection with others, they started the oil refining business, under the firm name of Andrews, Clark & Co. Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Andrews purchased the interest of their associates, and, after taking William Rockefeller into the firm, established offices in Cleveland under the name of William Rockefeller & Co. Shortly after this the house of Rockefeller & Co. was established in New York for the purpose of finding a market for their products, and two years later all the refining companies were consolidated under the firm name of Rockefeller, Andrews & Flagler. This firm was succeeded in 1870 by the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, said to be the most gigantic business corporation of modern times. John D. Rockefeller's fortune has been variously estimated at from one hundred million to two hundred million dollars.

Mr. Rockefeller's philanthropy manifested itself principally through the American Baptist Educational Society. He donated

the building for the Spelman Institute at Atlanta, Georgia, a school for the instruction of negroes. His other gifts were to the University of Rochester, Cook Academy, Peddie Institute, and Vassar College, besides smaller gifts to many institutions throughout the country. His princely donations, however, were to the University of Chicago. His first gift to this institution was a conditional offer of six hundred thousand dollars in 1889, and when this amount was paid he added one million more. During 1892 he made it two gifts of one million each, and all told, his donations to this one institution aggregated between seven and eight millions of dollars.

JOHN M. PALMER.—For over a third of a century this gentleman occupied a prominent place in the political world, both in the state of Illinois and on the broader platform of national issues.

Mr. Palmer was born at Eagle Creek, Scott county, Kentucky, September 13, 1817. The family subsequently removed to Christian county, in the same state, where he acquired a common-school education, and made his home until 1831. His father was opposed to slavery, and in the latter year removed to Illinois and settled near Alton. In 1834 John entered Alton College, organized on the manual-labor plan, but his funds failing, abandoned it and entered a cooper shop. He subsequently was engaged in peddling, and teaching a district school near Canton. In 1838 he began the study of law, and the following year removed to Carlinville, where, in December of that year, he was admitted to the bar. He was shortly after defeated for county clerk. In 1843 he was elected probate judge. In the constitutional convention of 1847, Mr. Palmer was a delegate, and from 1849 to

1851 he was county judge. In 1852 he became a member of the state senate, but not being with his party on the slavery question he resigned that office in 1854. In 1856 Mr. Palmer was chairman of the first Republican state convention held in Illinois, and the same year was a delegate to the national convention. In 1860 he was an elector on the Lincoln ticket, and on the breaking out of the war entered the service as colonel of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry, but was shortly after brevetted brigadier-general. In August, 1862, he organized the One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois Infantry, but in September he was placed in command of the first division of the Army of the Mississippi, afterward was promoted to the rank of major-general. In 1865 he was assigned to the military administration in Kentucky. In 1867 General Palmer was elected governor of Illinois and served four years. In 1872 he went with the Liberal Republicans, who supported Horace Greeley, after which time he was identified with the Democratic party. In 1890 he was elected United States senator from Illinois, and served as such for six years. In 1896, on the adoption of the silver plank in the platform of the Democratic party, General Palmer consented to lead, as presidential candidate, the National Democrats, or Gold Democracy.

WILLIAM H. BEARD, the humorist among American painters, was born at Painesville, Ohio, in 1821. His father, James H. Beard, was also a painter of national reputation. William H. Beard began his career as a traveling portrait painter. He pursued his studies in New York, and later removed to Buffalo, where he achieved reputation. He then went to

Italy and after a short stay returned to New York and opened a studio. One of his earliest paintings was a small picture called "Cat and Kittens," which was placed in the National Academy on exhibition. Among his best productions are "Raining Cats and Dogs," "The Dance of Silenus," "Bears on a Bender," "Bulls and Bears," "Who!" "Grimalkin's Dream," "Little Red Riding Hood," "The Guardian of the Flag." His animal pictures convey the most ludicrous and satirical ideas, and the intelligent, human expression in their faces is most comical. Some artists and critics have refused to give Mr. Beard a place among the first circles in art, solely on account of the class of subjects he has chosen.

W. W. CORCORAN, the noted philanthropist, was born at Georgetown, District of Columbia, December 27, 1798. At the age of twenty-five he entered the banking business in Washington, and in time became very wealthy. He was noted for his magnificent donations to charity. Oak Hill cemetery was donated to Georgetown in 1847, and ten years later the Corcoran Art Gallery, Temple of Art, was presented to the city of Washington. The uncompleted building was utilized by the government as quartermaster's headquarters during the war. The building was completed after the war at a cost of a million and a half dollars, all the gift of Mr. Corcoran. The Louise Home for Women is another noble charity to his credit. Its object is the care of women of gentle breeding who in declining years are without means of support. In addition to this he gave liberally to many worthy institutions of learning and charity. He died at Washington February 24, 1888.

ALBERT BIERSTADT, the noted painter of American landscape, was born in Dusseldorf, Germany, in 1829, and was brought to America by his parents at the age of two years. He received his early education here, but returned to Dusseldorf to study painting, and also went to Rome. On his return to America he accompanied Lander's expedition across the continent, in 1858, and soon after produced his most popular work, "The Rocky Mountains—Lander's Peak." Its boldness and grandeur were so unusual that it made him famous. The picture sold for twenty-five thousand dollars. In 1867 Mr. Bierstadt went to Europe, with a government commission, and gathered materials for his great historical work, "Discovery of the North River by Hendrik Hudson." Others of his great works were "Storm in the Rocky Mountains," "Valley of the Yosemite," "North Fork of the Platte," "Diamond Pool," "Mount Hood," "Mount Rosalie," and "The Sierra Nevada Mountains." His "Estes Park" sold for fifteen thousand dollars, and "Mount Rosalie" brought thirty-five thousand dollars. His smaller Rocky mountain scenes, however, are vastly superior to his larger works in execution and coloring.

ADDISON CAMMACK, a famous millionaire Wall street speculator, was born in Kentucky. When sixteen years old he ran away from home and went to New Orleans, where he went to work in a shipping house. He outlived and outworked all the partners, and became the head of the firm before the opening of the war. At that time he fitted out small vessels and engaged in running the blockade of southern ports and carrying ammunition, merchandise, etc., to the southern people. This

made him a fortune. At the close of the war he quit business and went to New York. For two years he did not enter any active business, but seemed to be simply an on-looker in the great speculative center of America. He was observing keenly the methods and financial machinery, however, and when, in 1867, he formed a partnership with the popular Charles J. Osborne, the firm began to prosper. He never had an office on the street, but wandered into the various brokers' offices and placed his orders as he saw fit. In 1873 he dissolved his partnership with Osborne and operated alone. He joined a band of speculative conspirators known as the "Twenty-third party," and was the ruling spirit in that organization for the control of the stock market. He was always on the "bear" side and the only serious obstacle he ever encountered was the persistent boom in industrial stocks, particularly sugar, engineered by James R. Keane. Mr. Cammack fought Keane for two years, and during the time is said to have lost no less than two million dollars before he abandoned the fight.

WALT. WHITMAN.—Foremost among the lesser poets of the latter part of the nineteenth century, the gentleman whose name adorns the head of this article takes a conspicuous place.

Whitman was born at West Hills, Long Island, New York, May 13, 1809. In the schools of Brooklyn he laid the foundation of his education, and early in life learned the printer's trade. For a time he taught country schools in his native state. In 1846-7 he was editor of the "Brooklyn Eagle," but in 1848-9 was on the editorial staff of the "Crescent," of New Orleans. He made an extended tour throughout the United States and Canada, and returned to

Brooklyn, where, in 1850, he published the "Freeman." For some years succeeding this he was engaged as carpenter and builder. During the Civil war, Whitman acted as a volunteer nurse in the hospitals at Washington and vicinity and from the close of hostilities until 1873 he was employed in various clerkships in the government offices in the nation's capital. In the latter year he was stricken with paralysis as a result of his labors in the hospital, it is said, and being partially disabled lived for many years at Camden, New Jersey.

The first edition of the work which was to bring him fame, "Leaves of Grass," was published in 1855 and was but a small volume of about ninety-four pages. Seven or eight editions of "Leaves of Grass" have been issued, each enlarged and enriched with new poems. "Drum Taps," at first a separate publication, has been incorporated with the others. This volume and one prose writing entitled "Specimen Days and Collect," constituted his whole work.

Walt. Whitman died at Camden, New Jersey, March 26, 1892.

HENRY DUPONT, who became celebrated as America's greatest manufacturer of gunpowder, was a native of Delaware, born August 8, 1812. He received his education in its higher branches at the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which he graduated and entered the army as second lieutenant of artillery in 1833. In 1834 he resigned and became proprietor of the extensive gunpowder manufacturing plant that bears his name, near Wilmington, Delaware. His large business interests interfered with his taking any active participation in political life, although for many years he served as adjutant-general of his native state, and

during the war as major-general commanding the Home Guards. He died August 8, 1889. His son, Henry A. Dupont, also was a native of Delaware, and was born July 30, 1838. After graduating from West Point in 1861, he entered the army as second lieutenant of engineers. Shortly after he was transferred to the Fifth Artillery as first lieutenant. He was promoted to the rank of captain in 1864, serving in camp and garrison most of the time. He was in command of a battery in the campaign of 1863-4. As chief of artillery of the army of West Virginia, he figured until the close of the war, being in the battles of Opequan, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, besides many minor engagements. He afterward acted as instructor in the artillery school at Fortress Monroe, and on special duty at West Point. He resigned from the army March 1, 1875.

WILLIAM DEERING, one of the famous manufacturers of America, and also a philanthropist and patron of education, was born in Maine in 1826. His ancestors were English, having settled in New England in 1634. Early in life it was William's intention to become a physician, and after completing his common-school education, when about eighteen years of age, he began an apprenticeship with a physician. A short time later, however, at the request of his father, he took charge of his father's business interests, which included a woolen mill, retail store and grist mill, after which he became agent for a dry goods commission house in Portland, where he was married. Later he became partner in the firm, and removed to New York. The business prospered, and after a number of years, on account of failing health, Mr. Deering sold his interest to his partner, a Mr. Milner. The

business has since made Mr. Milner a millionaire many times over. A few years later Mr. Deering located in Chicago. His beginning in the manufacture of reapers, which has since made his name famous, was somewhat of an accident. He had loaned money to a man in that business, and in 1878 was compelled to buy out the business to protect his interests. The business developed rapidly and grew to immense proportions. The factories now cover sixty-two acres of ground and employ many thousands of men.

JOHN McALLISTER SCHOFIELD, an American general, was born in Chautauqua county, New York, September 29, 1831. He graduated at West Point in 1853, and was for five years assistant professor of natural philosophy in that institution. In 1861 he entered the volunteer service as major of the First Missouri Volunteers, and was appointed chief of staff by General Lyon, under whom he fought at the battle of Wilson's Creek. In November, 1861, he was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, and was placed in command of the Missouri militia until November, 1862, and of the army of the frontier from that time until 1863. In 1862 he was made major-general of volunteers, and was placed in command of the Department of the Missouri, and in 1864 of the Department of the Ohio. During the campaign through Georgia General Schofield was in command of the Twenty-third Army Corps, and was engaged in most of the fighting of that famous campaign. November 30, 1864, he defeated Hood's army at Franklin, Tennessee, and then joined General Thomas at Nashville. He took part in the battle of Nashville, where Hood's army was destroyed. In January, 1865, he led his corps into North Carolina, captured

Wilmington, fought the battle of Kingston, and joined General Sherman at Goldsboro March 22, 1865. He executed the details of the capitulation of General Johnston to Sherman, which practically closed the war.

In June, 1868, General Schofield succeeded Edwin M. Stanton as secretary of war, but was the next year appointed major-general of the United States army, and ordered to the Department of the Missouri. From 1870 to 1876 he was in command of the Department of the Pacific; from 1876 to 1881 superintendent of the West Point Military Academy; in 1883 he was in charge of the Department of the Missouri, and in 1886 of the division of the Atlantic. In 1888 he became general-in-chief of the United States army, and in February, 1895, was appointed lieutenant-general by President Cleveland, that rank having been revived by congress. In September, 1895, he was retired from active service.

LEWIS WALLACE, an American general and famous author, was born in Brookville, Indiana, April 10, 1827. He served in the Mexican war as first lieutenant of a company of Indiana Volunteers. After his return from Mexico he was admitted to the bar, and practiced law in Covington and Crawfordsville, Indiana, until 1861. At the opening of the war he was appointed adjutant-general of Indiana, and soon after became colonel of the Eleventh Indiana Volunteers. He defeated a force of Confederates at Romney, West Virginia, and was made brigadier-general in September, 1861. At the capture of Fort Donelson in 1862 he commanded a division, and was engaged in the second day's fight at Shiloh. In 1863 his defenses about Cincinnati saved that city from capture by Kirby Smith. At Monocacy in July, 1864, he was defeated, but

his resistance delayed the advance of General Early and thus saved Washington from capture.

General Wallace was a member of the court that tried the assassins of President Lincoln, and also of that before whom Captain Henry Wirtz, who had charge of the Andersonville prison, was tried. In 1881 General Wallace was sent as minister to Turkey. When not in official service he devoted much of his time to literature. Among his better known works are his "Fair God," "Ben Hur," "Prince of India," and a "Life of Benjamin Harrison."

THOMAS FRANCIS BAYARD, an American statesman and diplomat, was born at Wilmington, Delaware, October 29, 1828. He obtained his education at an Episcopal academy at Flushing, Long Island, and after a short service in a mercantile house in New York, he returned to Wilmington and entered his father's law office to prepare himself for the practice of that profession. He was admitted to the bar in 1851. He was appointed to the office of United States district attorney for the state of Delaware, serving one year. In 1869 he was elected to the United States senate, and continuously represented his state in that body until 1885, and in 1881, when Chester A. Arthur entered the presidential chair, Mr. Bayard was chosen president *pro tempore* of the senate. He had also served on the famous electoral commission that decided the Hayes-Tilden contest in 1876-7. In 1885 President Cleveland appointed Mr. Bayard secretary of state. At the beginning of Cleveland's second term, in 1893, Mr. Bayard was selected for the post of ambassador at the court of St. James, London, and was the first to hold that rank in American diplomacy, serving until the beginning of the McKinley admin-

istration. The questions for adjustment at that time between the two governments were the Behring Sea controversy and the Venezuelan boundary question. He was very popular in England because of his tariff views, and because of his criticism of the protective policy of the United States in his public speeches delivered in London, Edinburgh and other places, he received, in March, 1896, a vote of censure in the lower house of congress.

JOHN WORK GARRETT, for so many years at the head of the great Baltimore & Ohio railroad system, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, July 31, 1820. His father, Robert Garrett, an enterprising merchant, had amassed a large fortune from a small beginning. The son entered Lafayette College in 1834, but left the following year and entered his father's counting room, and in 1839 became a partner. John W. Garrett took a great interest in the development of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. He was elected one of the directors in 1857, and was its president from 1858 until his death. When he took charge of the road it was in an embarrassed condition, but within a year, for the first time in its existence, it paid a dividend, the increase in its net gains being \$725,385. After the war, during which the road suffered much damage from the Confederates, numerous branches and connecting roads were built or acquired, until it reached colossal proportions. Mr. Garrett was also active in securing a regular line of steamers between Baltimore and Bremen, and between the same port and Liverpool. He was one of the most active trustees of Johns Hopkins University, and a liberal contributor to the Young Men's Christian Association of Baltimore. He died September 26, 1884.

Robert Garrett, the son of John W. Garrett, was born in Baltimore April 9, 1847, and graduated from Princeton in 1867. He received a business education in the banking house of his father, and in 1871 became president of the Valley Railroad of Virginia. He was made third vice-president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in 1879, and first vice-president in 1881. He succeeded his father as president in 1884. Robert Garrett died July 29, 1896.

CARL SCHURZ, a noted German-American statesman, was born in Liblar, Prussia, March 2, 1829. He studied at the University of Bonn, and in 1849 was engaged in an attempt to excite an insurrection at that place. After the surrender of Rastadt by the revolutionists, in the defense of which Schurz took part, he decided to emigrate to America. He resided in Philadelphia three years, and then settled in Watertown, Wisconsin, and in 1859 removed to Milwaukee, where he practiced law. On the organization of the Republican party he became a leader of the German element and entered the campaign for Lincoln in 1860. He was appointed minister to Spain in 1861, but resigned in December of that year to enter the army. He was appointed brigadier-general in 1862, and participated in the second battle of Bull Run, and also at Chancellorsville. At Gettysburg he had temporary command of the Eleventh Army Corps, and also took part in the battle of Chattanooga.

After the war he located at St. Louis, and in 1869 was elected United States senator from Missouri. He supported Horace Greeley for the presidency in 1872, and in the campaign of 1876, having removed to New York, he supported Hayes and the Republican ticket, and was appointed secre-

tary of the interior in 1877. In 1881 he became editor of the "New York Evening Post," and in 1884 was prominent in his opposition to James G. Blaine, and became a leader of the "Mugwumps," thus assisting in the election of Cleveland. In the presidential campaign of 1896 his forcible speeches in the interest of sound money wielded an immense influence. Mr. Schurz wrote a "Life of Henry Clay," said to be the best biography ever published of that eminent statesman.

GEORGE F. EDMUNDS, an American statesman of national reputation, was born in Richmond, Vermont, February 1, 1828. His education was obtained in the public schools and from the instructions of a private tutor. He was admitted to the bar, practiced law, and served in the state legislature from 1854 to 1859, during three years of that time being speaker of the lower house. He was elected to the state senate and acted as president *pro tempore* of that body in 1861 and 1862. He became prominent for his activity in the impeachment proceedings against President Johnson, and was appointed to the United States senate to fill out the unexpired term of Solomon Foot, entering that body in 1866. He was re-elected to the senate four times, and served on the electoral commission in 1877. He became president *pro tempore* of the senate after the death of President Garfield, and was the author of the bill which put an end to the practice of polygamy in the territory of Utah. In November, 1891, owing to impaired health, he retired from the senate and again resumed the practice of law.

LUCIUS Q. C. LAMAR, a prominent political leader, statesman and jurist, was born in Putnam county, Georgia, Sep-

tember 17, 1825. He graduated from Emory College in 1845, studied law at Macon under Hon. A. H. Chappell, and was admitted to the bar in 1847. He moved to Oxford, Mississippi, in 1849, and was elected to a professorship in the State University. He resigned the next year and returned to Covington, Georgia, and resumed the practice of law. In 1853 he was elected to the Georgia Legislature, and in 1854 he removed to his plantation in Lafayette county, Mississippi, and was elected to represent his district in the thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth congresses. He resigned in 1860, and was sent as a delegate to the secession convention of the state. He entered the Confederate service in 1861 as lieutenant-colonel of the Nineteenth Regiment, and was soon after made colonel. In 1863 President Davis appointed him to an important diplomatic mission to Russia. In 1866 he was elected professor of political economy and social science in the State University, and was soon afterward transferred to the professorship of the law department. He represented his district in the forty-third and forty-fourth congresses, and was elected United States senator from Mississippi in 1877, and re-elected in 1882. In 1885, before the expiration of his term, he was appointed by President Cleveland as secretary of the interior, which position he held until his appointment as associate justice of the United States supreme court, in 1888, in which capacity he served until his death, January 23, 1894.

BENJAMIN PENHALLOW SHILLABER won fame in the world of humorists under the name of "Mrs. Partington." He was born in 1841 at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and started out in life as a printer. Mr. Shillaber went to Dover,

where he secured employment in a printing office, and from there he went to Demerara, Guiana, where he was employed as a compositor in 1835-37. In 1840 he became connected with the "Boston Post," and acquired quite a reputation as a humorist by his "Sayings of Mrs. Partington." He remained as editor of the paper until 1850, when he printed and edited a paper of his own called the "Pathfinder," which he continued until 1852. Mr. Shillaber became editor and proprietor of the "Carpet Bag," which he conducted during 1850-52, and then returned to the "Boston Post," with which he was connected until 1856. During the same time he was one of the editors of the "Saturday Evening Gazette," and continued in this line after he severed his connection with the "Post," for ten years. After 1866 Mr. Shillaber wrote for various newspapers and periodicals, and during his life published the following books: "Rhymes with Reason and Without," "Poems," "Life and Sayings of Mrs. Partington," "Knitting Work," and others. His death occurred at Chelsea, Massachusetts, November 25, 1890.

EASTMAN JOHNSON stands first among painters of American country life. He was born in Lovell, Maine, in 1824, and began his work in drawing at the age of eighteen years. His first works were portraits, and, as he took up his residence in Washington, the most famous men of the nation were his subjects. In 1846 he went to Boston, and there made crayon portraits of Longfellow, Emerson, Sumner, Hawthorne and other noted men. In 1849 he went to Europe. He studied at Dusseldorf, Germany; spent a year at the Royal Academy, and thence to The Hague, where he spent four years, producing there his first pictures

of consequence, "The Card-Players" and "The Savoyard." He then went to Paris, but was called home, after an absence from America of six years. He lived some time in Washington, and then spent two years among the Indians of Lake Superior. In 1858 he produced his famous picture, "The Old Kentucky Home." He took up his permanent residence at New York at that time. His "Sunday Morning in Virginia" is a work of equal merit. He was especially successful in coloring, a master of drawing, and the expression conveys with precision the thought of the artist. His portrayal of family life and child life is unequalled. Among his other great works are "The Confab," "Crossing a Stream," "Chimney Sweep," "Old Stage Coach," "The New Bonnet," "The Drummer Boy," "Childhood of Lincoln," and a great variety of equally familiar subjects.

PIERCE GUSTAVE TOUTANT BEAUREGARD, one of the most distinguished generals in the Confederate army, was born near New Orleans, Louisiana, May 28, 1818. He graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1838, and was made second lieutenant of engineers. He was with General Scott in Mexico, and distinguished himself at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, and the battles near the City of Mexico, for which he was twice brevetted. After the Mexican war closed he was placed in charge of defenses about New Orleans, and in 1860 was appointed superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point. He held this position but a few months, when he resigned February 20, 1861, and accepted a commission of brigadier-general in the Confederate army. He directed the attack on Fort Sumter, the first engagement of the Civil war. He was

in command of the Confederates at the first battle of Bull Run, and for this victory was made general. In 1862 he was placed in command of the Army of the Mississippi, and planned the attack upon General Grant at Shiloh, and upon the death of General Johnston he took command of the army and was only defeated by the timely arrival of General Buell with reinforcements. He commanded at Charleston and successfully defended that city against the combined attack by land and sea in 1863. In 1864 he was in command in Virginia, defeating General Butler, and resisting Grant's attack upon Petersburg until reinforced from Richmond. During the long siege which followed he was sent to check General Sherman's march to the sea, and was with General Joseph E. Johnston when that general surrendered in 1865. After the close of the war he was largely interested in railroad management. In 1866 he was offered chief command of the Army of Roumania, and in 1869, that of the Army of Egypt. He declined these offers. His death occurred February 20, 1893.

HENRY GEORGE, one of America's most celebrated political economists, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 2, 1839. He received a common-school education and entered the high school in 1853, and then went into a mercantile office. He made several voyages on the sea, and settled in California in 1858. He then worked at the printer's trade for a number of years, which he left to follow the editorial profession. He edited in succession several daily newspapers, and attracted attention by a number of strong essays and speeches on political and social questions. In 1871 he edited a pamphlet, entitled "Our Land and Policy," in which he outlined a

theory, which has since made him so widely known. This was developed in "Progress and Poverty," a book which soon attained a large circulation on both sides of the Atlantic, which has been extensively translated. In 1880 Mr. George located in New York, where he made his home, though he frequently addressed audiences in Great Britain, Ireland, Australia, and throughout the United States. In 1886 he was nominated by the labor organizations for mayor of New York, and made a campaign notable for its development of unexpected power. In 1887 he was candidate of the Union Labor party for secretary of state of New York. These campaigns served to formulate the idea of a single tax and popularize the Australian ballot system. Mr. George became a free trader in 1888, and in 1892 supported the election of Grover Cleveland. His political and economic ideas, known as the "single tax," have a large and growing support, but are not confined to this country alone. He wrote numerous miscellaneous articles in support of his principles, and also published: "The Land Question," "Social Problems," "Protection or Free Trade," "The Condition of Labor, an Open Letter to Pope Leo XIII.," and "Perplexed Philosopher."

THOMAS ALEXANDER SCOTT.—This name is indissolubly connected with the history and development of the railway systems of the United States. Mr. Scott was born December 28, 1823, at London, Franklin county, Pennsylvania. He was first regularly employed by Major James Patton, the collector of tolls on the state road between Philadelphia and Columbia, Pennsylvania. He entered into the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in 1850, and went through all the different branches of work until he had mastered all the details

of the office work, and in 1858 he was appointed general superintendent. Mr. Scott was the next year chosen vice-president of the road. This position at once brought him before the public, and the enterprise and ability displayed by him in its management marked him as a leader among the railroad men of the country. At the outbreak of the rebellion in 1861, Mr. Scott was selected by Governor Curtin as a member of his staff, and placed in charge of the equipment and forwarding of the state troops to the seat of war. On April 27, 1861, the secretary of war desired to establish a new line of road between the national capital and Philadelphia, for the more expeditious transportation of troops. He called upon Mr. Scott to direct this work, and the road by the way of Annapolis and Perryville was completed in a marvelously short space of time. On May 3, 1861, he was commissioned colonel of volunteers, and on the 23d of the same month the government railroads and telegraph lines were placed in his charge. Mr. Scott was the first assistant secretary of war ever appointed, and he took charge of this new post August 1, 1861. In January, 1862, he was directed to organize transportation in the northwest, and in March he performed the same service on the western rivers. He resigned June 1, 1862, and resumed his direction of affairs on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Colonel Scott directed the policy that secured to his road the control of the western roads, and became the president of the new company to operate these lines in 1871. For one year, from March, 1871, he was president of the Union Pacific Railroad, and in 1874 he succeeded to the presidency of the Pennsylvania Company. He projected the Texas Pacific Railroad and was for many years its president. Colonel Scott's health failed

him and he resigned the presidency of the road June 1, 1880, and died at his home in Darby, Pennsylvania, May 21, 1881.

ROBERT TOOMBS, an American statesman of note, was born in Wilkes county, Georgia, July 2, 1810. He attended the University of Georgia, and graduated from Union College, Schenectady, New York, and then took a law course at the University of Virginia. In 1830, before he had attained his majority, he was admitted to the bar by special act of the legislature, and rose rapidly in his profession, attracting the attention of the leading statesmen and judges of that time. He raised a volunteer company for the Creek war, and served as captain to the close. He was elected to the state legislature in 1837, re-elected in 1842, and in 1844 was elected to congress. He had been brought up as a Jeffersonian Democrat, but voted for Harrison in 1840 and for Clay in 1844. He made his first speech in congress on the Oregon question, and immediately took rank with the greatest debaters of that body. In 1853 he was elected to the United States senate, and again in 1859, but when his native state seceded he resigned his seat in the senate and was elected to the Confederate congress. It is stated on the best authority that had it not been for a misunderstanding which could not be explained till too late he would have been elected president of the Confederacy. He was appointed secretary of state by President Davis, but resigned after a few months and was commissioned brigadier-general in the Confederate army. He won distinction at the second battle of Bull Run and at Sharpsburg, but resigned his commission soon after and returned to Georgia. He organized the militia of Georgia to resist Sherman, and was made

brigadier-general of the state troops. He left the country at the close of the war and did not return until 1867. He died December 15, 1885.

AUSTIN CORBIN, one of the greatest railway magnates of the United States, was born July 11, 1827, at Newport, New Hampshire. He studied law with Chief Justice Cushing and Governor Ralph Metcalf, and later took a course in the Harvard Law School, where he graduated in 1849. He was admitted to the bar, and practiced law, with Governor Metcalf as his partner, until October 12, 1851. Mr. Corbin then removed to Davenport, Iowa, where he remained until 1865. In 1854 he was a partner in the banking firm of Macklot & Corbin, and later he organized the First National bank of Davenport, Iowa, which commenced business June 29, 1863, and which was the first national bank open for business in the United States. Mr. Corbin sold out his business in the Davenport bank, and removed to New York in 1865 and commenced business with partners under the style of Corbin Banking Company. Soon after his removal to New York he became interested in railroads, and became one of the leading railroad men of the country. The development of the west half of Coney Island as a summer resort first brought him into general prominence. He built a railroad from New York to the island, and built great hotels on its ocean front. He next turned his attention to Long Island, and secured all the railroads and consolidated them under one management, became president of the system, and under his control Long Island became the great ocean suburb of New York. His latest public achievement was the rehabilitation of the Reading Railroad, of Pennsylvania, and

during the same time he and his friends purchased the controlling interest of the New Jersey Central Railroad. He took it out of the hands of the receiver, and in three years had it on a dividend-paying basis. Mr. Corbin's death occurred June 4, 1896.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, SR., was one of the greatest journalists of America in his day. He was born September 1, 1795, at New Mill, near Keith, Scotland. At the age of fourteen he was sent to Aberdeen to study for the priesthood, but, convinced that he was mistaken in his vocation, he determined to emigrate. He landed at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1819, where he attempted to earn a living by teaching bookkeeping. Failing in this he went to Boston and found employment as a proof reader. Mr. Bennett went to New York about 1822 and wrote for the newspapers. Later on he became assistant editor in the office of the "Charleston Courier," but returned to New York in 1824 and endeavored to start a commercial school, but was unsuccessful in this, and again returned to newspaper work. He continued in newspaper work with varying success until, at his suggestion, the "Enquirer" was consolidated with another paper, and became the "Courier and Enquirer," with James Watson Webb as editor and Mr. Bennett for assistant. At this time this was the leading American newspaper. He, however, severed his connection with this newspaper and tried, without success, other ventures in the line of journalism until May 6, 1835, when he issued the first number of the "New York Herald." Mr. Bennett wrote the entire paper, and made up for lack of news by his own imagination. The paper became popu-

lar, and in 1838 he engaged European journalists as regular correspondents. In 1841 the income derived from his paper was at least one hundred thousand dollars. During the Civil war the "Herald" had on its staff sixty-three war correspondents and the circulation was doubled. Mr. Bennett was interested with John W. Mackay in that great enterprise which is now known as the Mackay-Bennett Cable. He had collected for use in his paper over fifty thousand biographies, sketches and all manner of information regarding every well-known man, which are still kept in the archives of the "Herald" office. He died in the city of New York in 1872, and left to his son, James Gordon, Jr., one of the greatest and most profitable journals in the United States, or even in the world.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, a noted American, won distinction in the field of literature, in which he attained a world-wide reputation. He was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, August 29, 1809. He received a collegiate education and graduated from Harvard in 1829, at the age of twenty, and took up the study of law and later studied medicine. Dr. Holmes attended several years in the hospitals of Europe and received his degree in 1836. He became professor of anatomy and physiology in Dartmouth in 1838, and remained there until 1847, when he was called to the Massachusetts Medical School at Boston to occupy the same chair, which position he resigned in 1882. The first collected edition of his poems appeared in 1836, and his "Phi Beta Kappa Poems," "Poetry," in 1836; "Terpsichore," in 1843; "Urania," in 1846, and "Astræa," won for him many fresh laurels. His series of papers in the "Atlantic Monthly," were:

"Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," "Professor at the Breakfast Table," "Poet at the Breakfast Table," and are a series of masterly wit, humor and pathos. Among his medical papers and addresses, are: "Currents and Counter-currents in the Medical Science," and "Borderland in Some Provinces of Medical Science." Mr. Holmes edited quite a number of works, of which we quote the following: "Else Venner," "Songs in Many Keys," "Soundings from the Atlantic," "Humorous Poems," "The Guardian Angel," "Mechanism in Thoughts and Morals," "Songs of Many Seasons," "John L. Motley"—a memoir, "The Iron Gate and Other Poems," "Ralph Waldo Emerson," "A Moral Antipathy." Dr. Holmes visited England for the second time, and while there the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Edinburgh. His death occurred October 7, 1894.

RUFUS CHOATE, one of the most eminent of America's great lawyers, was born October 1, 1799, at Essex, Massachusetts. He entered Dartmouth in 1815, and after taking his degree he remained as a teacher in the college for one year. He took up the study of law in Cambridge, and subsequently studied under the distinguished lawyer, Mr. Wirt, who was then United States attorney-general at Washington. Mr. Choate began the practice of law in Danvers, Massachusetts, and from there he went to Salem, and afterwards to Boston, Massachusetts. While living at Salem he was elected to congress in 1832, and later, in 1841, he was chosen United States senator to succeed Daniel Webster, Mr. Webster having been appointed secretary of state under William Henry Harrison.

After the death of Webster, Mr. Choate

was the acknowledged leader of the Massachusetts bar, and was looked upon by the younger members of the profession with an affection that almost amounted to a reverence. Mr. Choate's powers as an orator were of the rarest order, and his genius made it possible for him to enchant and interest his listeners, even while discussing the most ordinary theme. He was not merely eloquent on the subjects that were calculated to touch the feelings and stir the passions of his audience in themselves, but could at all times command their attention. He retired from active life in 1858, and was on his way to Europe, his physician having ordered a sea voyage for his health, but had only reached Halifax, Nova Scotia, when he died, July 13, 1858.

DWIGHT L. MOODY, one of the most noted and effective pulpit orators and evangelists America has produced, was born in Northfield, Franklin county, Massachusetts, February 5, 1837. He received but a meager education and worked on a farm until seventeen years of age, when he became clerk in a boot and shoe store in Boston. Soon after this he joined the Congregational church and went to Chicago, where he zealously engaged in missionary work among the poor classes. He met with great success, and in less than a year he built up a Sunday-school which numbered over one thousand children. When the war broke out he became connected with what was known as the "Christian Commission," and later became city missionary of the Young Men's Christian Association at Chicago. A church was built there for his converts and he became its unordained pastor. In the Chicago fire of 1871 the church and Mr. Moody's house and furniture, which had been given him, were destroyed. The

church edifice was afterward replaced by a new church erected on the site of the old one. In 1873, accompanied by Ira D. Sankey, Mr. Moody went to Europe and excited great religious awakenings throughout England, Ireland and Scotland. In 1875 they returned to America and held large meetings in various cities. They afterward made another visit to Great Britain for the same purpose, meeting with great success, returning to the United States in 1884. Mr. Moody afterward continued his evangelistic work, meeting everywhere with a warm reception and success. Mr. Moody produced a number of works, some of which had a wide circulation.

JOHN PIERPONT MORGAN, a financier of world-wide reputation, and famous as the head of one of the largest banking houses in the world, was born April 17, 1837, at Hartford, Connecticut. He received his early education in the English high school, in Boston, and later supplemented this with a course in the University of Göttingen, Germany. He returned to the United States, in 1857, and entered the banking firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., of New York, and, in 1860, he became agent and attorney, in the United States, for George Peabody & Co., of London. He became the junior partner in the banking firm of Dabney, Morgan & Co., in 1864, and that of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in 1871. This house was among the chief negotiators of railroad bonds, and was active in the reorganization of the West Shore Railroad, and its absorption by the New York Central Railroad. It was conspicuous in the reorganization of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, in 1887, which a syndicate of capitalists, formed by Mr. Morgan, placed on a sound financial basis. After that time

many other lines of railroad and gigantic financial enterprises were brought under Mr. Morgan's control, and in some respects it may be said he became the foremost financier of the century.

THOMAS BRACKETT REED, one of the most eminent of American statesmen, was born October 18, 1839, at Portland, Maine, where he received his early education in the common schools of the city, and prepared himself for college. Mr. Reed graduated from Bowdoin College in 1860, and won one of the highest honors of the college, the prize for excellence in English composition. The following four years were spent by him in teaching and in the study of law. Before his admission to the bar, however, he was acting assistant paymaster in the United States navy, and served on the "tin-clad" *Sybil*, which patrolled the Tennessee, Cumberland and Mississippi rivers. After his discharge in 1865, he returned to Portland, was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of his profession. He entered into political life, and in 1868 was elected to the legislature of Maine as a Republican, and in 1869 he was re-elected to the house, and in 1870 was made state senator, from which he passed to attorney-general of the state. He retired from this office in 1873, and until 1877 he was solicitor for the city of Portland. In 1876 he was elected to the forty-fifth congress, which assembled in 1877. Mr. Reed sprung into prominence in that body by one of the first speeches which he delivered, and his long service in congress, coupled with his ability, gave him a national reputation. His influence each year became more strongly marked, and the leadership of his party was finally conceded to him, and in the forty-ninth and fiftieth

congresses the complimentary nomination for the speakership was tendered him by the Republicans. That party having obtained the ascendancy in the fifty-first congress he was elected speaker on the first ballot, and he was again chosen speaker of the fifty-fourth and fifth-fifth congresses. As a writer, Mr. Reed contributed largely to the magazines and periodicals, and his book upon parliamentary rules is generally recognized as authority on that subject.

CLARA BARTON is a celebrated character among what might be termed as the highest grade of philanthropists America has produced. She was born on a farm at Oxford, Massachusetts, a daughter of Captain Stephen Barton, and was educated at Clinton, New York. She engaged in teaching early in life, and founded a free school at Bordentown, the first in New Jersey. She opened with six pupils, but the attendance had grown to six hundred up to 1854, when she went to Washington. She was appointed clerk in the patent department, and remained there until the outbreak of the Civil war, when she resigned her position and devoted herself to the alleviation of the sufferings of the soldiers, serving, not in the hospitals, but on the battle field. She was present at a number of battles, and after the war closed she originated, and for some time carried on at her own expense, the search for missing soldiers. She then for several years devoted her time to lecturing on "Incidents of the War." About 1868 she went to Europe for her health, and settled in Switzerland, but on the outbreak of the Franco-German war she accepted the invitation of the grand duchess of Baden to aid in the establishment of her hospitals, and Miss Barton afterward followed the German army. She was deco-

rated with the golden cross by the grand duke of Baden, and with the iron cross by the emperor of Germany. She also served for many years as president of the famous Red Cross Society and attained a world-wide reputation.

CARDINAL JAMES GIBBONS, one of the most eminent Catholic clergymen in America, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, July 23, 1834. He was given a thorough education, graduated at St. Charles College, Maryland, in 1857, and studied theology in St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, Maryland. In 1861 he became pastor of St. Bridget's church in Baltimore, and in 1868 was consecrated vicar apostolic of North Carolina. In 1872 our subject became bishop of Richmond, Virginia, and five years later was made archbishop of Baltimore. On the 30th of June, 1886, he was admitted to the full degree of cardinal and primate of the American Catholic church. He was a fluent writer, and his book, "Faith of Our Fathers," had a wide circulation.

CHAUNCEY MITCHELL DEPEW.—This name is, without doubt, one of the most widely known in the United States. Mr. Depew was born April 23, 1834, at Peekskill, New York, the home of the Depew family for two hundred years. He attended the common schools of his native place, where he prepared himself to enter college. He began his collegiate course at Yale at the age of eighteen and graduated in 1856. He early took an active interest in politics and joined the Republican party at its formation. He then took up the study of law and went into the office of the Hon. William Nelson, of Peekskill, for that purpose, and in 1858 he was admitted to the bar.

He was sent as a delegate by the new party to the Republican state convention of that year. He began the practice of his profession in 1859, but though he was a good worker, his attention was detracted by the campaign of 1860, in which he took an active part. During this campaign he gained his first laurels as a public speaker. Mr. Depew was elected assemblyman in 1862 from a Democratic district. In 1863 he secured the nomination for secretary of state, and gained that post by a majority of thirty thousand. In 1866 he left the field of politics and entered into the active practice of his law business as attorney for the New York & Harlem Railroad Company, and in 1869 when this road was consolidated with the New York Central, and called the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, he was appointed the attorney for the new road. His rise in the railroad business was rapid, and ten years after his entrance into the Vanderbilt system as attorney for a single line, he was the general counsel for one of the largest railroad systems in the world. He was also a director in the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Michigan Central, Chicago & Northwestern, St. Paul & Omaha, West Shore, and Nickel Plate railroad companies. In 1874 Mr. Depew was made regent of the State University, and a member of the commission appointed to superintend the erection of the capitol at Albany. In 1882, on the resignation of W. H. Vanderbilt from the presidency of the New York Central and the accession to that office by James H. Rutter, Mr. Depew was made second vice-president, and held that position until the death of Mr. Rutter in 1885. In this year Mr. Depew became the executive head of this great corporation. Mr. Depew's greatest fame grew from his ability

and eloquence as an orator and "after-dinner speaker," and it has been said by eminent critics that this country has never produced his equal in wit, fluency and eloquence.

PHILIP KEARNEY.—Among the most dashing and brilliant commanders in the United States service, few have outshone the talented officer whose name heads this sketch. He was born in New York City, June 2, 1815, and was of Irish ancestry and imbued with all the dash and bravery of the Celtic race. He graduated from Columbia College and studied law, but in 1837 accepted a commission as lieutenant in the First United States Dragoons, of which his uncle, Stephen W. Kearney, was then colonel. He was sent by the government, soon after, to Europe to examine and report upon the tactics of the French cavalry. There he attended the Polytechnic School, at Samur, and subsequently served as a volunteer in Algiers, winning the cross of the Legion of Honor. He returned to the United States in 1840, and on the staff of General Scott, in the Mexican war, served with great gallantry. He was made a captain of dragoons in 1846 and made major for services at Contreras and Cherubusco. In the final assault on the City of Mexico, at the San Antonio Gate, Kearney lost an arm. He subsequently served in California and the Pacific coast. In 1851 he resigned his commission and went to Europe, where he resumed his military studies. In the Italian war, in 1859, he served as a volunteer on the staff of General Maurier, of the French army, and took part in the battles of Solferino and Magenta, and for bravery was, for the second time, decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor. On the opening of the Civil war he hastened home, and, offering his services to the general gov-

ernment, was made brigadier-general of volunteers and placed in command of a brigade of New Jersey troops. In the campaign under McClellan he commanded a division, and at Williamsburg and Fair Oaks his services were valuable and brilliant, as well as in subsequent engagements. At Harrison's Landing he was made major-general of volunteers. In the second battle of Bull Run he was conspicuous, and at the battle of Chantilly, September 1, 1862, while leading in advance of his troops, General Kearney was shot and killed.

RUSSELL SAGE, one of the financial giants of the present century and for more than an average generation one of the most conspicuous and celebrated of Americans, was born in a frontier hamlet in central New York in August, 1816. While Russell was still a boy an elder brother, Henry Risley Sage, established a small grocery store at Troy, New York, and here Russell found his first employment, as errand boy. He served a five-years apprenticeship, and then joined another brother, Elisha M. Sage, in a new venture in the same line, which proved profitable, at least for Russell, who soon became its sole owner. Next he formed the partnership of Sage & Bates, and greatly extended his field of operations. At twenty-five he had, by his own exertions, amassed what was, in those days, a considerable fortune, being worth about seventy-five thousand dollars. He had acquired an influence in local politics, and four years later his party, the Whigs, elected him to the aldermanic board of Troy and to the treasuryship of Rensselaer county. In 1848 he was a prominent member of the New York delegation to the Whig convention at Philadelphia, casting his first votes for Henry Clay, but joining the "stampede" which

nominated Zachary Taylor. In 1850 the Whigs of Troy nominated him for congress, but he was not elected—a failure which he retrieved two years later, and in 1854 he was re-elected by a sweeping majority. At Washington he ranked high in influence and ability. Fame as a speaker and as a political leader was within his grasp, when he gave up public life, declined a renomination to congress, and went back to Troy to devote himself to his private business. Six years later, in 1863, he removed to New York and plunged into the arena of Wall street. A man of boundless energy and tireless pertinacity, with wonderful judgment of men and things, he soon took his place as a king in finance, and, it is said, during the latter part of his life he controlled more ready money than any other single individual on this continent.

ROGER QUARLES MILLS, a noted United States senator and famous as the father of the "Mills tariff bill," was born in Todd county, Kentucky, March 30, 1832. He received a liberal education in the common schools, and removed to Palestine, Texas, in 1849. He took up the study of law, and supported himself by serving as an assistant in the post-office, and in the offices of the court clerks. In 1850 he was elected engrossing clerk of the Texas house of representatives, and in 1852 was admitted to the bar, while still a minor, by special act of the legislature. He then settled at Corsicana, Texas, and began the active practice of his profession. He was elected to the state legislature in 1859, and in 1872 he was elected to congress from the state at large, as a Democrat. After his first election he was continuously returned to congress until he resigned to accept the position of United States senator, to which he

was elected March 23, 1892, to succeed Hon. Horace Chilton. He took his seat in the senate March 30, 1892; was afterward re-elected and ranked among the most useful and prominent members of that body. In 1876 he opposed the creation of the electoral commission, and in 1887 canvassed the state of Texas against the adoption of a prohibition amendment to its constitution, which was defeated. He introduced into the house of representatives the bill that was known as the "Mills Bill," reducing duties on imports, and extending the free list. The bill passed the house on July 21, 1888, and made the name of "Mills" famous throughout the entire country.

HAZEN S. PINGREE, the celebrated Michigan political leader, was born in Maine in 1842. Up to fourteen years of age he worked hard on the stony ground of his father's small farm. Attending school in the winter, he gained a fair education, and when not laboring on the farm, he found employment in the cotton mills in the vicinity. He resolved to find more steady work, and accordingly went to Hopkinton, Massachusetts, where he entered a shoe factory, but on the outbreak of the war he enlisted at once and was enrolled in the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery. He participated in the battle of Bull Run, which was his initial fight, and served creditably his early term of service, at the expiration of which he re-enlisted. He fought in the battles of Fredricksburg, Harris Farm, Spottsylvania Court House and Cold Harbor. In 1864 he was captured by Mosby, and spent five months at Andersonville, Georgia, as a prisoner, but escaped at the end of that time. He re-entered the service and participated in the battles of Fort Fisher, Boyden, and Sailor's Creek. He

was honorably mustered out of service, and in 1866 went to Detroit, Michigan, where he made use of his former experience in a shoe factory, and found work. Later he formed a partnership with another workman and started a small factory, which has since become a large establishment. Mr. Pingree made his entrance into politics in 1889, in which year he was elected by a surprisingly large majority as a Republican to the mayoralty of Detroit, in which office he was the incumbent during four consecutive terms. In November, 1896, he was elected governor of the state of Michigan. While mayor of Detroit, Mr. Pingree originated and put into execution the idea of allowing the poor people of the city the use of vacant city lands and lots for the purpose of raising potatoes. The idea was enthusiastically adopted by thousands of poor families, attracted wide attention, and gave its author a national reputation as "Potato-patch Pingree."

THOMAS ANDREW HENDRICKS, an eminent American statesman and a Democratic politician of national fame, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, September 7, 1819. In 1822 he removed, with his father, to Shelby county, Indiana. He graduated from the South Hanover College in 1841, and two years later was admitted to the bar. In 1851 he was chosen a member of the state constitutional convention, and took a leading part in the deliberations of that body. He was elected to congress in 1851, and after serving two terms was appointed commissioner of the United States general land-office. In 1863 he was elected to the United States senate, where his distinguished services commanded the respect of all parties. He was elected governor of Indiana in 1872, serving four years, and in

1876 was nominated by the Democrats as candidate for the vice-presidency with Tilden. The returns in a number of states were contested, and resulted in the appointment of the famous electoral commission, which decided in favor of the Republican candidates. In 1884 Mr. Hendricks was again nominated as candidate for the vice-presidency, by the Democratic party, on the ticket with Grover Cleveland, was elected, and served about six months. He died at Indianapolis, November 25, 1885. He was regarded as one of the brainiest men in the party, and his integrity was never questioned, even by his political opponents.

GARRETT A. HOBART, one of the many able men who have held the high office of vice-president of the United States, was born June 3, 1844, in Monmouth county, New Jersey, and in 1860 entered the sophomore class at Rutgers College, from which he graduated in 1863 at the age of nineteen. He then taught school until he entered the law office of Socrates Tuttle, of Paterson, New Jersey, with whom he studied law, and in 1869 was admitted to the bar. He immediately began the active practice of his profession in the office of the above named gentleman. He became interested in political life, and espoused the cause of the Republican party, and in 1865 held his first office, serving as clerk for the grand jury. He was also city counsel of Paterson in 1871, and in May, 1872, was elected counsel for the board of chosen freeholders. He entered the state legislature in 1873, and was re-elected to the assembly in 1874. Mr. Hobart was made speaker of the assembly in 1876, and in 1879 was elected to the state senate. After serving three years in the same, he was elected president of that body in 1881,

and the following year was re-elected to that office. He was a delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention in 1876 and 1880, and was elected a member of the national committee in 1884, which position he occupied continuously until 1896. He was then nominated for vice-president by the Republican national convention, and was elected to that office in the fall of 1896 on the ticket with William McKinley.

WILLIAM MORRIS STEWART, noted as a political leader and senator, was born in Lyons, Wayne county, New York, August 9, 1827, and removed with his parents while still a small child to Mesopotamia township, Trumbull county, Ohio. He attended the Lyons Union school and Farmington Academy, where he obtained his education. Later he taught mathematics in the former school, while yet a pupil, and with the little money thus earned and the assistance of James C. Smith, one of the judges of the supreme court of New York, he entered Yale College. He remained there until the winter of 1849-50, when, attracted by the gold discoveries in California he wended his way thither. He arrived at San Francisco in May, 1850, and later engaged in mining with pick and shovel in Nevada county. In this way he accumulated some money, and in the spring of 1852 he took up the study of law under John R. McConnell. The following December he was appointed district attorney, to which office he was chosen at the general election of the next year. In 1854 he was appointed attorney-general of California, and in 1860 he removed to Virginia City, Nevada, where he largely engaged in early mining litigation. Mr. Stewart was also interested in the development of the "Comstock lode," and in 1861 was chosen a

member of the territorial council. He was elected a member of the constitutional convention in 1863, and was elected United States senator in 1864, and re-elected in 1869. At the expiration of his term in 1875, he resumed the practice of law in Nevada, California, and the Pacific coast generally. He was thus engaged when he was elected again to the United States senate as a Republican in 1887 to succeed the late James G. Fair, a Democrat, and took his seat March 4, 1887. On the expiration of his term he was again re-elected and became one of the leaders of his party in congress. His ability as an orator, and the prominent part he took in the discussion of public questions, gained him a national reputation.

GEORGE GRAHAM VEST, for many years a prominent member of the United States senate, was born in Frankfort, Kentucky, December 6, 1848. He graduated from Center College in 1868, and from the law department of the Transylvania University of Lexington, Kentucky, in 1853. In the same year he removed to Missouri and began the practice of his profession. In 1860 he was an elector on the Democratic ticket, and was a member of the lower house of the Missouri legislature in 1860-61. He was elected to the Confederate congress, serving two years in the lower house and one in the senate. He then resumed the practice of law, and in 1879 was elected to the senate of the United States to succeed James Shields. He was re-elected in 1885, and again in 1891 and 1897. His many years of service in the National congress, coupled with his ability as a speaker and the active part he took in the discussion of public questions, gave him a wide reputation.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN, a noted American statesman, whose name is indissolubly connected with the history of this country, was born in Paris, Maine, August 27, 1809. He learned the printer's trade and followed that calling for several years. He then studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1833. He was elected to the legislature of the state of Maine, where he was several times chosen speaker of the lower house. He was elected to congress by the Democrats in 1843, and re-elected in 1845. In 1848 he was chosen to the United States senate and served in that body until 1861. He was elected governor of Maine in 1857 on the Republican ticket, but resigned when re-elected to the United States senate the same year. He was elected vice-president of the United States on the ticket with Lincoln in 1860, and inaugurated in March, 1861. In 1865 he was appointed collector of the port of Boston. Beginning with 1869 he served two six-year terms in the United States senate, and was then appointed by President Garfield as minister to Spain in 1881. His death occurred July 4, 1891.

ISHAM G. HARRIS, famous as Confederate war governor of Tennessee, and distinguished by his twenty years of service in the senate of the United States, was born in Franklin county, Tennessee, and educated at the Academy of Winchester. He then took up the study of law, was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice at Paris, Tennessee, in 1841. He was elected to the state legislature in 1847, was a candidate for presidential elector on the Democratic ticket in 1848, and the next year was elected to congress from his district, and re-elected in 1851. In 1853 he was renominated by the Democrats of his

district, but declined, and removed to Memphis, where he took up the practice of law. He was a presidential elector-at-large from Tennessee in 1856, and was elected governor of the state the next year, and again in 1859, and in 1861. He was driven from Nashville by the advance of the Union armies, and for the last three years of the war acted as aid upon the staff of the commanding general of the Confederate army of Tennessee. After the war he went to Liverpool, England, where he became a merchant, but returned to Memphis in 1867, and resumed the practice of law. In 1877 he was elected to the United States senate, to which position he was successively re-elected until his death in 1897.

NELSON DINGLEY, JR., for nearly a quarter of a century one of the leaders in congress and framer of the famous "Dingley tariff bill," was born in Durham, Maine, in 1832. His father as well as all his ancestors, were farmers, merchants and mechanics and of English descent. Young Dingley was given the advantages first of the common schools and in vacations helped his father in the store and on the farm. When twelve years of age he attended high school and at seventeen was teaching in a country school district and preparing himself for college. The following year he entered Waterville Academy and in 1851 entered Colby University. After a year and a half in this institution he entered Dartmouth College and was graduated in 1855 with high rank as a scholar, debater and writer. He next studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1856. But instead of practicing his profession he purchased the "Lewistown (Me.) Journal," which became famous throughout the New England states as a leader in the advocacy of Repub-

lican principles. About the same time Mr. Dingley began his political career, although ever after continuing at the head of the newspaper. He was soon elected to the state legislature and afterward to the lower house of congress, where he became a prominent national character. He also served two terms as governor of Maine.

OLIVER PERRY MORTON, a distinguished American statesman, was born in Wayne county, Indiana, August 4, 1823. His early education was by private teaching and a course at the Wayne County Seminary. At the age of twenty years he entered the Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, and at the end of two years quit the college, began the study of law in the office of John Newman, of Centerville, Indiana, and was admitted to the bar in 1847.

Mr. Morton was elected judge on the Democratic ticket, in 1852, but on the passage of the "Kansas-Nebraska Bill" he severed his connection with that party, and soon became a prominent leader of the Republicans. He was elected governor of Indiana in 1861, and as war governor became well known throughout the country. He received a paralytic stroke in 1865, which partially deprived him of the use of his limbs. He was chosen to the United States senate from Indiana, in 1867, and wielded great influence in that body until the time of his death, November 1, 1877.

JOHN B. GORDON, a brilliant Confederate officer and noted senator of the United States, was born in Upson county, Georgia, February 6, 1832. He graduated from the State University, studied law, and took up the practice of his profession. At the beginning of the war he entered the Confederate service as captain of infantry, and rapidly

rose to the rank of lieutenant-general, commanding one wing of the Confederate army at the close of the war. In 1868 he was Democratic candidate for governor of Georgia, and it is said was elected by a large majority, but his opponent was given the office. He was a delegate to the national Democratic conventions in 1868 and 1872, and a presidential elector both years. In 1873 he was elected to the United States senate. In 1886 he was elected governor of Georgia, and re-elected in 1888. He was again elected to the United States senate in 1890, serving until 1897, when he was succeeded by A. S. Clay. He was regarded as a leader of the southern Democracy, and noted for his fiery eloquence.

STEPHEN JOHNSON FIELD, an illustrious associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, was born at Haddam, Connecticut, November 4, 1816, being one of the noted sons of Rev. D. D. Field. He graduated from Williams College in 1837, took up the study of law with his brother, David Dudley Field, becoming his partner upon admission to the bar. He went to California in 1849, and at once began to take an active interest in the political affairs of that state. He was elected alcalde of Marysville, in 1850, and in the autumn of the same year was elected to the state legislature. In 1857 he was elected judge of the supreme court of the state, and two years afterwards became its chief justice. In 1863 he was appointed by President Lincoln as associate justice of the supreme court of the United States. During his incumbency, in 1873, he was appointed by the governor of California one of a commission to examine the codes of the state and for the preparation of amendments to the same for submission to the legislature.

In 1877 he was one of the famous electoral commission of fifteen members, and voted as one of the seven favoring the election of Tilden to the presidency. In 1880 a large portion of the Democratic party favored his nomination as candidate for the presidency. He retired in the fall of 1897, having served a greater number of years on the supreme bench than any of his associates or predecessors, Chief Justice Marshall coming next in length of service.

JOHN T. MORGAN, whose services in the United States senate brought him into national prominence, was born in Athens, Tennessee, June 20, 1824. At the age of nine years he emigrated to Alabama, where he made his permanent home, and where he received an academic education. He then took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1845. He took a leading part in local politics, was a presidential elector in 1860, casting his ballot for Breckenridge and Lane, and in 1861 was a delegate to the state convention which passed the ordinance of secession. In May, of the same year, he joined the Confederate army as a private in Company I, Cahawba Rifles, and was soon after made major and then lieutenant-colonel of the Fifth Regiment. In 1862 he was commissioned colonel, and soon after made brigadier-general and assigned to the command of a brigade in Virginia. He resigned to join his old regiment whose colonel had been killed. He was soon afterward again made brigadier-general and given command of the brigade that included his regiment.

After the war he returned to the practice of law, and continued it up to the time of his election to the United States senate, in 1877. He was a presidential elector in 1876, and cast his vote for Tilden and Hendricks.

He was re-elected to the senate in 1883, and again in 1889, and 1895. His speeches and the measures he introduced, marked as they were by an intense Americanism, brought him into national prominence.

WILLIAM McKINLEY, the twenty-fifth president of the United States, was born at Niles, Trumbull county, Ohio, January 29, 1844. He was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and received his early education in a Methodist academy in the small village of Poland, Ohio. At the outbreak of the war Mr. McKinley was teaching school, earning twenty-five dollars per month. As soon as Fort Sumter was fired upon he enlisted in a company that was formed in Poland, which was inspected and mustered in by General John C. Fremont, who at first objected to Mr. McKinley, as being too young, but upon examination he was finally accepted. Mr. McKinley was seventeen when the war broke out but did not look his age. He served in the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry throughout the war, was promoted from sergeant to captain, for good conduct on the field, and at the close of the war, for meritorious services, he was brevetted major. After leaving the army Major McKinley took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar, and in 1869 he took his initiation into politics, being elected prosecuting attorney of his county as a Republican, although the district was usually Democratic. In 1876 he was elected to congress, and in a call upon the President-elect, Mr. Hayes, to whom he went for advice upon the way he should shape his career, he was told that to achieve fame and success he must take one special line and stick to it. Mr. McKinley chose tariff legislation and he became an authority in regard to import duties. He was a member of congress for

many years, became chairman of the ways and means committee, and later he advocated the famous tariff bill that bore his name, which was passed in 1890. In the next election the Republican party was overwhelmingly defeated through the country, and the Democrats secured more than a two thirds majority in the lower house, and also had control of the senate, Mr. McKinley being defeated in his own district by a small majority. He was elected governor of Ohio in 1891 by a plurality of twenty-one thousand, five hundred and eleven, and two years later he was re-elected by the still greater plurality of eighty thousand, nine hundred and ninety-five. He was a delegate-at-large to the Minneapolis Republican convention in 1892, and was instructed to support the nomination of Mr. Harrison. He was chairman of the convention, and was the only man from Ohio to vote for Mr. Harrison upon the roll call. In November, 1892, a number of prominent politicians gathered in New York to discuss the political situation, and decided that the result of the election had put an end to McKinley and McKinleyism. But in less than four years from that date Mr. McKinley was nominated for the presidency against the combined opposition of half a dozen rival candidates. Much of the credit for his success was due to Mark A. Hanna, of Cleveland, afterward chairman of the Republican national committee. At the election which occurred in November, 1896, Mr. McKinley was elected president of the United States by an enormous majority, on a gold standard and protective tariff platform. He was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1897, and called a special session of congress, to which was submitted a bill for tariff reform, which was passed in the latter part of July of that year.

CINCINNATUS HEINE MILLER, known in the literary world as Joaquin Miller, "the poet of the Sierras," was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1841. When only about thirteen years of age he ran away from home and went to the mining regions in California and along the Pacific coast. Some time afterward he was taken prisoner by the Modoc Indians and lived with them for five years. He learned their language and gained great influence with them, fighting in their wars, and in all modes of living became as one of them. In 1858 he left the Indians and went to San Francisco, where he studied law, and in 1860 was admitted to the bar in Oregon. In 1866 he was elected a county judge in Oregon and served four years. Early in the seventies he began devoting a good deal of time to literary pursuits, and about 1874 he settled in Washington, D. C. He wrote many poems and dramas that attracted considerable attention and won him an extended reputation. Among his productions may be mentioned "Pacific Poems," "Songs of the Sierras," "Songs of the Sun Lands," "Ships in the Desert," "Adrienne, a Dream of Italy," "Danites," "Unwritten History," "First Families of the Sierras" (a novel), "One Fair Woman" (a novel), "Songs of Italy," "Shadows of Shasta," "The Gold-Seekers of the Sierras," and a number of others.

GEORGE FREDERICK ROOT, a noted music publisher and composer, was born in Sheffield, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, on August 30, 1820. While working on his father's farm he found time to learn, unaided, several musical instruments, and in his eighteenth year he went to Boston, where he soon found employment as a teacher of music. From 1839

until 1844 he gave instructions in music in the public schools of that city, and was also director of music in two churches. Mr. Root then went to New York and taught music in the various educational institutions of the city. He went to Paris in 1850 and spent one year there in study, and on his return he published his first song, "Hazel Dell." It appeared as the work of "Wurzel," which was the German equivalent of his name. He was the originator of the normal musical institutions, and when the first one was started in New York he was one of the faculty. He removed to Chicago, Illinois, in 1860, and established the firm of Root & Cady, and engaged in the publication of music. He received, in 1872, the degree of "Doctor of Music" from the University of Chicago. After the war the firm became George F. Root & Co., of Cincinnati and Chicago. Mr. Root did much to elevate the standard of music in this country by his compositions and work as a teacher. Besides his numerous songs he wrote a great deal of sacred music and published many collections of vocal and instrumental music. For many years he was the most popular song writer in America, and was one of the greatest song writers of the war. He is also well-known as an author, and his work in that line comprises: "Methods for the Piano and Organ," "Handbook on Harmony Teaching," and innumerable articles for the musical press. Among his many and most popular songs of the war time are: "Rosalie, the Prairie-flower," "Battle Cry of Freedom," "Just Before the Battle," "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys are Marching," "The Old Folks are Gone," "A Hundred Years Ago," "Old Potomac Shore," and "There's Music in the Air." Mr. Root's cantatas include "The Flower Queen" and "The Haymakers." He died in 1896.



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HON. D. M. DALE.

Biographical Record

SEDGWICK COUNTY

RON. D. M. DALE, as judge of the district court held at Wichita, has rendered invaluable service to the county. His impartiality and high sense of justice have endeared him to the citizens in his jurisdiction, while his promptness and dispatch in the disposition of cases tried before him have resulted in incalculable saving to the county.

Judge Dale was born in De Kalb county, Illinois, June 3, 1852, and is a son of Franklin and Maria (Webster) Dale. His father was born in England in 1812, and came to this country when five years of age, receiving his education at Daleville, Pa. He married Maria Webster, a native of England, who was brought to this country when three years old by her parents, who located near Daleville. Franklin Dale was ordained a Methodist minister and preached some in that church. He removed to Michigan in the "thirties" and a few years subsequently moved to Freeland Cor-

ners, De Kalb county, Illinois. He next moved to Somonauk, in the same county, where he engaged as a merchant a number of years. From there he moved to Leland, La Salle county, where he was a merchant and grain dealer, and also owned a farm. He spent the last few years of his life in retirement, and was killed by a train at a railroad crossing in 1888. His wife died in 1873, at the age of fifty-nine years. Eight children were born to them, namely: Caroline (Bacon) of Chicago, Illinois; Mary (Watson) of Mount Hope, Kansas; Susan (Beckwith) of Wichita; Arthur of Leland, Illinois; John W. of Clearwater, Kansas; Frank of Guthrie, Oklahoma, who was for five years chief justice of the territory; and David M., our subject. Franklin Dale was a Republican in politics, a man of great force of character, a good speaker, and a strong and active worker in his party.

During the last six years of his minority,

David M. Dale worked upon a farm in De Kalb county, Illinois, putting in his winters and all other spare time in obtaining an education. He read law at Leland and Ottawa, Illinois, and taught school during the winter months to pay his expenses. In January, 1876, he was admitted to the bar, passing an examination in open court before the judges of the supreme court of that state. He practiced law there until 1880, when he located in Wichita. Against his wishes, he was nominated for county attorney in the fall of that year, and ran in opposition to Judge Balderston. While Garfield carried the county by a majority of 1,000, Mr. Dale succeeded in getting a majority of 240 votes. He was reelected county attorney in 1882, defeating Judge Wall by nearly 500 votes. He refused to become a candidate for a third term, and likewise refused to become a candidate for any other office, although importuned by party friends to allow his name to be used for congressional, senatorial, judicial and other nominations, until 1895. A general demand of the bar and the people then forced him to take the nomination for judge of the district court, realizing that in him was the only hope of defeating the opposing candidate, Judge Reed. Mr. Dale had three years previously retired to his farm on account of ill health, but letters were written to him from all parts of the county, and various committees waited upon him. They finally exacted a promise to accept the nomination if given unanimously and without effort on his part. It is worthy of note that he received the nomina-

tion of the convention by a unanimous vote, remaining upon the farm throughout the struggle. After a hard and bitter fight he was elected by a majority of 753 votes. When he opened court for the first term, January 1, 1896, he found a demoralized condition of affairs. Under the old management the court was four years behind in its work, nearly 1,000 cases being on the docket and 500 demurrers and motions to be heard. He set to work immediately and pushed things through with such system and regularity that the docket was cleared in six months' time. It took work night and day, and at one time during the first term there were three juries out. The high character of his work is evidenced by the following statement made by ex-Deputy Clerk of the District Court Charles Luling, a prominent Republican, which appeared in the *Daily Beacon* of March 28, 1896: "Judge Dale is the ablest judge who ever sat on the bench in this county and it is my solemn conviction that he and the present jury have saved the county \$40,000 in jury expenses alone." Judge Dale was reelected to the office in 1899, receiving a majority of 1,926 votes over his opponent, Judge Balderston, the largest majority ever given a judge in Sedgwick county.

Fraternally, Judge Dale is a member of Albert Pike Lodge No. 303, A. F. & A. M., and has taken degrees in the chapter, commandery and consistory, being a prominent Mason. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His portrait is shown on a preceding page.

J. V. DAUGHERTY, of Wichita, Kansas, is a prominent attorney-at-law. It may truly be said of him that he is the architect of his own fortune, for what he possesses today has resulted from his own industry, unaided by others.

Mr. Daugherty was born in West Dubuque, Iowa, and is a son of William E. Daugherty. The latter was a native of Pennsylvania, and upon reaching manhood devoted his time to farming and surveying, finally becoming a government surveyor. He moved to Dubuque, Iowa, in 1852, and there became a friend of Senator William B. Allison and other noted men of Iowa. He surveyed in Northern Wisconsin and elsewhere, leaving his family on a farm near Epworth, Iowa, whither he had moved in 1862. In 1871 he moved to Adams county, Iowa, where he purchased land and left his family, while he completed contracts which he had in Nebraska. The contracts ran from 1868 to 1872, and in the latter year he returned to his farm and devoted his attention solely to farming and stock raising. He was also county surveyor of Adams county for several years. He resides in Western Kansas, and is the owner of a cattle ranch.

J. V. Daugherty was four or five years old when his family moved to the vicinity of Epworth, and he received his first schooling at that place. He was the oldest of nine children and naturally took the lead in managing the work on the farm, beginning thus at the early age of fourteen years. He had the management of a force of men who cleared the place of brush, and acquitted himself with credit.

When twenty years old he attended school for one year at Villisca, Iowa, and after reaching man's estate was presented with a team of horses by his father. He also rented from his father a tract of land on shares, and after raising one crop purchased from him 80 acres of brush land. He gave the first year's crop in partial payment, and during the following three years cultivated the farm in the summer time and worked in the coal mines during the winter, thus earning enough to discharge all obligations. The fall after he was twenty-four years old he rented his farm and went west to Wichita, Kansas, to try his fortune. After paying his hotel bill on his arrival he found himself with but \$2, and so at once set about to find work. On the evening of his first day he met a man from Chicago, who owned a quarter section of land northwest of the town, and Mr. Daugherty bargained to build two miles of fence—about three weeks' work. He then gathered corn, built more fence, and worked until the fall of 1882. He then began the study of law in the office of W. P. Campbell, applied himself diligently to his task for two years, and in the fall of 1884 was admitted to the bar by Judge Sluss. He began his practice in Wichita in a small room on Main street, sleeping in the back part, which he partitioned off. For furniture he had three chairs and a table. His library consisted of one copy of the Kansas statutes and a volume of Blackstone. As many transfers were being made, his first work consisted in drawing deeds, examining abstracts, etc. About one year after establishing his office he worked by the day for Mr. Van Ness,

clerk of the district court, being engaged in writing the journals, etc. After a period of three years he was in better financial condition and had acquired a remunerative practice, which has gradually increased ever since. He remained in his first office for three years, and then moved to a small room in the Harris Building, where he practiced until 1892. He then moved over to the Citizens' Bank Building, and in 1894 to the Fourth National Bank Building. There he remained for five years, and then moved to his present fine rooms in the Sedgwick Block. He has a good clientage, occupying all his time, and is possessed of an excellent library.

Mr. Daugherty was united in marriage with Lou Leeper, in Indiana, and they have one son, Willis. He owns a comfortable home on North Market street. Fraternally he is a member of the Wichita lodge of the A. F. & A. M. In politics he is a Republican, taking an active interest in public affairs, and nearly always acting as delegate to the conventions of his party.

A S. BROWNEWELL, who has been identified with the fire department of the city of Wichita, Kansas, since 1884, is now serving in the capacity of its assistant chief. He was born in Canton, Ohio, in 1864, and is a son of W. H. Brownwell.

W. H. Brownwell was a railroad man and a bridge carpenter. He was the father of four children, of whom A. S. is the oldest. The

others are: George F., Charles F., and William R. They are all residents of Canton, Ohio, and have visited in the West but did not remain.

A. S. Brownwell was reared in his native town and there attended the public schools, as did President McKinley's wife at that time. He went to Kansas in 1880 with a homeseekers' excursion, but merely with a boy's curiosity to travel and see the country. Being so well pleased with the place he established a permanent residence, and since that period has not experienced a day's sickness. Wichita was then a small city and had but few buildings along the avenue. At first he followed the trade of a carpenter. A volunteer fire department had been organized before his arrival; it was the old Babcock Company, known as Frontier, No. 1. The department was located in an old frame building, 10 feet high and 14 feet wide, where the present station, No. 1, stands. There was just room for a hand hose reel, and in the rear was the city calaboose. There were no city water works at that time, and everything was done by hand. The Deluge Company, No. 1, was organized just before Mr. Brownwell's arrival, and he became a member of it in 1884. It consisted of Captain W. M. Smythe and 19 men. In 1886 the paid department was organized, and he has been in its service ever since, under Chief A. G. Walden. He became foreman of No. 1, and in 1889 was appointed assistant chief, and he has ably assisted the chief in the fulfillment of his duties. There are now four stations in the city, and he takes care that everything is kept in readiness and in the proper order—his head-



JAMES O. DAVIDSON.

quarters being at Station No. 1, where seven horses are kept. He has been through all of the destructive fires, and the efficiency of the service of the department is in a great measure due to his efforts.

Mr. Brownell was united in marriage with Alice Gibbs, and they have three children: Willie, Jeanette and Ralph. Fraternally the subject of this sketch is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a strong Republican in his political opinions. Religiously he is a member of the Reformed church.

JAMES O. DAVIDSON, one of Wichita's most highly esteemed citizens, whose portrait we present herewith, has probably done more to promote the growth of the city than any other one man. When he first located Wichita had but 600 inhabitants, and afforded excellent opportunities for new business ventures. With this fact foremost in mind, he established public institutions of various kinds and contributed time and money to the support of all enterprises calculated to benefit the city. He was for years president of the Kansas National Bank, and at the head of all public improvements. His great work in the interest of the city has endeared him to its citizens and his name will always be associated with that of Wichita.

Mr. Davidson was born in Cuba, Allegany county, New York, March 4, 1850, and received his early education in the public schools.

He then attended Alford University, of Alfred, New York, after which he was employed at clerking. He continued thus until 1872, when he decided to move west to Wichita, Kansas, then a practically new town. There was then no railroad to Wichita and he came by way of stage. His friends prophesied he would remain but a short time, but he has ever since made it his home. He immediately started upon a most active career, and began loaning money and making investments for Eastern capitalists. He induced many substantial men of the East to come to Sedgwick county and invest their money, and in many cases they moved here, built homes, and became enthusiastic in building up the city and county. Mr. Davidson traveled throughout the East and established an extensive business. In 1883, he built a handsome block on the corner of Main and Douglas streets, and established the Citizens' Bank with a capitalization of \$100,000. In 1896, the bank was merged with that of H. W. Lewis, the latter a private bank, into the Kansas National Bank, the capital stock remaining the same. In 1887, the Citizens' Bank had the largest deposits of any bank in the state of Kansas, and at that time the banking offices were contained in but one room, one half the size of the present one. The large increase in business forced them to seek larger quarters, and in 1885 they enlarged the building to its present capacity, it now being one of the finest in the state. It is conveniently arranged, handsomely furnished and equipped with a large fireproof vault. The subject of this sketch

served as president until 1900, when he sold his interest, and the following officers were then chosen: C. D. Chandler, president; E. E. Masterman, vice-president; and Elsbury Martin, cashier. In 1886, Mr. Davidson built the first electric railroad of Wichita, and later disposed of his interest. In 1887, he bought 500 acres of farm land on the west side of the city, and laid out city lots and a park, the latter being sold to the city for use as a public park. He built himself a grand stone residence on this tract at a cost of \$100,000. It is magnificent in all its appointments, conveniently arranged and elegantly furnished. It is surrounded by a beautiful lawn and trees, and altogether the place presents a very attractive appearance. He established and served as president of the Wichita Union Stock Yards, and also of the car works. He gave \$3,000 toward the building of the Y. M. C. A. building, now known as the Masonic Temple, which is the finest in the West, and has been most active in establishing and improving schools and churches. He has been financially interested in the building of many of the largest blocks in Wichita, and is a stockholder in many worthy enterprises.

Mr. Davidson was united in marriage with Ida Fitch, of Chicago, Illinois, who died, leaving one son, Frank O. The latter, who has charge of the traveling department of the firm of J. H. Bell & Company, of Chicago, was united in marriage with Elsie Bell, by whom he has a son Francis. Our subject formed a second matrimonial alliance with Bessie Carver, of Jacksonville, Illinois, and they have a daughter, Bessie Oakley. Fraternally, he is a thirty-

second degree Mason, and a member of the B. P. O. E.

Stephen L. Davidson, deceased, who was for many years a prominent business man of Wichita, was the father of James O. Davidson, and was born at Acworth, New Hampshire, February 28, 1814. He was the son of James and Jane (Davidson) Davidson, both natives of New Hampshire. His forefathers were originally natives of Moneymore, in the northern part of Ireland, and the first of the family to come to this country left his native land in 1728. Stephen L. Davidson was a representative of the fifth generation of the family living in America. James Davidson, his father, was engaged in farming in New Hampshire until 1821, when he removed to Allegany county, New York. He wrested a farm from the wilderness, and in time cleared a large farm on which he lived until his death. At first, blazed trees served as a guide to his place of abode; this fact illustrates the primitive and unsettled condition of the country at that time. Stephen L. Davidson was reared on the farm and attended Middlebury Academy in New York for three years. At the age of twenty-two years he began his business career by entering the mercantile and lumber business at Cuba, Allegany county, New York, at which he continued until 1862. During this time he also engaged extensively in agricultural pursuits, owning and managing a farm of 300 acres. He subsequently engaged in contracting for the government, furnishing some 3,000 horses for the army service. In pursuit of the latter business, he made a number of trips to Kansas and other

Western States, and during one of these prospecting tours purchased 640 acres of land in Kansas from the government. In 1872, he moved to Wichita and thus as an early settler witnessed the various changes and the rapid development of this section of the country. He saw the transition of Wichita from a trading post to a flourishing metropolis, and was an important factor in its growth and development. Immediately after settling there, he established a loan and real estate business, which he carried on until the time of his death. He owned a large amount of real estate and was a stockholder in the Citizens' Bank. Mr. Davidson was twice married, first in 1839, to Sarah Lancaster, of New Hampshire, a daughter of William and Fannie (Davidson) Lancaster. This union was prolific of two children: Mary J. (Sweet); and Sarah (Rogers). In 1846, he was united in marriage with Susan R. Hampton, by whom he had four children, as follows: James O.; Charles L.; Alice; and Jennie B. In politics, Mr. Davidson was always a Republican and while a resident of Allegany county, New York, took an active part in public affairs. He was supervisor for six years, justice of the peace for several years and served as session judge for one year.



J. C. REDFIELD, who has been a resident of Wichita, Kansas, since 1872, has had an extended and varied career in the business world, and is now a county commissioner of Sedgwick county. He is a man of

excellent business qualifications and has attained success in whatever line of effort he has adopted.

Mr. Redfield was born in Summit county, Ohio, in 1831, and is a son of Sylvanus G. Redfield. He was reared and mentally trained in his native county, and there followed farming, and taught school during winter months, until 1856. He then spent one year in Wisconsin, and in 1857 moved west to Geneva, Allen county, Kansas, where he took up a claim. He set about improving and cultivating his land, which he subsequently sold. In the spring of 1860, he was elected sheriff of Allen county, and was reelected for a second term. He was then appointed receiver in the United States land office for the Humboldt District by President Lincoln, moving to Humboldt, the county seat. He held this office until 1864, and was then engaged in the hardware business until 1872, when he moved to Wichita. He was receiver of the United States land office at Wichita until 1876, after which he went into the mercantile business with the firm of G. Y. Smith & Company, then located where the Boston Store now is. In this line he continued until 1880, when he closed out and became interested in constructing and establishing the Wellington water works. In 1886 he returned to Wichita and dealt in real estate during the boom in that business. In 1890, he retired from that pursuit. In 1900, he was nominated for county commissioner on the Republican ticket and was elected to that office. In 1892, he was made a justice of the peace and served as such efficiently.

Mr. Redfield was united in marriage with Hannah A. Nichols in 1859, she being a native of Twinsburg, Ohio, where he was also born. Their children are as follows: Flora G., wife of Allen A. Wood, of Wichita, by whom she has two children, Carrie E. and Genevieve; Carrie E., who died in 1877; Kate, wife of George F. Whitlock, of Lexington, Kentucky, by whom she has two children,—George R. and Margaret; Frank, chief bookkeeper for C. E. Potts & Company, of Wichita, who married Jessie Boyce and has two children,—Benjamin B. and Gertrude; Belle N., wife of Charles B. Harris, of Dallas, Texas; and Pearl, who married George D. Downing, of Wichita, and has one son,—Rudolph A. Mr. Redfield became a Mason in Pacific Lodge, No. 2, and is now past master of that lodge, and belongs to Chapter No. 33, of Wichita, Kansas.

W. J. BABB, a gentleman of high educational attainments, has been a very prominent figure in the public eye as a lawyer, politician and journalist. He is serving as representative of the Seventieth District of Kansas, and is an editor of the *Kansas Commoner*. He has for many years been a successful attorney-at-law, but has relinquished his practice in order to devote more time to newspaper work.

Mr. Babb was born in Laurens county, South Carolina, in 1846, and is a son of Rev. R. F. Babb, a Baptist minister. He has a brother, J. G., who is now proctor, or business manager,

of the University of Missouri; and another brother, H. B., is a well known attorney-at-law in the city of Denver. W. J. Babb received his early mental training in the public schools South Carolina, and was twelve years old when he moved with his parents to Boone county, Missouri. He attended the University of Missouri at Columbia, Boone county, and graduated in the regular scientific course in the class of 1873, receiving the degree of B. S. He then attended the normal school, and after his graduation became a teacher. He subsequently took a course of study in the law department of the University of Missouri, and was graduated with the class of 1876, being the valedictorian. He then taught school for one or two years. He was admitted to the bar in 1876, but did not begin practice until 1878, when he started at Columbia. He continued there until June, 1887, when he went to Wichita, Kansas, and formed a partnership with his brother, J. G. Babb, their office being at first in the Sedgwick Building, and later on Main street. Since 1890 W. J. Babb has taken an active interest in politics, being a consistent and pronounced Populist. He was nominated by that party for district judge at the time Mr. Reed was elected. He was elected representative by the same party in 1898 and 1900, and is now serving his second term in the state legislature. He has practically retired from the active practice of law, and is engaging in the newspaper business, being associated with Frank Nighswonger and Mr. J. C. Healy in editing and publishing the *Kansas Commoner*. He is also a member of the state central com-



L. S. NAFTZGER.

mittee of the Populist party, and was a delegate to the Sioux Falls national convention, May 9, 1900.

Mr. Babb was united in marriage with Minerva E. Clough, of Missouri, and they have the following children: A. Frank, who is in the printing office of the *Kansas Commoner*; Minerva May, who attends the university at Columbia, Missouri; Virginia, who is in attendance at Fairmount College, and Isabelle and William J., Jr., who attend public school. Socially the subject of this sketch is a member of the Fraternal Aid. He has a fine home in Wichita, and also owns a farm which is devoted to stock raising.

LS. NAFTZGER, a gentleman prominent in the circles of finance in Wichita, Kansas, whose portrait is herewith shown, is president of the Fourth National Bank of that city. As head of that institution he has displayed great executive ability and made it one of the most substantial banks of the state. It is incorporated, with its capital stock at \$100,000, and has a surplus of \$30,000. Its officers are: L. S. Naftzger, president; E. R. Powell, vice president; J. M. Moore, cashier, and J. N. Richardson, assistant cashier. The directors are: L. S. Naftzger, J. M. Moore, W. E. Jett, R. L. Holmes, E. R. Powell, J. N. Richardson and B. F. McLain.

Mr. Naftzger was born in Wayne county, Ohio, in 1854, but when he was three years old his parents moved to Hickory county, Mis-

souri, where he received his early education in the public schools of that county. He entered the State University of Iowa and was graduated from the law department with the class of 1876. He immediately embarked upon a practice at Warsaw, Missouri, and while there organized a private bank. In 1887 he disposed of his interests in that town and located in Wichita, Kansas, where he engaged in the money loan business. He continued at that until 1893, when he and J. M. Moore bought a controlling interest in the Fourth National Bank of Wichita. It was reorganized and placed upon its present firm basis and under capable management the bank has flourished.

Mr. Naftzger was united in marriage with Ida L. Taylor, by whom he has four children, as follows: Florence, Clifton, Frederick and Pauline. Fraternally he is a thirty-second degree Mason and is also a member of various other fraternal bodies.

OTTO WEISS, an old and highly respected citizen of Wichita, Kansas, has been agent of the Halstead and Newton milling companies since 1889, in which capacity he has shown notable business ability. He has worked up a trade amounting to a carload per day, and the receipts from sales aggregate \$10,000 per month.

Mr. Weiss was born in Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, and is a son of Philip Otto and Louisa (Greiffenstein) Weiss, being the fifth of 10 children, as follows: Frederick, who is

superintendent of a railway company and a bridge-building contractor in Germany; Henry, a soldier, who was killed August 18, 1870, near Metz, in the Franco-Prussian War; Charles, who lives in Essen, Germany, and is a superintendent in the offices of the Krupp Manufacturing Company, having charge of the steel, scientific and chemical department; Julia, deceased, who was the wife of Mr. Joutz, a railway superintendent; Otto, to whom this sketch pertains; William, who came to America with Otto in 1872 and is now in Pottawatomie county, Oklahoma, where he is engaged in farming and serving as justice of the peace in Burnett; Frank, who is manager of one of the largest iron works in Bavaria, Germany; Beatrice (Rautenbusch), whose husband is superintendent of a division of forest in Germany, guarding the game and timber; Walter, a manufacturer of toilet articles as well as a chemist and druggist, of Berlin, Germany; and Julius, a prominent druggist, of Michelstadt, Germany. Philip O. Weiss, father of Otto, was a prominent railway superintendent and engineer, having engineered the construction of the first bridge across the River Rhine, from 1860 to 1865, which is still in use, and recognized as the best bridge of its time. He was a noted architect, besides being superintendent of a large line of railway. The brother-in-law of Otto Weiss, William Greiffenstein, who induced him and his brother to come to America, made the original plat of the city of Wichita, and assisted largely in the organization of the town. He came to this country about 1849 or 1850, and first worked in a store at Westport,

now a portion of Kansas City, establishing trading posts at Washetaw (a ranch) and various places along Cowskin Creek. In 1869 he bought the Durfee ranch at Wichita, and laid out and helped to establish the town. He was elected mayor seven successive times, serving from 1878 to 1885. Having plenty of land, he built houses and in every possible way aided in developing the city, and his name will be remembered as long as the city endures. He passed the last three years of his life in Oklahoma, where he died, September 26, 1899.

Otto Weiss attended the high school in Darmstadt, Germany, until he was seventeen years old, and in 1872 left for America, accompanied by his brother, William. They arrived at the home of their uncle in Wichita in May of that year, and Otto became a clerk in a large hardware store as soon as he had partially learned the English language. He continued thus until 1878. Wichita, a railroad terminus, was the business center of a region extending many miles, and he became acquainted with nearly all of the early settlers. He was next engaged for one year with Bisantz & Butler, in their hardware store, which is still conducted by the former. From 1879 until 1884 Mr. Weiss was in the Indian Territory, raising stock, and then spent one year on a trip to Germany. Upon returning, he was engaged in the grocery business on North Main street, Wichita, until 1888. In the spring of 1889 he assumed the duties of agent for the Halstead and Newton milling companies, having a joint office and warehouse. He has moved several times, and now has a fine location on Santa Fe

avenue, near the tracks, where a new building has just been completed. They have a large wholesale trade in Wichita and surrounding towns, the sales amounting to about a carload per day.

Mr. Weiss was united in marriage with Annie Wylie, whose family came to Kansas from Virginia at an early day, and they are the parents of two children: Willie, who is a boy of thirteen years, and is attending school, and May, aged seven years. Mr. Weiss has a fine home on North Emporia street, one of the best residence streets in Wichita. He recently purchased a 65-acre farm, five miles south of the city, which he devotes to raising fancy poultry, stock, fruit, etc. In politics he is independent. Fraternally he is president of Harmony Council No. 123, Fraternal Aid, of Wichita, and a member of Lodge 22, A. O. U. W. He is now serving his third term as president of the Associated Fanciers of the Arkansas Valley.

JEROME TURLEY is a large land owner of Sedgwick county, Kansas, where he has successfully carried on agricultural pursuits for many years. He is known as one of the pioneer settlers of the county, in which he has made his home since December, 1874. He was born December 25, 1849, in Logan county, Illinois, and is a son of George Washington Turley, and a grandson of Samuel Turley.

Samuel Turley was a native of Kentucky, but during the primitive days of Illinois, he

moved to Logan county, in that state, where he settled on a farm five miles southwest of Mount Pulaski. He took up a large claim of land, which he tilled the rest of his active days, and as the white settlers were then comparatively few, much of his bartering was done with the Indians. His son, George W. Turley, was born in Kentucky, February 4, 1809, but in 1834, he too located in Logan county, Illinois, and there spent the balance of his life, carrying on farming. He passed away in February, 1881. He was a man greatly esteemed by his fellow citizens, who recognized in him a good neighbor and loyal citizen. He never aspired to office, but took an active part in the welfare of his adopted community. He was joined in wedlock with Susan Taylor, also of Kentucky, who was born January 13, 1811, and whose death occurred in 1892. They were the parents of the following children: Theresa T.; William H.; Samuel; Ann Frances; Sarah; T. J.; T. T.; Lucy; Luther H.; Jerome; Saloam, and Luellen. Theresa T., who is deceased, was born August 12, 1835, and was the wife of George H. Butler, who now resides at Springfield, Illinois; William H., who is deceased, was born September 15, 1836, married Martha Neal, and was a farmer and stock raiser of Eastern Kansas, also mining considerably in California. Samuel, born January 22, 1838, is a farmer and stock raiser on the old homestead in Illinois, and married Rachael Wooley. Ann Frances, born January 8, 1839, is the wife of George W. Burke. Sarah, born October 8, 1840, who is deceased, was the wife of William Adams, of Springfield, Illinois.

T. J., born March 16, 1842, married Mary Harpool, and is a retired farmer now residing at Lincoln, Illinois. T. T., born September 15, 1844, enlisted in the 2d Reg., Iowa Vol. Cav., in 1864, afterward married Lucy Turley, and is engaged in farming. Lucy, born February 8, 1846, died in infancy. Luther H. was born August 2, 1848, and died in October, 1869. Jerome is the subject of this sketch. Saloam, born December 20, 1852, was married to Roland Mayer, and both are deceased. Luellen, born September 12, 1854, is the wife of H. T. Sudduth, a farmer, of Illinois. Both Mr. and Mrs. Turley were devoted members of the Christian church.

Jerome Turley settled on his present place in 1876, although the purchase was made in December, 1874. It was known as the F. Stewart place, consisting of the northeast quarter of section 10, Waco township. In 1880, Mr. Turley purchased the northwest quarter of section 11, which was known as the Pittenger farm; and in 1884 he bought the southeast quarter of section 3, which was known as the Wycoff farm. Of these three farms the last named was the only one which had any improvements at the time Mr. Turley became its possessor, but they are now all under a fine state of cultivation, and are classed with the best farming property in Sedgwick county. Mr. Turley also owns considerable property in Kingman county, Kansas. General farming and stock raising have been his sole occupation for these many years, and he is considered an honor to his chosen occupation. He has hosts of admirers and friends throughout the com-

munity in which he has so long resided, and is well worthy of the esteem and respect accorded him.

Jerome Turley remained at home until January 11, 1872, when he went to Fulton, Missouri, and while there, was joined in marriage with Bathsheba Douglass, of Callaway county, Missouri, whose birth took place November 27, 1851. Her parents were John and Agnes (Chetham) Douglass, early settlers of Callaway county, and they had the following seven children: Louise; Emily; David; Mary; Amanda; John; and Bathsheba. The last named and her husband, the subject hereof, are the parents of the following children: Iola; Luther H.; Vivalley; Elva Marshall; Iva Myrtle; Leroy Jerome; Vita, and Archie D. Iola, born November 10, 1872, is the wife of Rev. E. A. Newby, and they have one child, Jerome. Luther H. was born October 8, 1874, and died August 13, 1875. Vivalley, born April 4, 1876, a farmer of Kingman county, Kansas, wedded Anna Deffenbaugh, by whom he has one daughter, Olive J. Elva Marshall was born January 8, 1878, and resides with his brother in Kingman county, Kansas. Iva Myrtle was born February 1, 1880. Leroy Jerome was born December 28, 1883. Vita was born September 11, 1887. Archie D. was born January 14, 1893. Like his father, Jerome Turley has always been a stanch Democrat in politics, and in religious views, has always favored the Christian church. He has always been prominent among his fellow citizens, and although he is not an office seeker, he has nevertheless consented to serve on the school board. He



HON. J. N. HAYMAKER.

is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Sunflower Lodge, No. 86, of Wichita, and belongs also to the A. O. U. W. Lodge, No. 22, of Wichita.

HON. J. N. HAYMAKER, a gentleman of prominence in the legal circles of Sedgwick county, Kansas, whose portrait appears on the opposite page, was a practicing lawyer of this county for many years and is now probate judge, having served as such since 1896.

Judge Haymaker was born in Clark county, Indiana, in 1858, and is a son of Dr. George W. Haymaker, who was a practicing physician of Charlestown, Indiana, for a period of forty-five years. Dr. Haymaker was born in Charlestown, Indiana, in 1830, and received his primary education there. He obtained a medical training at Louisville, Kentucky, and Cincinnati, Ohio. His entire professional career was spent in his native town, where he died June 5, 1900. He married Foster Henley, who now resides in Charlestown, Indiana, and they reared four daughters and one son.

Judge Haymaker received his early education at Hanover, Indiana, and studied law at the University of Kentucky in Louisville, graduating with the class of 1885; during his vacations he taught school to enable him to complete his education. He first practiced at Jefferson, Indiana, for two years. He was city attorney during the first year and the following year was elected county attorney. In 1887, he resigned the latter office and removed to Wich-

ita, Kansas, where, embarking in practice, he met at once with unqualified success. He took an active part in the workings of the Democratic party and in 1896 was a delegate to the national Democratic convention at Chicago, Illinois, was also elected probate judge in that year and was reelected in 1898, serving not only to the satisfaction of his constituents, but to all concerned.

Judge Haymaker was united in marriage with Allie King, of Eminence, Kentucky, and they are parents of two children, Mary and Henley. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has held all the offices of the latter and is now sitting past grand of Wichita Lodge, No. 93.

GILLMAN L. BLOOD, commonly called "Gill," may be classed among the representative and accumulative farmers of Sedgwick county, Kansas, where he has resided since May 4, 1871. His reputation is that of a good neighbor and public spirited citizen. He was born in Maine, May 31, 1832, and is a son of Leonard and Elizabeth (Gove) Blood, both natives of Maine.

Leonard Blood got out ship timber during the days he lived in Maine, but after he moved to Rochester, New York, he was engaged in making oars. Both he and his wife are deceased. They were the parents of the following offspring: Gillman L., who is the oldest child born to them; Susan, who married Isaac Moore,

a farmer residing in Illinois; Almira, who married Dr. John Gillitt, of Dunlap, Illinois; and Ellen, who married George W. Knight, a prominent merchant of Bangor, Maine. The husbands of the three sisters are all deceased.

Gillman L. Blood was a babe of two years when his parents moved to Rochester, New York. From there they moved to Peoria county, Illinois, when Gillman was four years old, and he lived there until 1871. He then moved west, to Sedgwick county, Kansas, where he located upon his present homestead. After many years of constant labor, he has succeeded in making his farm one of the best equipped and most productive in Waco township. Besides general farming, he raises considerable small fruit, which yields him a good sum of money each year. Mr. Blood is favorably known throughout the county, as an honest, upright citizen and farmer, and one who always lends his influence to worthy enterprises.

Mr. Blood was joined in marriage, December 9, 1855, at Peoria, Illinois, to Ella A. Alma-roade, a daughter of Captain George L. Alma-roade, who was for many years the captain and owner of a vessel which plied up and down the Mississippi River between St. Louis and New Orleans. Her father died in St. Louis, of yellow fever, and her mother, whose maiden name was Priscilla Keyler, a native of England, is also deceased. Mrs. Blood is the only child of this union who is now living. Mr. Blood and his wife are the parents of five children, namely: Lizzie, who was united in marriage with Jacob Cooper, who died in Wichita, Kansas, in 1889; George L., who is a prominent

farmer of Sedgwick county, and whose sketch also appears in this volume; Edward H.; Everett, who wedded Anna Moore, and resides in Waco township, Sedgwick county; and Carrie, who was the wife of George Parham, a druggist of Wichita, and passed from this life, in October, 1881.

Politically, Mr. Blood is a strong Republican, and though he is not an office seeker, he has served as township treasurer, and takes considerable interest in local politics.

CHARLES H. LULING, a well known business man of Wichita, Kansas, is general agent of the New York Life Insurance Company, and has eight agents under his supervision in Sedgwick county, Kansas.

Mr. Luling was born in New York City September 15, 1855, and is a son of William Luling. The latter was of German extraction, and in 1856 moved to Wisconsin, where he spent the remainder of his days as an architect and builder. The subject of this sketch attended the public schools and Gillette Business College, and began his business life as a commercial traveler. In March, 1880, he went to Wichita, Kansas, as bookkeeper for the Diamond Mills, and also represented that concern upon the road. He continued thus until 1886, and then entered the real estate business during the boom in Wichita, doing an immense amount of business. In 1889 he was elected district clerk on the Republican ticket, served

as such one term, and was then nominated for a second term. He was then made general agent of the New York Life Insurance Company; he has elegant offices in the Zimmerly Block, and does a large business. He has a fine residence on Waco avenue in Wichita.

Mr. Luling was united in marriage with Annie Kile, of Clayton, Adams county, Kansas, and they are parents of one daughter, Marie Henrietta, wife of H. W. Moffatt, by whom she has a son, Charles Howard. The subject of this sketch is serving his second term as a member of the city council. In 1900 he received the Republican nomination as representative of the city district in the state legislature, and was elected by a large majority. Fraternally he is a member of the I. O. O. F., lodge and encampment; Knights of Pythias, A. O. U. W., B. P. O. E., and O. D. H. S., No. 4. In the K. of P. he was chancellor commander for two terms, being the first chancellor commander of the order when instituted.

DR. MARK F. HOBSON, a gentleman of wide experience in the practice of medicine, makes a specialty of chronic diseases. In these lines he has met with wonderful success. In the treatment of patients afflicted with dropsy he has never lost a case. In addition to chronic cases he has a very remunerative general practice in Wichita and vicinity.

Dr. Hobson was born in Henry county, Indiana, in 1853, and is a son of William Hobson,

who came to Kansas in 1879 and settled at Sedgwick, Harvey county. There he engaged in farming until 1885, when he moved to Wichita, and for a while engaged in teaming. He next bought a farm in Kingman county, Kansas, where he remained until 1900, when he returned to Wichita to live in retirement.

Mark F. Hobson received his early mental training in the schools of Hagerstown, Indiana, and then entered upon the study of medicine at New Castle, in the same state, under Dr. John Needham. He was graduated from the Physio-Medical College of Cincinnati with the class of 1879, and immediately afterward moved to Wichita, Kansas, where he engaged in practice for one year. His kidneys became so badly affected that he was obliged to relinquish his practice and to devote his time to the study of his own case. He succeeded in effecting a complete cure, and he has never since been troubled with that ailment. His success in his own case prompted him to make a specialty of diseases of the kidney and bladder, and of dropsy. During the time in which he did not practice he established the Hobson Printing Company, in Wichita, of which his son, Robert M., is manager. In 1882 he also established a weekly paper, the *Jayhawker*, at Sedgwick City, which he conducted for two years. In 1899 he opened fine parlors and consulting rooms, especially adapted to his treatment of chronic diseases.

Dr. Hobson was united in marriage with Lew E. McConnaughey, a daughter of Robert McConnaughey of Hagerstown, Indiana, and their union resulted in the following offspring: Robert M.; Nettie; Bertha; Edna; Elmer; Agnes;

and Wayne. The subject of this sketch has built four fine residences in Wichita, in addition to his own. He is a man of strong character, and has many friends in that city.

HERMAN SCHIERENBECK, a well known and successful farmer living on the southeast quarter of section 4, in Morton township, Sedgwick county, Kansas, is a native of Hanover, Germany, and was born in 1857, being a son of Albert and Sophia Schierenbeck. His parents never came to this country. They had four children, of whom one died in infancy. Henry, one of the sons, resides in Hanover, and has never been to America. Annie, the wife of Fred Kahlbeck, a farmer living in Nebraska, came to America in 1888. She has been the mother of six children,—two deceased, and four living, whose names are Mena, Mata, Annie, and Fred.

Herman Schierenbeck attended the public schools in his native town until he reached the age of fourteen years, when he began to assist his father on the farm,—remaining at home until 1880. In that year Mr. Schierenbeck came to this country, and settled in Sedgwick county, Kansas, where he had a friend whose name was Hillman,—one of the oldest settlers of the county. In the spring of 1881, he bought the south half of the southeast quarter, and the south half of the southwest quarter of section 4. This was owned by John Hillman, and was practically unimproved. Mr. Schierenbeck planted some cottonwood slips secured

from Mr. Hillman's farm, as there were no trees on the place. Having little money, he did not move on to his farm until three years later, but continued to hire out to the other farmers in the vicinity. In 1884, he built a house 12 by 14 feet in dimensions, and a barn, 16 by 16 feet, and having purchased a team of horses and two cows, began farming on his own property. In subsequent years, these modest dwellings have been replaced by a large, comfortable and substantial house and barn, and the land surrounding has been highly cultivated, yielding annually a fine crop of grain. Mr. Schierenbeck also raises considerable stock. About 80 acres of the quarter section is under cultivation, and the remainder is composed of hay land, pasture and orchard. Since 1897, Mr. Schierenbeck has rented 160 acres in section 33, one mile north of his farm, which is owned by Mrs. White, a non-resident. Sixty acres of this land are used for pasturing, and the remainder is under cultivation. Mr. Schierenbeck has been a very successful farmer, and is widely known in the county as a man of good business abilities, with assurance of continued prosperity.

Mr. Schierenbeck was united in marriage with Emma Kuehl, a daughter of Fred and Fredericka Kuehl, who came to America in 1865, and have resided in Sedgwick county for twenty-three years. They are the parents of eight children, namely: Annie; Henry; Carrie; Dora; Fred; Laura; Mena, and Alma. In politics, Mr. Schierenbeck is an independent voter. He has served on the township board for three years, and is a member of the M. W. A.,



S. B. AMIDON.

of Cheney, having joined that organization in 1892. The family are faithful adherents of the Lutheran church.

S B. AMIDON—The state of Kansas is not lacking in brilliant and successful lawyers, and in this respect outclasses many much older communities, a fact to which her citizens may justly look with pride. An able representative of this class, not alone for his legal ability, but for his innate strength and force of character, is the gentleman named above, a leading citizen of Wichita, Kansas, and county attorney of Sedgwick county.

Mr. Amidon is a native of the Buckeye State, his birth having occurred at Perry, Lake county, Ohio, May 3, 1863. He is the youngest son of H. N. and Marietta (Barker) Amidon, and is the only one of his family to try his fortunes in the West. His father, H. N. Amidon, was born in Lake county, Ohio, and has reached the advanced age of seventy-nine years. He was engaged in the stock business during his active business career, and attained a high degree of success. He married Marietta Barker, and they became parents of six children, as follows: A. A., deceased, who was at one time a judge in Lake county, Ohio; Alice M., who married J. C. Cannon, now assistant postmaster at Cleveland, Ohio; Rebecca S., who is assistant principal of the Cleveland High School; Nellie M., who is lady principal of one of the Cleveland schools; Dr.

H. N., who for the past fourteen years has been a prominent physician and surgeon of Painesville, Ohio, attended Oberlin and Hiram colleges and graduated from the Cleveland Medical College; and S. B., the subject of this biography.

S. B. Amidon received his primary education at the Geneva Normal School, from which he was graduated with a class of 14 in 1880, being the valedictorian of the class. He next spent two years at Oberlin College, paying his expenses by teaching school. Leaving Oberlin, he entered Hiram College, but in his senior year was obliged to leave his studies and return home owing to serious illness in his family. He had decided upon the legal profession as his life's vocation while yet in normal school. He taught one year in Lake county and then entered the Cleveland Law School, where in the spring of 1886 he graduated second to C. R. Houck of New Jersey, in a class of 103 members. He was shortly afterward admitted to the bar through the supreme court of Ohio, and the following fall located in Wichita, Sedgwick county, Kansas, with no money but plenty of grit and determination. He practiced alone for the first three years, having his office at the corner of Douglas and Market streets, and succeeded in establishing a fair practice. In 1889, he formed a partnership with Sanky & Campbell, which continued until 1892, after which he practiced alone until 1894. He then entered into a partnership with J. F. Conly, with whom he is still associated. They at first had fine office rooms in the Zimmerly Block, but since 1899 have had better apart-

ments in the Bitting Block. Mr. Amidon has one of the finest and most complete law libraries in the city or state, and also has a good home library. He is possessed of one of the handsomest brick residences in Wichita.

In 1890, Mr. Amidon as candidate for county attorney ran ahead of the Democratic ticket, but was defeated by Wesley Morris. Entering the race in 1896, against John Davis, he was elected, and in 1898 was reelected over Joseph Brubacker by a larger majority than was ever before received by a county attorney in Sedgwick county. He actively supported Judge Dale who was recently elected by so overwhelming a majority. He is chairman of the Democratic county central committee and takes a keen interest in state politics; he declined the proffered nomination for attorney general at the Fort Scott convention in 1900, feeling that he ought not to leave his remunerative law practice. He and his partner do an immense general law business, employing an assistant and two typewriters.

Mr. Amidon is vice-president and one of the principal owners of the Colwich State Bank of Colwich, Kansas, and is a director in the Mount Hope State Bank, and in the Clearwater State Bank. Fraternally, he is exalted ruler of Lodge No. 427, B. P. O. E., having served in all official capacities; he was a charter member in 1889 of Lodge No. 189, Knights of Pythias, and holds the highest office, that of grand tribune, in the state lodge; he is a member of the I. O. O. F.; I. O. R. M.; A. O. U. W.; is a thirty-second degree Mason, and has taken the Scottish Rites degree. During his

leisure time he takes especial pride and pleasure in blooded horses. He has five, standard bred, registered animals, and commodious stables.

In 1893, our subject was united in marriage with Alice Noyes, a daughter of a prominent dry goods merchant of Wichita. Mr. Amidon's father was the founder and builder of the first Christian church of Lake county, Ohio, and our subject has contributed liberally to this as well as many other worthy causes, thus winning him a warm place in the hearts of his fellow citizens. We take pleasure in announcing that a portrait of Mr. Amidon is shown on a preceding page.

SAMUEL W. SHATTUCK, JR., has gained much prominence as an attorney at Wichita, Kansas, where he was admitted to practice in the year 1889, and he is recognized as one of the leading members of the Sedgwick county bar. He comes from old New England stock, being a native of Boston, Massachusetts, where he was born May 14, 1866. He is a son of Samuel W. Shattuck, Sr. His father came west in 1869 to find a place on which to locate, and although he visited Wichita he continued to live in the East until 1876, when he settled permanently in Sedgwick, Harvey county, Kansas. There he opened a hardware store and has successfully conducted that business ever since. He was one of the first men to engage in business there, and is widely known throughout that county.

Samuel W. Shattuck, Jr., spent his early

youth in attending the public schools of Boston, and, going west with his father, he subsequently entered the Kansas State University, at Lawrence, Kansas, from which he was graduated in 1887. He then commenced reading law in Wichita with the firm of Dale & Wall, two of the most prominent attorneys in the state—the former being judge of the district court and the latter being an ex-judge of the same court. He was admitted to the bar in 1889. He at once started to build up a practice in Wichita, where he soon became known as a shrewd and active lawyer, and his legal ability has gained for him a high rank in his profession. Mr. Shattuck is still a young man, full of energy and with a high sense of honor, and his genial disposition has won for him the good will of all who know him.

FM. KIRBY has spent his entire career in pursuing the vocation of a farmer, in which he has attained a high degree of success, and throughout his neighborhood he enjoys the reputation of a good, conscientious farmer and citizen. He was born February 15, 1839, at Terre Haute, Indiana, and is a son of Richard and Mary Kirby, both of whom lived on a farm near that city. Both died when F. M. was very young—leaving besides him: William, who was a member of Company A., 35th Reg., Ill. Vol. Inf., and was killed at Dallas, Georgia, in 1865; and James, who is a farmer in Sedgwick county.

F. M. Kirby lived until he was fourteen years

of age with a man by the name of Jeremiah Hayworth, and afterward went to Douglas county, Illinois, where he carried on farming, although he did not engage in that pursuit until after his return from the Civil War. The date of his enlistment was July 3, 1861, and he was a member of Company A, 35th Reg., Ill. Vol. Inf., which was under Captain B. Tabler, of Bement, Illinois. March 7, 1862, he was shot in the left shoulder, and being taken a prisoner spent a month in Van Buren prison, in Arkansas; but four months later he was able to rejoin his company, which was then at Nashville. He took part in many skirmishes while there, but was shortly laid up with rheumatism, and disabled from duty for six months and seven days. He was then sent to Chicago, Illinois, where he remained until he received his honorable discharge, September 2, 1864. In the same year, he went to Douglas county, Illinois, where he purchased 170 acres of land, which he cultivated until 1892. He then moved to Sedgwick county, Kansas, and purchased his present 182-acre tract. He raises considerable grain and hogs. His fellow citizens recognize in him a progressive and enterprising member of the community and his many friends in Sedgwick county hold him in high esteem.

Mr. Kirby was married in Douglas county, Illinois, to Mary Drew, and to them have been born the following children: Laura, the wife of John Ferriter, of Wichita, Kansas; Ida, the wife of George Epperson, a farmer in Waco township, Sedgwick county; Arthur, a farmer, of Waco township, who married Fanny Horner; Helena, the wife of Henry Robbins, a

farmer, of Sedgwick county; Earl; Lavern; Leroy; and Daniel F. Mr. Kirby is commander of the G. A. R., Derby Post No. 262, and in religious views, he is a member of the Methodist church.

THOMAS H. McPHERSON, a prosperous farmer residing on section 23, Morton township, is one of the pioneer settlers of Sedgwick county, Kansas. The fact that this county is one of the most productive agricultural counties in the state, is due to such men as he. Mr. McPherson is a self made man, having accumulated his possessions after many years of hard and constant toil, and he is fully deserving of a place among the most prominent and representative farmers of Sedgwick county. He was born in Noble county, Ohio, in 1856, and is a son of Leonard and Drusilla (Barnes) McPherson.

Leonard McPherson resided in Noble county, Ohio, several years, and when Thomas H. was but three years old, his father moved the family to Fulton county, Illinois. There they were reared and educated. At the time of Leonard McPherson's death, he was residing with his son, Thomas H. The father died in 1887, his wife having died two weeks after the birth of the subject of this sketch. They were the parents of six children, who were named as follows: Elizabeth, who is still single, and lives in Wichita, Kansas; Sarah, who is deceased; Samuel, who lives in Valley Center, Kansas; Nancy, who lives in Illinois; John, who is de-

ceased; and Thomas H., who is the youngest child.

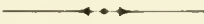
In the spring of 1875, Mr. McPherson preempted the northeast quarter of section 23, township 28, range 4, west, which he still owns, with the exception of the northwest 40 acres. Buffalo and other wild game were very plentiful at that time. The first year or two Mr. McPherson made his living by freighting and by working out. His nearest neighbor lived a mile and a half away, while the postoffice and nearest settlement were at Afton, six miles away. George Walters, now of Texas, was one of his closest neighbors, living a couple of miles away, and he was probably the earliest squatter in Morton township. Mr. McPherson did his marketing and received his mail at Wichita. He labored hard to get the soil in first class condition, which he accomplished only after many years of toil. From the very start, however, he made a good living. One of his first improvements was the setting out of a six-acre orchard, and during his first years on the place he raised mostly grain, for which the ground was well adapted. The raising of live stock now occupies much of his attention, and he prefers Poland-China hogs and Durham cattle. During his early experience in this county, he lived in a sod house and his fire wood was obtained from a five-acre forest which stood on his farm; but since 1886, he has lived in his present house. In 1893, he purchased the northwest quarter of section 24, which is directly east of his home, the tract having been preempted by a Mr. McClure. In 1900, Mr. McPherson raised 30 bushels of wheat to the



NATHAN JACKSON MORRISON, D.D., LL.D.

acre, and his other grain also yielded largely. Mr. McPherson well merits the success which he has achieved. He is esteemed, wherever known, as a good neighbor and an upright citizen.

Thomas H. McPherson was joined in marriage, in 1887, to Alice Smith, by whom he has two children,—Elmer, aged nine years, and Bertha, aged six years. Politically, he is a Populist, and has served on the school board and as road overseer. The subject of this sketch has led a life worthy of imitation, as he has always been a hard worker and maintained a high standard of probity. His career has demonstrated what a man can do in starting out in a new, unsettled country, with nothing but a team of Mexican mules and a wagon.



NATHAN JACKSON MORRISON, D. D., LL. D., president of Fairmount College, Wichita, Kansas, whose portrait is presented on the opposite page, was born in Franklin, New Hampshire, November 25, 1828, being the second son and youngest child of Nathan Smith and Susannah (Chase) Morrison. Both parents were of Revolutionary stock. His father was a farmer and lumberman, cutting the big pines of the New Hampshire forests in the winter and in the spring "rafting" them down the Merrimack River and Middlesex Canal to Boston, where they were set up by shipbuilders on the many sailing vessels, built in Boston shipyards, that in those days sailed thence to every quarter of the globe.

Mr. Morrison had one year's experience in both branches of the lumbering business, "logging" in the deep woods and, with long ashens in hand, guiding the rafts over the numerous rapids and falls of the swift river.

Until nineteen years of age, most of his time was spent in the hard service of a sterile New Hampshire farm. He was prepared for college in the district school, a few rods from his own home; in an autumn select school two miles away; in Meriden (New Hampshire) Academy; and at the New Hampton Collegiate Institute. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1853, in the same class with the American astronomer Young, the seventh scholar in a class of 50. He began teaching before entering college, and defrayed half of his college expenses (his father providing for the other half), by teaching winter district schools among the sailors of Cape Cod in Massachusetts, and in the mountains of New Hampshire.

He was a student of theology at Oberlin from 1854 to 1857, having as one of his teachers the famous evangelist and eloquent preacher, Rev. Charles G. Finney. For three of the four years at Oberlin he was tutor of the classical languages, and had the offer of a permanent position in the faculty of Oberlin College.

In February, 1858, he was ordained pastor of the Congregational church at Rochester, Michigan, where he remained with a steadily growing and united church, till November, 1859, when he became professor of Latin and Greek in Olivet College, Michigan, then just opened. One of his earliest and most important

tasks at Olivet, besides helping to plaster a half-finished college building, and making side-walks along the village streets, was to formulate the permanent course of study of the young college. No work ever done by him has given him greater satisfaction in the retrospect than this, since the curriculum then adopted fixed for all time the high grade requirements and scholarship of that modest but excellent college.

Among his early students in Greek at Olivet were two brothers, Rev. John Henry Barrows, D. D., organizer and manager of the famous Parliament of Religions during the World's Fair in 1893, now president of Oberlin College, and Rev. Walter Manning Barrows, D. D., scarcely less distinguished during his short but noble life.

On the retirement of the first president of Olivet College in 1860, Prof. Morrison became gradually invested with the administration of college affairs, and in 1865 was made president of the college. This office imposed on him the hard task of raising money for the support, enlargement and endowment of a struggling young college. During his administration (1865-1872) the college grew and prospered, new buildings were erected, the library was much enlarged, apparatus secured, a fine reputation for scholarship won, and an endowment of \$50,000 to \$60,000 secured. In June, 1872, he suddenly threw up his commission, tired out and disgusted with the seemingly endless task of "begging" money for the institution. It was his purpose to accept a call to the pastorate of a prominent Presbyterian

church in California, but sickness in his family detained him for several months in Michigan, and by and by, persuaded by influential friends, he decided to return to the work of an educator and college builder.

In 1873, he organized and led in the work of establishing what is now so favorably known in the Southwest as Drury College at Springfield, Missouri,—so called after Deacon S. F. Drury, of Olivet, Michigan, Dr. Morrison's lifelong friend, who contributed \$25,000 toward the founding of the Springfield college. Mr. Drury was a man of a million in Christian faith, in practical philanthropy, and in consecration of himself and his possessions to the cause of Christian education. Dr. Morrison was president of Drury College from the beginning until January 1, 1888, when he resigned and removed to Marietta, Ohio. Commencing his work at Springfield in an open field in 1873, during his administration of fourteen years, four college buildings were erected and one purchased at a total cost of about \$115,000, the college campus enlarged to more than 40 acres, the attendance of students advanced from 39 at the opening to nearly 400 at the close of the period, 14 successive classes graduated, and funds collected in Springfield and St. Louis, Missouri, and in the states of Michigan, Ohio, New York, and in New England to an aggregate amount of nearly \$400,000, of which \$80,000 was productive endowment. Most of this large sum was secured by his personal efforts. From 1888 to June, 1895, Dr. Morrison was professor of psychology and philosophy in Marietta College, Ohio.

In the spring of 1895, the president of the Congregational Education Society of Boston—who had given the great sum of \$80,000 toward the upbuilding and endowment of Drury College—invited Prof. Morrison to visit Wichita, Kansas, and see if Fairmount Institute, for several years a beneficiary of the Congregational Education Society, could be built up, and how. Reporting to the society and being invited by the trustees of the institute to take its affairs in charge, he came to Wichita early in August, 1895, and, under the joint authority of the local trustees and the directors of the Congregational Education Society, proceeded to develop the "institute" into a true college. On September 25, 1895, "Fairmount College" opened its first term, with a faculty of four instructors and less than 40 students, of whom 12 were Freshmen, all the rest being preparatory, or academy, students.

Dr. Morrison was married, July 8, 1863, to Miranda Capen Dimond, daughter of Isaac Marquand and Sarah (Capen) Dimond, at Brooklyn, New York, Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D., L.L. D., officiating. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Morrison, all in Olivet: Sarah Dimond (dying at Marietta, Ohio, April 13, 1891), Theodore Harlan (now assistant librarian at Fairmount College), and Douglas Putnam (now an electrical engineer in New Jersey).

While he was in Europe, in 1868, Dartmouth College conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and in 1884, on the occasion of his preaching the university baccalaureate sermon, the State University of Missouri honored him

with the degree of L.L. D. At Dartmouth College he was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity and the Phi Beta Kappa society. He has also been a member of the American Society for the Advancement of Science.

His father was a Jeffersonian Democrat in 1808-1815, when followers of the great Virginian were almost as scarce in New England as "hens' teeth." The son followed in the political footsteps of his revered father, as a little boy shouting for Van Buren in 1840, acting as chairman of the executive committee of the Dartmouth Pierce and King Club, and casting his first presidential vote for Franklin Pierce in 1852. But the Kansas-Nebraska iniquity of the Pierce administration compelled him to vote for Fremont in 1856, and since that time he has endeavored to carry out the Democratic tenets inherited from his sire by consistently voting—frequently with scratched tickets—with the national party that destroyed American slavery, and thus made possible the realization in America of the fundamental principles of Jefferson's theory of democracy.

In early life Dr. Morrison united with his father's church, the humble denomination known as the "Christians," or the "Christian Baptists." While a student at Oberlin he joined the first Congregational church at that place, because of the remarkable interest of Congregationalists in promoting education, and has continued in that communion ever since, though he cares little for names, and could do his appointed educational work in each of half a dozen other communions, with just as ready a will.

If the subject of this sketch has been able, in his protracted career as a teacher and college builder, to render any valuable service to mankind, he owes the inspiration of it to the example of a Christian father, who was ever ready to give service and money to promote the public good. One act of the father deeply impressed the youthful mind of the son: a farmer in New Hampshire, whose whole estate was not worth \$7,000, he gave at one time \$300 toward building a Christian college in the then distant state of Ohio.

I. W. GILL, the well known and popular undertaker of Wichita, Kansas, was born at Reedsburg, Wayne county, Ohio, in 1858, and is a son of William and Julia (Snyder) Gill.

William Gill was a farmer by occupation and a very successful business man. He and his wife were parents of the following children: Sarah, wife of Wesley McMasters, of Worcester, Ohio; Daniel, who is living at Reedsburg, Ohio; Susan (Hines), of Reedsburg, Ohio; Henry, who is identified with railroad work at Jeromeville, Ohio; I. W., whose name heads this sketch; and George, who is also a railroad man, of Jeromeville, Ohio.

I. W. Gill received his primary education in the country schools and later attended the schools of Reedsburg. When but eighteen years of age, he began teaching school and followed that vocation for five years, after which he came to Kansas. He moved to Wichita in 1884, and settled seven miles southwest of the city, where

he resided and was engaged in farming for three years; during the winter seasons of that period he taught the district school located upon his property. He then went to the city of Wichita and engaged in the real estate business, and subsequently worked in the office of County Treasurer T. B. Cartwright, from 1888 to 1891. In the latter year, he exchanged some property for a half interest in an undertaking establishment,—the other half being owned by S. S. Boaz, of Noblesville, Indiana. He soon bought out his partner, and having secured an embalmer's license from the state board of health, carried on the business alone. Mr. Gill is a graduate of first class embalming institutions, as follows: Clark's School of Embalming, Kansas City, Missouri; and the Oriental School of Embalming, of Cincinnati, Ohio. He holds state license, No. 65, from the state board of health. He has built up a good business and has the highest class of patronage in the city, and its constant increase necessitates the services of two assistants. He carries an excellent line of everything required in the business, giving none of his attention to side lines, as is frequently the case. The front part of his store is partitioned off as a fine office or waiting room, and affords no suggestion of the splendid array of stock in the rear. Mr. Gill sold his farm and purchased the fine residence property at No. 241 North Emporia street,—the house having been built by Rev. Mr. Hewitt, of the First Presbyterian church.

Mr. Gill was united in marriage, in Ohio, with Eva C. Miller, a daughter of J. P. and Margaret (Hess) Miller, pioneer settlers of



FREDERICK W. WHITLOCK, M. D.

Reedsburg, Ohio. They have two children: J. M. and Hugh W., both of whom are at school. Mr. Gill is Democratic in political belief, though not a politician. He served from 1894 to 1896 on the board of education from the Fifth Ward, and was reelected in the spring of 1899. Fraternally, he is a member of Wichita Lodge, No. 99, A. F. & A. M.; Wichita Consistory, No. 2; and has taken the thirty-second degree, Scottish Rites. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F.; Knights of Pythias; A. O. U. W.; Degree of Honor; Woodmen of the World; Knights of the Maccabees; Fraternal Aid; and Order of the Eastern Star, of which his wife is also a member.

FREDERICK W. WHITLOCK, M. D., whose portrait is shown herewith, is one of the most faithful of physicians, ever looking to the interest and progress of his profession; his varied and extensive practice of medicine has gained for him a high position among his brother physicians. As a practitioner his success could have been no better, for he has established a large and lucrative practice, and his easy address and sincerity of purpose have won for him the esteem and confidence of the entire community in which he resides. Dr. Whitlock was born November 13, 1823, in Hanover, Germany, and is a son of Frederick Whitlock, Sr., who was a millwright by trade.

Our subject was a lad of fourteen years, when his father came to this country and lo-

cated in Van Buren county, Iowa, and there he received much of his early schooling, for he had first attended school in the old country. For his life's vocation he chose the trade of a cabinetmaker, and in early manhood established a furniture store at Farmington, Iowa, in which business he was quite successful. On account of poor health, however, he was compelled to give up his business, and after taking a great deal of medicine, went to Quincy, Illinois, to be treated for consumption. While there he commenced to study medicine which, after several years of hard study, he was called upon to practice. He then went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he graduated from a Homoeopathic college in 1868; returning to his home in Iowa, he practiced there until 1880. Being so well adapted to his profession, he soon acquired a large practice and calls for his services came from points many miles distant, as is the case at present. Wishing to build up a large office practice, which he was unable to do there because of the size of the village, he located in Wichita, Kansas, where he now has a large practice. He opened up fine office rooms at No. 235½ South Main street, at which place he may be found nearly all times of the day looking after his many patrons. As a skillful and practical physician, he has gained much prominence throughout the county and he possesses the good will and confidence of all who know him.

Dr. Whitlock was joined in marriage, in 1848, with Catherine Reckmeyer, of St. Louis, who was born in 1830. She passed from this life in 1861, leaving three children, named as follows: Edward A., who died in 1897, was

a graduate from the Cincinnati Medical College and was married to Miss Richer, by whom he had four children; Albert is a physician of Wichita, Kansas; and Caroline E. is the wife of J. J. Feckley, of Kingfisher, Oklahoma, and she has two children, Edith and Arthur. Dr. Whitlock formed a second union with Christina Behme in 1862.

A G. MUELLER, a gentleman who has had twenty years of experience in the undertaking business, is proprietor of one of the largest establishments of that character between St. Louis and Denver, the location of which is at Wichita, Kansas.

Mr. Mueller was born at Williamsville, 10 miles from Buffalo, New York, in 1865, and is a son of P. J. Mueller, a tailor who now resides and works at his trade in Wichita. He attended the public schools, and at the age of fifteen years engaged with Brady & Drullard, reputed to be the best undertakers of Buffalo, New York. He continued with them for three or four years and then went to New Haven, Connecticut, where he started in with the firm of Lewis & Maycock,—they having the necessary capital, and he the required experience. He remained there for three years, and in the fall of 1888 followed the other members of his family to Wichita, Kansas. His father, mother, an uncle, and four brothers were then located in Kansas. His brothers are as follows: H. S., postmaster at Sedgwick, Harvey county, Kansas; Charles P., a florist, of Wichita, a history of whose life is recorded elsewhere in this volume;

F. W., a harness maker of Mount Hope; and E. J., who is in business with his brother, Charles P.

In 1897, A. G. Mueller opened his present completely equipped place of business, pronounced by traveling men to be the finest between St. Louis and Denver. It is located at No. 213 North Main street and is devoted entirely to undertaking. He is a master of his profession, having at different times taken instructions in the leading schools of the country—at Rochester and Buffalo, New York, and Springfield, Illinois—and having passed the examination before the state board of health, with one of the highest gradings. He is thoroughly up-to-date, and carries a heavy line of stock in the usual requisites of the business. He has a fine office in the front part of the building, and directly back of it is a room where funerals may be held. He has the only room in the city which is fitted up solely for use as a morgue. He has a cabinet for showing samples, and all appliances for perfect embalming. He has black and light colored hearses, with carriages and horses. His business has ever been on the increase, and he employs two assistants. He is the owner of a fine home in the city of Wichita.

Mr. Mueller was united in marriage at New Haven, Connecticut, with Grace Couch, and they have three children: Olive, Ruth, and Reed. He is a Mason of the thirty-second degree, Scottish Rites; and has passed all the chairs of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, in which he was grand overseer of

the Kansas organization for one year. Both Mr. and Mrs. Mueller are members of the M. E. church. The former has been a member for the past twenty-five years, and has held many of the offices connected with the church.

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WILLIAM H. TAYLOR is one of the most prominent and influential citizens of Sedgwick county, Kansas, within whose borders he has resided since February 10, 1877, and has served as postmaster of the village of Garden Plain since 1892. He is a wide awake and enterprising business man and in connection with his official duties, deals extensively in real estate, in which he has met with notable success. He was born October 29, 1844, in Marietta, Ohio, and is a son of William H. and Susan H. (Talbot) Taylor.

William H. Taylor, Sr., was born in Vermont, and was a harness maker by trade. In 1839 he left his native state to become a resident of Marietta, Ohio, where he lived until 1856, and thence moved to Mount Pleasant, Iowa, where he engaged in the hide and leather business. In 1875, he removed to Sedgwick county, Kansas, taking up the southwest quarter of section 20, Garden Plain township. After he had lived on it four years, he sold it to the subject hereof, and returned to Mount Pleasant, Iowa. In that city he spent his last days, dying there at the age of eighty years. His wife was a native of Massachusetts, and they were the parents of eight children, as follows: Sarah E.; Benjamin F., who died in 1863, in

the Civil War; William H., to whom this record pertains; Mary Susan; Anna A.; Jennie L., who is the wife of William Van Benthensen, managing editor of the *New York World*; Nellie L.; and Rollic, deceased.

William H. Taylor obtained a good education in the common schools of his native town, and in the West Union Military Academy, at Fulton, Illinois. During the Civil War, he enlisted in Company A, 45th Reg., Iowa Vol. Inf., at Keokuk, Iowa, and served five months. Returning home after the war, he operated a trunk factory, in connection with farming. Four years later, he went to Kansas, and afterward purchased a farm in section 9, Garden Plain township. This he cultivated until 1882, when he sold it for \$4,000, and moving to the village of Garden Plain, began to deal in real estate. He built the first house in the village, and is now the owner of 14 other houses within its limits. He buys considerable grain and conducts a livery stable. He is the owner of 960 acres of land in Sedgwick county, which he leases, and is agent of 20 other farms belonging to non-residents. Mr. Taylor has always lent his influence to foster worthy enterprises, and is held in the highest esteem by his fellow citizens, who recognize in him a man of the highest sense of personal and public honor. His duties of postmaster are fulfilled with credit to himself and satisfaction to the community.

Mr. Taylor was married in 1866, to Emma Ida Potter, of Mount Pleasant, Iowa, who died October 11, 1879, leaving three children: Edward, who is editor of the *Journal of Commerce* at St. Joseph, Missouri; William Albert, who is

a pressman on the *Tacoma Ledger*, at Tacoma, Washington; and George H., who is an engraver, in the last named city. Mr. Taylor's second union was with Annie A. Vose, of Scott, Michigan. Politically, the subject of this sketch is a strong advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and has served his fellow citizens as a school director. He is a member of the Methodist church.

BYRON E. ARTMAN, M. D., has acquired considerable prominence as a physician in Sedgwick county, Kansas, and since locating in this county, on May 6, 1897, he has made his headquarters at Garden Plain. He was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, September 19, 1860, and is a son of A. A. Artman.

A. A. Artman was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and during his early life learned the trades of millwright, carpenter and cabinetmaker. When nineteen years of age, he located in Indianapolis, Indiana, where he pursued one of his trades until 1869. In that year, Mr. Artman located in Olathe, Kansas, and continued work as a mechanic, in connection with farming. In 1895, he sold out and moved to the village of Olathe, where he has since contracted for carpenter work. He has been quite successful in life and is well and favorably known where he now resides. He was joined in matrimony with Mary Shellhammer, also a native of Pennsylvania, and they reared four children, namely: Mary, wife of George W. Custer, of Johnson county, Kansas; Byron E.;

J. E., who wedded Emma Kluzer and lives in Greenwood county, Kansas; and Daisy Mabel, who is the wife of Harry Hay, of Johnson county, Kansas.

When a lad of ten years, Byron E. Artman left home, and during the following nine years traveled throughout the Southern States working at various occupations. Being economical, he soon raised enough money to obtain a thorough schooling, and when nineteen years old went to Cincinnati, Ohio, to attend the Eclectic Medical College. He received his degree in 1888, and at once began to practice at Mound City, Kansas. A year afterward he changed his headquarters to Tulsa, Indian Territory, and three years later located at Deepwater, Missouri, where he spent one year. His next field of practice was at Junction City, Oregon, where he remained until he settled in Garden Plain, Kansas. Dr. Artman has met with good success wherever he has been located, and in his present sphere of duty he is doing especially well, having built up a large and lucrative practice. He is a very successful physician, and is well worthy of the confidence placed in him, being highly esteemed in both social and business circles.

Dr. Artman was married in Olathe, Kansas, to Lovina C. Vosburg, a native of Valparaiso, Indiana, and a daughter of William and Sarah Vosburg. To this union three children have been born: Ara May, Keith Byron, and Leo Clifton. The Doctor is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge No. 266, of Goddard, Kansas, and also belongs to the Oregon State Medical Society.



ROBERT S. COOK.

ROBERT S. COOK, a prominent stock breeder of Sedgwick county, Kansas, whose portrait is herewith presented, is located on section 14, township 27, range 1, east. He was born November 7, 1849, in Clark county, Ohio, and is the eldest son of Andrew J. and Ann E. (Stevens) Cook, the former a native of Massachusetts, and the latter a native of Ohio.

Mr. Cook is one of three children, as follows: Robert S.; Helena (Sayes) of Ohio; and Mrs. Woodford. The family moved to St. Louis county, Missouri, in the spring of 1861, and in 1864 located in Morgan county, Illinois. There they resided until the fall of 1869, when they came through to Topeka, Kansas, where they spent the winter. In the spring of 1870, our subject and his father came to Sedgwick county, arriving on May 5, and secured from the government some of the Osage trust land, upon which the former still resides. One took the southeast quarter and the other the southwest quarter of section 14, township 27, range 1, east. Andred J. Cook was a carpenter by trade and they built a shanty and kept bachelor's hall the first year, leaving the family with relatives at Topeka. Emporia was the nearest railroad town, and from there lumber was hauled during the winter of 1870-1871. The father died September 2, 1894, his wife having died in February of the preceding year. The old home and 20 acres of the land belongs to Robert S. Cook, in addition to that which he acquired for himself.

October 8, 1875, the subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Carrie Copeland,

who died in 1885, leaving three children: Charles E., Blanche C., and Elmer. He subsequently formed a second marriage with his first wife's sister, Fannie E. (Copeland) Winger, a native of Illinois, and to them was born one daughter, Carrie. Mrs. Cook died in 1894, since which time his eldest daughter has kept house for him.

In 1875, Mr. Cook built two rooms of the present house, in which he and his wife commenced housekeeping. His first barn was a typical Kansas barn, constructed of poles and covered with a hay roof. He later built a horse barn, 32 by 40 feet, and 1899 a large cow barn, with a capacity for 36 cows and 50 tons of alfalfa hay, which he raises exclusively. The farm is also well supplied with hog sheds and other desirable outbuildings. He has made a specialty of Poland-China hogs, with which he has had wonderful success. He exhibited at the World's Fair in 1893, and there was but one breeder who received as many ribbons as Mr. Cook. He has taken prizes wherever he has exhibited; including the Omaha Exposition, in 1898. In 1897, he started a young herd in Ohio, through Mabis Bros., and at the Ohio State Fair, in 1899, captured the Sweepstakes prize. Ohio people then sent to Mr. Cook for more of his fine animals. He also ships to Texas, Mississippi, Tennessee, and other states. He keeps on hand 35 brood sows and six boars, and a large number of pigs. He has about 30 head of milch cows, including Jerseys, Short-horns, and Holsteins. He farms 325 acres, and has 70 acres in alfalfa. During the boom, he was offered \$90,000 to part with his place,

but refused. In addition to his other lines, he successfully runs a cream dairy.

Mr. Cook is a staunch Republican in politics, and has been township clerk for thirteen years, and also a member of the school board since 1883. He and his father each gave an acre of land on which the brick school house of district No. 2 was built in 1873. He has been importuned to accept nominations for other public offices, such as representative and county treasurer, but has always refused. Religiously, he is a member of the Presbyterian church. He has served as president of the Kansas State Swine Breeders' Association.

JOHAN A. HARTLEY is the genial and popular postmaster of the village of Cheney, Kansas, where he has been a resident for many years. He was born in June, 1855, in Marion county, Iowa, and is a son of William T. and Martha (Lockett) Hartley.

William T. Hartley was born in Virginia and reared in Illinois. His wife was a native of Kentucky, and was also reared in Illinois. They had seven children, namely: John A.; William A.; M. L.; Lizzie; Lotie; and two who died in infancy. Of these seven children, John A. and Lotie are the sole survivors—the latter now residing in Bourbon county, Kansas. Their father died in the year 1889. In the spring of 1856, after a couple of years' residence in Iowa, William T. Hartley moved to Crawford county, Kansas, and there took up land, under the preemption act, at \$2.50 per

acre. For three years he served in the 2nd Kansas Battery of Light Artillery, during most of which time the battery was at the post in Arkansas. On the tract purchased in 1856 he spent his latter days, pursuing the vocation of a farmer until his death.

John A. Hartley was reared to manhood and received his early schooling in Crawford county, Kansas, but when he attained the age of twenty-one years he left home. With only his pony, saddle and bridle, and with but 75 cents in his pocket, he started out for Sedgwick county, where he located in Erie township and filed a claim to the southeast quarter of section 6, township 29, range 4, west. Being a single man, he put up a very small house and at once began to make improvements upon his farm. He carried on farming with good success until 1884, when he sold the property, which now forms a part of the large Jewett ranch. Mr. Hartley then rented different farms and, as he lived near Cheney, was appointed postmaster of that village, in 1897. This office he has since filled with great credit to himself and satisfaction to his patrons, and is a man well worthy and fully competent to perform the duties of that office. Mr. Hartley is the fifth postmaster of this village. E. W. Joslyn was the first incumbent,—going into office in 1882; James Wingart, now of Oklahoma, was the second; W. A. Thomas, who died in office, was the third, and the balance of his term was filled by Mrs. Thomas; John I. Saunders, who is now in the hardware business in Cheney, was the fourth, and Mr. Hartley succeeded him. There has been a steady increase in business since he

took charge of the postoffice, as shown by the fact that lock-boxes are in great demand, for when he assumed the duties of the position, there were 64 empty boxes. The subject of this sketch enjoys the reputation of being an active and energetic business man, ever devoted to the promotion of the best interests of his adopted village.

In 1884, Mr. Hartley was joined in marriage with Emily Culver, daughter of O. Culver, now of Oklahoma, but an early settler of Sedgwick county, and to this union four children have been born, as follows: Mattie M., aged fourteen years; Oscar E., aged twelve years; Harry, aged ten years; and Chester, aged three years. Mr. Hartley is a member of the Christian church, of Cheney, and subscribed liberally toward the erection of its present place of worship. In politics, he is affiliated with the Republican party. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., of Cheney, having joined the order in 1890.

EW. JOSLYN, a thrifty and enterprising business man of Cheney, Kansas, possesses many sterling qualities and is typical of the self made class, as the livelihood of the family depended upon his exertions when he was but a young boy. In starting out in life, he worked in various positions; upon securing a clerkship in a drug store, he improved his spare time in acquiring a good knowledge of the business. He owns one of the best business blocks in Cheney, in which is located the drug store of Collins & Joslyn,—of

which firm E. W. Joslyn is the senior member. Mr. Joslyn was born in the Empire State, in 1852,—his native county being Herkimer,—and he is a son of D. W. and Laura Jane Joslyn. In that county D. W. Joslyn worked on the canal, and many of his years were spent in Oneida county. Lillie, E. W. Joslyn's only sister, died in 1876.

E. W. Joslyn was a lad of but four years when his parents moved to Oneida, New York, and there he was reared and mentally instructed in the public schools. On account of his father's death, the responsibility of the care of the family fell upon him. His earliest work was in a planing mill at Oneida, and he was later employed in a drug store, where he secured his first knowledge of the business which he made a success in later years. In the early "seventies" Mr. Joslyn moved to Wisconsin, where he remained several years, and in December, 1877, he started on a trip to the state of Colorado, where he intended to engage in the cattle business. On his way he stopped off at Wichita, Kansas, to visit a cousin, and, as he was greatly pleased with the surrounding country, abandoned his Colorado trip and located about three miles northeast of Cheney, in Grand River township, Sedgwick county. He also preempted a claim in Kingman county, and as the people were beginning to settle in Sedgwick county very rapidly, Mr. Joslyn decided to open a grocery store. He accordingly built a store room 12 by 16 feet in dimensions, the lumber for which was hauled from Wichita. His supply of groceries being of the best, he had no trouble of disposing of his stock, and further-

more it proved to be quite a convenience to the surrounding farmers. In 1880, the village of Marshall sprang into existence, and Mr. Joslyn at once started a drug store, which was the first one in that place. While conducting the store, he was appointed postmaster of the village, and soon succeeded in making it a money order office.

In 1882 the village of Cheney was started, and Mr. Joslyn moved his store and building from Marshall to Cheney, this being the third building moved to the new village. Mr. H. Witten was first and Mr. Jones was second in the matter of moving their buildings to Cheney,—as the other village had been practically abandoned. Mr. Joslyn then became the first postmaster of Cheney, the office being in the rear of his drug store. He occupied that building for three years, after which he sold it, and then rented a frame building which stood on the site of his present store. In 1898, his handsome brick block, 50 by 100 feet in extent, was completed, and made ready for occupancy in the fall of that year. Half of it is used for the drug store operated under the firm name of Collins & Joslyn, and the other half is used for a dry goods store. Besides this building, which is the largest in the town, Mr. Joslyn has erected a fine residence in the northwestern part of the village. The present partnership with Henry Collins was established in 1887.

Mr. Collins was born in Utica, New York, in 1850, and is a son of W. C. and Almira (Cramer) Collins, who had three children. His father was a farmer. Henry Collins spent the first ten years of his life on his father's farm

and then entered the public schools at Clinton, New York. He was graduated in 1874, in the regular course of Hamilton College, and in that institution completed the post-graduate course in medicine, law, engineering and pharmacy, in 1877. During his last few years at that college he acted as librarian, and his first work after leaving school was as teacher in the state normal university of Wilmington, Delaware. He commenced teaching there in the fall of 1877 and continued several years, and from there went to Southern Ohio, where he taught until 1882 in Gallia Academy. Returning to his native state in 1882, he secured a position as teacher in Bryant & Stratton's Business College at Utica, and continued there until he entered into partnership with his cousin, Mr. Joslyn. Mr. Collins first married Ida M. Crosley, who died in 1898, and recently he wedded Miss Armintrout, of this county. In politics, he is a Republican, while in religious views he is a member of the Reformed church.

In the fall of 1880, Mr. Joslyn returned to Wisconsin and was united in the bonds of matrimony with Della King. To this happy union one son has been born,—F. K,—who is a promising young man of sixteen years, now attending Fairmount College at Wichita, and who is entertaining some thoughts of preparing for the medical profession. Politically, Mr. Joslyn has always been a strong advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and he has ably served his village and township in various official capacities. He has been a member of the school and town board, and is now city



HON. THOMAS C. WILSON.

treasurer. He belongs to the following fraternities in which he is an active and prominent member: M. W. of A., of which he is clerk; I. O. O. F., of Cheney, of which he is treasurer; and the A. F. & A. M., of Cheney. He is a member of the Reformed church, of Cheney, which was organized about 1885, and over which Rev. J. R. Lewis presides.

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HON. THOMAS C. WILSON, a prominent attorney-at-law of Wichita, Kansas, and recently elected probate judge of Sedgwick county, a portrait of whom is shown herewith, stands in the front ranks in the legal profession of this county. A young man, just from college, he came to Wichita with but a single acquaintance, and in a short time was established with a well-paying clientage, which has ever been on the increase.

Mr. Wilson was born in 1860, and is a son of Rev. T. S. and Christiana (McCombs) Wilson, his father being a minister of the M. E. church. His primary education was received at the various public schools on his father's circuit, the changes being very frequent. He took a preparatory college course at Pennington Seminary in New Jersey, graduating in the class of 1879, and was the valedictorian. He next entered Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut, and graduated in 1883, taking second honors. Being one of the first five of the class, he was elected honorary member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity, as is the custom each year. He then entered the law department of the Uni-

versity of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in June, 1886, and was at once admitted to the bar, being granted the Meredith prize, offered by Governor Meredith. He possessed an essentially legal mind and grappled with the intricate web of legal principles by instinct. He immediately located in Wichita, Kansas, where he was acquainted with but one person, a former college friend, George W. Clement, Jr., son of ex-Mayor Clement. He formed a partnership with George W. Clement, Jr., who died in 1888 at the time of the climax of the boom. The first office of Mr. Wilson was at No. 250 North Main street. Aside from two years in partnership with Attorney Brubacher, he has since practiced alone, having a large general law practice. He has taken an active interest in politics, and has done considerable campaigning in the interests of the Republican party. He was city attorney of Wichita from 1890 to 1892. He was nominated in 1900, by acclamation, for probate judge of Sedgwick county, and was elected by a handsome majority, being the only man on the Republican ticket elected. He has a fine residence property at No. 1502 Park place, Wichita.

Mr. Wilson was the second of seven children, as follows: George, who is in the insurance business in Philadelphia; Thomas C.; John, who is in the meat business in Philadelphia; Charles, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and Jefferson Medical College, who is a prominent physician of Vineland, New Jersey; Walter, who is in the life insurance business at Vine-

land, New Jersey; Laura, wife of Dr. H. A. Stout, of Winona, New Jersey; and Sarah, wife of George A. Austin, of Tuckertown, New Jersey. Our subject was united in marriage with Julia H. Clement, a daughter of ex-Mayor George W. Clement, of Wichita, and they have two children: Julia C. and Clement. Fraternally, he is a Mason, and a member of the Royal Arcanum, Fraternal Aid Association, I. O. O. F. and Knights of Pythias, of which he was recently elected chancellor commander, although at the time he had been a member but six months.

BENJAMIN L. EATON, proprietor of the Carey Hotel, the finest in the city of Wichita, Kansas, has been in the hotel business there for several years, and has established an enviable reputation. The main patronage of this magnificent hostelry is transient, and the house is well known to the traveling public. Mr. Eaton had many years of experience in this line of business before locating in Wichita, and, in addition to setting an elaborate table, he has supplied every convenience for the comfort of his guests. He is a native of Indiana, and is a son of William T. and Mary (Freeman) Eaton.

William T. Eaton is engaged in the mercantile and banking business. He and his wife are parents of the following children: Mollie, who lives at home; Ezra, who early followed merchandising, but is now in the life insurance business at Indianapolis; Mrs. Maple, of Indiana; and Benjamin L.

Benjamin L. Eaton received his early mental training in the public schools, after which he completed his education at college in Green Castle, Indiana. He then entered the employ of Robertson & Perry, wholesale grocers at Indianapolis, Indiana, with whom he remained for two years. He then worked in his father's mercantile establishment, for two years, and in 1884 made a visit to his sister in Kansas. He was so much pleased with the country that he took a claim which he afterward proved up, while working for Joseph Smith, and resided on the place one year. He then returned home where he remained six weeks. At the end of that time he came back to Kansas and opened the first hotel, the Merchants', at Coldwater. This he conducted for three years, when it was burned to the ground, and he spent one year in looking for an opportunity for business or a good chance for speculation. At the end of that period he returned and opened the first hotel at Hennessey, Oklahoma, which he sold out after conducting it for one year. He next went to Hutchinson, Kansas, where he ran the Brunswick Hotel for two years, and then moved to Wichita, Kansas. There he opened and ran the Metropole Hotel for nine months,—its location being on South Main street. He closed this out and took the Manhattan Hotel, and one year later, in 1895, bought the Carey Hotel, which is valued at \$100,000. The rates are \$2 and \$3 per day, and everything is first class. Mr. Eaton has met with great success as proprietor of this establishment, and has a very heavy transient trade. He is also largely interested financially

in the Manhattan Hotel, and is one of the directors of the Colwich State Bank.

Mr. Eaton was united in marriage with Georgia Edelen, of Danville, Kentucky, and they have three children: Edith and Jeninie, who are at school; and Monnie. Fraternally, he is a member of Albert Pike Lodge, No. 303, A. F. & A. M., of Wichita, and the Scottish Rites degree; he is also a member of Isis Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias, in which he has passed all the chairs, and to the B. P. O. E., of which he is treasurer.



GEORGE PLUMB, a prosperous citizen of Sedgwick county, Kansas, has been a resident of Waco township, in this county, since the winter of 1873, and having acquired a handsome fortune after many years of hard and constant labor, he retired about six years ago. He was born in Saxony, Germany, February 28, 1833, and when a lad of twelve years, he came to the United States, where he first located in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, and resided at different places in that state until January 14, 1861. Upon that date he went to La Fayette, Indiana, where he enlisted in Company H, 15th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., under Captain Miller. November 27, 1863, he was wounded at Mission Ridge, receiving a wound in the left hip, and after spending many months in the hospital, he was enabled to rejoin his company. He was afterward shot, at Stony River, but the injury was only a scalp wound in the head. In 1865, he

was mustered out at La Fayette, Indiana. After his marriage there, he moved west, to Kansas, locating in Republic county, where he homesteaded a farm near Mill Creek, on which he lived for six years. He then traded that property for his present farm, which consists of 140 acres in the southwest quarter of section 35. Mr. Plumb devoted the most of his time to the raising of grain and small fruit, and in all the years of his tilling the soil, his efforts have been met with the best of success. He now rents his farm and is enjoying the fruits of his early toil.

Mr. Plumb was joined in marriage with Sara Evans, of La Fayette, Indiana. He is a member of the G. A. R., Post No. 262. Mr. Plumb is a highly respected citizen of Sedgwick county, and is worthy of the esteem in which he is held by his many acquaintances.



PL. ARNETT is chief clerk of the district court of Sedgwick county, Kansas, and has efficiently served in that capacity since January, 1897. He was born in Macoupin county, Illinois, January 24, 1850.

Mr. Arnett is a son of Thomas Arnett, a native of North Carolina, who was reared to agricultural pursuits, in which he continued during his life. He married Elizabeth Reeder, and soon afterward they removed to Macoupin county, Illinois, where he resided until his death at the age of seventy years. His wife died at the age of fifty-nine years. They were parents of seven sons and five daughters.

P. L. Arnett was the youngest of the seven sons. He received his education in the common schools of his native county, and in Blackburn University. He began teaching school in 1873, and in connection with farming, has followed that profession, more or less, ever since. He came to the state of Kansas in 1886, and was elected clerk of the district court in 1896. He gave universal satisfaction, and was reelected to that office in 1898. He is a man who stands high among the citizens of Wichita, where he has many friends.

Mr. Arnett, was united in marriage with Cynthia Langley, who died in 1898, leaving six children, as follows: Le Roy; Katie; Grace; Herbert; Victor; and May. Fraternally, the subject of this sketch is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Knights of Pythias.

DR. J. M. MINICK, one of the most successful practicing physicians of Wichita, Kansas, is ex-grand medical examiner of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He was born in Union City, Adams county, Ohio, and is a son of Rev. Samuel Minick, a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

Dr. J. M. Minick received his primary education in the common schools of his native county, and supplemented it with a course of study at Clait College, in Jay county, Indiana. He first studied medicine under a preceptor, at Union City, and when the Civil War broke out

enlisted, in September, 1861, from Wells county, Indiana, in Company A, 47th Reg., Ind. Vol. Inf. He was appointed sergeant, and served as such throughout the war. His regiment was taken into the Army of the Tennessee, and later into the Department of the Gulf. He was wounded in the hip at Champion Hills, Mississippi, and was incapacitated for nearly a year. He was discharged November 17, 1865, and returned to his native town, where he began the practice of medicine. After several years' practice, he decided to take a course of lectures in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, from which he was graduated with the class of 1878. He then returned to his practice and followed the theory of the old school until 1889, when he pursued a course of study in the Homeopathic Medical College at St. Louis, Missouri, from which he was graduated in 1890. Dr. Minick removed to Wichita, Kansas, in 1888, and has since made his home there. He has a very extensive practice throughout that section of the county, and is everywhere held in the highest esteem. He is not only a good practitioner, but a good business man, and has been very successful.

Dr. Minick was united in wedlock with Elizabeth C. Householder, and they are the parents of two children, namely: W. W. and Jessie B. (Mathews). W. W. graduated from the Homeopathic Medical College at St. Louis, with the class of 1892, and has since been engaged in practice in Wichita, making a specialty of surgery, in which line he ranks high among the best practitioners of the state. He has been a member of the Kansas National



HON. W. E. STANLEY.

Guards for the past nine years, and is now major of the Second Regiment. He is an exceedingly popular young man. Dr. J. M. Minick is a Mason, being a member of the blue lodge, chapter, and consistory; he also belongs to the Order of the Eastern Star, Fraternal Aid Association, and the Degree of Honor. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and as grand medical examiner of that order in 1888 and 1899 achieved a national reputation.

HON. W. E. STANLEY, governor of the state of Kansas, whose portrait appears herewith, is a member of the law firm of Stanley, Vermillion & Evans of Wichita, Sedgwick county, probably the strongest legal combination in the state. Governor Stanley, although holding the highest office within the gift of the people of the state, is not a politician in any sense of the word. It was not he who sought the office, but the office that sought him. Born a leader, not a follower, a man of profound attainments and great executive ability, he was chosen by his party as one admirably qualified to direct the affairs of state, but it was only after the most earnest solicitation of his many friends that he agreed to accept the nomination. He was elected in 1898, and the wisdom of the choice was apparent from the efficient manner in which he assumed and discharged the duties of the office. So ably did he serve, that in 1900 he again became the unanimous choice of his party to head the state ticket, and was again elected.

W. E. Stanley was born in Danville, Ohio, in 1844, and is a son of Almon F. and Angelina (Sapp) Stanley. He received his primary education in the public schools of Hardin county, Ohio, where his parents had moved when he was a small boy. He later took a two years' course of study in the University of Delaware, after which he read law in the office of Conover & Creighead at Dayton, Ohio, then with Bain & King of Kenton, Ohio. He was admitted to the bar in 1869, and immediately thereafter opened an office in Kenton, where he practiced successfully for one year. He moved to Jefferson county, Kansas, in 1870, and was in that year elected county attorney. In September, 1872, he located in Wichita, where he has since resided and practiced law. In 1872 he was elected county attorney, and was reelected in 1874 and 1876, and was elected to the state legislature in 1878. He was elected to the governorship in 1898, and was chosen to succeed himself in November, 1900. Since locating in Wichita, he has been a member of the following law firms: Stanley & Kirkpatrick; Baldwin & Stanley; Stanley & Hatton; Sluss. Stanley & Hatton, the former resigning to become judge of the district court; Stanley & Wall, the latter leaving the firm to become a district court judge; Sluss & Stanley, Mr. Sluss again resigning to become a judge of the federal court; Stanley & Hume; and the present firm of Stanley Vermillion & Evans. Mr. Stanley possesses one of the finest libraries in the state of Kansas, and the elegantly equipped offices of the firm are located at No. 117-119 East

Douglas avenue. Their practice is a very extensive one, each of the members of the firm being a man of power and influence.

In 1876, Governor Stanley was united in marriage with Emma L. Hills of Wichita, Kansas, and they have become the parents of four children, three sons and one daughter, as follows: Charles A., who died in infancy; Harry W., who is attending school at Baker University, in Baldwin, Kansas; Harriet, a member of the junior class of the Wichita High School; and W. E. Stanley, Jr., who is attending school in Wichita. Religiously, the subject of this sketch and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and are active in church work. He is a man of very high character, and possesses the confidence and good will of the people to a marked degree. As evidence of this high regard, before leaving Wichita to assume the duties of the office of governor, he was presented with a set of resolutions, a pastelle portrait of himself, and a statue in bronze of Lincoln, which is nearly six feet high. Several years ago, he was presented with a large album, by the young men of Wichita, containing portraits of the donors, many of whom are now prominent in business and professional circles.

F J. OLIVER may be classed among the most prominent and enterprising farmers of Waco township, Sedgwick county, Kansas, where he has been a resident since 1886, and the esteem and good will in which he is held by his fellow citizens is worth-

ily bestowed. He was born in Onondaga county, New York, in November, 1858, and is a son of John and Clara (Clements) Oliver, both of whom were natives of England. His parents spent the greater part of their lives in New York State, where John carried on farming, and both died in Onondaga county. Mr. Oliver had been twice married, his first union having been with Mary Gregory, who died leaving two children, Eliza and Mary. His second marriage was with Clara Clements, and to this union five children were born, named as follows: Emma; James, a farmer and lumberman in Michigan; Hugh, a farmer on the old homestead; F. J., and Ellen.

F. J. Oliver lived at home until he was twenty-two years of age, and one of the first occupations he followed was the cattle business. He lived in Wabauisee county, Kansas, four years, during which time he raised considerable stock and carried on farming. In 1886, he bought the Snyder farm, which consists of 160 acres and is located on the southwest half of section 28, township 1, range 1, east. He also bought 80 acres, known as the Eldridge farm. Since taking possession of this place, he has made many improvements upon it; in fact, its present high state of cultivation is all the work of Mr. Oliver, as at the time of its purchase by him, it had no improvements whatever. Besides general farming, Mr. Oliver devotes much time to the raising of small fruit and to the supervision of his fine orchard, which contains over 700 apple trees and many other kinds of fruit. He is a hard worker and is worthy of the success with which he is meeting.

The subject of this sketch was joined in marriage with Sadie Julian, of Wabaunsee county, Kansas, and their home has been blessed by the following children: one who died in infancy; Clara; Nellie; Ernest; Jay; and Hugh. In political belief, Mr. Oliver is a Democrat.

J. T. WATSON, one of the pioneers of Sedgwick county, Kansas, and a veteran of the War of the Rebellion, owns the southeast quarter of section 17, township 29, range 1, east, and was born in Vigo county, Indiana, near Terre Haute, in 1836, being a son of John and Elizabeth (Davis) Watson, natives of Kentucky. Of their five children, but two are now living: J. T. and F. M., who resides three miles south of the home of the former. The father died in 1848, and the mother in 1858, and both were very worthy people.

J. T. Watson was reared to manhood in Indiana, and worked by the month for a short time after he attained his majority. Then, in 1859, he was seized with the gold fever and made his way to Pike's Peak, remaining one summer. Upon his return, Mr. Watson settled in Douglas county, Illinois, where he purchased land and farmed for one year. At this time the war broke out, and he enlisted in Company D, 28th Reg. Ill. Vol. Inf., serving gallantly for one year. Having been wounded and honorably discharged, he returned home, sold his farm and embarked in the mercantile business in Bourbon, Illinois, where he remained until

he located in Kansas, the removal to the West being necessitated by the condition of his health.

Upon arriving in Kansas, in 1870, Mr. Watson preempted the southeast quarter of section 32, township 28, range 1, east, in Waco township, now owned by Benjamin French. After proving up this tract and improving it, he sold the farm, moved to the present site of Waco and took the southwest quarter of section 16, township 29, range 1, east,—school land,—where he resided until 1882. He built the first store in Waco, and when the postoffice was established there, he was the first postmaster. This point had been for some time a relay station on the stage line from Wichita south, before the time of railroads, and he did a very good business. In 1882, Mr. Watson disposed of his business, went to Greenwood county, Kansas, purchased a farm and resided there two years, at which time, in 1884, he bought his present property, paying \$40 an acre for it. It was already improved, but Mr. Watson has continued cultivating it and adding to the house and outbuildings, besides erecting a new barn, in 1896, which is commodious and affords ample room for his horses and cattle. He raises stock and grain, and has a fine six-acre orchard of various kinds of fruit trees, which are bearing exceedingly well. About the house, Mr. Watson set out, in 1885, a grove of cottonwood trees, some of which are very large; the well trimmed hedge surrounding the farm is twenty-five years old.

After returning from the war, Mr. Watson married Mary A. Nelson, of Vigo county, In-

diana, and their union resulted in four children, as follows: Edward, superintendent of a large plantation in Southern Mexico; Willard, deceased; Louisa, now Mrs. Charles Mitchell, of Waco; and Clarence, who is express messenger for Wells Fargo & Co., employed on a run from El Paso, Texas, into Mexico, having held this position for two years. Fraternally, Mr. Watson is an active member of Baldwin Post, G. A. R., of Derby, and is also a member of the Anti-Thief Association. Politically, he has always been a stanch Republican, and has served as school director and justice of the peace.

The record of the Watson family is an unusual one, as the grandfather was a soldier of the Revolution, the father, an Indian fighter, the subject hereof a soldier in the War of the Rebellion, and Edward, his son, a soldier in the late war with Spain. Thus through four generations the same patriotic spirit was displayed. Mr. Watson is worthy both of his martial ancestors and his gallant descendant, and is a man of substance, highly esteemed in his locality, and well deserving of the success which has attended his efforts.



THOMAS B. WALL, ex-judge of the district court, is one of the most prominent lawyers of Wichita, having a large practice in Sedgwick and adjacent counties. He was born January 1, 1857, and is a son of D. S. and Rosa A. (Price) Wall, his native place being Cumberland county, Illinois.

The subject of this sketch spent his younger days on his father's farm (the latter being a stockman) and attended the district schools. He entered Lee's Academy, at Stockton, Coles county, Illinois, from which he was graduated in 1874, aged seventeen years. After leaving the district school—to use his own phraseology—he “took charge of Lee's Academy in the capacity of janitor,” which position he held until his graduation. He then began a college course at McKendree College, at Lebanon, Illinois, near the city of St. Louis, and during the first year was interested in athletics, particularly in the line of sawing wood, to satisfy the extortionate demands of the keeper of a boarding house. In 1876, at the end of his college year, he found employment as a harvest hand near Lebanon, and also succeeded in inducing the school district officers to hire him to teach while finishing the study of law in that department of McKendree College. He took up the study of law, in addition to the regular course, after the junior year, and completed the course in 1877. He took the examination before the supreme court, and was admitted to the bar of Illinois before he was twenty-one years of age. He taught school again in the fall of 1877 and winter of 1878, in that way earning sufficient money to pay all of his debts and purchase an emigrant ticket to Wichita, Kansas, where he arrived in the spring of 1878. This chanced to be a fortunate time, for although there was a strong bar in Wichita, there had been few accessions to it for some time. Good crops occasioned a heavy immigration and increased the volume of business. In August, 1878, the



JOHN B. SIMON.

young attorney formed a partnership with Hon. W. E. Stanley, now governor of Kansas, their office being located on Douglas avenue until 1885. Upon the resignation of Judge Sluss, Mr. Wall was appointed to fill that gentleman's unexpired term as judge of the district (then comprising Butler, Sedgwick and Kingman counties). He ably discharged the duties of that office and was elected to it without opposition at the next regular election. Upon retiring from the bench he formed a partnership with Judge Dale (now judge of the district court), which continued until 1892. He was also in partnership with C. H. Brooks for two or three years, and is now located in fine quarters in the Wall Building, which is his property. He has an extensive practice, his time being all occupied in caring for his clientage. He is actively identified with state politics, but although often importuned to do so has constantly refused to be a candidate for office of any kind. He is a man of pleasing personality and high character, and has a high rank at the bar. He has served as referee in bankruptcy, and was a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1900. He has large real estate holdings and is extensively engaged in farming and stock raising. He takes particular pride in high-bred stock and raises white-faced cattle. He has given much attention to improving his land and has some very valuable property. His residence is one of the finest in the city, having been reconstructed in 1898. It is surrounded by large and beautiful grounds. He also possesses a very fine library.

Mr. Wall has two sons—Berry, aged eight-

teen years, and Paul Jean, aged fifteen years—both of whom manifest a taste for law and politics.

JOHN B. SIMON, one of the most prosperous farmers of Union township, Sedgwick county, whose portrait is shown on the opposite page, owns a fine farm of 160 acres in section 31, range 2, west, and was born on November 18, 1853, in Spencer county, Indiana, being a son of John and Catherine (Roat) Simon.

The paternal grandfather came to this country from Germany, and settled in Spencer county, Indiana, where his death occurred one year afterward. John Simon, the father of our subject, was a native of Germany; he came to this county in 1848, with his wife and two children, settling in Spencer county, Indiana, where he purchased a fine farm of 160 acres and cultivated the same until his death, in 1876, at the age of sixty-eight years. His wife survived him until February, 1894, when she, too, passed away, aged seventy-three years. They were the parents of the following children: Susannah, deceased; Henry, deceased, who married and settled in Sherman township; Annie, who married Henry Landwehr; Levi, of Garden Plain township; and John B.

The subject of this writing was reared and educated in his native county, attending the common schools and working upon his father's farm, and after reaching his majority worked out one year by the month. Later he removed to Kansas, purchased a farm, which he sold

later on and bought his present property in section 31. To this he has added until he now possesses about 900 acres, which he devotes principally to the raising of corn, oats and wheat. He makes a specialty of fine hogs and cattle, and breeds some 80 to 100 head of hogs and about 30 head of cattle annually. His excellent orchard yields about 100 barrels of apples of first class varieties.

Mr. Simon married Katie Smarsh, the accomplished daughter of Vincent Smarsh, of Sherman township, and seven children have been born to this union: Joseph V., John A., Mary, William, Rosie, Frank and Frances. In religious matters, Mr. Simon is a very devout Catholic, while his political affiliations are with the Democratic party. Although not an office seeker, he has consented to serve as school trustee, his uprightness of life making him a most acceptable incumbent of that position.

Having one of the best cultivated farms, on which are well built structures, being a man of energy of character, strictly honorable in all his dealings, pleasant in manner, it is little wonder that Mr. Simon occupies the position that he does in the estimation of his neighbors, or that he should be regarded as one of the solid men of Union township.

FRANK TYRRELL, one of the prosperous farmers of Salem township, Sedgewick county, Kansas, resides on the southwest quarter of section 21, township 29, range 1, east, in this county, and is the oldest

living resident in the vicinity. He was born in Wyoming county, New York, on August 13, 1854, and is the only son of Charles M. and Elizabeth (Ferris) Tyrrell, now living,—his two brothers having died in infancy.

When Frank Tyrrell was seven years old, the family removed to Minneapolis, where his mother died in 1861. After eight years spent in Minneapolis, Frank returned to New York, where he attended Middlebury Academy, and his father removed to Marshall county, Illinois. Nearly all of the relatives of the family now reside in Chicago. In February, 1871, Frank joined his father and they went on a trip through Arkansas, Texas and other western states, finally locating on the Osage Reservation in the county where he now lives. Very few claims had been taken up along Cowskin Creek, and as Charles M. Tyrrell had little difficulty in securing, from the party who had originally entered it, the land that now forms a part of his son's fine farm. The only neighbor, originally, was Arthur Blue, who was located one and a half miles distant, on the present site of Waco. The new home of the Tyrrells was unbroken prairie land, with no trees except those lining the creek. Over the bleak and rolling expanse of prairie roved herds of buffalo and other wild animals, and a more lonely place could scarcely be imagined. Some years later they purchased 40 acres directly south, through which Cowskin Creek flows, the edges of which are lined with considerable timber.

Charles M. Tyrrell, or Judge Tyrrell as he

was usually called, on account of his having served as a justice of the peace in New York, and also as the first official of that description in Salem township, was a man who was only satisfied with the best condition in his surroundings, and consequently it was not many weeks before the new home began to assume signs of comfort and system. The first work was to get a roof to cover them, and they built a log house, in which they resided for fifteen years,—hauling the logs from the Arkansas River. In 1885, a frame house was substituted for the log cabin, and in 1892, the present spacious residence was erected, which is the largest farm house in the county. The main part measures 24 by 26 feet,—with an addition, 18 by 22 feet,—both parts being of two stories; the entire structure is supplied with modern conveniences. The first barn was composed of cottonwood poles covered with hay, but this was replaced, in 1881 with a substantial one of frame, 24 by 26 feet, which is still standing. Ten years later, a capacious barn, 40 feet square, was built, with accommodations for 14 horses and 25 tons of hay, and also room for vehicles, implements, etc. In 1894 occurred the death of Charles M. Tyrrell, whose loss is deeply mourned, and his property was inherited by his son.

The entire farm is fenced with a well trimmed osage hedge, with wires wherever necessary, making the whole property hog-tight. Not a few trees have been set out; but many of the largest and stateliest cottonwoods are of indigenous growth. The fine fruit orchard of four acres, the location of which is convenient

to the house, is well stocked with Ben Davis, Winesap and other favorite varieties of apples, and with peaches and other fruits.

The subject of this sketch was married at Wellington, Kansas, to Lydia Mann, the charming daughter of Sylvester Mann, who located in Kansas in the fall of 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Tyrrell have three children—Charles M., Jr., twenty-one years old, who is in a bank at Kingfisher, Oklahoma; Freddie, aged eight years, and Florence, aged three years.

In national affairs Mr. Tyrrell always supports the Democratic ticket, but in local matters he votes as his conscience dictates. He has served as clerk of the town board most acceptably. In religious matters, Mr. Tyrrell is a Presbyterian and liberally contributes toward the support of that denomination. He is a man of prominence and popularity in his community and is a good representative of the agricultural interests of Kansas.

CHARLES E. GOODYEAR, who owns a fine farm in Waco township, is serving in the capacity of deputy clerk of the district court of Sedgwick county, Kansas. He was born in Newark, New Jersey, August 22, 1850, and is a son of Colonel E. D. S. and Sarah (Bishop) Goodyear.

The subject of this record received his education in the New Haven common and high schools. After leaving school, he was book-keeper in a commission house from 1865 until 1867, when he moved to Kansas, and during

the first year worked on a farm in Wabaunsee county. He then bought a farm there, which he sold in 1869, and moved to Wichita township, Sedgwick county. There he bought another farm, which he sold in 1876, and moved to Waco township, where he purchased the farm which he calls his home. He is a very progressive man and has always been successful in a business way. He is a Populist, in political belief, and has served on the school board for a period of twenty years, two years as township trustee, and three years on the board of regents of the state agricultural college. He was appointed deputy clerk of the district court on January 1, 1897, and still serves in that capacity. Fraternally he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Goodyear was united in marriage with Emma Smith, and they are parents of eight children: Mary; Julia; Paul; Philip; Bessie; Bertha; Ruth and Esther.

THOMAS H. MAHAN, an energetic and enterprising citizen of the city of Wichita, is a member of the Mahan Supply Company and a representative of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company and the St. Louis Brewing Company, both in Wichita and on the road as a commercial traveler.

Mr. Mahan was born in Cleveland, Oswego county, New York, October 13, 1858, and is a son of J. and Anna (Purdy) Mahan, the former being a native of Ireland and the latter of

Canada. Six children were the issue of their union: Edward, an engineer on the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, making his home at Syracuse, New York; Patrick, who has not been heard from for several years; Anna, deceased; Thomas H.; J. P., who is a partner in business with the subject hereof, and Mamie, wife of Edward Wright, who is a barber in Chicago.

Thomas H. Mahan's early life was spent in the Empire State, where he underwent his mental training, and in 1880 began his business career. He served an apprenticeship of four years to the trade of a wool grader, in the Oswego Falls Mills, and worked as a journeyman from 1884 to 1886. His brother, J. P. Mahan, had located in Wichita, Kansas, in 1884, and there established his present business under the firm name of the Mahan Supply Company, handling all lines of bottled goods. Thomas H. went to Wichita in 1886 and engaged in the same business in partnership with his brother. From a comparatively small beginning, limited to the handling of from 15 to 20 carloads of their merchandise per year, they have steadily increased the volume of the trade to 150 or 160 carloads per annum. As a side line they carry the Manitou mineral water, from Manitou, Colorado, doing mainly a wholesale business. The company occupies a brick building, 120 by 125 feet in dimensions, with large office quarters in front and an ample store room in the rear. From 15 to 20 men are employed in the building, and one or two traveling salesmen. Alternately the brothers make trips on the road in the interests of their house and of



S. B. KERNAN.

the two brewing companies hereinbefore mentioned.

Mr. Mahan was united in marriage with Sarah J. Ryder, of Providence, Rhode Island, and they have six daughters, as follows: Mamie, Fanny, and Bessie, who attend the Catholic school in Wichita; Grace, who is just starting in school, and Josephine and Anna. In religious faith the family are Catholics, under the ministrations of Rev. Father Tihen. Politically the subject of this sketch is a Democrat; fraternally, he is a member of the Catholic Knights of America, the Knights of Pythias, the Commercial Travelers, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

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S. B. KERNAN, who has a large and well established grocery trade in Wichita, Kansas, is located at No. 1102 East Douglas avenue. He was born at Monongahela, Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1851, and is a son of F. F. and M. J. P. (Robison) Kernan.

F. F. Kernan owned a farm adjoining the city of Monongahela, and was a very prosperous man. He and his wife were parents of six children, as follows: Eliza C. (Kennedy), who for years resided in Iowa but is now in Ohio; Maria L. (Devore), of Wichita; Robert, who died at the age of eight years; Thomas H., a physician, who died in Iowa in the spring of 1876; S. B., the subject of this personal history; and F. M., who was associated in business with S. B. until his death occurred in 1890.

S. B. Kernan attended the graded schools of his native town until he was sixteen years of age and then started in to support himself. His first work was at teaming, and at that he continued for a period of sixteen years during the winter months, being engaged in farming during the summers. In 1883, the entire family came west to Wichita, Kansas, and our subject followed farming near the city for some three years. Selling his property in Pennsylvania, for a handsome sum, he utilized the proceeds in speculating in Wichita real estate, his investments being made before and during the boom. He formed a partnership with his brother and a Mr. Webb, under the firm name of Kernan Brothers & Webb, which continued throughout the period of inflated prices incident to the rapid growth and development of the city. He then went into the grocery business with his brother, the firm name being Kernan Brothers, and they continued together until the death of F. M. Kernan in 1890. S. B. Kernan then purchased the outstanding interest and has since conducted the store under the title of Kernan & Company. He carries a complete line of general groceries, and has worked up an excellent trade, receiving the patronage of the best citizens of the city. He has been at his present location, No. 1102 East Douglas avenue, since first starting in business. He owns a comfortable residence on South Topeka avenue, in which he and his family reside.

Mr. Kernan was united in marriage in Pennsylvania with Emma J. Warne, whose family was among the first to settle in Monongahela, where her father died at the age of eighty-four

years. This town was first known as Parkin-son's Ferry, then as Williamsport, and finally was changed to its present name. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Kernan was blessed with one son, J. F., who is attending Northwestern University Dental School in Chicago, Illinois, and spending his vacations with Dr. Hoagland. Politically, Mr. Kernan is a Republican and as a right-minded citizen takes an active interest in county and city politics. He has served as president of the city school board and also as treasurer of the city. In 1897, he served as chairman of the Republican county central committee, of which he is the present treasurer. Fraternally, he is a thirty-second degree Mason, Scottish Rites; a member of the Knights of Pythias; Fraternal Aid Association; Modern Woodmen of America; and the Knights of the Protected Ark, an order originating in Wichita, of which he is supreme treasurer. A portrait of Mr. Kernan is presented on a foregoing page, in proximity to this.

GEORGE M. RANDALL is superintendent, manager and part owner of the Union Mills, one of the largest industries of Wichita, Kansas. He is a man of exceptional business qualities and his capable management has placed the mill in a thriving condition.


Mr. Randall was born in Jackson county, Michigan, in 1851, and is a son of S. A. and Lucretia (Palmer) Randall, his parents being natives of Madison county, New York. His

father was a very successful man in agricultural pursuits. He has a brother, E. F., who was located in Rooks county, Kansas, but is now engaged in the creamery business at New Whatcom, Washington. He also has a sister, Adelia, who married David T. Barnham, a soldier in the 20th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., who was killed before Atlanta, while on picket duty. She was afterward married to John Lorscheider, of Chicago, in which city they now reside.

George M. Randall was reared in Illinois and attended the University of Illinois, at Champaign. He afterward followed farming until 1878, and then engaged in mercantile pursuits in Rooks county, Kansas, until 1890. Next he moved to Cawker City, Mitchell county, having previously learned the trade of a miller. From 1892 to January 1, 1900, he acted as traveling salesman for the Barnard & Leas Manufacturing Company, of Moline, Illinois, selling all kinds of mill and elevator machinery throughout Kansas and Oklahoma. He resided during that time at Enterprise, Kansas, and in 1900 located in Wichita. He became a stockholder in the Union Mills in 1894, when they were located in a brick building on Oak street, which they rented and which was built during the boom. The capacity of the plant was then 75 barrels per day. The new mill on Douglas avenue, veneered with brick, was completed and put in operation on July 27, 1900, with J. E. Howard as president and George M. Randall as superintendent and manager. It is equipped with new and modern machinery and the output is 180 barrels per day, the first grade flour being the "Peerless Princess," made from Kan-

sas hard wheat. They have a 125-H. P. engine and the valuation of the entire plant is placed at \$20,000. Under efficient management a fine trade has been built up and the mill is on a good financial basis. The milling company is a member of the Kansas Millers' Association.

Mr. Randall was united in marriage with Ella Butts, a daughter of Milton and Caroline (Simonds) Butts, who are parents of five daughters and two sons, as follows: Mary (Gibson), of Kankakee county, Illinois; Jennie, wife of L. T. Blount, of Wayne county, Michigan; Cora D., who lives in Chicago, Illinois; Clara, wife of W. W. Watson, of Salina, Kansas; Ella, the youngest daughter, who is the wife of Mr. Randall; Harry, who is eighteen years old and attends the high school; and Charles, who is also in the high school. Mr. Randall and his wife have two sons at home in Wichita.

 M. SUTTON is proprietor of the Farmers' grocery at Nos. 800 and 802 East Murdock street, Wichita, Kansas. The store, which gained its name from the fact that its location is especially convenient to farmers, has carried on a very extensive business there for many years. Mr. Sutton was possessed of but 75 cents when he first came to Kansas, and what he now has represents years of hard work and skilful management.

W. M. Sutton was born in Meigs county, Ohio, in 1851, and is a son of Peter and Charlotte (Raredon) Sutton, the former a native of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and the latter of

Ohio. In 1856 the parents moved to Wood county, West Virginia, near Parkersburg, where Peter Sutton purchased land and followed farming. He and his wife became the parents of seven children—all of whom but the two oldest are living near San Antonio, Texas, with their widowed mother. Their names are as follows: W. M., the subject hereof; George, who assists him in operating the store at Wichita; John, who went to Texas in 1875; Samuel; Matilda (Pratt); Rowena (Gibson), and Rosa (McKinney).

W. M. Sutton was reared and schooled in Wood county, West Virginia, and remained at home until 1871, when the family moved west. They arrived at Wichita on June 7, 1871, with but 75 cents in money, and soon after preempted a claim 18 miles southeast of the village. There Mr. Sutton farmed until the spring of 1885, when he located at Wichita and was engaged in the real estate business for one year. He then went to Scott county and purchased a quarter section of land, which he improved and lived upon for a period of eleven months. He again returned to Wichita, and three months later purchased the grocery business of B. Garrison, whose store was located across the street and east of where Mr. Sutton's now is. He moved into his present store at the corner of Meade and Murdock streets in 1889, and carried on the grocery business until about 1895, when he added the meat business thereto. He buys meat from the Dold Packing Company, just as required, and does no slaughtering. Three or four stores are located in the vicinity, but Mr. Sutton has held his

trade while many of the others have moved away in recent years. He carries a complete line of groceries, meats and general produce. The store is in a very prosperous condition, and during the past eight years the annual volume of business has exceeded \$20,000.

Mr. Sutton was united in marriage, in 1881, with Ada McWilliams, whose family moved to Kansas from Illinois. They are parents of two children—Maude, who attends Lewis Academy, and Robert, who is in the eighth grade of the city schools. In politics Mr. Sutton is a staunch Republican, and in the spring of 1897 he was elected councilman from the Fourth Ward and reelected in 1899. The subject of this sketch is a member of the Fraternal Aid Association and Auxiliary, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He owns a fine home at No. 635 Wabash street.

CLINTON E. PARKHURST, an energetic and prosperous business man of Wichita, Kansas, is engaged in the grocery and meat business at No. 600 East Douglas avenue, and has built up a substantial trade. He has also served in a most efficient manner as councilman from the First Ward.

Mr. Parkhurst was born in 1862 at Barre, six miles from Montpelier, Vermont, and is a son of Charles K. and Clara (Miles) Parkhurst, both natives of Massachusetts. Charles K. Parkhurst was a farmer and served three years in the Civil War. He and his wife were

parents of four children—Josie (Williams), of Auburn, New York; Charles, an actor and musician of considerable note, who moved west to Minnesota in 1880, remained there five years and then went to Memphis, Tennessee, where he died; Clinton E., frequently called Charles, who is the subject hereof, and Curtis, who is engaged in the printing business in Vermont.

Clinton E. Parkhurst was reared and mentally trained in Vermont, until he became of age. During this period he learned the trade of decorating and paper hanging, which he subsequently followed about fifteen years in all. In 1882 he located at Edwardsville, Illinois, near St. Louis, and remained there for five years, after which, in 1887, he moved to Wichita, Kansas. He worked at his trade for Young Brothers a couple of years, and in 1889 entered the meat business, buying out Donohue & Dimcan at No. 712 East Douglas avenue. He then went into partnership with J. T. Wilson, and they conducted the business for three years, when he sold out his interest. At this period he entered the grocery and meat business, being located at several different places until he moved to No. 1149 South Lawrence avenue. There he continued for four years, but had the misfortune to be burned out in July, 1899, suffering a serious loss. However, he remained in the business, moving to No. 600 East Douglas avenue, where he enjoys a splendid trade.

Mr. Parkhurst was united in marriage with Emma Potts, a native of Missouri, and they have a daughter, Josie, who is seven years old and in the second grade at school. Their son, Charlie, is deceased. Mr. Parkhurst has built



EDWARD ELLIOTT HARVEY.

a good comfortable home at No. 1207 Lawrence avenue. In politics he is a Republican, and takes an especial interest in the affairs of the city. He was elected, in April, 1899, councilman from the First Ward, and is serving in a highly satisfactory manner. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, both of the subordinate lodge and encampment,—has been a member of the Modern Woodmen of America since 1890, and belongs to its auxilliary, Royal Neighbors, as does his wife. They are regular attendants of the Central Christian church.

EDWARD ELLIOTT HARVEY, an attorney-at-law of recognized ability, whose portrait is shown herewith, ranks with the ablest lawyers in Sedgwick county, Kansas. He was born in Appanoose county, Iowa, in 1865, and is a son of Captain Elijah Elliott Harvey.

Captain Harvey was born in Monroe county, Indiana, April 1, 1826, and early in life was ordained an elder of the Christian church. In 1855, he settled in Appanoose county, Iowa, and lived there nineteen years, founding the now prosperous town of Bellaire. In 1872, he moved to Butler county, Kansas, and in 1885 to Dighton, Lane county, Kansas. He is a veteran of the Mexican War, having served one year in the 3d Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf., under Colonel James H. Lane. In 1861, he enlisted in the Union Army and served three and a half years, being captain in the 6th Reg., Kans. Vol.

Cav. While in Butler county, he served two terms as register of deeds. August 5, 1850, he was married by Rev. W. H. Jackson, of the M. E. church of Leedsville, Indiana, to Marilla Flinn. She was born in Lawrence county, Indiana, November 13, 1828. On August 5, 1900, they celebrated their golden wedding, the day being brightened by the presence of the entire family and many friends. Their children are: William Horace, a musician and dealer in musical instruments at Enid, Oklahoma, who is married and has two children,—Lena, wife of H. O. Turner, by whom she has two children, Lloyd K. and Lael, and Ruth Ida, wife of J. A. Robinson, who has three children, Herbert, James L., and Marilla A.; Ada, wife of Robert M. Lambdin, of Denver, Colorado, has two children, Lena and Robert Lynn; May died in infancy; Ella Inez, wife of W. B. Montgomery, of Pueblo, Colorado, has two children, Ada Dora and Donald; Emma Irene, wife of G. C. Cary, of Great Bend, Kansas; Minnie Blanche, deceased; Edward Elliott, our subject; and Charles Wallace, engaged in the real estate business at El Dorado, Kansas, who married Cora Taylor, and has a son, Charles, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Harvey have always been ardent workers in the Christian church, of which all the children are members.

Edward Elliott Harvey received his early education in the public schools of Butler county, Kansas, and then took a higher course of study in Garfield University at Wichita. He read law with C. E. Lobdell, then with C. W. Pillsbury, and was admitted to the bar in 1892. He began practice at Dighton, Kansas, and

practiced alone. During the years of 1897 and 1898, he was county attorney of Lane county, Kansas, having been elected on the Republican ticket, but refused a renomination. He served as city attorney for five consecutive years under four different city administrations. He moved to Wichita, Kansas, in February, 1899, and formed a partnership with Henry W. Huttman, and the firm of Huttman & Harvey was a familiar one throughout the county. This firm dissolved partnership with the close of the century, and Mr. Harvey is now practicing alone.

Mr. Harvey was joined in matrimonial bonds with Fay Bower, a daughter of Effingham T. Bower, of Dighton, formerly in the pension department at Washington, D. C., but now deceased. They are parents of one child: Harold Elliott. Fraternally, our subject is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and Woodmen of the World.

CHARLES P. MUELLER, who has been identified with the occupation of a florist almost continuously since he was fifteen years of age, is now proprietor of a large establishment at Wichita, Kansas. He has large greenhouses in the best part of the city, and is making a specialty of cut flowers. In this line he is without competition, and ships to points many miles distant.

Mr. Mueller was born in 1862, in the village of Williamsville, 10 miles from the city of Buf-

falo, New York, and is a son of P. J. Mueller. The latter is a tailor by trade and is now living with his wife at Wichita, and although he has reached an advanced age still follows his trade. He served in a New York regiment during the Civil War. He is the father of six sons: G. J., who died in 1880; Henry, who came to Kansas in 1879, and is now postmaster of Sedgwick, Harvey county, Kansas; Charles P., whose name heads this biography; F. W., who is engaged in the harness making business at Mount Hope, Sedgwick county; A. G., an undertaker, of Wichita; and E. J., who is in the employ of the subject of this sketch.

Charles P. Mueller obtained his early and rather limited mental training in his native town, and in 1877, at the age of fifteen years, was hired out by his father to Long Brothers, prominent florists, of Buffalo, New York, for whom he worked for one year, at one dollar per month. Long Brothers were the leading florists, seedsmen and nurserymen of Western New York. Mr. Mueller served in the flower department for eighteen months, and having acquired a great deal of experience, was transferred to the greenhouse to do general work. He remained in that department for seven years, the last two years of which period he was virtually superintendent,—having charge of the entire greenhouse, where an immense business was carried on. Up to the age of twenty-one years, all of his earnings, exclusive of the amount required for absolute necessities, were turned over to his father. In 1883, the father of the Long brothers died, and a change in their business resulted. Mr. Mueller, after receiving \$35 and

a recommendation, went to New York City in search of employment, and, during the short time he was there, spent all that he had saved. He then borrowed \$35 from a friend on his personal note, and moved to Wichita, Kansas. He entered the confectionery business with an uncle, and they conducted it for some time. Having become acquainted with a Mr. Rose, he embarked in floriculture with that gentleman, at the corner of Third and Water streets. In 1888, they built a greenhouse in the northwest portion of the city, and soon after Mr. Mueller purchased his partner's interest and continued to operate the concern there until 1891. He then moved to Fairmount, but in 1898, returned to Wichita, and started his present business at the corner of Tenth and Market streets. Under careful and skillful management his trade has grown until he has by far the largest patronage in cut flowers in Western Kansas. His establishment occupies seven or eight lots in a beautiful residence portion of the city, and his greenhouse has a covering of over 7,000 square feet of glass. His cut flowers include a large variety, and he has an extensive trade outside of the city,—his shipments through Kansas and Oklahoma being on the increase. His plant is thoroughly modern throughout, and is provided with every convenience. For watering the plants on the outside, he has a nozzle attached to a vertical pipe set in a frame on wheels, so as to be movable from one place to another. The water is supplied by the city, and the nozzle throws a rain-like spray for some distance on every side. He also has a boiler of the latest model to

operate the hot-water heating apparatus in winter.

Mr. Mueller returned to Buffalo in 1888, and was then married to Esther E. Summey (a niece of his former employers there), and they have three children: Harry, Laura, and Mildred. Mrs. Mueller makes frequent visits to her old home at Buffalo. Mr. Mueller is a Republican, in politics. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Albert Pike Lodge, No. 303, of Wichita, Kansas; the Ancient Order of United Workmen; Fraternal Aid Association; and the Ideal Benefit Association. His residence is connected directly with the greenhouse, a front room of the house being used as an office. Mr. Mueller also raises and sells quite a number of goldfish.

CHARLES S. CALDWELL, a gentleman who has ever evinced a deep interest in educational matters, is now secretary of the board of education of the city of Wichita, Kansas. He was born in Mercer county, Illinois, August 14, 1837, and is a son of Robert and Mary (Pollock) Caldwell.

Robert Caldwell was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, and was reared in that state. Prior to his marriage he removed to Mercer county, Illinois. He died in Wichita, Kansas, in 1890, at the age of seventy-eight years. His wife was Mary Pollock, a native of Illinois, who now resides in New Orleans, Louisiana, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. Their union resulted in the following offspring:

Charles S.; Robert J.; Emily F. (Pollock); Marjorie (McCoy), deceased; and Mary E. (Porter).

Charles S. Caldwell obtained his education in the public schools of Mercer county, Illinois. He taught school for three years, after which he engaged in farming until 1871. In that year he moved to Wichita, Kansas, where he has since resided. A considerable portion of his time has been devoted to clerical work, and during the past twelve years he has been identified with the fire insurance business. He is a staunch supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and has held several public offices. He was register of deeds for two terms,—serving from 1878 to 1882. He was elected secretary of the board of education, in 1897, and has been reelected each successive year. He has served in an efficient manner and is accorded the highest respect and esteem of his fellow citizens.

Mr. Caldwell was united in matrimony with Sarah Pollock, and they are the parents of two children: E. Gail and C. Guy. The subject of this sketch and his family are members of the Presbyterian church, of Wichita, Kansas.

REV. J. HENRY TIHEN, rector of the cathedral at Wichita, Kansas, occupies a high place in the esteem of the citizens of that community. He is a man of great strength of character as well as being broad-minded and of liberal views. With the welfare of all at heart, regardless of creed, he has been

highly successful in his lifework, and has endeared himself to all with whom he has come into contact.

Father Tihen was born in Franklin county, Indiana, July 14, 1861, and is a son of Herman H. Tihen, who was a farmer all his life. The latter was the parent of five sons and five daughters. In 1865 he moved to Jefferson City, Missouri, where he purchased a farm and spent the remainder of his days. The subject of this sketch attended the public schools for some years, after which he took a course of study in St. Benedict's College at Atchison, Kansas, graduating with the class of 1882, of which he was valedictorian. He then studied philosophy and theology at St. Francis' Seminary, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, graduating in 1886. He was ordained to the priesthood April 26, 1886, by the Most Reverend Archbishop Kenrick, of St. Louis, and was appointed assistant to Rev. J. J. Hennessy, then pastor of St. John's Church, of St. Louis, and now Bishop of Wichita and Southern Kansas. In the early part of 1889 he came to Wichita with Bishop Hennessy, and became rector of the cathedral.

The cathedral was built, in 1886, by Rev. M. J. Casey, and was dedicated in 1887. It is a modern brick structure, 80 by 46 feet in dimensions, and is lighted by gas and electricity. It has a seating capacity of 500, and when Rev. J. Henry Tihen assumed charge February 15, 1889, there was a membership of 150 families, which he has increased to 200. In 1887-1888 the cathedral school was erected, which has always been largely attend-



SILAS RUTLEDGE.

ed, the enrollment in 1899 being 277 scholars. The institution is under eight competent instructors, who live in a home which was formerly the parochial residence. In 1899 a fine modern residence was purchased for the use of the rector. He established the local council of the Catholic Knights of America, Ladies' Altar Society, Young Ladies' Society, and the Young Men's Union in connection with the church. Since he has been in charge the gallery of the church has been lowered, a new organ has been secured and a new pulpit and new altars have been built. The work of the subject hereof has resulted in great good in Wichita, as he has always been on the right side of every question and enthusiastic in his support of worthy causes.

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SILAS RUTLEDGE, a well known and highly successful farmer of Eagle township, Sedgwick county, Kansas, a portrait of whom appears on the opposite page, owns 160 acres of land in section 34. He was born May 5, 1837, in Dixon county, Tennessee, and is a son of David and Ann (Harris) Rutledge, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of North Carolina.

John Rutledge, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of Virginia, where he was an extensive planter. He married a Miss Loggins, who was of Irish descent, and they had but one son, David. David Rutledge received his education in the common schools of the South, but after his marriage moved with his family to

Christian county, Illinois, there preempting a claim. He later disposed of this property, but lived in Christian county the remainder of his life, at one time owning as much as 400 acres there. He and his wife became parents of ten children, namely: Burgess; Silas; Tennessee Ann; William, who was killed in the Civil War; Leonard; Britton; Sarah J.; John; Joseph; and one who died young. In religious belief, they were Cumberland Presbyterians. David Rutledge died in February, 1868, and his widow survived him until February, 1881.

Silas Rutledge was educated in the district schools of Illinois and remained at home until he was twenty-four years of age. He then enlisted in Company E, 115th Reg., Ill. Vol. Inf., August 13, 1862, and served until May 28, 1865. He was wounded while in service in Georgia, and was confined in the hospital about six weeks from the effect of his wounds, but later served about five months as nurse. After his discharge, he returned to Illinois and engaged in farming until November, 1870. He then moved west to Sedgwick county, Kansas, and homesteaded his present farm of 160 acres. In connection with general farming he raises large numbers of horses, hogs and cattle, making a specialty of Poland-China hogs. He has also carried on a general blacksmith and repair shop, receiving a liberal share of public patronage.

In July, 1861, Mr. Rutledge was united in marriage with Maria Hoffman, of Christian county, Illinois. He formed a second union in 1866 with Mrs. Martha L. Brannan, of Moultrie county, Illinois, and they had a daugh-

ter, Angeline, who died at the age of seven months. His third union was with Olive P. Smith, a native of Augusta, Maine, and they have one son, Roy R. Religiously, he is an Agnostic. Politically, he is an enthusiastic supporter of the People's party and strongly advocates its principles. Locally, he is one of the party's leaders and has held numerous township offices, served as justice of the peace, was a member of the school board and in 1897-1898 represented his party and district in the state legislature.

JEFFERSON M. HALL, one of the leading agriculturists of Greeley township, Sedgwick county, Kansas, is the owner of 320 acres of land in section 12, range 3, west. He was born in Knox county, Tennessee, January 17, 1841, and is a son of Thomas D. and Emeline (Weir) Hall.

The Hall family is of English extraction, two brothers having established it in this country,—one locating in the northern portion of the Union and the other, in a Southern State. Jefferson M. Hall is descended from the latter. His grandfather, Thomas Hall, lived in Tennessee. Thomas D. Hall, father of Jefferson M., was born in Knox county, Tennessee, and after attending the public schools taught school in his native county. In 1841 he removed to Polk county, Missouri, where he purchased a farm, conducting at the same time a general merchandise store, and dealing heavily in stock. He was

a very prosperous man up to the time of the Civil War. Being a Southern sympathizer, his property was confiscated, and that which could not be used was destroyed by fire. He next moved to Pettis county, Missouri, where he died in 1873, aged sixty-five years. His wife was Emeline Weir, a daughter of John Weir, also a native of Tennessee, and they became the parents of eleven children: Charlotte; Josephine; Jefferson M.; Susan P.; John L.; Hugh S.; William T.; Ambrose S.; and three who died in infancy. In religious belief, they were members of the Methodist church. The widow of Thomas D. Hall died in 1892, aged seventy-six years.

Jefferson M. Hall attended the public schools in Missouri, and upon the completion of his schooling was engaged as a teacher in Illinois, for two terms. He then embarked in the grocery business at Pana, Illinois, in which he continued for several years. He remained at Pana until the spring of 1870, when he left that place and took up a piece of land in Kansas, where he has since been located. His original tract was 160 acres, and to this he subsequently added 160 acres, which he acquired by homestead right. Half of this is devoted to general farming, and the other half is pasture land. Its owner is extensively engaged in stock raising, the average product being from 50 to 100 head of cattle and hogs per year.

Mr. Hall was united in marriage, in 1873, with Mary I. Anderson, a daughter of Robert F. and Mary Anderson, who were natives of Illinois, but moved to Kansas in 1865. This union resulted in one child, Ivy M., wife of

Frederick E. Wilkinson, of Ottawa, Kansas. They also adopted a daughter, Margaret J., who became the wife of William P. Hess, of Greeley township, Sedgwick county, Kansas, by whom she has a child, Thelma I. In a religious connection, Mr. and Mrs. Hall are members of the Bethany Baptist church, in Greeley township. In politics, Mr. Hall favors the Democratic party.

NELSON L. WATSON, deceased, for many years a prominent farmer of Greeley township, Sedgwick county, Kansas, had an interesting and varied career, having been both a minister of the Gospel, and a physician. He was a man of considerable prominence in his locality and his death, which occurred February 2, 1897, was mourned by a large circle of friends, who realized that in him the township had lost one of its worthiest citizens. Nelson L. Watson was born April 11, 1817, and was a son of Joseph and Jane (McCormick) Watson, both natives of the north of Ireland.

Joseph Watson was educated in the schools of Ireland. His parents died when he was an infant, and he was adopted by a wealthy family, who spared no means in providing him with a good education. He came to this country directly after his marriage to Jane McCormick, and they settled in Greene county, Pennsylvania, where he took up land in 1812, and developed it into a valuable farm. He reared his entire family upon that place, and became a

very wealthy farmer. He died there about the year 1855. He and his wife were the parents of the following children: Eliza; James; Nelson L.; Byron; Mary; Jane; Nancy; Hannah; and John. In religious belief, they were Methodists. Mrs. Watson died about 1860, aged seventy-seven years.

The mind of Nelson L. Watson was cultivated in the public schools of Pennsylvania, and at the age of nineteen years he began teaching school. He taught for several years, and then entered a theological school and became a Methodist minister, belonging to the Pittsburg conference. He preached until 1854, when he relinquished the work on account of the failure of his voice. He had taken up the study of medicine and graduated a year or two previous to abandoning the ministry, and on the cessation of his pastoral labors he practiced medicine for about two years. Upon recovering the full use of his voice, he returned to preaching and thus continued several years. He next became interested in the grain business in De Kalb county, Illinois, where he remained until 1871, and then removed to Kansas with his family. He acquired the property on which his family now resides, consisting of 160 acres in section 34, Greeley township, Sedgwick county. There he industriously followed the occupation of farming, until his death, February 2, 1897. He lived a long and useful life, and was held in the highest esteem by all. He was an excellent farmer and an extensive stock raiser, being unqualifiedly successful in his work.

Mr. Watson was united in marriage, in 1859, with Mary E. Dale, a daughter of Frank and

Maria (Webster) Dale, both natives of England. Mr. and Mrs. Watson became the parents of the following children: Kate, Charles S., Frank J., Rob't D., Ella M., and one who died in infancy. Kate married Henry Johnson, of Sherman township, Sedgwick county, and six children were born to them: Maude E., deceased; Claudia, deceased; Charles N.; Fred M.; Sidney R.; and Herman E. Charles S. married Mary H. Harrover, and they have two children, Frank N. and Stewart A. Frank J. is deceased. Robert D. married Fannie M. Wedge, and they have a daughter, Hazel Mary. Ella M. married Herman B. Tihen, M. D., of Andale, Sedgwick county, and they have two children, Henry N. and Irene B. Religiously, the family are devout Methodists. Mrs. Watson still resides on the old home property in Greeley township, where she is surrounded by a host of friends of long years' standing.

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THOMAS J. WILLIAMS, one of Greeley township's most enterprising and public spirited farmers, owns 160 acres of valuable land in section 12, of that township, in Sedgwick county, Kansas. He was born April 3, 1863, in Iroquois county, Illinois, and is a son of John and Mary (Williams) Williams, both natives of England.

John Williams, father of Thomas J., was born in Monmouthshire, England, April 9, 1837. After his marriage, May 29, 1857, he left his wife in England and came to America with his brother, Thomas, thinking he might

better his condition. He landed in New York City whence he went west, to Chicago, and from there to Du Page county, Illinois. He shortly after removed to Iroquois county, Illinois, where he remained until 1873, having sent for his wife in the meantime. He followed the occupation of a farmer, and in 1873 removed to Kansas, where he lived a short time in the city of Wichita. He then settled in Eagle township, Sedgwick county, preempting the southeast quarter of section 18. In 1875, he took up the southwest quarter of the same section, under the homestead law, and lived there during the following six years. In 1881, he moved to the northeast quarter of the section, and is the heaviest taxpayer in the township. He deals extensively in cattle and horses, and is one of the influential men of his part of the county. His union with Mary Williams, a daughter of Edward and Ann (Edwards) Williams, both natives of England, resulted in the birth of five children: John E.; Thomas J.; William F.; George G., and Charles E. The family, in religious faith, are members of the Christian church. Politically, Mr. Williams is a steadfast Republican.

Thomas J. Williams moved with his parents to Kansas, and was reared on the farm. He remained at home until his marriage, in 1891, when he located on his present property, which consists of 160 acres in section 12, and 80 acres in section 7, Eagle township. His property adjoins that of his father, and is very valuable land. He devotes it to general farming and stock raising, and keeps it in excellent condition from one end to the other.



SAMUEL M. SARGENT.

In 1891, Mr. Williams was united in marriage with Nellie Taylor, a daughter of L. G. Taylor, a prominent farmer of Greeley township, and they are parents of three children: Mary L.; Laura A., and Charles A. Mrs. Williams is a member of the Baptist church. In political action, Mr. Williams is a sturdy supporter of the Republican party.

SAMUEL M. SARGENT, an active young business man of Wichita, Kansas, whose portrait is shown on the foregoing page, has gained considerable prominence as an attorney-at-law before the courts of that city and is a gentleman of polished manners and truly estimable reputation. He was born at Lincoln, Illinois, January 23, 1874, and is a son of Samuel Sargent, who was a very prominent and successful physician and surgeon of that place. Samuel Sargent, upon retiring from the practice of medicine, moved to Wichita in 1892, and while there dealt extensively in real estate. His death occurred in February, 1898. Our subject has two sisters and a brother, namely: Mary and Julia, twins, and Algernon M., who is a prominent physician of Lincoln, Illinois.

Samuel M. Sargent, upon leaving the public schools, entered the university at Lincoln, Illinois, and upon his graduation from that institution became a student at the Kent College of Law at Chicago, Illinois. He was graduated in 1895, and for the following two years practiced there. In 1897, he removed to Wichita, Kan-

sas, where he opened an office in the Zimmerly Block. In 1900, he moved his office to rooms Nos. 30 and 32, Biting Block. He has built up a fine practice, considering the fact that he has been in the field but three years. Mr. Sargent is an energetic and hustling business man and takes much interest in the welfare of his adopted community. He has many intimate acquaintances and friends who know him to be honest and upright in all that he does.

Mr. Sargent was united in the bonds of matrimony with Mary Crowley, a daughter of Jeremiah Crowley, of Chicago, Illinois, and their home has been blessed by the birth of one child, Virginia. Their home, which is on College Hill, was built by Mr. Sargent.

BENJAMIN C. SMITH, deceased, was for many years a prominent and influential farmer of Greeley township, Sedgwick county, Kansas. He was born November 8, 1838, in Muskingum county, Ohio, and was a son of David G. and Mary (Johnson) Smith, both of whom were natives of Ohio.

David G. Smith was born January 17, 1811, received his early mental training in the subscription schools of Ohio, and when a young man applied himself to agricultural pursuits. In 1844, he moved to Huntington county, Indiana, where he was one of the pioneer settlers, reclaiming a farm from the wilderness. This he cleared and cultivated until the time of his death, when it had developed into one of the

finest farms in the county. Mr. Smith and his wife were the parents of the following children: Thomas J.; Benjamin C., deceased; Mary E.; Isaac A.; and Martha E. Both he and his wife were members of the Baptist Missionary church.

Benjamin C. Smith, after acquiring a good common school education, continued to reside on the home farm until he was twenty-three years of age. When the Civil War broke out, he responded to the call and in 1861 enlisted in Company H, 47th Reg., Ind. Vol. Inf., and participated in numerous important battles and skirmishes. His health having been undermined by the extreme hardships to which he was exposed, he was discharged because of disability, in May, 1863, and returned to his home in Indiana. He remained there for two years, and then left for Wapello county, Iowa, where he lived four years. There he was united in matrimony with Mary M. Linn, a daughter of James and Mary (Webb) Linn, her father being a native of Virginia, and her mother, of Ohio. In October, 1869, Mr. Smith removed to Sedgwick county, Kansas, and settled upon 160 acres in Greeley township. He also pre-empted 160 acres in Eagle township. He was a very industrious man and a careful manager, and at the time of his death was possessed of 480 acres of land, and was in comfortable circumstances.

Mr. Smith and his faithful wife became the parents of three children, as follows: Altis Claude, born October 28, 1874; David F., born May 19, 1877; and Wadie G., born September 30, 1880. In political belief, the subject of this

sketch was a staunch Republican, and held numerous township offices, serving for a time as constable. He was a wideawake man, and very popular with his fellow citizens.

REUBEN F. FRITZ, a retired citizen of Maize, Kansas, made his fortune after years of hard and constant toil, in the vocation of an agriculturist. As he was not worth a dollar when he started out in life, he is to be accounted one of the wholly self made men of Sedgwick county. He was born in Kutztown, Berks county, Pennsylvania, in October, 1838, and is a son of Jonas and Sarah (Early) Fritz.

Jonas Fritz operated a powder mill during his early life, but subsequently carried on farming. He died in 1892, aged eighty-five years, his wife having died in 1886. They had the following children: David, deceased; Jonas, deceased; Daniel, who lives in Carbon county, Pennsylvania; Charles and Sarah, who also live in that county; Catherine, who lives in Shamokin, Pennsylvania; Amon, who is a farmer in Park township, Sedgwick county; Reuben F.; and Samuel, of Ashland, Pennsylvania.

Reuben F. Fritz was but a year old when his parents moved to Carbon county, Pennsylvania, and there he obtained his early schooling and lived for many years. He was engaged a short time in farming there, but on his way westward he spent two years in Stark county, Illinois, where he continued in the same occupation until he went to Neosho county, Kansas, in 1871,

where he rented a farm for two years. From Neosho county he moved to Sedgwick county, where he rented the southwest quarter of section 21, Park township. As his efforts were quite successful, in the spring of 1875 he bought the west half of the southwest quarter of section 17, Park township, the name of the township being originally Union. This property he purchased from the railroad company and, as it had no improvements whatever, many years of hard labor were required to get it into a fine state of cultivation. Mr. Fritz was favored with bountiful crops and was soon able to buy more land. In 1882 he accordingly added to his possessions the east half of the northeast quarter of section 21, Park township. In 1884, he purchased the east half of the northwest quarter of section 17, known as the Shaver place, a part of which he has given to his son. In 1894, he bought of A. Kessler the west half of the northeast quarter of section 17; although the land contained some improvements, there were no buildings on it. In 1898, Mr. Fritz bought from J. C. Major the north half of the northwest quarter of section 20, Park township. In 1897, he bought a home in the village of Maize, where he is now spending his last days and where he also owns considerable real estate, comprising another fine house, eight lots, and 10 acres just east of the railroad right of way. Mr. Fritz is well acquainted throughout Sedgwick county, where he is known as an honest and straightforward business man and citizen.

July 4, 1859, he was joined in marriage with Elizabeth Atkinson, of Carbon county, Penn-

sylvania, and they have the following children: Daniel, who is a farmer in Park township; Frank, who is also engaged in farming there, and who married Dora Spitler, by whom he has two sons, Clarence and Paul; Emma, who died in June, 1898, aged thirty-three years, was the wife of M. E. Riley, who died in 1899, leaving six children, Maude, Maggie, Minnie, Charles, Fritz and Irene; Andrew, who died at the age of nineteen years; Sallie, who is the wife of Charles Siever, a grain buyer at Maize, Kansas, and who has two children, Vernon and Jessie; Charles, who lives on the old homestead and wedded Blanche Spitler, by whom he has a son, Roy; and Lettie B., who died in infancy. Mr. Fritz is a strong Republican, and has served as road overseer and on the school board. Religiously, he is a member of the Congregational church, of which he is also treasurer and a trustee.

GEORGE LONG COPELAND, an industrious farmer of Greeley township, Sedgwick county, Kansas, owns what is known as the F. G. Rawson farm of 160 acres,—the southwest quarter of section 21. He was born in Wapella, De Witt county, Illinois, December 13, 1860 and is a son of Milton N. and Zerilda (Long) Copeland.

Nicholas Copeland, great-grandfather of the gentleman to whom this sketch pertains, was a native of Charleston, South Carolina, and his son Hiram Copeland, grandfather of George Long Copeland, was born in Tennessee. Hiram Copeland was the father of seven sons. Mil-

ton N. Copeland was born in Ohio, August 16, 1825, and at an early age learned the trade of a blacksmith and wheelwright, in Cincinnati, Ohio. He followed it there for some time and then moved to Iowa, where he purchased land and engaged in farming. Disposing of his property, he moved to Monmouth, Illinois, and bought another farm, which he subsequently sold, and moved to Wapella, Illinois. There he followed his trade until August, 1862, when he enlisted in Company A, 107th Reg. Ill. Vol. Inf., in the 23d Army Corps, under General Burnside. He afterward served under General McPherson, and finally under General Sherman. He received an honorable discharge in June, 1865, immediately returned home, and followed his trade at Wapella until 1874. In January of that year he moved to Wichita, Kansas and opened a shop where the Fourth National Bank now stands, on the corner of Market and Douglas streets. He remained there until 1876, when he went to Sumner township, Reno county, and homesteaded 160 acres, which is now owned by his son, Cornelius B. Copeland. There he opened a shop and followed his trade until 1880, after which he devoted his efforts exclusively to farming. He was united in marriage with Zerilda Long, a daughter of John Long, and they became the parents of six children: Cecelia, who died in infancy; Carrie, deceased, who married Robert S. Cook, and had three children,—Charles E., Blanche C., and Elmer; Fannie, who first married L. B. Wenger, and after his death wedded Robert S. Cook; Ella, who died at the age of ten years; George F.; and Cornelius B. Religiously, they

were Presbyterians. Fraternally, Milton N. Copeland was a prominent Mason and Odd Fellow, and was once chosen as delegate to the grand lodge. He died November 20, 1897, and his death was universally mourned in his community. His widow was born in Ohio, in December, 1825, and is still living.

George Long Copeland received his intellectual training in the public schools of Illinois and Kansas, and when a boy herded cattle for Judge Fisher. He then accepted a position with the Western Union Telegraph Company as messenger boy and held it for three months, after which he learned the trade of a blacksmith. He moved with his parents to Reno county, Kansas, and lived there until his marriage. He had preempted 75 acres of land which he cultivated until two years after his marriage, when, in the fall of 1888, he sold out and moved back to Edgar county, Illinois. There he rented property until the fall of 1898, when he returned to Kansas and settled upon his present property in Greeley township, Sedgwick county. He is engaged in general farming, is an industrious and efficient manager, and has met with good results.

In 1885, George L. Copeland was united in marriage with Mary Ann Winans, a daughter of John G. and Ann E. Winans, the former a native of New Jersey, and the latter of Ohio. They are the parents of six children: Ralph E.; Floyd W.; John M.; Blanche; Edith; and Esther. In religious views, Mrs. Copeland favors the Methodist church. Politically, Mr. Copeland is a Republican.

IRA M. BISHOP is a well known farmer of Sedgwick county, Kansas, where he is the owner of 160 acres of land in section 28, range 3, west, in Greeley township. He was born in Allen county, Indiana, October 9, 1854, and is a son of Freeman S. and Catherine (Wiseman) Bishop.

Henry Bishop, grandfather of Ira M., was a resident of Morgan county, Ohio, and owned considerable land in that county. He was a very prosperous farmer, and besides large landed possessions, had considerable money out on interest. He and his wife were the parents of the following children: Freeman S.; John; Joseph; Betsy; and Ann. Religiously, they were members of the M. E. church.

Freeman S. Bishop was born and reared in Ashland county, Ohio, and there received his intellectual training. He remained at home until after his marriage, and subsequently purchased a farm in Indiana, which he cultivated until 1878. He then moved to Sterling, Rice county, Kansas, where he has since resided. He purchased a farm and tilled it until 1897, when he sold out and retired to Sterling, where he is surrounded by a host of friends of many years' standing. He and his wife became the parents of the following children: Mary M.; Armena; Henry C.; Ira M.; Lydia J.; Emma; Warden; Freeman A.; and William E. and Anna, twins. The mother died January 14, 1901, aged seventy-six years. She was a faithful member of the M. E. church (as is also Freeman S. Bishop) for fifty-two years.

Ira M. Bishop studied in the common schools of Indiana and remained at home until he

reached the age of twenty-three years. He then moved to Kansas and settled in Rice county, where he homesteaded 80 acres of land, which he subsequently sold. He then purchased a farm in the same county, which he sold a year afterward, and in the fall of 1880 bought another, in Greeley township, Sedgwick county. Upon this property he lived eleven years. In 1892, he purchased his present farm in section 28, Greeley township, where he has since resided. He devotes his land to general farming and stock raising, and sells over 100 head of hogs per year.

August 26, 1877, Mr. Bishop was united in matrimony with Emily A. Reasoner, a daughter of Daniel Reasoner, of De Kalb county, Indiana, and their union was productive of eight children, four of whom are now living as follows: Myrtle E.; Leora B.; Archie; and Roy S. Those deceased are: Ada M.; Arthur; Bodie; and Peter. Religiously, Mr. and Mrs. Bishop are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics, the subject of this sketch is a Republican.

JOSIAH SCOTT, an old and highly respected citizen of Sedgwick county, Kansas, is spending his latter years in retirement, enjoying the fruits of his early toil. He has ably performed his share of the work of making Sedgwick county one of the best agricultural counties in the state of Kansas. He was born in Cumberland township, Greene county, Pennsylvania, on February 28, 1821, and is a son of Abraham Scott.

Abraham Scott was born on the ocean, midway between Scotland and the United States—the date of his birth being August 12, 1752. He was a blacksmith by trade and followed this occupation in Baltimore county, Maryland, for many years. While working at that trade, he had the misfortune to lose the sight of one of his eyes. Abraham Scott served twelve months in the Revolutionary War. From Maryland, he moved to Greene county, Pennsylvania, where he bought 200 acres of land and carried on farming until his death, at the age of ninety-five years. He was married to Miss Kersinger, whose parents were born in Ireland, and had a family of 12 children. Mr. and Mrs. Scott had three children, named as follows: Nancy, who died single; Samuel, who married Susan Morris, now deceased, lived in Illinois for many years, but died at Trenton, Missouri; and Josiah, who is the youngest.

Josiah Scott attended the early schools of his native place, and during his parents' last days managed the old homestead; but in later years he sold the farm and purchased 100 acres on the Monongahela River, in the same county. There he lived eighteen months, and then sold out and moved to La Salle county, Illinois. In 1871, he moved further west, to Sedgwick county, Kansas, where he arrived on the second day of April. He settled on a piece of land, which, after being surveyed, constituted the northeast quarter of section 22, township 26, range 1, west. His neighbors at that time were Dr. Burrows, Mr. Becker, M. Jewett, John R. Foster and John Clark,—all of whom lived in the same township in which Mr. Scott had

located. Shortly after purchasing the property, he built a house, and at the outset broke about 40 acres of land, with two yoke of cattle purchased by him when he moved on the place. He put in considerable corn, and the same year raised over 800 bushels of wheat. He also set out an orchard and broke many more acres of land. In 1874, he sold his farm to L. B. Dobson. At the time of sale, it contained a good house, 16 by 24 feet in dimensions. Returning to La Salle county, Illinois, he followed the trade of a wagonmaker until 1878. In that year he returned to Sedgwick county, where he at first worked for John R. Foster and L. B. Dobson. He then rented 22 acres in section 16, Park township, and a year later bought 160 acres in the same section. Of this land, he broke the west 80 acres, of which 38 acres were sowed in wheat. As the land yielded nearly 30 bushels to the acre, he raised enough wheat with a single crop to pay for his farm, the price of wheat that year being \$1 per bushel. Mr. Scott next bought the southwest quarter of section 16, Park township, for a consideration of \$900. Besides raising much grain of all kinds, he takes considerable interest in the raising of cattle, and makes a specialty of Shorthorn stock. He has had as many as 65 thoroughbred cattle at a time. Mr. Scott enjoys a wide acquaintance throughout the community, and although nearing the eightieth milestone in life he is still a hale and hearty man. His many friends recognize his sterling qualities, and hold him in high esteem and respect.

Mr. Scott has been thrice married. His first wife was Rebecca Morris, of Greene county,

Pennsylvania. Upon her death, he wedded Alice Hedges, of Pleasant View, Pennsylvania, and to them were born the following children: Le Roy W., a farmer and cattle dealer, of Park township, Sedgwick county, who married Carrie Taylor, and has five children, Basil, Vera, Ray, Earl and Catherine; Morris B., who lives with his father; Nellie, who is the wife of John A. Hargrove, of Carroll county, Arkansas, and has four children, Levoka and Laura, twins, Lulu, and Roy Woods; and Sarah Isabella, who lives at home. Mr. Scott's third marriage was with Mrs. Catherine (Fullerton) Dobson, who died in Du Page county, Illinois, in 1870. Politically, Mr. Scott has always been a Republican and has served two terms as justice of the peace. In religious views, he is a member of the United Brethren church, of Maize, Kansas.

WALLACE A. RALPH, a prominent and successful farmer of Sedgwick county, Kansas, was the first settler to take up a claim in Illinois township, and he has since continued to reside there, where he is regarded as one of the leading farmers of that district. His home is located on the northwest quarter of section 3. He was born November 30, 1833, in Windsor county, Vermont, and is a son of Jonathan and Marcia (Kingsley) Ralph.

Jonathan Ralph was a carpenter by trade, but many years of his life were spent in farming in the state of Vermont. He died in Windsor county, Vermont, August 18, 1875. Wal-

lace A. Ralph's mother was born in Hartland, Vermont, August 17, 1806; her death occurred in Vermont on January 22, 1884. They were the parents of 14 children, who were named as follows: Jonathan F.; M. Aurelius; Wallace A.; Lavinia M.; Mary R.; Frederick O., deceased; William Henry; George W.; Clarissa A.; Lucia M., deceased; Jerome K.; Veronia M., deceased; Winfield Scott, deceased; and Clarence S., deceased. All of the children received good common school educations and all attended academies.

Wallace A. Ralph remained at home and attended the public schools until he attained the age of twenty years, and then, with his brother, M. Aurelius, went to Winterset, Madison county, Iowa, where they engaged in the nursery business. They also carried on farming to some extent, but, after they had been there eighteen months they moved further west,—to Bellevue, Sarpy county, Nebraska, and there took up a piece of government land. They continued to follow the nursery business in that locality and also engaged in farming for a period of twelve years. Thence they moved to Sonora, California, where the former devoted himself to farming and lumbering, and the latter taught school. Wallace A. Ralph lived there five years, M. Aurelius remaining ten years. On May 1, 1872, the former took up his present claim in Illinois township. For two months he lived in a covered wagon but later built a small frame house, in which he lived until he erected his present home. The first year he broke 80 acres, which he planted in corn, and by hard work soon succeeded in getting his whole farm

under cultivation. With good crops, he was soon able to purchase more land, and bought another quarter section, in section 3.

Wallace A. and M. Aurelius Ralph have always worked faithfully together, and among their fellow citizens of this county are esteemed as honest and upright farmers and citizens. They have labored hard to make their farm one of the best in the county, and have succeeded only after enduring many hardships. They have a fine orchard, which yields abundant fruit, and they are large grain and stock raisers. While in California, M. Aurelius Ralph was a member of the board of examiners of school teachers for six years, and also spent some time as a surveyor of mineral claims.

Politically, both Wallace A. and M. Aurelius vote the Populist ticket, but neither has aspired to office.

HENRY DUGAN, a descendant of sturdy Irish stock, is one of the pioneers and leading farmers of Sedgwick county, Kansas, where he has been a resident since May 27, 1872. He is well worthy of the esteem in which he is held by his large circle of acquaintances throughout the county. He was born in Ireland, and is a son of John and Catherine (Garring) Dugan. His father died, in 1846, in his native country, in County Clare. After her husband's death, Mrs. Dugan, with her two children, came to this country, where she died in 1892. Henry Dugan has a brother, John, who is in the livery business in Camden, New Jersey, and married Anna Jones.

Henry Dugan located in Salem county, New Jersey, in 1848, where he spent several years engaged in farming. He then went to Camden, New Jersey, and was engaged in the express and jobbing business, which was his occupation for about five years. In 1872, he moved west, to Kansas, where he at once settled on a tract of land in Illinois township, Sedgwick county, which comprises a quarter of section 2, range 2, west. The land was but raw prairie at that time; but during the nine years he occupied the property he succeeded in transforming it into a fine farm, not only erecting fine buildings on it, but developing a high state of cultivation. In 1881, he sold that farm and in the following year purchased his present property, which was known as the Thomas McCarthy homestead. It consists of 160 acres in Delano township, and as it contained no improvements Mr. Dugan was obliged to repeat the same hard task which he performed on his first purchase. By arduous toil he now has a farm with fine fertile fields, yielding each year large quantities of corn, oats and wheat.

Mr. Dugan was married November 8, 1863, to Ellen Redmond, who was born in Ireland, October 22, 1845, and who is a daughter of Nicholas and Margaret (O'Toole) Redmond. Her parents located in Delano township, Sedgwick county, in 1870, and were among the first settlers to make their home in the county. Her father was at first a merchant, and later, carried on farming. He died in 1896, and his wife passed away in 1897. They were the parents of the following children: Christopher, a farmer in Sedgwick county; Ellen, the wife of



W. H. DYER.

Henry Dugan; James, who died aged fifteen years; and Patrick, who died in infancy. Henry Dugan and his wife are the parents of eight children: Marie; John, who died aged six years; Henry, who is a farmer in Delano township, wedded Elizabeth Gorman, by whom he has two children, Morris and Ellen; Christopher, who died, aged eighteen years; Nicholas F., James William, Thomas, and Joseph, who live at home. In politics, Mr. Dugan is a strong Democrat. Religiously, he and his family are faithful members of the Roman Catholic church, of Wichita. Mr. Dugan has always been a true Christian man, and has given liberally for the support of the church, as well as for the poor. He not only donated considerable money to the church, but has also given 20 acres of land to the church and Catholic university.

WH. DYER, whose portrait is herewith shown, has resided within the borders of Sedgwick county, Kansas, since July, 1871, in which year he filed a claim to his present property, on which he has since lived, carrying on general farming and dealing extensively in live stock. He was born in Giles county, Tennessee, August 29, 1843, and is a son of Joel and Martha (Boshears) Dyer.

Joel Dyer was born in 1808 and died in 1894. His wife was born in 1812 and died in 1898. They were the parents of the following children: George, deceased; Louise, deceased; Elizabeth; Sarah; John, who died during the Civil

War; James, who was killed by Indians on Solomon River, in Kansas; W. H., the subject of this writing; Caleb W., who lives in Montague county, Texas; Martha, who died in Dallas, Texas; Frank, who lives in El Reno, Oklahoma; La Fayette, who died in Texas; and Winfield Scott, who died in Florence, Alabama, in 1858, while the family was en route for Texas.

W. H. Dyer attended the subscription schools in Tennessee until 1858, when the family, with the exception of the two daughters who were married moved to Grayson county, Texas, where the father engaged in farming and the cattle business. When the Civil War broke out in 1861, our subject became a private in company B, 19th Reg., Texas Infantry, in the Confederate Army, and served until General Lee's surrender. He served under generals Price, Taylor and Churchill. Returning home, he worked three years, but when twenty-five years of age rented a tract of land and engaged in the cattle business. He also hired out as a drover and conducted large droves of Texas cattle over the old trail to Abilene, Kansas, each trip consuming from two to three months; in his last herd, which crossed the Ninnescah River at Clearwater, this county, he had over 3,100 head of cattle. It was on one of these trips that he looked over the land in various parts of the state and finally decided upon his present location. In July, 1871, he preempted 160 acres in Ohio township, a half of which consists of the east half of the southeast quarter of section 31, upon which he located his home, and the other half consists of the west half of the

southwest quarter of section 32, both in township 29, range 1, west. The lumber to build his first one-room house was hauled 50 miles from Newton, Kansas; twelve years later another room was added; the north part of the present comfortable house was erected in 1890. Our subject has had three barns, the last and present one having been completed in 1898. At first he was interested in live stock to a large extent, but now most of his farm is devoted to the raising of wheat. He has put in as high as 450 acres in wheat, and has had as high as 130 head of cattle. In 1876, Mr. Dyer bought 60 acres, consisting of a part of the northeast quarter of section 31, for a consideration of \$200, and in the early "eighties" purchased the balance of that quarter. His 320 acres lie in the bottoms near the Ninnescah River and are especially adapted to wheat raising; on his property he has planted large groves of trees. His first orchard, which consisted of 35 acres, was set out in 1886, and other trees were planted in 1890. He has some 20 varieties of apples and other kinds of fruits, and the yield from his orchards brings to him quite a snug income each year. He makes a large amount of vinegar, but the most of his fruit is sold to his customers on the ground. Mr. Dyer is one of the most substantial and progressive farmers of Sedgwick county, throughout which he enjoys a wide acquaintance.

Mr. Dyer was married in 1876 to Mary E. Chambers, a native of Jefferson county, Indiana, and six children have blessed their home, namely: Sydney E., aged twenty-four years, who is farming four miles north of his father's

place; Arthur H., who lives with Sydney E.; Joel; William; Elliott, who died in 1894; and Nina M. Mr. Dyer is a strong Democrat and for twelve years was a member of the school board of district No. 111, which he helped to organize.

THOMAS J. MACREDIE, a prosperous farmer residing in section 27, Ninnescah township, Sedgwick county, Kansas, is one of those enterprising and active men who located in the county in the early days and took up a claim of land. The present high standing of Sedgwick as an agricultural county is due to just such men as he. Mr. Macredie is a native of Scotland, having been born in the town of Paisley, a suburb of Glasgow, in 1843. He is a son of Samuel and Janet (Japp) Macredie, both natives of Scotland.

Samuel Macredie was a tailor by trade and followed it there until 1852, when he came to this country. He was accompanied by his wife, his son, Thomas J., and a daughter, the other children choosing to remain in their native land. Locating near Boston, Massachusetts, he again began to follow his trade, but in 1860 moved to Morris, Grundy county, Illinois. In the fall of 1872 he joined his son, Thomas J., who had moved to Sedgwick county, Kansas, where he settled upon the north half of the southeast quarter of section 23, upon which a part of the village of Clearwater is located. There he died in 1876.

Thomas J. Macredie spent his early youth about the city of Boston, where he received his

schooling; when he was seventeen years of age, his father moved to Morris, Illinois, and during the seven years he resided there also worked at the tailor trade. He then located in Morgan county, Illinois, where he was engaged in coal mining until 1867, when he moved to Will county, Illinois, and entered into partnership with William M. Ross, in the grocery business. The partnership existed until 1870, when Mr. Ross and his family, Thomas Jamieson, and Thomas J. Macredie located in Sedgwick county, Kansas. Mr. Macredie preempted 80 acres in section 26 and 80 acres in section 27, in Ninnescah township, his farm lying near the old cattle trail, and on the outskirts of the village of Clearwater. Upon the death of his father, he received 80 acres of his estate. At first he lived in a dug-out and his first house was built of lumber brought from Newton, about 25 miles distant. He now has a fine house, good substantial outbuildings and a barn. He raises considerable stock, making a specialty of Hereford cattle and Poland-China hogs,—but devoting much of his time to the raising of grain. His 320 acres are all well cultivated, and will rank among the best farms in the county. Mr. Macredie is also an extensive coal dealer, and also a buyer of grain, handling on an average from 50,000 to 60,000 bushels, annually.

In 1866, Mr. Macredie was joined in marriage with Annie Hynd, whose death occurred a few years later. In 1872, he married Janet Jamieson, by whom he had 12 children,—the following five being the only survivors: S. T., who was formerly cashier in the Clearwater

Bank, but now in the drug business; James J.; Agnes R.; Marion S.; and Alexander L. Politically, Mr. Macredie is a Republican, and has held the following offices: the treasurership of the school board for twenty-six years; a membership in the town board; and the first trusteeship of Ninnescah township; he is now clerk of the town board. He is a faithful member and deacon of the Presbyterian church, of Clearwater. The subject of this sketch is a prominent Mason, and a member of the I. O. O. F., and the A. O. U. W.

CHRISTOPHER REDMOND has made farming his occupation throughout his active years, and has attained a high degree of success in his chosen pursuit. Having started out in life without a particle of assistance from any one, he is now the possessor of a fine farm. He is a typical self made man, and is held in high esteem by his many acquaintances throughout the county. He is a son of Nicholas and Margaret (O'Toole) Redmond.

Nicholas Redmond was born in Kildare, Ireland, and was married in Ireland in 1892; he embarked for this country in 1864. He located in Camden, New Jersey, where he spent many years working as a day laborer, and while there succeeded in accumulating enough money to move his family to Kansas, which he did in 1870. He died in 1896, and his wife, in 1897. They had the following children: Christopher; Ellen, who is the wife of Henry Dugan, one of

Sedgwick county's prominent farmers; James, who died at the age of fifteen years; and Patrick, who died in infancy.

Christopher Redmond did not have the opportunity to attend school enjoyed by most young people, as his parents were in poor circumstances, and he was obliged to go out and seek his own livelihood. With unlimited energy and determination, he struggled against many difficulties with great success, and as a result of his efforts he has succeeded in acquiring a fine home and farm, besides laying aside a comforting surplus. After working about Camden, New Jersey, for many years, he went to Auburn, New York, in 1866, where he spent a year in farming. In July, 1870, he located in Sedgwick county, Kansas, where he took up 160 acres of prairie land, consisting of the southwest quarter of section 25, township 27, range 1, west. He worked there until he had succeeded in accumulating a sufficiency of money to purchase, in 1883, 70 acres in Delano township, in the north half of the west half of section 36, the property being known as the Dennis homestead. Mr. Redmond has one of the best farms in the county, for which he deserves much credit; for when he first took up the land it was but raw prairie and all the improvements it has today were made by him.

In June, 1887, Mr. Redmond was joined in marriage with Mary Martin, of Cincinnati, Ohio, daughter of Patrick and Elizabeth (Waymaster) Martin. Her father, who was a druggist in early days, settled in Waco township, Sedgwick county, in 1870, and was killed by a windmill, in 1890. Mr. and Mrs. Redmond

have five children: Owen; Joseph; Margaret E.; Rose; Bertha, and Mary. In politics, Mr. Redmond is independent, while in religious views, he is a Catholic.

CHARLES HATTON, of Wichita, Sedgwick county, Kansas, ex-police judge and a prominent insurance man, was born in May, 1849, at Hillsdale, Michigan, and is a son of Elijah and Catherine Hatton, who at the venerable age of eighty-three and eighty-five years, respectively, reside at Clinton, Iowa.

In 1854, the family removed to Clinton, Iowa, where Charles was reared and received his early schooling,—later attending college at Fulton, Illinois. He studied law in the office of A. T. Wheeler, one of the prominent attorneys of Clinton, and was admitted to the bar in 1871. He practiced his profession at Lyons and Clinton, Iowa, and the following year came to Kansas, locating in Wichita. In 1873, Mr. Hatton formed a partnership with Judge Sluss and W. E. Stanley, which existed ten years, until Mr. Sluss was elected judge. During this time Mr. Hatton served as city attorney, from 1874 to 1880, and also as assistant U. S. district attorney, under U. S. District Attorney James R. Hallowell. In 1890, he was appointed adjutant general of the G. A. R. for the department of Kansas, with headquarters at Topeka, Kansas. This position he held until 1893, when he was appointed police judge by Gov. Morrill, and later, by Gov. Leedy,—continuing as such



WILLIAM S. MACKIE.

until 1898, or 1899. About eighteen months ago, Mr. Hatton entered the insurance business with the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, one of the largest and most successful insurance companies in the world, of whose branch office at Wichita he is now manager. He has been before the people almost constantly since locating in Wichita, and his record is such as to bear the closest investigation. When Judge Dale was first elected, Mr. Hatton was the Republican nominee, and ran ahead of his ticket. Mr. Hatton is now serving as a member of the board of education in Wichita, having been its president one year, and having been connected with it for six years.

In 1862, although but a boy, Mr. Hatton entered Wilson's Cavalry, being recruited in 1863. He participated in numerous engagements, but fortunately was not injured, and his war record is in keeping with that of his private life, without blemish.

He was married to Louise Davidson, of Le Claire, Iowa, and six children have been born to them: Mrs. Grace Hull, wife of B. B. Hull, of the firm of Miller & Hull, Wichita; William, mining in Colorado; Lulu, a stenographer in the "Frisco" office, at Wichita; Charles, just returned from an extended trip through Europe, who is about to enter the University of Colorado, for preparation as a mining expert; and Catherine and Alice, at school.

Politically, Mr. Hatton is a strong Republican, and took an active part in the campaign of 1900. Fraternally, he is a member of the I. O. O. F., B. P. O. E., K. of P., and Fraternal Aid Association, and is a charter mem-

ber of Post No. 25, G. A. R. He attends the Episcopal church.

Mr. Hatton is a patient and thorough student of legal problems. His mind, trained to study and investigation, is satisfied with nothing less than a clear understanding of the principles and philosophy of constitutional and statute law. His integrity of mind and character insure honesty of purpose and action in all matters, personal as well as professional. His judgment is mature, his experience is large and varied, and knowing much of business and men, he is familiar with the practical side of life. This accumulation of experience gave him a standing at the bar, as well as in the community, with whose best interests he has been so prominently identified for many years.

WILLIAM S. MACKIE, whose portrait appears on the opposite page, is a well known and highly respected farmer of Greeley township, Sedgwick county, Kansas. He was born in Savannah, Missouri, November 3, 1846, and is a son of Simeon and Eunice (Hobson) Mackie.

Simeon Mackie was a native of North Carolina, where he attended the public schools and resided until after his marriage. He learned farming, followed it in his native state during boyhood; upon attaining his majority, he moved to Missouri, where he became the owner of a farm. He died in 1891, at the age of seventy-three years. He married Eunice Hobson, a cousin of the famous Lieutenant Hobson, and

they became the parents of six children: Christopher; Melvina; Ann; William S.; Margaret; and John. His wife died October 6, 1849, and Sarah Groomer became his second wife and bore him the following children: Thomas; George; Alice; Ada; and Marian. Religiously, he was a member of the Methodist church, and was very active in church work. In addition to his business he was a preacher, but would never accept any money for occupying the pulpit, being very conscientious on that score. He was held in the highest esteem by his friends and relatives, and his death was universally mourned throughout the section in which he lived. His estate at the time of his death was valued at \$10,000.

William S. Mackie attended public school at Savannah, Missouri, and at an early age learned the trade of a tanner. He followed that work in Missouri until 1873, and then moved to his present farm in Sedgwick county, Kansas. He is engaged in general agricultural operations on his 160-acre farm in Greeley township, and has met with more than ordinary success. He built the main brick building in Mount Hope, in which are the principal stores and bank. He also built the two-story block occupied by J. D. Bolton, and in 1899 erected his own fine residence, which is eclipsed by no other in the locality.

Mr. Mackie was united in marriage, in 1871, with Nancy Fennimore, a native of Ohio, who moved to Missouri with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Mackie became the parents of seven children: Dora B., deceased; Ella G.; Bessie L.; Robert R.; May; Grace A.; and Ida B. Reli-

giously, they are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Fraternally, Mr. Mackie is a prominent Mason, belonging to Mount Hope Lodge, No. 271. In 1864, he enlisted in Company H, 88th Regiment Mounted Infantry, and served until the surrender of General Lee, at Appomattox Court House, in 1865.

ROBERT W. ROSS, one of the oldest settlers of Minneha township, Sedgwick county, Kansas, and a man well known and highly respected in his locality, owns the third quarter section preempted in section 24 in that township,—being the northwest quarter of section 24, township 27, range 2, east. He was born in Grant county, Indiana, in 1846, reared in Wabash county in the same state, and is a son of Reason and Mary (Bailey) Ross. The mother died in 1858 and the father, about 1869. There were eight children in the family, as follows: Charlotte, who died in the winter of 1899; Elizabeth, of Grant county, Indiana; William, of Fountain county, Indiana; Sarah Ann, deceased; Franklin, employed at the court house at Los Angeles, California; Robert W.; Thomas, of Fountain county, Indiana, and Rachel, deceased.

Reason Ross was a cooper by trade, which he taught to his son, Robert W., who also learned steam engineering, paper making and carpentering, the last of which he preferred. He remained at home until he entered the army, in January, 1864, when he enlisted in Company L, 11th Reg., Ind. Vol. Cav., served

nearly two years, and was mustered out at the close of the war. He was detailed for special escort duty in Kansas, during the Indian troubles of 1865, but was finally discharged at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Returning home, Mr. Ross soon after removed to Sangamon county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming, although he did not purchase any property. In March, 1871, he came to Sedgwick county, Kansas, and took up his present fine homestead. This land was raw prairie, and the first year Mr. Ross lived in a tent; having a team and a wagon, he set out a number of hedge rows, not only on his own property, but on that of others, embracing almost the entire neighborhood. The second year he built a shanty, 12 by 14 feet, hauling the lumber from Newton, and paying for it \$5 per 100 feet, and \$5 for windows and doors. His barn, which he replaced with a frame structure in 1884, was of sod, covered with hay. He erected a new barn in 1900, 32 by 50 feet. In 1894, he built a pleasant and substantial house, provided with modern conveniences, and surrounded by trees, all of which were hauled from the banks of the river and planted by himself. The entire farm is surrounded by a well trimmed hedge and its owner raises grain and stock, feeding annually from 40 to 50 head of cattle, preferably Hereford, while his hogs are Poland-China, Robert S. Cook stock, of which he raises a considerable number. Through the farm flows a stream of water, which serves for watering the stock and irrigating the land. The 5-acre orchard and one-acre vineyard are in good condition, and bearing well. In

addition to these, Mr. Ross planted some walnuts, and the trees from them are now productive,—so rapidly does vegetation mature in Kansas.

Mr. Ross was married in Springfield, Illinois, to Annie Zears, whose parents were natives of Illinois, and who died in January, 1889, leaving a daughter, Iola, a charming young lady, who keeps house for her father. The other child, Arthur, died in 1883. In politics, Mr. Ross is a Republican, and served on the school board for seventeen years. In religious attachments, he is a consistent member of the M. E. church. Having served in the army, he naturally takes a deep interest in G. A. R. work, is a member of G. W. Harrison Post No. 21, and always attends the annual encampments. A self made man, Mr. Ross has every reason to be proud of what he has accomplished. He is even associated with the naming of the township, for when a postoffice was established at that point, and a name for it was desired, he and another man called it Minneha. The township adopted the name at a later period.

BENJAMIN A. BAKER, a well known farmer and veteran soldier of the War of the Rebellion, is a resident of the southwest quarter of section 6, township 28, range 2, east, Gypsum township, Sedgwick county, Kansas. He was born in 1840, in Meigs county, Ohio, in the southeastern part of the state, being a son of William and Lucy (Bosworth) Baker. The father was a cabinet-

maker by trade. He and his wife died within twelve days of each other, and their children were reared by relatives. Their family was as follows: Benjamin A.; Melinda Ann, now the wife of Milo G. Pratt, a railroad man residing in Pike county, Illinois; and William Spencer, who is married and is a prominent hotel man of Athens, Athens county, Ohio.

Benjamin A. Baker was reared by his maternal grandfather, Hezekiah Bosworth, with whom he remained until he reached the age of nineteen years, attending the district school, and working upon his grandfather's 400-acre farm. At this age, Mr. Baker went to Pike county, Illinois, where he worked in a sawmill until the outbreak of the war, when he enlisted in Company E, 10th Reg., Mo. Vol. Inf., in which he served over three years,—participating in numerous battles, including Shiloh, Corinth, Mission Ridge, and the siege of Vicksburg. He was badly wounded at Mission Ridge, and upon his return to Illinois, after his honorable discharge, he was afflicted with the terrible malarial fever, contracted in the South, from which so many of our soldiers suffered. He has not fully recovered and will never fully recover from his war experiences, the hardships and strain upon his fortitude, as well as his wound and illness, wearing severely upon his constitution. He is not a man to complain, however, feeling that he but did his duty toward the country and flag he loves so dearly.

After the war, Mr. Baker resided in Illinois until the spring of 1877, when he came west, to Sedgwick county, Kansas, and bought his present quarter section from B. A. Thornhill,

who had preempted and proved it. Mr. Thornhill had built a one room house, and upon coming into possession of the property, Mr. Baker added to it, and resided therein eighteen years. Then, in 1896, he built his present comfortable, two-story dwelling, 18 by 28 feet, in size, with an ell, 16 by 14 feet. The house is surrounded with grateful shade trees, has two driveways, leading to house and barn, which are bordered with trees, and many improvements have been made on the premises. Mr. Baker set out six acres of orchard, containing apple, peach, plum and cherry trees, which were obtained from St. Joseph, Missouri. In 1897, he started a peach orchard, which is now in a very fine condition, the climate of Kansas being peculiarly suited to the growth of fruit. The farm is well fenced into 20 and 40 acre lots, and is devoted to grain and stock, Mr. Baker obtaining his Poland-China hogs from Robert S. Cook stock.

Mr. Baker was married in Schuyler county, Illinois, where he had speculated some in tobacco, to Lucinda Pratt, daughter of Leonard J. Pratt, an old settler of Illinois, originally from Ohio. Mrs. Baker died in 1885, leaving three children: George W., now engaged in the ice business at Wichita, who is married, and has one child; Charles, who died after becoming of age; and Nevla V., now Mrs. Peacock, residing on a farm in Gypsum township, four miles south of Mr. Baker's farm, who has two children,—Olie and Alice. Mr. Baker married again, his second wife being Mrs. Wilmina Yapple, widow of J. J. Yapple, who had one son by her first marriage, James W. Yapple. To Mr. and Mrs. Baker two children were



CHARLES W. SIMMONS.

born,—Mabel and Ella Elizabeth,—and brightened by the presence of these two daughters, the home of the family is a very pleasant one. Mrs. Baker is a notable housewife, but she bears her part in the management of affairs in a most creditable manner. Mr. Baker is a staunch Republican in politics, and has served fifteen years on the school board. Socially he is a member of Garfield Post No. 25, G. A. R., of Wichita. As a loyal soldier, a faithful public official and an honorable private citizen, Mr. Baker has proven himself a true man in the highest acceptance of the word, and the confidence felt in him by his neighbors, and friends outside his immediate vicinity, is most certainly deserved.

CHARLES W. SIMMONS, a gentleman of prominence in Sedgwick county, Kansas, whose portrait, engraved from a recent photograph, is shown on the opposite page, is now efficiently serving his second term in the capacity of sheriff of the county. He was born in Green county, Wisconsin, December 11, 1847, and is a son of Charlton and Mary (Allison) Simmons.

His grandfather, James Simmons, lived near Newbern, North Carolina, where Charlton Simmons was born, in 1817. The latter removed to Lawrence county, Illinois, with his mother, as his father had died at an early age. He married Mary Allison, and then moved to Green county, Wisconsin, where he now resides. His wife died in 1880, aged sixty-five years. He was a stock dealer, and extensively engaged in

raising thoroughbred and standard bred horses. Politically, he is a Democrat. He and his wife were parents of the following children: William H.; Carrie (Holloway); Charles W.; Mary (Fenton), deceased; George; Lyda (Moore); Lucinda (Adrian); Charlton, Jr.; Edwin and Edgar, twins; Flora (Chaplin); Ida; Eva (Walser); and Albert.

Charles W. Simmons attended school in Green county, Wisconsin, and moved to Sedgwick county, Kansas, in 1870, taking up a farm in Minnelha township. He sold that farm a few years afterwards and bought one of 225 acres in Kechi township, which he still owns. He engaged in stock raising and stock dealing, mainly handling horses, and carried on an extensive business. He moved to Wichita in 1893, received the appointment of under sheriff, and acted as such for fourteen months. He then resigned and opened a livery stable. After getting it established he sold out and opened another, which he also sold soon afterward. In 1897, he was elected sheriff of Sedgwick county, and was reelected in 1899. The subject of this sketch is a good business man, and is thorough in all that he does.

During his service in the office of sheriff, Mr. Simmons has met with some queer experiences in regard to jail breakers. Upon one occasion he was visiting at Topeka, and, during the inspection of the jail there, the conversation turned to the subject of convicts sawing their way out. Mr. Simmons remarked: "They could never saw their way out of Sedgwick county jail, if placed behind the rotary door." When he reached home, the under sheriff was

at the depot, looking about, as the train pulled in. Mr. Simmons asked: "Are you looking for some one?" And the answer was: "Yes, I am looking for you; some of the men have sawed their way out." Mr. Simmons inquired why they had not been put behind the rotary, and was much surprised upon hearing that they had been so placed,—as he considered the task of escaping from such environs an impossibility. This but goes to show the difficulties to be contended with, and the carefulness required of a sheriff. Nearly all of the convicts were recaptured. On July 29, 1900, Mr. Simmons, suspecting a plot was under way to saw out, made a search of the different cells, and found a burglar's saw and 13 blades secured in various hiding places. As Mr. Simmons was about to go to a sheriffs' meeting at Topeka, Kansas, in October, 1900, remembering the experience he had had on a previous trip to that place, he could not feel sure that it was the best thing to leave the jail. On retiring that night, he heard a noise in the rotary cells. Partially dressed, he went to the cells, and, with the assistance of his wife, was himself locked within the corridor, so that in case there had been a successful attempt to break through the iron-work of the rotary cells, there could be no way of escaping through the great iron door, as the keys were in the possession of Mrs. Simmons. One of the prisoners, who had taken off his shirt and was seemingly at work, accosted Mr. Simmons, saying: "Did I awaken you?" Upon being answered in the negative, he remarked that he (the Sheriff) was a regular night hawk. When Mr. Simmons replied that he did not

know but that some one of the inmates might be sick and in need of help, the prisoner replied that the noise was made in killing bedbugs, and assured the Sheriff that the disturbance would not happen again that night. Mr. Simmons, knowing well that there was a plot to saw out and escape, kept secreted, and, after closing the doors, returned a short time afterward, and found that a blanket had been hung up to screen operations; upon further inspection, he noticed a fire, by the means of which the prisoner had drawn the temper from the steel bars and had succeeded in cutting a hole large enough to admit a man's body. "Well," said the Sheriff, "still killing bedbugs?" "Yes," responded the prisoner, "but it's all up now; if you had only kept out of here for about fifteen minutes, I would have been out on the green,"—meaning that he would have secured his liberty. It was fortunate for the Sheriff that he did not go to Topeka for, if he had taken the journey, all the prisoners would have been liberated. This prisoner, Charles McCoy, had broken out of three different prisons during the summer of 1900, and was recaptured at a considerable distance from his last place of incarceration.

Charles W. Simmons was united in marriage with Parilee Dadisman, and they are the parents of five children: Daisy, wife of J. E. McPherson, and mother of two children, Lee and Floyd; Lillie, who married W. C. Hoover, and has two children, Barine and William S.; Durward C.; Georgie, deceased; and C. Dean. In politics, Mr. Simmons is a Republican. He is a member of Lodge No. 22, A. O. U. W.

CHARLES H. WOOLF, one of the self made men and especially successful farmers, stock raisers and fruit growers of Kansas, resides on a finely cultivated farm on the northwest quarter of section 23, Morton township, Sedgwick county, Kansas. He was born, October 11, 1854, in Muskingum county, Ohio, of which Zanesville is the county seat, and is a son of Andrew T. and Angeline Woolf.

Andrew T. Woolf was a son of Adam and Mary Woolf, who became residents of Ohio in 1830, locating in Muskingum county, the family being originally from Loudoun county, Virginia. The maternal grandmother of Charles H. Woolf was a Pennsylvania Dutch woman, and was brought by her parents to Muskingum county, Ohio, in 1806. His father was the oldest of eight children, some of whom are deceased. John resides in Chicago, while Frank, Samuel and Sophia probably reside in Virginia, as their brother has never heard of their death. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew T. Woolf were married, about 1853, in Muskingum county, Ohio, and, being poor people, rented a farm from a German in the neighborhood. Five children were born to them, as follows: Charles H.; Frank, a prominent farmer, of Illinois township, Sedgwick county, Kansas; Laura, now Mrs. LeRoy Dunn, who resides on some of the homestead property in Ohio, and has two sons and two daughters; Blanche, who is the wife of Milo E. Dunn, a professional man residing in Columbus, Ohio, and has three children; and Maude, now Mrs. Cawkins, of Zanesville, Ohio.

Charles H. Woolf was reared and mentally

instructed in the common schools of his district, receiving, however, but few educational advantages. He assisted his father until he was twenty-two years old, when he married (in 1878), and continued on the farm for five years more, when the landlord died. His heirs offered Charles H. Woolf the farm at the same rent his father had paid, but he refused, and having heard of the chances for a poor man in Kansas resolved to try his fortune in that state. Louis Howard, a friend of his, had been to see the country around Wichita, so Mr. Woolf determined to see it for himself. Therefore, in December, 1881, in company with Frank Woolf, his brother, the subject of this writing came to Kansas, and after visiting several localities in the eastern portion reached Wichita, and inspected the surroundings. He was so well pleased that he returned to Ohio, sold his live stock and farm implements, and with his wife and two children, his brother's family and his brother-in-law, returned to the Sunflower State in March, 1882. The first location was made on the old Frank Stover farm, 15 miles southwest of Wichita, where he resided one year. Then he moved to Frank Means' farm, where he also stayed a year. During this time Charles H. Woolf and Frank Woolf had purchased a half section in Illinois township, and the subject hereof removed to this farm. He resided there until the spring of 1886, when he traded with Thomas Speers for the northwest quarter of section 23, township 28, range 4, west, his present home, and one of the finest pieces of farm property in Sedgwick county. Very few improvements had been

made on this farm by the former owner, who had preempted it. As soon as it came into the possession of Mr. Woolf, however, he commenced enhancing its value, and has continued making improvements ever since. Owing to the care bestowed upon it, the farm has yielded many fold, and Mr. Woolf has raised fine crops of corn, wheat, etc., which have never failed during the thirteen years of his ownership. Being a man of original ideas, Mr. Woolf has taken especial pains with his orchards, and has 20 acres set out in fruit trees. In 1899, at the county fair, he took the "blue ribbon" on his apples, his exhibit including 13 varieties of apples, two varieties of pears and one of quinces. About the same time that he planted his orchard, he set out a fine grove of shade trees,—including black locust, maple and catalpa, all of which are in excellent condition.

In 1895, Mr. Woolf erected his present comfortable residence, at a cost of some \$3,000. It is a large structure, being 32 by 54 feet, in dimensions, is 20 feet high to the square, and has nine rooms, including the bathroom. It is supplied with hot and cold water, has a walled cellar, 24 by 26 feet square, and is furnished with all modern improvements. The handsome barn accommodates 12 horses, while numerous other outbuildings testify to the owner's thrift and good management. Mr. Woolf also makes a specialty of dairy products, keeping some 40 head of cattle,—about 20 of which are milch cows. In his dairy are all modern appliances, including a cream separator, and he sends his cream by express to Wichita for sale. The

strain of cattle he prefers is the famous Red Polled, while his hogs are of Berkshire stock.

In addition to his home farm, Mr. Woolf is the possessor of 80 acres in section 14 (20 acres of which are seeded to alfalfa), and also 240 acres in section 22 (the northeast quarter, and the north half of the northwest quarter), which is pasture land, and through which the Ninneseah River runs.

In 1878, Mr. Woolf married Ellie Hart, daughter of Isaac and Martha Hart, and nine children have been born to them, of whom the survivors are still at home. The names of the children are as follows: Roy, twenty-one years old, born in Ohio; Will, born in Ohio; Ada, Mattie, Ida and Laura, deceased; Hattie; Nellie; and the baby, Hazel, a sweet little girl of fifteen months. Since locating in Kansas, the members of the family have enjoyed excellent health, although at the time of the moving, Mrs. Woolf's health was very poor.

As a prosperous, practical farmer and business man, Mr. Woolf has few equals, and the success which has crowned his efforts is well deserved. Politically, he belongs to the People's party, giving his support to what he believes is for the best interests of the people generally. Although not a politician, nor seeking office, he has been selected three terms as a trustee of Morton township. Fraternally, he is a charter member of the M. W. of A., at Cheney. In church matters, he gives his support to, and attends, the Cheney M. E. church. Both as a private citizen and a public official, Mr. Woolf's every action has been characterized by fairness of dealing and uprightness of pur-

pose. He enjoys a widespread popularity, and is regarded as one of the best representatives of the agricultural interests of the great state of Kansas.

DL. GREEN, a prominent farmer and citizen of Sedgwick county, Kansas, is a native of Rush county, Indiana. He was born January 15, 1829, and is a son of John and Mary Ann (Cruzan) Green. John Green lived in Ohio during his early youth, but at the time of his death he was residing in Marshall county, Indiana, where he was carrying on farming. His death, which occurred in 1862, was followed by that of his devoted wife about two years later. They were the parents of the following children: William and Sarah, deceased; D. L.; Margaret, deceased; Susan, who lives in Cherokee county, Kansas; Clara, deceased; Julia, who lives in Colorado; Benjamin, who is foreman in a packing house in Indiana; Joshua, deceased; Emma, who lives in Topeka, Kansas; Elizabeth, who lives in St. Joseph, Missouri; and Alice, who resides in Wichita, Kansas.

D. L. Green spent his early boyhood attending the schools of his native district, and assisted his father about the farm until he became of age. He then went to Valparaiso, Indiana, where he worked at intervals for about eighteen years. In August, 1870, he first located in the state of Kansas, and took up a claim in Sedgwick county, consisting of the northwest quarter of section 30, township 27, range 2, east. He was at that time the only settler in that

part of the county, and gave the name, Minneha, to the township, which it still bears.

Mr. Green continued to live there until 1883, when he sold out. As the land was but raw prairie, it took many years of constant and arduous labor to bring it to its present condition. Before Mr. Green had sold his first property, however, he had succeeded in transforming it into a fine, productive farm. He succeeded in acquiring two more quarter sections of land, but sold all his property when he moved to Wichita, where he spent ten years in the real estate business. In 1884, he built the Green Block in Wichita (which he disposed of in 1891), and also bought three farms in Kingman county, Kansas. In 1888, he bought a quarter of section 3, in Waco township, upon which he immediately expended \$2,000 in erecting new buildings. He then sold out and bought the Forward homestead, which consisted of 80 acres in section 33, Delano township, where he has resided ever since. General farming is his present occupation, in which he is meeting with success, and is considered one of the representative farmers of the community.

October 31, 1850, Mr. Green was joined in marriage with Rebecca Parker, a daughter of Joel and Susan (Martin) Parker, of Virginia. Mrs. Green died in 1872, being the mother of the following children: William F., who is a grain dealer, and lives in Wichita; L. B., who lives in Kansas City, where he works in the Produce Exchange Building; John F., who lives in Wichita; George, who is an employee in the stock yards at Kansas City; Stella, who

is the wife of William H. Shoemaker; and Clarence H., who lives at home. In politics, Mr. Green is an ardent Democrat, and takes a prominent part in local affairs. Religiously, he is a Methodist. In 1871, in company with three others, he went on a buffalo hunt which afforded many thrilling incidents, and was one of the most enjoyable trips he has ever taken. Besides bringing back numerous buffaloes, they shot several wolves and other wild animals. Mr. Green is undoubtedly one of the oldest of the pioneer settlers of this county, and his many acquaintances have always deemed him an honorable, upright and enterprising business man and citizen. He is also esteemed as a good neighbor and has always been a warm friend to the needy.

C. M. CARLTON, a prominent and successful farmer residing in section 26, township 28, range 1, east (Gypsum township), was born in Johnson county, Missouri, in 1867, and is a son of F. S. and Lucinda (Blevins) Carlton. Of the family born to our subject's parents, only the three following are living: W. S., who owns two farms in Gypsum township, and is a retired resident of Derby; John R., who lives on his own farm in section 22, Gypsum township; and C. M. There was also a daughter, who is many years deceased.

The family came from Missouri to Sedgwick county, Kansas, in 1871, when C. M. was but four and a half years of age, crossing the plains

by wagons,—there being no railroads then in that region. The father had traded his property in Missouri for 500 acres of unbroken prairie, now worth about \$35 per acre, and among the best farming lands in the county. This land was located in section 23, Gypsum township. At first the Carltons were the only settlers. In time other property was taken up, but their early neighbors are, nearly all, dead, or located in some other part of the county.

C. M. Carlton was reared in Sedgwick county, and mentally trained in its public schools. Later, he attended the normal school at Emporia, for two and a half years, after which he taught school two or three years, in districts Nos. 4 and 12, near home. During the summers he followed farming, and in 1896 purchased 160 acres in sections 25 and 26. His landed possessions now amount to 320 acres, upon which he has made many improvements,—erecting a large barn in the year last mentioned, as well as other necessary outbuildings. The barn is a very spacious one, measuring 40 by 40 feet, and his house is a comfortable residence, thoroughly adapted to the needs of the family. The place is well stocked, and grain and hay are also raised. Fruit and shade trees afford a pleasant shelter from the sun's heat and the latter yield all the fruit necessary for family consumption; the hedge fences are kept well trimmed. In addition to his own property, Mr. Carlton rents land, farming in all 640 acres.

C. M. Carlton was married to Carrie Hotsapillar, and two children have blessed their union: Franklin H. and Opal L. In political matters, Mr. Carlton adheres to the principles

set forth in the platform of the Demo-Populist party, and has taken a very active part in local affairs. He served acceptably from six to eight years as clerk and trustee of the township board, and also on the school board of district No. 4, and is a justice of the peace. Being a man of sterling honesty and uprightness of purpose, his neighbors feel that no better man can be found to represent them, and he is destined to be called upon to uphold the doctrines of his party in far higher offices than any he has as yet accepted. Fraternally, he is connected with the I. O. O. F., of Derby, and is as popular in that organization, as he is with the general public in Gypsum township.

DANIEL GUNSAULLUS, a well known and prosperous farmer of Sherman township, Sedgwick county, Kansas, resides on a fine farm of 160 acres in section 10. He was born in Richland county, Ohio, on July 16, 1830, and is a son of Daniel and Nancy (Wilson) Gunsaulus, natives of Auburn, New York.

Daniel Gunsaulus, Sr., who was a farmer by occupation, removed from New York State to Richland county, Ohio, where he purchased a farm and became one of the financially substantial farmers of his locality. There he remained until his death, which occurred on January 4, 1830, when he was but forty-five years old. His widow survived him until 1869, when she too passed away, aged seventy-nine years, in Defiance county, Ohio. A family was born to

this couple, as follows: Sarah; Melvin; Nancy; Levi; William; Mary Jane; David; and Daniel,—the birth of the last named occurring after the death of his father. The elder children carried on the farm, and when the younger children grew old enough to shift for themselves, the latter were thrown on their own resources. In those days the advantages afforded were not what they are today, and Daniel Gunsaulus was forced to work very hard, when at the present time his own children, at the same age, are carefully protected, and sent to school.

In 1861 Mr. Gunsaulus enlisted in Company F, 48th Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf., and served until the close of the war, participating in the siege of Vicksburg, where he was wounded in the left thigh, and disabled for three months. After rejoining the regiment at New Orleans, he was made prisoner on the Red River, and taken to Camp Ford, Texas, where he remained for eight months. At first the prisoners were without shelter, but were finally allowed, under close guard, to cut timber for building a hut. In a short time a 16-foot cabin was erected, which cost our soldiers not only their hard labor, but also \$20 in cash, which was more than its value. After the close of the war, Mr. Gunsaulus was honorably discharged and rejoined his family and mother, remaining with the latter until 1871, when she died, and the property was divided. Taking his share, Daniel Gunsaulus went to Kansas and purchased his present farm, which was then unbroken prairie, over which herds of buffalo roamed. By his efforts, the one-time hunting ground

of the Indians has been transformed into one of the best cultivated and stocked farms in Sedgwick county, and the entire property bespeaks his thrift and good management.

In January, 1857, Mr. Gunsauillus married Emily A. Mallory, a native of Ohio, and six children were the fruit of their union: Watson; Wilson; Eleanor; John; Edmund and Ruby. Mr. and Mrs. Gunsauillus and family are consistent members of the Congregational church, in which they are active workers. Politically, the head of the family affiliates with the Republican party, and takes a deep interest in its success. Prosperous, pleasant in manner and upright in conduct, the subject of this sketch has many friends, and is accorded much credit for the success he has attained. He is a good example of a self made man, developed through characteristics that the rising generation will do well to copy.

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MICHAEL LILL, one of the most prosperous farmers and most extensive land owners in Sherman township, Sedgwick county, Kansas, is the proprietor of 400 acres in section 8, range 3, west, 240 acres in section 9, 160 acres in section 16, 160 acres in section 17, besides having title to other land in Butler county. He was born in June, 1849, in Lincolnshire, England, and is a son of George and Eliza (Smith) Lill.

The father of Michael Lill came to America in 1870, but lived upon the interest accruing from landed property in England, and later,

upon the income from investments of the money received from the sale of this property. In England he and his wife were members of the established church, but, as there was no Episcopal church in the vicinity of their home in this country, they attended the M. E. church. Five children were born to them, namely: George S.; Joseph T.; Michael; John W. and Jabez. The father died in November, 1891, aged seventy-four years, and his widow died in June, 1900, aged eighty years.


Michael Lill was the first of his family to come to America, where he landed at Portland, Maine, in 1862. Thence he proceeded to Canada, but finding the climate too cold he went west, intending to locate in the valley of the Platte. Meeting some Scotch friends, however, he was persuaded to settle in the vicinity of Council Bluffs, where he remained for five years, living with families named House, Cole and Richardson. In 1876, he started anew for Kansas and located in Sherman township, where he purchased his home property of 160 acres, to which he added at various times until he accumulated his present lands. He raises corn, wheat and oats, breeds fine blooded stock and cattle, and is very successful. His residence is a comfortable one, and his barn and outbuildings demonstrate his thrift and good management.

In 1878 Mr. Lill was married in Missouri Valley, Iowa, to Johanna Grigsby, of that place, a daughter of W. E. Grigsby, and five children have resulted, as follows: Harry; Percy; Genevieve; Gertrude; and Joseph G. In national matters Mr. Lill is an advocate of



DR. JAMES ENOCH LIGGETT.

the principles of the Democratic party, but in local affairs casts his vote in favor of the best man for the office. Although often pressed to become a candidate, aside from serving as treasurer and clerk of the school board, he has refused to engage in any campaign consuming the time which he feels is required by his farming interests. Genial, enterprising and successful, Mr. Lill is a man of weight in the community, and one who enjoys the highest respect of all who know him. In religious belief, the entire family are consistent members of the Congregational church, in which they are active workers.

DR. JAMES ENOCH LIGGETT, proprietor and manager of the  Elevator Company, with general offices at Wichita, Kansas, has led a life worthy of emulation. Thrown upon the world, a fatherless boy of immature years, he strove hard to make his own living and at the same time secure an education which would fit him for better things. His industry and tireless energy were crowned with success far in excess of his anticipations, and he is now at the head of the company mentioned, which operates elevators in various towns in Kansas and Oklahoma, and transacts an enormous amount of business.

Dr. Liggett was born in Howard county, Missouri, May 1, 1858, and is a son of Marion Liggett, a farmer by vocation, who died when the subject of this sketch was but a small boy.

The latter was very poor but ambitious to succeed. He turned his hand to whatever he could get to do, and in 1861 went to Oregon as a pioneer, and there worked at various kinds of work until he had accumulated sufficient funds to finish his education. Desirous of becoming a physician and surgeon, he returned to Marshall, Missouri, and studied under Dr. J. B. Davis. He was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, in 1890, and practiced a short time at Marshall, Missouri. He then went to Guthrie, Oklahoma, and engaged in practice. The country being new and money scarce, he was oftentimes paid for his services in cattle. He had them herded and fattened and in 1898 they were shipped to Eastern markets, numbering 400 in all. He then bought and shipped cattle and in 1898 embarked in the grain business, building an elevator at Hennessey, Oklahoma, with a capacity of 15,000 bushels. His success was such that he built, in 1899, elevators at Dover, Kechi, Hayesville, and Wichita, and now has one at Corbin. The one at Wichita has a capacity of 35,000 bushels. His grain is shipped to Kansas City, Missouri, and Galveston, Texas. The general offices of the company are located at 634 North Market street, Wichita.

Dr. Liggett's marriage was contracted with Lillie B. Remington, a daughter of William Remington of Arrow Rock, Missouri, and they had three children: an infant son, now deceased; Levia L.; and Luena M. Fraternally, he belongs to the Home Forum Benefit order. Both he and his wife are members of the

Christian church of Wichita, Kansas. A portrait of Dr. Liggett appears on a preceding page in proximity to this.

ALFONSO M. REICHENBERGER, an energetic and prosperous farmer and stock raiser of Sherman township, Sedgwick county, Kansas, owns a fine farm in section 17. He was born in New York City on December 7, 1854, and is a son of Peter Reichenberger, and a grandson of Francis Reichenberger, the latter a prominent farmer and soldier of Bavaria, Germany. The maternal grandfather was a surgeon in the army of the great Napoleon, and was born in a house which was under bombardment at the time of his birth. This interesting old gentleman died in 1888, at the age of ninety-seven years, active and mentally competent until the last.

Peter Reichenberger came to America in 1848, settling in New York City, where he pursued his trade of cabinetmaker. He was one of the first foreigners of this craft to settle in this country, and one of the best. At one time his work was known from coast to coast, and some of it may yet be found in several of the bank buildings of San Francisco. He was connected, during his residence in New York, with one of the largest furniture factories in the country. Later, he came to Kansas, took up land, afterwards retired, and died in 1898, at the age of sixty-eight years, leaving a large landed estate of about 2,000 acres.

In 1850, Peter Reichenberger married Bar-

bara Lersch, a native of Alsace, Germany, whose mother was the daughter of a countess. To them were born the following children: Alfonso M., Margaret, Nicholas, Joseph, Peter and Benjamin, who survive; and John, Mary, Rosie, Catherine, Anna, and Michael, deceased. Mrs. Reichenberger is still living, and resides in Brown county, Kansas, aged sixty-eight years.

The subject of this sketch obtained his mental instruction in the common schools of New York City, and in Wayne township, Kansas, and subsequently learned the trade of a cabinetmaker, at which he worked for six or seven years. On account of his health, however, he engaged in farming, in 1874. In 1885, he purchased a farm in Reno county, and resided there until 1893, when he bought his present property. This consists of 400 acres of fine land, adapted to the raising of stock, grain and hay. His farm and buildings are in excellent condition.

In 1882 Mr. Reichenberger married Barbara Mosier, a native of St. Mary's, Elk county, Pennsylvania, and to their union the following children have been born: Peter, who is at college; Nicholas; Mary; Matilda; Leo; Margaret; Martha; Dora; and Theodore. In politics, Mr. Reichenberger is a stanch Republican, having served most acceptably as committeeman. He was a candidate for representative, on the county ticket, but was defeated by a small majority. Being so well and favorably known as a man of the highest principles, of strict integrity and sterling honesty, no more suitable candidate could be selected to represent the interests of his district at the state capitol. If merit

is to be the criterion, this gentleman is worthy of any honor the people of Sedgwick county could confer upon him.

JOHN REEVES, a prosperous farmer of Minnecha, Sedgwick county, Kansas, living on his 320-acre farm, the east half of section 17, township 27, range 2, east, was born in McLean county, Illinois, in 1842. He was the son of Owen T. and Margaret (Bunn) Reeves. The father died when John was but eight years old, and the mother survived until 1898. These worthy people left but two children, one of whom is the subject of the present review, and the other, his sister, Mattie, who lived in Illinois at the time of her mother's death. Mrs. Reeves contracted a second marriage, and until he was twenty years of age John resided at home, assisting in the duties on the farm. At that age he started out in life for himself, his principal capital being a willing pair of hands and a strong pair of arms and a determination to win his way in the world.

A very important event in the life of John Reeves was his marriage with Phebe Kershaw, for at that time he really began in earnest to grasp the realities confronting him. He rented a farm for the space of seventeen years, where he continued to reside until 1883, when the attractions of the West induced him to remove to Kansas. He located, upon his arrival from Illinois, in the fertile county of Sedgwick, where he purchased his present homestead, paying for it the sum of \$3,500. The purchase

was made of W. D. Smith, but the land had been preempted by a lady who was willing to part with it. There John Reeves lived for seven years in the small house already upon the place, having a straw-covered stable for his horses. In 1891, he made many changes, erecting a substantial and comfortable house, 28 by 14 feet in the main part, with an ell, 14 feet square, the structure being a story and a half high. He also built a barn, 40 feet square, and all the requisite outbuildings. His farm is all fenced, well improved, and planted with trees. His orchard of 140 trees may become almost a gold mine in value, as some of the finest apples of the world come from the state of Kansas, and the demand never ceases. Mr. Reeves has engaged in the raising of corn and oats, and has a pasture of 60 acres, and 80 acres in hay.

Mr. and Mrs. Reeves have had a large family, who have grown up around them and some have made homes of their own. The members of the family are: Rose, deceased; Charles, a farmer, of Sedgwick county; Owen, also a farmer in the same county; Mattie, now Mrs. Fennel, of Butler county; Edith, now Mrs. Harmon, of Wichita; Emma, a dressmaker, living in Wichita; Ralph, a blacksmith; Elmer, a traveling salesman; and Belle, and Mabel, who are at home.

Mr. Reeves is a self made man, who has by his own efforts, assisted by those of his estimable wife, earned a fine home, amassed a competence, and won the respect of his neighbors. He has been a member of the school board, and always takes an active interest in the public affairs of his county and state. In religion, the

family are connected with the M. E. church, where the sterling traits of character which have accomplished so much for Mr. Reeves, financially, serve to make him a valued member.

JOHAN M. CAMPBELL, deceased, was a well known and highly respected farmer, of Eagle township, Sedgwick county, Kansas, where he owned 320 acres of fine land in sections 2 and 3. He was born in 1833, and died April 21, 1894. He was a son of John and Sarah (Biggs) Campbell, both of whom were natives of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania.

John Campbell was a farmer by occupation, and lived in Pennsylvania throughout his entire life. He and his wife became the parents of seven children: Matthew; Margaret; John M.; Hattie; Jennie; Joseph; and Theodore. In political belief, he was a Republican. The church relationship of his family was with the Methodist denomination.

John M. Campbell left his native county of Westmoreland, Pennsylvania, where he had learned the trade of a carpenter, and located in Indiana. He followed his trade in Bluffton, and throughout Wells county until 1862, when he enlisted in Company B, 101st Reg., Ind. Vol. Inf. He served faithfully until 1865, when he was honorably discharged. He then returned to Indiana and worked there at his trade until 1871, when he moved to Kansas and settled upon the farm where his family now resides. He built several houses in the township,

in addition to carrying on his farm work; but the latter years of his life were devoted entirely to farming and stock raising. He was a prominent man and respected by everyone who knew him. Being characterized by sterling qualities, his word was considered as good as his bond, and his death was a serious loss to the community.

Mary Falk became his wife August 9, 1868; she was a daughter of Albert and Catherine Falk, and was born in Ohio. They became the parents of four children, namely: Albert M.; Rosanna Z.; William S., who is in the Philippine Islands; and Minnie V. Religiously, his family belongs to the United Brethren church. In politics, Mr. Campbell was a sturdy supporter of the Republican party.

HERMAN B. TIHEN, M. D., has been practicing his chosen profession in Andale, Kansas, and vicinity for the past few years, and enjoys an enviable reputation as a careful and conscientious young physician. He is a native of Jefferson City, Missouri, where he was born March 31, 1869, and is a son of Herman and Angeline Tihen.

Dr. Tihen secured his early mental training in the common and select schools of his native town, and later took a course at St. Benedict's College in Atchison, Kansas. It having been his intention to pursue the study of medicine, he became a student in the Medical College of Kansas City, Missouri, in 1889, and continued there until his graduation in the spring of 1893.



DR. JOHN H. FULLER.

In looking over the field for a place to locate, Dr. Tihen made a good selection in choosing Andale, Kansas, where he entered upon his practice shortly after his graduation. He has a practice which extends over an area of 30 square miles, and among his many patrons and his fellow physicians, he is looked upon as being one of the most skillful and prominent men of his profession, in Sedgwick county.

In 1894, Dr. Tihen was joined in matrimony with Ella M. Watson, a daughter of Nelson Watson, who is now deceased, and a family of three children were born to this happy union: Henry N., Irene B., and a babe who died in infancy. Politically, the Doctor is a stanch Democrat, and has held the office of county physician.

DR. JOHN H. FULLER, whose portrait is shown herewith, has gained much prominence as a physician in the city of Wichita, Kansas, and is a member of the staff of physicians of both the hospitals. His thorough knowledge of medicine together with his many years of successful practice, has enabled him to establish a large clientele. The Doctor was born in Warrick county, Indiana, August 18, 1859, and is the third child of a family of eight children born to Benjamin and Peniah (Williams) Fuller.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Fuller were natives of Warrick county, Indiana, where they still reside and all of their children, with the exception of our subject and Elizabeth, also make their home in that county. The children

born to them were named as follows: James; William, deceased; John H.; Walter; Charles; Benoni; Hilbert; and Elizabeth (Roth), whose husband is manager for the Studebaker Manufacturing Company at Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Roth opened the office at Kansas City but later returned to Columbus.

Our subject's primary education was obtained in the public schools of his native town, but it was later supplemented by a course in Oakland College, from which institution he was graduated in 1875 at the age of sixteen years. At this period in his life he had reached a decision to become a physician—and had studied medicine to a large extent with that end in view; while he was teaching in the public schools of his native town, he continued to prepare himself for his present profession. He taught three terms in all, and then entered the University of Kentucky, at Louisville, and later the Kentucky School of Medicine, spending in all four years in medical study in Louisville. From the latter school he received his degree in 1881, his class consisting of 80 members, which was the largest up to that time ever graduated from the school. Cannelton, Indiana, was his first field of practice, and he remained there, meeting with fair success, until 1884, when he changed his location to Stendal, Indiana. He continued there until 1893 when he moved to Wichita, Kansas, the change of location being mainly determined by the poor condition of his wife's health, which at once commenced to improve, and has ever since continued good. The Doctor has an elegant suite of rooms in the Bitting Block, and has enjoyed

a steady growth in practice. In whatever field he has been located, he has always met with a high degree of success; in Wichita he is classed among the foremost of his profession and enjoys the esteem and confidence of his fellow physicians and many clients. He is well and favorably known to the medical fraternity of the city, for he had full charge of St. Frances' Hospital for a period of three years and has since been on the staff of both the hospitals of Wichita.

Dr. Fuller was married to Emeline Hudson and they have five children, the eldest of whom was five years of age when they moved to Kansas. They are named as follows: Dolton H.; Dennis M., who named himself; Cecil, deceased; Robert; and a baby unnamed. Politically, the Doctor is a staunch Democrat, while in religious views he is a Presbyterian. He belongs to the I. O. O. F.; M. W. of A.; and several medical societies.

ELISHA J. HULBURT, deceased, was a prosperous and highly respected citizen of Sherman township, Sedgwick county, Kansas, who settled on a farm in section 20, in 1873. He was born in Erie county, New York, on July 20, 1840, and was a son of Monzo and Credula (Sumner) Hulburt.

The father was a carpenter by trade and moved from New York State to Illinois, settling near Freeport, where he worked at his trade until within a few years of his death.

The parental family consisted of the following children: Schubel; Elisha J. and Elijah, twins; Richard; Delana; and Ellen. Both he and his wife were extremely liberal in their religious views, and were very good people.

Elisha J. Hulburt was instructed in the public schools of Illinois, and while yet a young man learned the tanner's trade, which he followed for five years in Kalamazoo, Michigan. After serving in the army, he spent three years as a farmer in Illinois, and then removed to Iowa and followed the same occupation for three years longer. Having heard of the advantages offered by Kansas, Mr. Hulburt came, in 1873, to Sherman township, Sedgwick county, where he and his wife took up a claim of 160 acres, and improved it until it became one of the finest farms in this portion of the state.

When but twenty-one years old, Mr. Hulburt enlisted in Company A, 11th Reg., Ill. Vol. Inf., and served until the close of the war, rising from the ranks to be first lieutenant, and later was brevetted captain. Among other engagements, he participated in the siege of Vicksburg and was severely wounded. After many weary months in hospitals, he rejoined his regiment and continued at the post of duty until the bitter struggle was ended. He was a brave soldier and well liked by his superior officers, who recognized his gallantry and his conscientious deportment as an officer.

Mr. Hulburt married Sarah J. Cornelius, of Freeport, Illinois, who was born on May 26, 1844, in Union county, Pennsylvania, being a daughter of J. H. and Rachel (Herr)

Cornelius. To this union were born three children, namely: Ivan; and Ella and Luez, deceased. Ivan married Etta A. Bowers, of Mount Hope, Kansas, and three children have been born to them: Ella and Elsie, twins, and Lester, who died in infancy.

In religious matters, the entire family adhered to the principles of the Christian church, of which they were members. Mr. Hulburt was a man of unusual amiability of nature, and kindness of demeanor. Not only was he beloved in his immediate family, but the entire community recognized his admirable qualities, and at his funeral manifested their grief at his untimely demise. This good man was taken away on October 31, 1894, while still in the prime of life. In the Mount Hope Post, G. A. R., of which he was an honored member, his memory is tenderly cherished, and he is spoken of as a shining example of an American patriot.



EDMOND WHITING, one of the most prosperous farmers of Greeley township, Sedgwick county, Kansas, is located on section 29, range 3, west, where he owns 160 acres of land.

Mr. Whiting was born December 6, 1847, at Camlachie, Canada, and is a son of George and Hannah M. (Whitingham) Whiting, the former, a native of Essex county, England, and the latter, a native of Yarmouth, England. George Whiting with his wife and three children immigrated to Canada, about 1845, and settled near Sarnia, where he purchased a farm

and lived during the remainder of his life. He was a very successful man in a business way, and at the time of his death left 180 acres of land and a handsome competency. Mr. and Mrs. Whiting were parents of 12 children, of whom 11 are now living, as follows: Henry G.; Frederick C.; Rosie; Julia; Edmond; Frank W.; Lucy; Albert C.; Alice; Delhi N.; and Ivan C. In religious attachments, the family were members of the Church of England. The father died January 1, 1889, at the age of seventy-one years, three months and twenty-nine days, and the mother passed away March 15, 1893, aged seventy-five years, four months and twenty-one days.

Edmond Whiting availed himself of the facilities afforded by the public schools of Canada, and lived at home until his seventeenth year, when he began to work out by the month. In 1864, he left Canada and was employed in the lumber regions of Michigan, and was also engaged in farming, until 1875, when he went west to Oregon. He was occupied in gold mining in Grant county, and also in freighting, receiving \$4.00 per day for eight hours' work. There he remained until 1880, when he moved to Sedgwick county, Kansas, and, having saved considerable money, was enabled to buy his present home property. To his original purchase he has since added 80 acres in section 20, and 80 acres in section 27, Greeley township, and 80 acres in Sherman township, all of which he devotes to general farming. He is a successful manager and is counted one of the substantial men of the county.

In 1882, Mr. Whiting was joined in wed-

lock with Edith L. Thompson, a daughter of Daniel Thompson, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, who moved to Cherry Fork, Adams county, Ohio, at an early day, Edith L. having left that place for Kansas in June, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Whiting reared five children, namely: Emma H.; Alice L.; L. Blanche; George D.; and Edmond W. Mrs. Whiting is a member of the Christian church. In political affiliation, Mr. Whiting takes his stand in the ranks of the Republican party.

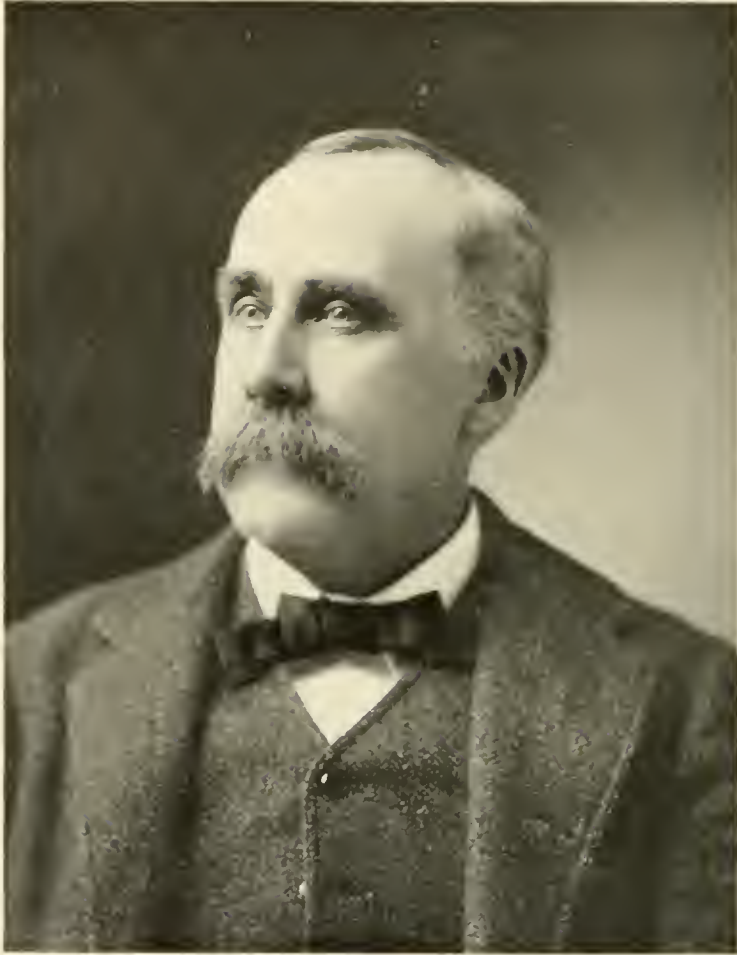
THOMAS POWERS has spent his entire life in pursuing the vocation of an agriculturist, in which he has met with the best of success. In Sedgwick county, Kansas, he is the owner of 320 acres of highly tilled farming land, which comprises the south half of section 27, township 26, range 2, west. Mr. Powers is of sturdy Irish extraction, his birth having occurred in Ireland on March 22, 1840. He is a son of Michael and Mary (Neeley) Powers.

Michael Powers had only made a fair livelihood in his native country, and therefore decided upon bringing his family to the United States, where he hoped to better his condition, and where he expected to give his children a more favorable start in life. He accordingly bade farewell to his native country in 1848, and upon his arrival in America at once moved west, to the state of Illinois, where he spent his remaining days. He worked out as a day laborer, and was a reliable and faithful work-

man. As a result of his marriage, he became the father of three children, namely: Mary, Maggie, and Thomas. By a previous marriage, Mrs. Powers was the mother of two children,—a son, James, and a daughter, Annie. Her first husband's name was Elbert. Both of Thomas Powers' parents are deceased.

Mr. Powers obtained his early mental training in the schools of the community where his father located, and while still a young man, his patriotic impulses urged him into the struggle in behalf of the Union, and he enlisted in Company H, 97th Reg., Ill. Vol. Inf. He fought with great valor and during the three years he was in the army participated in many battles. After receiving an honorable discharge, he returned to Illinois where he spent seven years engaged in the cultivation of the soil; at the end of that time, in 1873, he decided upon locating in Kansas. With what few possessions he had, he came to Sedgwick county, and settled on his present property. As his efforts were crowned with success, he invested his savings in more land, and, buying from time to time, succeeded in acquiring 320 acres of land, of superior quality for farming. Mr. Powers carries on general farming, and is recognized in his adopted community as a good neighbor and loyal citizen. He is one of Sedgwick county's most substantial farmers.

Mr. Powers was joined in wedlock with Alice Reed, a native of Illinois, and a daughter of Patrick Reed. As a result of this union, a family of five children was born to them, named as follows: Annie; Michael; Mary; Maggie; and Alice, who died in infancy. In



MORRIS J. LOYD.

religion, the subject of this sketch is a faithful member of the Roman Catholic church. Politically, he is a strong Democrat.



MORRIS J. LOYD, an influential citizen of Wichita, Kansas, now cashier of the American State Bank, served two successive terms in the capacity of treasurer of Sedgwick county in a most efficient manner. He has been a resident of the city off and on since 1883 and has always been interested in its growth and development, taking rank among its most public spirited citizens.

Mr. Loyd was born in Marshall, Illinois, in 1851, and is a son of Thomas Loyd and grandson of John Loyd. His grandfather was a native of Pennsylvania, but after his marriage removed to Pickaway county, Ohio, and later went to the state of Illinois. Thomas Loyd was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, and was ten years old when his parents located in Illinois. His early life was spent in Putnam county, Illinois, on a farm; when beginning active work for himself he engaged in farming in Marshall county, Illinois. He continued there for a number of years, and then engaged in mercantile business in Winona, Illinois. Having followed that line about twelve years, he moved to Kansas, in 1876, locating in Valley Center township, Sedgwick county. He had a farm of 305 acres and engaged in general farming and stock raising until his death in 1885, being then sixty-five years old. He married Louisa

Strawn, who died in 1860, aged thirty-six years, having given birth to the following children: Frances A. (Curley); Theodosia (Taylor); Alice, who died in 1861; Morris J.; and Ira D., who also died in 1861.

Morris J. Loyd received his intellectual training in the public schools of his native town, and at the age of sixteen years went to work in his father's store. He continued there until the store was sold in 1876, and in that year came to Kansas and engaged in farming in Kechi township, Sedgwick county, which farm he owned until he sold it, in 1900. In 1883, he moved to Wichita, and one year later went to Garden Plain, where he engaged in the lumber, coal and grain business for eight years, selling out to the Pond Lumber Company in 1892. In 1896, he moved back to Wichita and now resides there. Mr. Loyd, who is well and favorably known throughout Sedgwick county, was elected county treasurer in 1895 and was re-elected in 1897; he is a staunch Republican and an active worker in the party.

The American State Bank, of which Mr. Loyd is cashier, has its banking office at the corner of Douglas and Topeka avenues. This institution opened its doors to the patronage of the public on December 4, 1900, with a capital stock of \$50,000. Its officers and directors are as follows: W. C. Norcross, president; S. S. Findley, vice president; M. J. Loyd, cashier; Hiram Norcross, attorney; W. C. Norcross, M. J. Loyd, H. W. Darling, S. S. Findley, R. E. Lawrence, A. W. Wise, J. S. Wallace, R. E. Goodrich, and Hiram Norcross, directors.

Mr. Loyd was united in marriage with Cora

Garrison, a daughter of Dr. I. B. Garrison of Albany, Missouri, and they have three children: Mabel; Charles G.; and Harry M. A portrait of Mr. Loyd accompanies this sketch, being presented on a preceding page.

FRANCIS M. STAMBACK, one of the representative farmers of Eagle township, Sedgwick county, Kansas, is the owner of large landed interests in that township. He was born December 3, 1849, and is a son of Elijah K. and Jemima (McElhaney) Stamback, and grandson of David Stamback.

The great-grandfather of Francis M. was a soldier in the War of the Revolution, being in the army of General LaFayette, with whom he came to this country. David Stamback was a native of Franklin county, in the western part of Virginia, and during his early life learned the trade of a wheelwright. He moved to Tennessee at an early day, but owing to the hostility of the Indians returned to his native state. After following his trade there for some time, he moved to Preble county, Ohio, where he lived until his death, many years later. He was the father of four children, namely: William, Sarah, Catherine, and Elijah K. In religious views they were Methodists. Politically, David Stamback was a Democrat.

Elijah K. Stamback, father of Francis M., was born in Preble county, Ohio, in 1826, and his early mental training was secured in the public schools of Gettysburg, Ohio. He was reared on his father's farm and continued to

live there until he reached the age of twenty-six years, when he left home and took up his residence in Huntington county, Indiana. He spent fourteen years in that state, engaged in agricultural pursuits, and at the end of that period moved to Pike county, Illinois. He continued in the same line of work there for fourteen years, or until the spring of 1880, when he disposed of his possessions in Pike county, and moved west to Sedgwick county, Kansas, where he purchased 525 acres in section 5, Sherman township. He still owns this property, which he has developed into some of the best farming land in the county. He is engaged in general farming, and raises grain of all kinds, hogs, and cattle. He was united in marriage with Jemima McElhaney, a daughter of Samuel McElhaney, who was a native of Franklin county, Virginia, and they became the parents of the following children: Francis M., William, George W., and Thomas.

Francis M. Stamback was born in Gettysburg, Ohio, and received his early mental training in the public schools of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. He remained at home until he was twenty years of age, when he rented land on which he carried on farming until 1878. He then removed with his family to Sedgwick county, Kansas, and located on his present farm in Eagle township, where the house he first built is still standing, as a relic of the pioneer days of the state. It is a fine farm in all its appointments, and ranks with the best in the county. In addition to this land, he owns 160 acres in section 18, Valley Center township, and 80 acres in section 5, Sherman township. He

is engaged in general farming and also raises a very high grade of stock. He imported a Percheron stallion, and the results have proved equal to his expectations.

In 1869, Mr. Stamback was united in marriage with Isabelle Kendrick, a daughter of S. G. Kendrick, she being a native of Pike county, Illinois, and her parents being of Irish nativity. The union resulted in the following children: Susie, Mina, Samuel, Dora, Elijah, Charles, Leonard, Lloyd, Jeremiah, Edith, and William O., who died in infancy. The first four were born in Pike county, Illinois, and the others in Sedgwick county, Kansas. Politically, Mr. Stamback is a Populist and has held a number of township offices. He is a member of the United Brethren church.

GEORGE W. STAMBACK has followed the occupation of a farmer all his life, and is the owner of a fine farm of 160 acres in section 6, Sherman township, Sedgwick county, Kansas. There he ranks as one of the enterprising citizens of the community. He was born in February, 1858, in Huntington county, Indiana, and is a son of Elijah K. Stamback, and grandson of David Stamback.

The great-grandfather of George W. Stamback was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, serving in the army under LaFayette, whom he accompanied to this country. He was the only one of his family to immigrate to this country.

David Stamback was a native of Franklin county, Virginia, and during his early life learned the trade of a wheelwright. In his early manhood, he moved to the state of Tennessee, but owing to the hostility of the Indians was obliged to return to Virginia. There he followed his occupation for some time, and when he again moved he located in Preble county, Ohio, where he lived many years, and where he died. He was the father of four children, namely: William, Sarah, Catherine, and Elijah K. In religious views, the family were devoted members of the Methodist church, while in politics, Mr. Stamback was a firm Democrat.

Elijah K. Stamback was born in Preble county, Ohio, in 1826, and his early schooling was obtained in the schools of Gettysburg, Ohio. He lived on his father's farm until he was twenty-six years of age, when he left it to make his home in Huntington county, Indiana. He spent fourteen years as a farmer in that state, and at the end of that period moved to Pike county, Illinois, and there passed another fourteen years in the same vocation. In the spring of 1880, he disposed of his possessions in Pike county, and moved west, to Sedgwick county, Kansas, where he purchased 525 acres of land in section 5, Sherman township. This property he still owns and has developed into one of the finest farms in the county, raising grain of all kinds, as well as hogs and cattle. He was united in marriage with Jemima McElhaney, a daughter of Samuel McElhaney, a native of Franklin county, Virginia, and they were the parents of four children: Francis M., William, George W., and Thomas.

George W. Stanback received a common school education and lived in Pike county, Illinois, until his parents moved to Sedgwick county, Kansas. He accompanied them to that state, and shortly after his arrival bought 160 acres of fine farming land. The property is located in section 6, Sherman township, and general farming has been his chief occupation since taking possession of it. He has, however, taught school for five years, during the winter months. He is a good business man and farmer, and he has a wide circle of friends, who recognize him as an honest and upright citizen.

Mr. Stanback wedded Eva Talbert, of New Canton, Illinois, and they have five children; Ross, Eva, Jennie, Amy, and Ethel. Politically, Mr. Stanback has always been a Democrat. In religious affairs, like his parents and grandparents, he has favored the Methodist church.

THOMAS J. SMITH is a well known and highly respected citizen of Eagle township, Sedgwick county, Kansas, where he owns 207 acres of land in section 35. He was born May 20, 1837, and is a son of David G. and Mary (Johnson) Smith.

Thomas Smith, David G.'s father, was born in Virginia, where he became the owner of a large plantation. Later, he sold out and moved to Ohio, where he rented land from the U. S. Government and improved a fine farm, which he cultivated during the remainder of his life. In the War of 1812, he was drafted, but the conflict ended before he entered the service.

He married Elizabeth Gander, a native of Virginia, and they were the parents of the following children: Nancy, Israel, Samuel, David, Sarah, Martin, Thomas, John L., Rebecca, Harriet, Elizabeth, Mary J., Isaac, George J., and Benjamin. In religious belief, Mrs. Smith was a member of the Baptist church.

David G. Smith, father of the gentleman whose name heads these lines, remained at home with his parents in Ohio, where he was born, until he attained man's estate. He then started in life on his own account. He went to Indiana, where he entered a government tract, on which he was engaged in farming throughout his entire life. He was a good, substantial citizen, and lived to reach the advanced age of seventy-nine years. His widow still lives at the age of eighty-four years. They became the parents of five children: Thomas J., Benjamin C., Mary E., Isaac A., and Martha E. Both were members of the Baptist church.

Thomas J. Smith received a public schooling in Ohio and Indiana, and began active life at the age of twenty-one years, by renting and cultivating a farm. Eight years later, in 1869, he homesteaded his present land, which he has since tilled with great success. He is a man of high standing in his community and enjoys the highest esteem of everyone with whom he comes in contact.

Mr. Smith, in 1861, was united in marriage with Minerva Lynn, a native of Indiana, and a daughter of James Lynn. The issue of their marriage was four children, viz.: Benjamin C.; Mary A.; Martha P.; and one who died in

infancy. Benjamin C. is deceased. Mary A. is the wife of C. L. Baird, of Eagle township, by whom she has one son, Amasa S. Martha P. married William Pocock, and has three children: W. Harold, Mary F., and Gertrude. Religiously, Mr. Smith is a Baptist. He is a Populist in political affiliations.



CHARLES G. STRONG is one of the most prosperous and substantial farmers in Sedgwick county, Kansas, where he has been following that occupation for many years. His fine farm of 160 acres is situated in Sherman township, consisting of the southeast quarter of section 4. He was born May 5, 1832, in Northampton, Massachusetts, and is a son of Charles and Marilla (Groves) Strong, both of whom were natives of Massachusetts.

Charles Strong was a farmer throughout his entire life, and, although he never accumulated any great amount of property, was prominent in the community where he lived. He was born in 1806, and died in 1871, having been twice married. His first marriage was with Marilla Groves, and Charles G. was their only child, the mother passing away from this life when he was an infant. The second wife of Charles Strong was Emily Todd, by whom he had three children, namely: Lucy, who was joined in marriage with Richard Horton, of Massachusetts, and now resides in Fort Wayne, Indiana; Andrew J., who lives in Northampton, Massachusetts; and Emma. In

religious views, the father was liberal, while his first wife was a Congregationalist, and his second, a Baptist.

Charles G. Strong attended the public schools of his native town, and during his early youth worked out on a farm by the month. When twenty-three years of age, he went to Minnesota, where he located in Wabasha county, but he had not remained there long until he enlisted in the Union Army, the date of his enrollment being January 16, 1862, when he became a private in Company H. 5th Reg. Minn. Vol. Infantry. He served in that company for three years, after which he was discharged on account of disability; returning to Minnesota, he purchased his father-in-law's farm, which he operated for four years. He then sold out, and going to Sedgwick county, Kansas, he homesteaded 160 acres of land in section 4, Sherman township, which he has cultivated ever since. After many years of hard labor he has succeeded in getting his property into an excellent state of cultivation, and raises a yearly average of 800 bushels of wheat and 3,000 bushels of corn. He also raises hogs and cattle, and has been very successful in his operations since taking up his residence in the Sunflower State. He is a good citizen and neighbor, and enjoys a wide circle of friends in the community where he has resided so long.

Mr. Strong was joined in matrimony July 23, 1864, with Elizabeth Eddie, a daughter of John and Jane (Seaton) Eddie, both of whom were natives of Scotland, and who came to this country with their parents, when quite young. A family of six children resulted from this

union, namely: Clarence W.; Emma M.; Melvin F.; Ella F.; and William and Alvin, deceased. Mr. Strong and his family are members of the Christian church. In politics, the subject of this sketch is a Republican.

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S B. COLLINS has had many years of experience in conducting a general store, in which he has met with good success. For the past year he has been operating one of the leading stores in Colwich, Kansas. He is a man of many business traits, to which is largely due his prosperity. He has a wide circle of friends, who know him to be honest and straightforward in all his dealings. He is a native of Salem, North Carolina, where he was born October 12, 1859, and is a son of William K. Collins.

William K. Collins was also born in North Carolina, and throughout his entire life pursued the vocation of a farmer. He was a soldier in the Confederate Army and was killed, in battle in 1864. After his death, Mrs. Collins moved with her family to Centerville, Iowa, where she resided until her marriage to James Collins, S. B. Collins' uncle. They then moved to Kansas, in 1878, and located upon a farm near Winfield. There she lived until her death in 1884, at the age of fifty-four years. Her maiden name was Catherine Huff, and she was also a native of North Carolina. By her first husband she had seven children, namely: Laura; Sarah; Victoria; Amanda; Jessie; Christian; and S. B.

Her second union resulted in the birth of the following children: John; William; Ida; and Ella. In religious views, she was a Baptist.

S. B. Collins attended the public school in Centerville, Iowa, until he attained the age of seventeen years, and then began to earn his own livelihood, although he still lived at home. After his mother's death, he went to Nebraska, where he purchased a farm, which he cultivated for a period of eight years. He then sold his farm and entered upon his career as a storekeeper. He opened his first store at Haigler, Nebraska, where he carried on a good business for four years. At the end of that time, he moved west, to Colorado, and again started in mercantile business, in the town of Gillett, which is in the Cripple Creek mining district. He continued in business there for six years, when he again sold out, and in 1900 moved to Colwich, Kansas, where he established himself in the same business. In his store he has the best of goods and one plain proof of that fact is that he has built up a large and substantial trade. He is an obliging and courteous salesman and is well deserving of his large patronage. He carries a full line of teas, coffees and spices, groceries, clothing, boots and shoes, and dry goods.

Mr. Collins was married, in 1881, to Dora M. Sanders, of Eureka, Kansas, a daughter of Burrill Sanders, and to this happy union five children have been born: Mabel, deceased; Burrill; Jessie; Clifford; and Maxwell. The last three children are now in school, while Burrill, the eldest son, is a bright and active young man, occupying a position as timekeeper and book-

keeper for the Colorado Springs & Cripple Creek District Railway Company. Burrill graduated from the Florence Academy of Florence, Colorado, at the age of sixteen years, and has an exceptionally bright future in store. In politics, Mr. Collins is a Republican, and while a resident of Gillett, Colorado, his fellow citizens elected him to the office of mayor, which office he filled to the entire satisfaction of all, and was elected for a second term. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 200, of Haigler, Nebraska. Although he has been a resident of Colwich but a short time, both he and his wife have made many warm friends.



WALTER L. McDOWELL, a wide awake and energetic business man of the village of Colwich, Kansas, is engaged in general merchandising, and is recognized as one of the leading business men of that town. He has been thus engaged ever since the boom in Kansas, and carries only that class of goods which give the best satisfaction to his many patrons. He was born near Mendota, Illinois, October 31, 1859, and both his father and grandfather were named James McDowell.

The grandfather and parents of Walter L. were natives of Stark county, Ohio, where the former resided many years. James McDowell, the father of Walter L., was twice married, and had one child by his first wife. His second wife was Margaret Porter, and his union with her resulted in five children, as follows: Rob-

ert, and Eliza, deceased; Walter L.; William, a resident of Illinois; and Frank, a resident of Webster City, Iowa. In religious views, the family were Presbyterians. The father died in 1879, aged fifty-four years, and his widow passed from this life in 1893, at the same age.

Walter L. McDowell possesses a good practical education, the more useful part of which he obtained as a result of many years of thorough business experience, although during his early youth he attended the public schools of his native town, and subsequently pursued a normal course at the state normal college in Morris, Illinois. During the winter of 1884-1885, he taught school in Illinois; but when the boom in Kansas began, he came to Sedgwick county and located in Colwich, where he has been ever since. He continued teaching, and after he had taught three terms then engaged in mercantile pursuits, which he has successfully followed up to the present time.

He carries a high class of dry goods, groceries and boots and shoes, and his customers are not confined to the village in which he operates his store, but come from all parts of the surrounding country, in which he has established a good trade. Mr. McDowell is a capable business man, and handles only that class and quality of merchandise which satisfies his numerous patrons. In both business and social circles he is a favorite.

Walter L. McDowell was united in marriage, in 1886, to Fannie Shaw, who was born near Peoria, Illinois. Her parents were natives of Massachusetts, and were direct descendants of John and Priscilla Alden, who came to Amer-

ica in the "Mayflower." Mr. and Mrs. McDowell are the parents of five children, namely: Lee J.; Isabelle; Elsie M.; Gertrude M.; and Oscar. In politics, Mr. McDowell is a stanch Republican.

In 1894, the Porter family held a reunion at their old homestead in Ohio and two peculiar facts were in evidence. One was that there were four Margaret Porters who married four brothers of the McDowell family. The second was, that of the 53 voters present, 51 were affiliated with the Republican party.

MARTIN B. HEIN, a prominent and prosperous citizen of Andale, Kansas, has been a resident of that village since 1886, during which period he has been actively engaged as a blacksmith, which trade he learned during his early manhood. He was born in McHenry county, Illinois, on July 12, 1860, and is a son of Michael and Elizabeth (Hilger) Hein.

Michael Hein, who was a native of Germany, sailed for the United States in 1848, and upon his arrival immediately settled in McHenry county, Illinois, where he purchased a fine piece of farming land. His farm was located near the village of Johnsburg, where he was well known. In later years he lived in Sedgwick county, Kansas, where he continued to pursue the vocation of a farmer. His wife was also a native of Germany, and to them were born the following children: Jacob, Martin B., Kate, John, Peter, Mary, William, Joseph, Elizabeth,

Michael, Theodore, and Nicholas. In politics, he was a stanch Democrat, while in religious views he was a devoted member of the Catholic church, as were the members of his family. He died in 1886, aged sixty-eight years, and Mrs. Hein makes her home with her son, Martin B., and has attained the age of sixty-two years.

Martin B. Hein received his elementary instruction in the public schools of his native town, and in October, 1876, accompanied his parents to Sherman township, Sedgwick county, Kansas, where they purchased 160 acres in section 25. In 1879, he commenced to learn the trade of a blacksmith—serving an apprenticeship of four years, and for several years traveled about, working at his trade. In 1886, he moved to Andale, and started a shop of his own at the corner of Anderson and Magnolia streets. He has continued there ever since, and has established a general blacksmithing trade. He also does all kinds of machine work and carriage repairing. In his shop he has two forges which are constantly in use. His patronage extends throughout the village and immediate vicinity. Mr. Hein is an active and energetic man, a practical blacksmith, and enjoys a wide popularity throughout his adopted county.

In 1886, the subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Anna K. Saam, a native of Minnesota and a daughter of Casper Saam, and they have seven children, who were named as follows: Peter M., Nicholas C., William F., Dora G., Edward K., Mary M., and Valentine N. In politics, Mr. Hein is a stanch Democrat,



MR. AND MRS. JOHN SPRINGOB.

although in local campaigns, he supports the candidate whom he deems the fittest. His fellow citizens have manifested their confidence in him by electing him to the office of notary public for a term of two years, and to that of justice of the peace for four terms, of two years each.

JOHN SPRINGOB, an influential and highly respected farmer of Waco township, Sedgwick county, Kansas, who has amassed a handsome fortune after many years of hard labor, is a typical self made man, having started out in life without a dollar. He has always been honest and upright in all his business transactions, for which he has gained the esteem and confidence of all who know him, and throughout the county he has a very extensive acquaintance. He was born in Westphalia, Germany, May 7, 1833, and is a son of Everett and Theresa (Helmar) Springob. His father, who was a day laborer, died in 1851, while his mother passed from this life in 1864. They were the parents of the following children: Frank, who still lives in the old country; Elizabeth, who was married to John Boyer, is deceased, as is he also; John; and Minnie, who is the wife of Chester Korte, both residing in the old country.

John Springob lived at home until 1867, when, on August 24th, he came to the United States and for the first year worked at Detroit, Michigan. From there he wandered west to Kansas, where he spent several years in Potawatowmie county. In 1872, he moved to Waco

township, Sedgwick county, where he bought the northwest half of section 7, and as the land was all raw prairie it was some time before he had it in first class condition, but by hard and constant labor he succeeded in getting his farm under a fine state of cultivation. He erected fine buildings, set out many trees, and made it his home until 1895, when he purchased his present property. As his efforts were being crowned with success, he succeeded in acquiring considerable land, and his first earnings were used to purchase 80 acres in section 7 in the year 1887. He later bought 80 acres in section 8, and still later he bought land in sections 4, 5, 7, and 9, until at this writing he owns 560 acres in Waco township, though the extent of his possessions in Sedgwick county amount to 880 acres. In 1896, Mr. Springob built his present residence besides making numerous other improvements. General farming and stock raising are our subject's chief pursuits, in which he has attained the highest degree of success, being an honor to his chosen occupation.

Mr. Springob was joined in marriage November 22, 1864, in Prussia, to Mary Ann Scholty, a native of Prussia, and a daughter of Peter and Mary Elizabeth (Drexelius) Scholty, both natives of Prussia. Her father died in 1890, while her mother died in 1851. Our subject's wife, who was the youngest in the family, had the following brothers and sisters: Joseph, deceased; Theo.; Peter, a farmer in Illinois township, this county; and Elizabeth, who died in 1871. Mr. and Mrs. Springob are the parents of six children. Joseph, the

eldest, was born in Germany in 1866 and for the past seven years has been at St. Anthony's Convent at Cincinnati, Ohio. Kate, who was born in 1870, is the wife of Leonard Heckman, who is manager of the car shops at St. Charles, Missouri; they have six children, namely: Fred, Joseph, John, Viola, Richard and Matilda. Elizabeth was born August 5, 1872, and is a sister in St. Mary's Hospital at Oshkosh, Wisconsin. Peter B. was born November 19, 1874, and married Susan Jansen, and is engaged in farming. Josephine, born December 2, 1876, is a sister in St. Joseph's Hospital at Marshall, Wisconsin. Annie, the youngest child, was born March 20, 1885, and is at home. All the children of Mr. Springob received good educations. Our subject is a strong Democrat. Religiously, he is a devoted member of the Catholic church. An engraving of Mr. and Mrs. Springob is shown on a preceding page in proximity to this.

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WILLIAM OVERMAN, a prosperous citizen of Sedgwick county, Kansas, has pursued the vocation of a farmer the greater part of his life. He is now located in Sherman township, where he owns 190 acres of highly improved land, situated in sections 3 and 34, Sherman and Greeley townships, respectively. He was born April 15, 1839, at Salem, Washington county, Indiana, and is a son of William and Mary (Hemby) Overman.

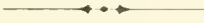
William Overman, Sr., was born in North

Carolina, but went to the state of Indiana with his parents, and when he reached manhood followed farming in Washington county. He died there when his son, William, was a mere lad, having been esteemed throughout his community as an honest and upright citizen. As a result of his union with Mary Hemby, the following children were born: Thomas, Marian, Abigail, Lydia, Elizabeth, William, James, deceased, and Mary Ann. In religious convictions, the family were Methodists.

William Overman, the son, attended the common schools of his native town in Indiana, and when he had attained the age of twenty-three years enlisted in the Union Army, becoming a member of Company F., 2d Reg., Ark. Vol. Infantry. He underwent twenty-two months of service, received an honorable discharge, and, returning to his native state, engaged in farming, remaining there until 1872. In that year, Mr. Overman moved west, to Kansas, where he purchased 80 acres in Greeley township, Sedgwick county, and, as he had good success from the very start, was soon able to buy 110 acres more, which is located in Sherman township. He is very successful in raising wheat, corn and oats, and devotes much attention to the raising of hogs and cattle. In his community, he is regarded as one of its most substantial and enterprising farmers.

Mr. Overman was married, in 1869, to Mary Hankey, a native of Indiana and a daughter of John H. Hankey. To this happy union nine children were born, of whom the following seven are still living: John H., Harry L.,

Cora, Libbie, Bertram, Katie, and Leslie. In politics, Mr. Overman is an earnest Republican, while in religious views, he favors the Methodist church. The subject of this sketch belongs to the G. A. R., S. Gilbert Post, No. 354, of Mount Hope, Kansas.



HON. D. A. MITCHELL, one of the substantial citizens of Sedgwick county, Kansas, is judge of the police court of the city of Wichita. He was born in Perry county, Pennsylvania, May 18, 1829, and is a son of John Mitchell, and grandson of David Mitchell.

David Mitchell was born in County Armagh, Ireland, and came to America in 1802, locating in Perry county, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in contracting. Before he left his native country, he married Jane Paul, who died at sea, on the way over. They were parents of two children: John, and Esther (Johnson).

John Mitchell was born in Ireland, January 1, 1798. After undergoing his mental training, he learned the trade of a cabinetmaker, in Perry county, Pennsylvania. In 1856, he removed to Iowa, locating near Bonaparte, Van Buren county, where he resided until his death at the age of seventy-seven years and seven months. He married Mary Leidigh, who died at the age of seventy years. The following children were reared under their union: David A.; John P.; George U.; Samuel I.; H. Levi; Benjamin E.; Joseph E.; Calvin E.; Mary J. (Weaver); and Bertha (Seward). Politi-

cally, John Mitchell was originally a Whig, and afterward, a Republican. He was a member of the Presbyterian church and served as ruling elder.

David A. Mitchell obtained his education in the public schools of Perry county, Pennsylvania, and at La Fayette College, at Easton, Pennsylvania, also in Dr. Vanderver's seminary. He then taught school for five years, and in 1854 went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was clerk in a large commission house. During the time he was thus employed, he also studied law. In 1861, he began business for himself, manufacturing the Fountain brand of fine cut tobacco, and continued in this line until 1871, when he sold out. In that year he came to Wichita, Kansas, and built the home in which he has since resided, having enlarged it at different times. He was elected justice of the peace in 1873, and was three times reelected, serving until 1881. He was admitted to the bar at Wichita. He was appointed police judge in July, 1898, and has since filled that office in a most capable manner.

Judge Mitchell was united in marriage with Sarah E. Greason, by whom he has two sons: J. Dewight, a graduate of Lewis Academy, of Wichita, and of the mechanical engineering department of Washington University, at St. Louis, with the class of 1893; and D. Diamond, who is now pastor of the Goodrich Avenue church, in St. Paul, Minnesota. He is a graduate of Lewis Academy, and graduated from Yale University, with the class of 1895, and from McCormick Theological Seminary of Chicago, with the class of 1898. Fraternally,

the subject of this sketch is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is a thirty-second degree Mason. Religiously, he is a Presbyterian, and is a ruling elder in the church.

DR. G. C. PURDUE, one of the most prominent physicians and surgeons of Sedgwick county, Kansas, has been engaged in practice at Wichita since 1887. He has a large general practice and is physician and surgeon for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway and the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad.

Dr. Purdue was born at Newburg, Indiana, and is a son of Jarrett G. Purdue, a native of Tennessee. Dr. Purdue received his early education in the public schools of Warrick and Spencer counties, Indiana, and studied medicine under Dr. A. M. Owen, of Evansville, Indiana. He attended college in the last named town, and taught school for about six years as a means of completing his education. He entered upon his career as a practitioner at Evansville, Indiana, in 1880, and continued there with some success until 1887. In May of that year he located in Wichita, Kansas, where he has since practiced. He is engaged in general practice and makes a specialty of surgery, in which line he has been successful beyond an ordinary degree. His practice is one of the largest in the county. He has been identified with the medical staff of the Wichita Hospital since its organization. He is a member of the International Association of Railway Sur-

geons, the Kansas State Medical Association, the South Kansas Medical Association, and the Oklahoma Territory Medical Association. He has served as secretary of the Kansas State Medical Association for six years.

Dr. Purdue was united in marriage with Emma Garwood, by whom he had two children, twins, namely: Lelia and Laura, deceased. Politically he is a strong supporter of the Republican party. Fraternally he belongs to the A. F. & A. M., Albert Pike Lodge, No. 303. He is also a member of the Scottish Rites, thirty-second degree, and belongs to the K. of P.

EDGAR ALLEN DORSEY, one of Wichita's prominent citizens, is an extensive real estate dealer. He is a man of great energy and enterprise, and, being endowed with good judgment and foresight, has met with unqualified success in this business. He was born in New York State, April 3, 1851, and is a son of Henry and Julia (Vaughn) Dorsey.

Thomas Dorsey, his grandfather, was born in Belfast, Ireland, and with his wife immigrated to America, settling in Montreal, Canada, where he died in middle life. Henry Dorsey, father of Edgar Allen, was born in Montreal, and received his mental training in the common schools of Vermont. He learned the trade of a blacksmith and followed it until 1856, when he removed to Iowa. Then in addition to his trade he applied himself to farming until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he en-



JAMES E. WATTS.

listed in Company A, 8th Iowa Vol. Cav. He was in the service for two and a half years, and then returned to his home in Clarinda, Iowa. He was elected treasurer of Page county and served in that capacity for six years, after which he engaged in the real estate business as agent for August Corbin, of New York City. He became a very prosperous man, and upon his death left an estate valued at \$60,000. He died in 1878, at the age of fifty-five years. His first wife was Julia Vaughn, a native of Burlington, Vermont, by whom he had two sons, Edgar Allen and Arthur, who died in 1889 at Wichita. After the death of his wife, he formed a second union, wedding Mary Wall, of Iowa, by whom he had seven children: Henry, Julia, Hart, Happy, Minnie, Samuel, and Sarah. His second wife died, and, in course of time, he married Letitia Hall.

Edgar Allen Dorsey received his early mental instruction in Iowa, and at the age of fifteen years left home and located in Illinois, where he completed his education in Shurtleff College. After attending that institution for two years, he engaged in farming during the summer months and taught school in the winter. Thus he continued until 1872, when he moved to Kansas, taking up a quarter section of land in Union township, where the town of St. Mark is now located. After remaining there for six years, he left his farm and became county clerk, to which office he was elected in the spring of 1878. He was twice reelected, serving in all six years. He ran for the state senate in 1884, but was defeated. He next engaged in the milling business, and also dealt in real estate

until 1891, with much success. He then entered the office of the county treasurer, where he continued for seven and a half years. In January, 1899, he again returned to the real estate and loan business, making large loans on farming property. He has a large acquaintance throughout the county, and is held in the highest esteem by all with whom he is brought into contact, both in business relations and in the personal walks of life.

In 1874 Mr. Dorsey was joined in marriage with Helen A. Avery, of Union township, and they became parents of the following children: Nellie, Maggie, Eva, Kate and Fern. In politics the subject of this sketch is a strong supporter of the Democratic party. Religiously he is a member of the Presbyterian church. Fraternally he is a member of Wichita Lodge, No. 99, A. F. & A. M., and Consistory No. 2, having taken all the degrees to the thirty-second inclusive.

JAMES E. WATTS, deceased, was for many years a prominent and influential farmer of Eagle township, Sedgwick county, Kansas. He stood very high in the community in which he lived, was a man of exceptional business ability, and accumulated considerable property during his life. Mr. Watts was born December 17, 1851, and was a son of Fielden Watts, and a grandson of George Watts.

George Watts was born in the vicinity of Frankfort, Kentucky, and moved to Indiana

with his family, homesteading land to the extent of 160 acres. This he cultivated during the remainder of his life, being a very industrious man. In religious belief, he was liberal, and in politics was a pronounced Democrat. He married Martha Jones, a native of Kentucky, by whom he had the following children: William; Silas; Fielden; Marian; Pearline; Caroline; and Evaline.

Fielden Watts, the father of James E., was born in Kentucky, and went to Indiana with his parents, there receiving his intellectual training. Upon reaching maturity, he purchased a farm, which he cultivated for some time, and then sold out, and rented a piece of farming land. His first wife was Elizabeth Mullinix, and they had the following children: George W.; Angeline; Cordelia; James E.; and Frank. His second wife was Martha Trale, a native of Indiana, and they had one son, Fielden, Jr.

James E. Watts was reared by his uncle, Silas Watts, who was a minister of the United Brethren church. He attended common school in Putnam county, Indiana, and at the age of seventeen years started out on his own account. He first worked by the month, and then sold goods from a wagon, buying and selling produce. He was with Frank M. Watts, in that county, for about one year and then engaged in farming. He then started west with J. E. Elliott, with whom he lived until his marriage. He then rented property and lived upon it until his removal to the present family homestead in Sedgwick county, Kansas. He died one year later, in 1896. He was considered one of the

best farmers and most substantial citizens of Eagle township, and his death was mourned by all who knew him.

In 1888, Mr. Watts was united in marriage with Rachel A. Johnson, who was born January 31, 1861, a daughter of John E. and Miche Johnson. Her father was a native of Ohio, but removed to Putnam county, Indiana, with his family, locating at Reelsville, where he engaged in railroad work. Several years later he purchased a farm and is now devoting his time to general farming. He married Miche Johnson, a daughter of Levi Johnson, and they became the parents of 10 children: Harmon; Thomas; Rachel A.; Ehmer; Tillman; Montgomery; Sherman, deceased; Mary, deceased; Frazie, deceased; and one who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Watts became the parents of the following offspring: Ethel May; Leota Gay; Roscoe; and Anna V., who died, aged one year and five days. In religious views, the subject of this sketch was liberal. Politically, he was a staunch Populist. He was a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. A portrait of Mr. Watts accompanies this sketch.

DR. PEMBROKE S. THOMAS, one of Wichita's most prominent and successful physicians and surgeons, is half owner of the Martha Washington Home, of that city. He is one of the most learned men of his profession in the state, having been a student during all his years of practice, and having also attended lectures in various medical

colleges, thus keeping abreast of the times in the rapid development of medical science.

Dr. Thomas was born in Virginia. He spent his boyhood days near Charleston, West Virginia, and there received his primary education. He pursued his academic course at Carbondale, West Virginia, and his collegiate studies in the N. N. University, at Lebanon, Ohio. His first medical course was in the Louisville Medical College, of Louisville, Kentucky, where he graduated. He has taken four post graduate courses, two in Tulane University, Louisiana, one at the Polyclinic College at New Orleans, and one at the Polyclinic College in Chicago. His first practice was at Malden, West Virginia, and in 1887, he went to Florida. He was on the state board of health, serving during the time of the epidemic of yellow fever, in 1888-1889. In the latter part of 1889, he located in New Orleans, Louisiana, and was on the hospital medical staff, in addition to handling a general practice. On account of failing health, he was obliged to leave the South, and in June, 1893, he settled in Wichita, where he has since engaged in general practice. Fraternally, he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen; Odd Fellows; and Elks.

The Martha Washington Home, in which Dr. Thomas owns a half interest, is a private hospital, established by Dr. J. W. Shults and himself, in 1898. The home is situated on the corner of Tenth and St. Francis streets, in the most beautiful and healthful residence portion of Wichita, commanding a view of the surrounding territory for many miles. It contains

35 rooms, is equipped with all modern sanitary conveniences, and is elaborately furnished throughout. It was constructed by Dr. Burleigh at a cost of \$17,000, exclusive of the spacious grounds bought by doctors Thomas and Shults. These gentlemen are assisted by a staff of Wichita's most noted physicians and surgeons, oculists and aurists. The hospital is provided with experienced nurses, and every facility is afforded for taking the best care of the sick.

GEORGE T. CUBBON, who has long been one of the leading business men of Wichita, is now serving as chief of the police department of that city. He was born in Liverpool, England, in 1856, and is a son of Captain Thomas and Margaret (Quay) Cubbon.

Capt. Thomas Cubbon, father of George T., was born and reared on the Isle of Man. He talked the Manx language, and for twenty years followed a seafaring life as captain. In 1859 he was captain of the "Vixen," and made the run from Liverpool to Australia in ninety-six days, a wonderfully fast trip for that period. Capt. Cubbon came to America in 1856, and a few years later located on a farm near Galena, Illinois, where he followed farming for about thirty years. He is now living a retired life in the city of Galena. He married Margaret Quay, who died in 1897, at the age of sixty-six years. Seven children were reared from this union, namely: Jennie (Mitchell), deceased; Maggie (McKenna); Matilda (Bea-

ton); Bertha (Lacy); George T.; William E., who resides on a farm near Galena, Illinois; and John J., who lives in Nora, Nebraska.

George T. Cubbon was in early infancy when brought to this country by his parents. His mental training was obtained in the public schools of Jo Daviess county, Illinois, and at Rock River Seminary. In 1877 he went west, to the Rocky Mountains, and was engaged for five years in prospecting and mining. In 1882 he returned to Illinois and was occupied in farming for a period of six years. He sold out in 1888 and moved to Wichita, Kansas, where he has since resided. He established a grocery store and has since followed that business, most of the time in connection with a partner. At present he is associated with F. N. Moore, with whom he has been in partnership since 1898. They have a large store, cater to the best class of trade, and enjoy a good patronage.

Mr. Cubbon was joined in marriage with Ethel A. Cooper, and they are the parents of three children: Ray H., Florence A., and Nora L. The subject of this sketch is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and of the Tontine Benefit Association. In politics he is a strong Republican, and was a member of the city council in 1898. Since September, 1899, he has been chief of the police department of Wichita.

FRED W. DOLD, an esteemed citizen of Wichita, is manager of the Jacob Dold Packing Company, one of Wichita's largest business interests. He was born in

Buffalo, New York, in 1872, and is a son of Jacob Dold. He received his educational training in the Buffalo schools, and began very early under his father's supervision to devote himself to business pursuits. Entering his father's concern, the Jacob Dold Packing Company, the son served in every department from the very lowest, and still bears the scars of his early work. At the age of twenty years he became a stockholder, and October 1, 1899, was elected manager of the Wichita branch of the Buffalo house.

This extensive enterprise was conceived and carried into execution by Jacob Dold, who began his business career as a poor boy. Very early in life he began trading in cattle, selling both the beef and hides, and enlarging his field of operation until he founded the well known and substantial stock company that bears his name, in 1888. In the same year, a branch was established at Kansas City, the Wichita house was also founded, the plant being a very substantial one. The buildings are of stone and brick, from two to four stories in height, and fitted with every modern improvement in the packing house line. In 1900, the only frame building left was replaced by a more commodious brick structure. By the system of sewerage and manufactured air, all odors are disposed of, and the entire establishment is kept in excellent order. The capacity of the plant is 1,500 hogs, 1,000 sheep, and 500 cattle, killed daily, a specialty being made of pork. Nearly all of the product is disposed of to surrounding towns and cities, and the live stock is gathered from Kansas. The demand for the product of



ALBERT LEICHHARDT.

this concern, however, necessitated the establishment, in 1897, of a branch house in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and the following year, of one at Ardmore, Indian Territory.

The pay roll bears the names of 250 men at the Wichita house, and, taking all the houses into consideration, employment is given to many thousands of people. The stockholders and officials of this company are composed entirely of Jacob Dold and his sons, not a single share of the stock being owned outside of the family. The officers of the company are Jacob Dold, president; Jacob C. Dold, first vice-president; George P. Dold, second vice-president; Albert W. Dold, treasurer; Edward F. Dold, secretary; and Fred W. Dold, manager of the Wichita branch.

Fred W. Dold is a very popular and enterprising young business man, enjoys the respect and esteem of all with whom he comes in contact, and has a high reputation for business ability. He is a Knight Templar and a thirty-second degree Mason. Being at the head of so large and progressive an industry, Mr. Dold naturally is an important factor in the business life of Wichita, but he bears his honors quietly, and a brilliant future awaits him.

ALBERT LEICHHARDT, whose portrait is presented on the opposite page, is one of the most prominent and influential farmers of Sedgwick county, Kansas, where he has been a resident since the summer of 1872; he was the very first to take

up a claim in Afton township. His home is located in section 27, on the northeast quarter, and farming and stock raising have constituted his occupation from the beginning of his active career. He was born in Berlin, Germany, October 10, 1834, and is a son of Herman A. and Doris (Clauson) Leichhardt.

Herman A. Leichhardt was a native of Prussia, where he continued to live until 1848, when he came to the United States. He was a porcelain merchant, and two years before coming to this country had a large amount of his stock placed by his nephew on the market in New York City, and took charge of the business when he located in that city,—continuing thus for four years. He then purchased a farm of 260 acres, two miles up the Hudson River, from New York City, and there was engaged in farming for seven years. At the expiration of that time, he went to Breckinridge county, Kentucky, where he and Albert bought 1,000 acres of land. The father resided in that state many years, during which time he conducted a country store in connection with cultivating his farm. In 1872, he settled in Afton township, Sedgwick county. He spent his last days in Wichita, where he died, in 1873. His wife was born in Hamburg, Germany, and died in Kentucky, in 1892. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom the following are now living: Franciska, who lives in Germany; Albert; Gustav, a tobacco merchant and buyer, in Hardin county, Kentucky; Mary; and Clara.

Albert Leichhardt obtained a good schooling in English and German, and lived at home un-

til his marriage, in 1864. In the summer of 1872, he located in the place where he now lives, and at the same time his mother took up the southeast quarter of section 27. He erected a small frame house, 16 feet square, and in that year broke 30 acres, which he put into corn. The following year, he succeeded in getting the greater part of his farm under cultivation. Meeting with good success, he was soon able to increase his landed possessions, and bought the north half of section 26, in Afton township, 20 acres of which had already been broken. This purchase was made in 1881; in 1887 he bought 40 acres in section 26, known as the Withrow farm. Still later, he purchased 80 acres in section 34, and 80 acres in section 35, subsequently selling the last named tract to his son. Mr. Leichhardt has devoted much of his time to raising live stock, although each year he raises a large amount of grain. He is undoubtedly one of the most enterprising and successful farmers in Sedgwick county, and is well worthy of the esteem in which he is held by his many friends, who recognize in him a good neighbor and an honorable citizen.

Mr. Leichhardt was joined in marriage, in 1864, to Julia Reynolds, of Breckinridge county, Kentucky, a daughter of Reuben and Anna (Adams) Reynolds, her parents being engaged in farming there. They have the following children: Anna; Bertha; Preston; Olive; Lillian; Albert; Gustav; Cora; and Nellie. Anna is a graduate from the schools of Oswego, New York, and for many years taught school, but is now the wife of Lionel Trotter. Bertha graduated from the Fort

Scott, Kansas, schools, after which she taught four years, but she is now the wife of Thomas F. Fisk, an attorney at Seattle, Washington. Preston married Annie Parsons, and is farming in Sedgwick county. Olive and Lillian live at home and the latter is a dressmaker by trade. Albert, who operates a sawmill, married Hattie Marsh. Gustav married Susie Harvel. Cora teaches school. In politics, Mr. Leichhardt is a strong Republican, has served six years as a township trustee, and has been on the school board. He is a Methodist in religious views.

DR. P. NEUMANN is one of the leading physicians of Wichita, Kansas, and, although he has been located in that city but a few years, commands a large and lucrative practice.

Dr. Neumann was born in Silesia, Germany, March 9, 1844, and received his primary education in the common and high schools of his native town. He studied medicine at Breslau and in Greifswald University, graduating with the class of 1866. In 1862, he enlisted in the regular army and served as a private for one year. In 1864, he again served, in the war against Denmark, holding the rank of a sergeant. He was in the reserve corps during the war with France, in 1870-1871, as a surgeon, and continued as surgeon in the regular army until 1876, when he resigned and became coroner. In 1888, he made a trip to Manitoba, Canada, on a hunting expedition, and while in that province met Emma Unverricht, whom he afterward married. Influenced somewhat

by the young lady, and being well pleased with the country, Dr. Neumann returned to Manitoba, and in 1890 engaged in the practice of his profession. He remained there one year and then moved to Wichita, where he has since resided. He has a large and lucrative practice, and is a member of the South Kansas Medical Society, and the Wichita Medical Society. He is on the medical staff of the St. Francis Hospital and also the Wichita Hospital. Fraternally, he is a Mason, and a member of the Knights of Pythias, Improved Order of Red Men, and Sons of Herman. Since 1897, he has served on the board of health.

FAIRMOUNT COLLEGE is situated in "Fairmount Addition" to the city of Wichita, three and a half miles northeast from the business center. The main college building stands in the midst of a campus of 20 acres, on the summit of a ridge of land 150 feet above the city, with an outlook over the city and the Arkansas Valley of almost unrivaled beauty. This elevation of the site of the college insures excellent sanitary conditions, a prime consideration in the location of a great school.

The plan for a college on Fairmount originated during the "Wichita boom," 1886-1888, when the main edifice was erected. The institution was originally intended to be a first class college for women, "the Vassar of the Plains." In 1892 the Congregational Education Society of Boston organized in the main college building a school for both men and women, called "Fairmount Institute." In 1895, under

the direction of the same education society the school took the form of a true college, admitting in September of that year its first freshman class, consisting of 12 members. The "Institute" or "Academy" is still continued as a department of the college, for the preparation of students for the college proper. At the beginning of each college year since 1895, a freshman class has been received, with gradually increasing numbers, until in 1899, the entering freshman class numbered 32 members. The college has graduated two classes, that of 1899 containing eight members, and that of 1900, ten members.

From the first, Fairmount College has aimed to maintain a high standard of acquirements and scholarship, by employing a relatively large number of highly trained instructors. These have generally been graduates of the most famous Eastern colleges, who have had the further advantages of post-graduate study and training in their respective special departments, in the best American and European universities. How far this elevated aim of the college builders has been realized is attested by a steadily growing constituency of most loyal students, by the institution's enviable reputation for good, thorough work, and by the unsought commendation of distinguished visitors from a distance. Says Secretary Day (a Yale graduate), of the Boston Education Society, after an official visit: "The whole institution was astir with life, the pupils bright and enthusiastic and full of promise; the instruction favorably comparable to that of Eastern colleges of best standing; the general tone elevated and

Christian; the ideals of education, as voiced in one way and another, of high order. I was especially gratified with the ability and devotion of the faculty. I could not but feel that the institution is bound to be a factor of the most signal importance in developing the powers and characters of the young people of Southern Kansas, and is therefore worthy of the sympathy and aid of friends of higher education in the West. Educated product is being turned out from Fairmount which is beginning to do honor to that college, the city and the state."

Fairmount Institute, in 1895, had a library of about 200 volumes. This handful of books, by the combined zeal and energy of the librarians, the Fairmount Ladies' Library Club and the president of the college, has developed into a well equipped, well catalogued, efficient library of 20,000 books and 30,000 magazines and miscellaneous pamphlets, the largest and most valuable college library in Kansas after that of the state university. The yearly accessions since 1895 have averaged nearly 4,000 volumes, besides pamphlets.

The college administration has been greatly aided in this important work of building up the library by the counsel and generous cooperation of a large number of America's foremost scholars, such as George P. Fisher, LL. D., and Dr. George B. Adams, both of Yale University; Rev. Edward Everett Hale; Hon. S. A. Green, LL. D., secretary and librarian of the Massachusetts Historical Society; Senator George F. Hoar; Dr. W. T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education; Rev. R. S. Storrs,

LL. D., Brooklyn, New York; Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University, New York; Dr. W. H. Ward, editor of *The Independent*; and Mr. Richard W. Gilder, editor of *The Century* magazine. A host of publishers, booksellers, ministers, authors and private citizens, in Wichita and throughout the East, have aided in this good work. Some of the stimulating messages from the eminent men already mentioned are worth putting on permanent record. Dr. Hale wrote: "I am much interested in your plan, which seems to me very wise. You may make use of us, and write to us when you have occasion." Said Dr. R. S. Storrs: "Colleges are very good, but a college without a library is like a man with strong muscles, but without eyes, ears, fingers or feet." Says Professor Fisher: "Too many of our American colleges, with their commodious buildings and meager collection of books, remind me of a modern barn, well ventilated, and with beautiful stalls, but where there is no provision for hay or oats for the hungry tenants. If a college, however young, and with however small an attendance of students, has well stored libraries, I should make such a bow on approaching it as Boswell says Johnson made when he met an archbishop." Professor Butler wrote: "The library is at once the laboratory and reservoir for the student of letters, history, philosophy and politics. A good college library is the foundation of a good college." Donations of books have been numerous and valuable. But purchases of new books, adapted to the scientific needs of instructors and students, have

kept pace with this ingathering of books from generous friends. The library is free to the public as well as to the students.

The college is fairly well equipped with apparatus for laboratory work in chemistry, biology, physiology and domestic science, and with instruments for practical field work in surveying and civil engineering, these essentials of good scientific teaching having been provided as rapidly as limited resources would permit, and those of the latest and most approved type having invariably been selected. The methods of instruction are all modern, and the "new education" is heartily believed in. The laboratory system is applied wherever practicable. The student is trained to methods of original research in historical subjects; mere textbook teaching is not in vogue. The instruction is made individual and personal, the proper development of each individual student being sought. Fairmount College includes both a classical and English academy, and a true college, the course of study and requirements of the latter being fashioned after the model of the New England college. The scientific and modern languages side of the college receives special attention, and will be developed from year to year as rapidly as the resources will permit. A good beginning has been made in industrial education by the recent establishment of the department of domestic science. Manual training and instruction in science as applied to agriculture, horticulture, etc., will follow at the earliest practical day. Fairmount College is intended to be a school for the people of Kansas without respect to

sect, party or race. Both sexes have equal advantages.

Fairmount College owes its origin and its chief financial support to the Congregational churches, but in its spirit it is not sectarian or denominational. Its teachers have been representatives of various religious communions, while its present board of trustees includes in its highly influential membership, among other denominational representatives, a Hebrew and a Roman Catholic. But in its purpose and spirit, the college is eminently CHRISTIAN, seeking earnestly to disciple its young wards to the life and the faith of the "Man of Nazareth."

Its financial resources thus far have depended chiefly on Wichita and benevolent friends in the East. Public spirited citizens of Wichita have contributed so generously and so freely to the founding of the college as to make it in an important sense a "Wichita Institution." As yet it has little endowment. Dr. D. K. Pearsons, of Chicago, the munificent patron of a score of American colleges and schools, offers a fund of \$50,000 whenever the other friends of the college shall have provided \$150,000 for the same purpose. The people of Wichita and eastern friends are now vigorously at work to make up this large sum and thus place the institution on a basis of substantial and permanent prosperity. Other large prospective gifts to the college are only waiting the fulfilment of the "Pearson's endowment."

The growth of the college has been gradual, year by year, in patronage and resources. Besides the difficulties which commonly beset the young college of the new West, "Fairmount's"

WILLIAM B. SAVERY, M. A., Ph. D. (Brown and Harvard). Logic, Psychology, Philosophy.
 E. C. MARSHALL, M. G. (Kansas University). Musical Director, Voice, Choral Singing.
 MISS JULIA H. BUNNELL, (Paris and New York Art League). Professor of Drawing and Painting.
 MABEL C. MILLISON, B. L. (Fairmount). Elocution and Physical Training.
 MAJOR J. B. MERWIN (St. Louis). Lecturer on English Literature.
 HARRIET A. VANDIVERT, (Kansas Agricultural College). Domestic Science.
 LALAGE HALL (Music College of Northwestern University). Piano and Organ.
 CHARLES FIFER, Business Branches, Academy.
 JULIUS BLASIUS, Teacher of the Violin.
 HELEN B. REILLEY, Instructor in English Branches, Academy.
 PAUL ROULET, M. A., Librarian.
 THEODORE H. MORRISON, B. Ph., LL. B. (Marietta and Northwestern University). Assistant Librarian.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

N. J. MORRISON, President.
 W. H. ISELY, Dean.
 FLORA C. CLOUGH, Dean of Woman's Department.
 E. C. MARSHALL, Musical Director.
 MABEL C. MILLISON, Director of Physical Culture.
 HARRIETT A. VANDIVERT, Director of Domestic Science.
 J. M. KNAPP, Chairman of Executive Committee.
 R. L. HOLMES, Secretary and Treasurer.
 C. P. CLARK, Assistant Treasurer.
 PAUL ROULET, Librarian.
 T. H. MORRISON, Assistant Librarian.

FRANK S. BOONE, who is a worthy representative of one of the pioneer families of Sedgwick county, Kansas, is a prosperous, energetic young farmer of Union

township, and is highly esteemed throughout the community. He has been a typical representative of the United States soldier, and during his service in the Spanish-American War displayed such conspicuous bravery while under fire, and in battle, that he received the highest praise from his superior officers. He was born October 29, 1876, and is a son of Daniel E. Boone.

Elroy Boone, grandfather of Frank S., was a native of Kentucky, and a direct descendant of the same family of which Daniel Boone, the famous frontiersman and hunter, was a member. When a young man, Elroy went to New York State, and while in Oneida county married Catherine De Long. In 1858, they moved to Knox county, Illinois, where he spent many years carrying on farming operations. He sold out in 1872, and moved to Union township, Sedgwick county, Kansas, where he was one of the early settlers. He purchased a half section of land, upon which he made extensive improvements, and his fellow citizens recognized in him one of the leading farmers of Sedgwick county. His latter years were spent in quiet retirement, and his death, which occurred in 1899, was deeply deplored by his many friends, who knew him as an honest and upright man, and a good neighbor. His wife passed from this life in 1879. Mr. Boone had been twice married and by his former wife had two children, while the following were the issue of his last marriage: Marietta; Daniel E.; Emery G.; James H.; Maggie, and Alice.

Daniel E. Boone was born in Cortland county, New York, November 12, 1852, but when

he was a lad of six years, his parents moved to Knox county, Illinois, where he received his early schooling. He also took a course in the business college at Galesburg, and during his vacations assisted his father in operating the farm. He accompanied his parents to Kansas, in 1872, and has continued to reside in Sedgwick county ever since. He preempted the northwest quarter of section 25, upon which he lives at present, and as a result of many prosperous years of toil, he is now the owner of 640 acres of fine farming land. He raises considerable grain and live stock, and is one of the most progressive farmers of Sedgwick county. Mr. Boone was joined in wedlock, December 25, 1873, to Katie Carpenter, a native of California, who is a daughter of Horace and Mary (Emery) Carpenter—the former, a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter, of Vermont. Mrs. Boone was born September 1, 1853, and of her children, Frank S. is the oldest. The others were Mabel and Daniel, and two who died in infancy. Mr. Boone is an influential citizen of the community, and in political affairs is one of its leading Republicans. His fellow citizens have honored him by election to many minor offices, and at present he is serving as county treasurer. In religious matters, he is liberal in his views.

Frank S. Boone has spent the greater part of his years working on his father's farm, and during his early youth entered Maize Academy, from which he was graduated two years later. He then took a business course at Wichita University, and later spent a year at Garfield University. He enlisted March 21, 1896, as a

private in Company E., 16th Reg. U. S. A.. After two years in the service he was promoted to be a corporal, May 25, 1898, at Tampa, Florida; while at Huntsville, Alabama, he was advanced to a sergeancy—the latter promotion taking place October 11, 1898. He was in action in the assault on San Juan Hill, on July 1, and on July 2, 3, 10 and 11, he was in the front at Santiago. In these two engagements, he distinguished himself as a gallant non-commissioned officer. His valor won much praise both from his comrades and his superior officers, and his daring deeds are still fresh in the minds of many who were there engaged. Upon his discharge from service, he was presented with several testimonials (with recommendations) as to his gallant conduct while in battle. From two of his superior officers he received the following:

"CAMP SHIPP, ANNISTON, ALABAMA,

"December 29, 1898.

"To Whom It May Concern:

"I take great pleasure in testifying to the gallant conduct of Sergeant Frank S. Boone, Company E, 16th Reg. Infantry, while acting Corporal of that company, in the attacks on the San Juan Fortifications on July 1, 1898. He, with one other soldier, was at the head of the charge which resulted in the capture of the San Juan Block House and too much credit cannot be given him for his bravery on that day and throughout the entire operations before Santiago. I have been in constant observation of Sergeant Boone for over two years and believe him eminently fitted for the position of Second Lieutenant of the Regular



WILLIAM M. BURNS.

Army, which his gallant conduct certainly merits during the operations before Santiago. I served as Lieutenant in Co. E, 16th Inf.

“(Signed) E. C. CAREY,

“Captain and Assistant Adjutant General,
“United States Volunteers”
“Huntsville, Ala., October 25, 1898.

“Sergeant Boone has been a member of my company for the past three years. I know him to be a young man of good moral character and intelligent and thoroughly reliable. After the battle of Santiago, I recommended him for conspicuous and gallant conduct in the assault upon San Juan Fort July 1, 1898. Upon this occasion he was one of the first men to ascend the hills and was far ahead of the main line. I saw him on the crest of the hill, coolly firing with effect upon the Spanish soldiers in their trenches not thirty yards away. In whatever capacity the Government may employ him, I am satisfied that he will perform his duty conscientiously with courage and intelligence.

“(Signed) W. C. MCFARLAND,

“Captain 16th Inf., commanding Co. E.”

The following article in the Wichita papers was copied from the Lexington (Ky) *Herald* and was told by a Kentucky officer:

“Sergeant Boone of Wichita, Kan., seemed to bear a charmed life. He was in the thickest of the fight and one of the first to reach the trenches. He helped dress his Captain's wounds and carried his comrade Fleming to the rear. After the death of Lieutenant Ord, Sergeant Boone showed great bravery.”

These articles are only a small part of the

many kind expressions made concerning Mr. Boone, as he is in possession of many other writings which relate his daring deeds on the battlefield, and commend him for his intrepid action as a soldier.

October 3, 1900, Mr. Boone was joined in marriage with Mollie Lawson, a daughter of Peter and Mollie (Christopher) Lawson. Mrs. Boone is a native of Sedgwick county, Kansas. Socially, Mr. Boone is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Maize Lodge, No. 217, of Maize, Kansas.

WILLIAM M. BURNS, one of the leading representatives of the agricultural interests of Kansas, a portrait of whom accompanies this sketch, owns a finely cultivated farm in the northeast quarter of section 16, Park township, Sedgwick county. He was born in Venango county, near Oil City, Pennsylvania, in May, 1833, and is a son of James Burns, who went to Pennsylvania, from Virginia, and married Mary McCuin, a native of Scotland. The paternal grandfather was Hector Burns, of Scotland.

The father of William M. Burns was one of 12 children, seven boys and five girls, all of whom grew to be large men and women. He became a blacksmith. In the spring of 1837, he went to Farmington, Iowa, and conducted a hotel and blacksmith shop, the first in that section of the country. After a few years, he located on a farm six miles out of town, where he died in the spring of 1874, aged seventy-

four years. His widow survived him until 1896, when she too passed away, aged eighty-eight years. To them were born the following children: William M.; Mary, who married Owen Tuttle, of Monterey, California; M. J. who is in the insurance business at Denver, Colorado; John W., county treasurer of Van Buren county, Iowa; and Alexander, Nancy, Margaret, Thomas, James, and Morris—all deceased—the last named having been a victim of smallpox, when fighting for the Union during the Civil War.

William M. Burns underwent a common school training, and, in 1852, at the age of seventeen years, left home with a party of 17 men from Van Buren and Davis counties, Iowa. The only members of that party now living are Hon. Marion Drake, ex-Governor of Iowa, and William M. Burns. They commenced their long journey toward California on April 19, 1852, and consumed 96 days in crossing the plains. They had ox teams, and consequently progress was slow. The first stop was made at Old Hangtown, California. Mr. Burns went to Weaver Creek, mined about 18 months, and then located at Smith's Flat, where he stayed six months. His next location was at Campo Seco, California, where he mined for four years. About this time he went to the Frazier River, in British Columbia, where he mined, prospected and labored in a sawmill, working up to Puget Sound. During this later period, Mr. Burns' brothers, Thomas and Alexander, were with him for two and a half years, and the latter brother met with an accident which resulted in the loss of one of his legs. He was

tenderly cared for and sent home by his good brothers. In 1857, William M. Burns went to Oregon City and Portland, Oregon, remained about two months, and then returned to his first claim at Weaver Creek, and mined the greater part of the winter. In the spring of 1858, he went to Solano county, California, (in the valleys), and remained two years; in the month of April, 1861, he was one of the organizers of a party for Snake River, Idaho. The party consisted originally of 30, but Mr. Burns and two others were the only ones to complete the journey. There he remained, with occasional trips into British Columbia, until September, 1864, when he left Idaho City for home. This was caused by news that he had received from a stranger who came into camp, claiming that he had come from Mr. Burns' old county. Upon being asked if he knew Mr. Burns' brothers, he replied that he did, and that they were all dead, having been killed while in the South, and that many others were being brought home dead. Mr. Burns remarked that if that was the case, they would have a chance of killing him in the same cause, and therefore left for Iowa, as above stated. After several stops, he reached Van Buren county, in January, 1865, and remained with his parents, taking care of them until his father sold his property and removed to Bentonsport, Iowa, in 1867. Mr. Burns owned a fine farm in Van Buren county, which he operated for some time, then sold it, and was a railroad contractor at Ottumwa, Iowa, for two years. After this, he removed to Kansas and settled in Butler county, where he took up a half sec-

tion of land, in 1870, broke 80 acres of it, making many improvements, and there resided until he sold the property and removed to Sedgwick county, in 1876. There he bought a quarter section from Frank Doffenmyre, on which he settled in that year. There being no house, he built a comfortable residence, 10 by 14 feet, in size, and a barn, and started to improve his property. During that year he broke 40 acres, and since that time has placed the entire 160 acres under cultivation. All of the land is well fenced with wire and hedge, and his orchard of 10 acres contains all kinds of fruits, while he has two and a half acres in blackberries and other small fruits. In addition to his quarter section above described, Mr. Burns bought, in 1878, 40 acres in section 16, which was school land. The following year he purchased 40 acres more of school land, and then sold three 40-acre tracts. The same year, he purchased from the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, 80 acres of the northwest quarter of section 15, which he still owns.

In 1868, Mr. Burns married Ella Woodruff, of Bentonsport, Iowa, who died in 1869. He married again, in 1881, in Park township, Sedgwick county,—wedding Isabella Howard, of Springfield, Missouri; one child, James W., has blessed this union.

Although not an office seeker, Mr. Burns adheres to the principles of the Populist party, and is very earnest in his political convictions. Ever since 1865, Mr. Burns has been a member of the A. F. & A. M., having joined it at Keosauqua, Iowa. Later, he was transferred

to Augusta, Kansas, and still later to Lodge No. 99, of Wichita. Mr. Burns' business experience has made him a great traveler, and he has seen many phases of life, but in all of his work he has been successful. He can look back with pleasure on the well directed efforts, which have brought him such agreeable results, placing him among the leading farmers of Park township, and gaining for him an enviable standing in the community.

FH. FEAREY, a pioneer settler of Sedgwick county, Kansas, residing on the southeast quarter of section 18, Erie township, was a very poor man when he filed a claim to his present property, but, possessing an unlimited amount of energy and determination set about making improvements upon his farm. His efforts being successful, he soon laid aside money with which to buy more land, and is now one of the most extensive land owners in Erie township. He is a typical self made man, and the example set by him is worthy of imitation by the young men of the present day. Throughout the community in which he has been a resident these many years, he is considered an upright and honorable business man and farmer. He was born in Northamptonshire, England, in 1844, and is a son of Enoch Fearey.

Enoch Fearey was also born in England, and during his early life learned the trade of a stonemason and plasterer, which he followed in his native country, until 1856. In that year he

came to this country with his family and located in Franklin county, Indiana, where he spent the remainder of his days. He had a family of six children, all of whom were born in England, and were named as follows: John, who is a stonemason, residing in Indianapolis, Indiana; Thomas, who is deceased; Charles, who is also a stonemason, and resides in Franklin county, Indiana; Rebecca, who is now Mrs. Beesley, of Blackford county, Indiana; H. H.; and Fannie, who is now Mrs. Bellew, living in Colorado.

H. H. Fearey obtained his schooling in Indiana, and most of his early youth was spent in working for his father, although he never tried to learn the stonemason's trade. He worked mainly at farming, and was employed in many different counties of that state. In 1876, with his family, consisting of wife and three children, he left Boone county, Indiana, en route for the state of Kansas, and came directly to Wichita. He took up the southeast quarter of section 18, township 29, range 4, west, his present place, and was about the first to file a claim to any land in Erie township. That part of the county was settled very rapidly, but many of the early settlers have since moved away. For eight years Mr. Fearey and his family lived in a shanty 14 by 16 feet, in size, but as his family increased, and as times grew better, he made an addition to it, of the same size as the original house. His present house was completed in 1897. For the first few years, he got along with a regular Kansas barn—one made of straw—but he now has a large, substantial barn constructed of lumber.

Being a poor man when he first settled in Sedgwick county, he at first worked out, breaking land for other parties, in order to make a living for his family from the outset. He was obliged to do this for five or six years only, as by working at odd times on his own property he soon brought his land into a productive condition, and all his time was soon devoted to its cultivation. With good crops he succeeded in accumulating enough money to buy the northeast quarter of section 18, of which he gave the north half to his son, Charles. The purchase was made in 1892, and the consideration was \$1,600. In 1899, he bought, for \$2,150, the southwest quarter of section 18. The greater part of his farm is in grain, although cattle raising occupies no small part of his time, and he now has a large herd of beef cattle. For four years he ran a milk wagon to Cheney, and at that time had mostly Holstein cattle. Up to 1879, Wichita was his nearest market place, and there he also received his mail. In that year, a postoffice was established at Helen, but when the railroad was put through and the village of Cheney started, the postoffice was transferred to the last named place. A part of the land of Mr. Fearey's farm has an underlying strata of "keil," a variety of stone, and upon this portion trees do not grow well, as is shown by the fact that he found it necessary to replant his orchard, which is now in fair condition. This land is, however, especially adapted to wheat, of which he has raised a large amount, as well as some corn, oats, etc. Since 1897, he has grown a great deal of Kaffir corn, for feed. Mr. Fearey has always



I. L. McHENRY.

labored hard, and is worthy of the success which he has met. He is considered one of the representative farmers of Sedgwick county.

Mr. Fearey wedded Annie Buckingham, whose father was an early settler of Ripley county, Indiana, where he preempted a large tract of land. Nine children were the result of this union, as follows: Charles; Fannie; Clara; Hattie; Carlyle; Daisy; Annie; Harry; and John. Charles is now successfully engaged in farming in Erie township; he married Miss Hessel, a daughter of John Hessel, and is at present serving as township trustee of Erie township. Fannie is now Mrs. Allan, of Kingman county, Kansas, and has three children, John, Ruth and Jesse. Clara is Mrs. Parham, living one mile north of her father's place. Hattie married a Mr. Krase, who is engaged in farming in the vicinity of her father; she has one child, Robert. Carlyle lives at home. Daisy wedded Mr. Mogle, a prominent farmer of Sedgwick county, and has one child. Annie, Harry and John live at home. Politically, Mr. Fearey is a strong Republican, and has served one year as trustee, and many years as school treasurer of district No. 68. He was also township treasurer four years. In relation to religious matters, the subject of this sketch entertains liberal views.

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IL. McHENRY, the leading blacksmith of his locality, and an artist in his line of work, is one of the most prominent and highly respected citizens of Cheney, Sedg-

wick county, Kansas, where he has made his home for many years. He was born in 1856, in Rowan county, North Carolina, and is a son of G. C. McHenry.

G. C. McHenry learned the trade of a blacksmith in North Carolina, followed it there many years, and in 1866, moved to the state of Illinois. He was the father of nine children, namely: Maggie, who was married to a Mr. Miller, and now resides in Litchfield, Illinois; I. L.; Herbert, who is a Presbyterian minister in Minnesota; Jesse, who is a traveling salesman and makes Madison, Wisconsin, his headquarters; Annie, who is Mrs. Washburn, of Thayer, Missouri; Jennie, who is still single and keeps house for her brother, I. L.; Illinois, who is single and resides in the state of that name; Edward, who is a blacksmith and works for I. L.; and Charles, who is in the employ of a furnace manufacturing company, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

I. L. McHenry was a lad of ten years when his father moved to Illinois, and there he received the greater part of his schooling, although he attended school a few years in his native state. When a young man, he entered his father's shop to learn blacksmithing, and continued to work for him until after his marriage in 1884. In that year, he moved to Cheney, Kansas, where he intended to establish himself in the blacksmith business, which at that time was represented in the village by two other shops. These two shops were conducted by men who were considerably addicted to indulgence in liquor, and as Mr. McHenry was a total abstainer, he gradually gained the bulk

of the trade. From his habit of attending church regularly and singing religious songs, was gradually applied to him the name "Psalm-singer" by the rougher element, then numerous, and after a time, one of his competitors decided to leave Cheney, his reason being that the "Psalm-singer" had secured nearly all the business. Mr. McHenry first occupied the small shop east of his present one, which was 18 by 20 feet in size, but as his business increased so largely, he was obliged to secure more room, and accordingly added a building measuring 20 feet. This he used until 1895, when he found it necessary to have two fires and an assistant. He now employs two men and has established a trade that is not excelled by any other blacksmith in the village. The fact that he turns out nothing but first class work has won for him his present large patronage. In 1895, he purchased the clothing store and barber shop adjoining his place, making a building 76 by 24 feet in dimensions. Mr. McHenry also owns other real estate, including a neat little home. He is an honest and straightforward business man, always doing his part to promote the advancement and prosperity of his village and county.

Mr. McHenry was married, in 1884, to Jennie Hughes, who passed from this life in January, 1897, leaving two children, Guy L. and Zella, both of whom are now attending school. To show the esteem in which Mr. McHenry is held by his fellow citizens, he has been elected councilman and, seven times, mayor of Cheney, and is now serving as treasurer of the school board. W. Walters, a real estate dealer,

is now acting mayor of the village. Mr. McHenry is a devoted member of the Christian church, in which he is deacon. Politically, he is a strong advocate of the principles of the Democratic party. He belongs to the I. O. O. F., of Cheney; the Rebekkahs; and the M. W. of A. A portrait of Mr. McHenry accompanies this sketch, being presented on a preceding page.

HENRY SCHNITZLER, one of Wichita's most prosperous and enterprising business men, is engaged in the wholesale liquor business at No. 117 North Market street, and is agent for the Val Blatz Brewing Company. He has a large establishment and does an immense business, his patronage extending over a wide territory.

Mr. Schnitzler was born in 1865, in the town of Jerseyville, Jersey county, Illinois, and is a son of Fritz Schnitzler. His business career began in a drug store at Norwich, Kansas, in association with Ed Schuh. After a short time he moved to Wichita, where he became identified in business relations with his father. When the latter retired in 1885, Henry Schnitzler took charge of the concern. He greatly enlarged it, establishing a trade as far west as Dodge City, Kansas, south to Oklahoma, east to Fall River, Kansas, and north to McPherson county, Kansas. He is at all times represented on the road by two traveling salesmen. He keeps on hand a large stock of the best brands of liquor and wines, and his storage occupies two floors and a basement. He has a large re-

tail trade, the bar being located in the rear of the building. It is handsomely fitted up, the fixtures being of the very best. He is a man of energy and enterprise, and his large custom represents years of hard and continuous labor. He is possessed of many fine traits of character, has a genial disposition, and is very popular with his fellow citizens.

Mr. Schnitzler was united in marriage with Albertine Bellman, of Wichita, and they are the happy parents of three children, as follows: Albertine; Henry, Jr.; and Fritz. Fraternally, he is a member of Lodge No. 13, I. O. R. M., of Wichita, Sons of Herman, and Knights of the Royal Arch.

HIRAM SMITH, a prosperous farmer of Union township, Sedgwick county, Kansas, who is now superintending his daughter's fine farm of 160 acres in section 21, was born in Pottawattamie county, Iowa, on April 18, 1852, and is a son of William T. and Rebecca (Lacey) Smith.

William T. Smith was a native of Lincolnshire, England, who came to this country in 1850, and settled in what was then known as Stringtown, a hamlet of about six houses, now the site of Council Bluffs. There he purchased a fine farm, now comprised in the city of Council Bluffs, and devoted the greater portion of his time to cultivating it, although he worked somewhat at his trade of carpenter, acquired in his native land. Having been converted in England to the doctrines of Mormonism, Wil-

liam T. Smith subsequently went to Utah and purchased a farm 50 miles south of Salt Lake City. As he did not believe in polygamy, however, and did not entirely agree with his associates in the Mormon church, he finally, after much difficulty, obtained permission to return to Iowa, and remained there until 1877, when he removed to Sedgwick county. On a previous trip to Kansas, he had purchased 320 acres of land in section 16, Delano township, and on this he settled, cultivating it successfully until he retired, leased the farm, and spent his last days in Wichita, passing away on August 5, 1892, at the age of seventy-six years. His wife, with her son, Joseph, met her death off the coast of Ireland, while sailing to England in the "Cambria" in 1872. In her parents' will certain property had been bequeathed to her, but her brother would not deliver it except to her in person, and she therefore undertook the voyage. To these good people were born the following children: John T., deceased; Dima-rions, who died while coming to this country, and was buried at sea; Thomas L., of Council Bluffs; Joseph, who was lost in the wreck with his mother; Hiram; and William R., who died at Council Bluffs, Iowa, in 1876. The second wife of William T. Smith was Sally A. Mullen, who survives her husband and resides in California.

Hiram Smith received but a limited schooling and began to earn his own living at the age of nine years. After his marriage his father gave him a farm, two and a half miles west of Council Bluffs, but when the Missouri River changed its channel, this farm, as well as an-

other which he owned, and one belonging to his brother, were washed away, leaving but 30 acres. After this loss Mr. Smith went to Council Bluffs and embarked in the livery business, remaining there three years. In 1877 he removed to Sedgwick county and worked for his father for six months, after which he purchased mule teams and did freighting for about four and a half years. Having accumulated sufficient money, he then purchased 320 acres of fine land in Delano township, which he afterwards sold at a very high figure. All the proceeds of this Mr. Smith was unfortunate enough to lose on account of his good nature. To accommodate a friend he became his security and was forced to pay the entire indebtedness. For a second time Mr. Smith had been vanquished by fortune, but he was not discouraged, and removing to Colwich township, purchased another farm. This was later foreclosed and bought in by Mr. Smith's daughter, Emma D. Smith, and, as before stated, Mr. Smith superintends the entire property. He makes a specialty of breeding hogs and has many prize-winners contained in his Maple Grove herd of registered Poland-China swine.

Hiram Smith's marriage was solemnized in 1872, to Frances Barton Smith, the accomplished daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Barton) Smith, natives of England. Mrs. Thomas Smith located in Iowa, in 1865, and later married William Wray. By her union with Thomas Smith, she had the following children: Frances Barton; Cecil, a resident of Nebraska; Emma, of Council Bluffs; and John T., of Iowa. The death of Mrs. Wray, mother of

Mrs. Hiram Smith, occurred in 1891, at Council Bluffs. The death of her first husband occurred in England in 1861, when he was thirty-four years old. Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Smith became the parents of the following family: Joseph C., born March 20, 1873, died May 7, 1898; Emma D., born June 7, 1874; Frank A., born January 20, 1876, died September 12, 1877; Sarah R., born July 31, 1877; and Frances M., born May 10, 1882.

Mr. Smith is a man of pleasant, genial manner, who makes many friends, with few, if any, enemies, and understands thoroughly the science of farming. The home farm shows the evidence of his watchful care, and his home life is very pleasant, made happy by his wife and interesting family.

ROBERT M. PIATT, a very talented lawyer of Wichita, Kansas, is a man whose learning, good judgment and sterling honesty have won for him a place among the distinguished men of his community, and no one has acquired a more enviable reputation as a thorough business man and a public spirited citizen. He was born on a farm 10 miles from Boonville, Warrick county, Indiana, April 7, 1850, and is a son of Nathan and Martha (Boren) Piatt.

Nathan Piatt was born in the state of Kentucky in 1807, and was a typical self made man. He moved to Indiana in 1832, and bought 40 acres of timber land in Warrick county, the purchase price being \$50. He built a log cabin,



ANTON HAMERSKY.

in which he lived many years, and his place was paid for by splitting wood. In order to perform that work he was compelled to walk three miles every day before reaching the location of his task. He then cut lumber for use in the making of flat boats and subsequently helped to run the boats down to the cities below, where their goods were marketed. By laying aside his earnings from time to time he soon had enough to buy other property, and at the time of his death he was the possessor of 2,200 acres of the finest farming land in Warriek county. He passed from this life aged seventy-two years. As a result of his marriage with Martha Boren eleven children were born, and of these the following seven grew to maturity: Mrs. Malinda P. Bates; Charles W.; Martha; Nathan H.; Mary J., the wife of Albert Cool; Robert M.; and Esther Boner.

Robert M. Piatt worked about his father's farm until he was seventeen years of age, alternating such labor with attending the district schools, and then became a student at the state university at Bloomington, Indiana. Upon his graduation, he began the study of law and in 1874 he was admitted to practice. He at once began practice at Boonville, and during the eight years of his stay there served four years as assistant county attorney and four years as city attorney; he was also a member of the board of education for three years. In 1882, he moved west, to Wichita, Kansas, where he has since pursued his chosen calling and has gained considerable prominence as an expert on titles. He has a wide circle of acquaintance

throughout the city and county, and is regarded as an upright citizen, and a liberal and kind hearted man.

Mr. Piatt was joined in wedlock with Alma Fellows, a daughter of Henry Fellows. In politics, the subject of this sketch is a staunch Democrat and a leader in his community. He was appointed to fill a vacancy on the board of education and, in 1900, was elected to that body. Mr. Piatt is a man of exalted principles, and one who possesses in an eminent degree the respect of his fellow citizens.

ANTON HAMERSKY, a prosperous and highly respected farmer of Grand River township, Sedgwick county, Kansas, has for many years been one of the county's most progressive citizens. Through perseverance and years of toil he has attained his present position as one of the best farmers in his portion of the county. Mr. Hamersky was born in Prussia, Germany, and is a son of Peter and Gertrude Hamersky. His mother is dead, but his father resides with him. Seven children were the result of his parents' union, as follows: John, Kate, Mary, all deceased; Paulina, now Mrs. Knobloch, of Dakota county, Minnesota; Christina, a widow, living in Goddard, Kansas; Anton; and Mary Ann, deceased. When Mr. Hamersky was nine years of age, the family moved to the United States, locating in Minnesota.

After attending the common school in Minnesota, Mr. Hamersky in 1875 moved to Kan-

sas, and the remainder of the family settled in the same state the following year. Mr. Hamersky bought the east half of the east half of section 28, township 27, range 4, west, and, after clearing the place, set out an orchard of five acres, and built a small house, in which he lived until he built his present two-story, seven-room house, which cost him upward of \$1,500. In 1894, Mr. Hamersky added to his first farm the property east of it, comprising the west half of section 27. The southwest quarter was obtained from Daniel Feager, and was formerly owned by a man named Richardson. The northwest quarter was purchased, later, from John Gaiter. Mr. Hamersky has devoted all his time to stock and grain raising, and has been very successful.

Anton Hamersky was united in marriage with Lizzie Dold, whose father was a cousin of Jacob Dold, of the Jacob Dold Packing Company. Mrs. Hamersky was born in Detroit, Michigan, and is a lady of many estimable qualities. She has been the mother of nine children, who are as follows: Lena; Mary; Anton, Ja.; Gertrude; John; Hattie; Aloysius; Lizzie; and Armella. The family attend the German Catholic church, and are highly respected in the community.

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SAMUEL H. HOOVER has been a resident of Sedgwick county, Kansas, for thirty-one years, during which time he has attained considerable prominence as a successful farmer, and enjoys a wide repu-

tation as being an enterprising and public spirited citizen. He may be classed among the earliest pioneers of Sedgwick county, and to men of such character is attributable the rank of this county as one of the best agricultural centers in the state of Kansas. He was born January 17, 1844, in Pendleton county, Virginia, and is a son of Samuel and Margaret (Brady) Hoover.

Samuel H. Hoover's father, who was a farmer throughout his entire life, left his native state, Virginia, in 1857, and moved west to Delaware county, Ohio. In the following year he moved to McLean county, Illinois, where he lived until his death, in 1868. His widow accompanied her son, Samuel H., to Kansas, where she passed from this life, in 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hoover were the parents of the following children: Amanda, Deniza, deceased; Mary, who lives in Virginia; Sarah, deceased; Hannah, who is the wife of Caleb Teter, a farmer of Wichita township; Lucretia, who lives in Cincinnati, Ohio; Daniel, deceased; Andrew, who is a farmer in McLean county, Illinois; and Samuel H.

Samuel H. Hoover obtained his early schooling in the common schools of his native town, but the more useful part of his mental training has resulted from actual business experience. Though yet in his teens, he enlisted in the Union Army, in August, 1862, joining Company F, 94th Reg., Ill. Vol. Inf., which was under Col. John McNulty. During his long service in the army, which lasted until 1865, he took part in many engagements. He was in battle at Prairie Grove, Van Buren, Vicks-

burg, Fort Morgan, Albany and Spanish Fort. Although he endured many hardships throughout that deadly struggle, he fortunately never received a bullet wound. Returning home, he spent several months there, but since October 16, 1869, he has been a constant resident of Kansas. On that date he took up a government claim, consisting of the southwest quarter of section 22, Wichita township, upon which he lived until the spring of 1880, during which period he made extensive improvements thereon. Besides erecting numerous outbuildings, he set out more than three miles of hedge. In 1880 he bought the west half of section 18, Wichita township, consisting of 279 acres, having disposed of his first claim, and on the last purchase he lived until 1883. He then sold it and purchased his present property, known as the John Exton farm, which is the northwest quarter of section 23, Delano township. In the following year he built a handsome residence, which was burned down in 1896, and he has since occupied the house where he now resides. Mr. Hoover has an orchard of 100 acres, of which 10 acres are in peaches, two and a half acres in grapes, and the remainder is in many different kinds of fruit, chiefly apples. Besides fruit, he raises all kinds of grain and cattle. He is one of the most extensive and substantial farmers of the vicinity, and has hosts of friends throughout the county, where he has resided for so many years.

Mr. Hoover was married in May, 1867, to Eliza Teter, a daughter of Benjamin and Margaret Teter, and they had the following children: William C., Edwin, Maude, Mabel, and

Birdie. William C. is a farmer in Delano township, and married Lillie Simmons, by whom he has two children, Berryne and Samuel. Edwin, who was for many years a professional baseball player, but is now engaged in farming, married Julia Walton. Maude is the wife of Dick Dodd, turnkey at the Wichita jail, and has one son, Chester. Mabel lives at home, and Birdie is the youngest of the family. Samuel H. Hoover belongs to Garfield Post, No. 25, G. A. R. Although he is deeply interested in politics and adheres to Republican principles, he has never sought a political position.

CHARLES H. BROOKS, one of Wichita's most enterprising citizens, is an able attorney-at-law of that city, where he has a large and lucrative practice. The firm of Houston & Brooks, of which he is a member, stands high among the legal partnerships of the county.

Mr. Brooks was born in Auburn, California, in November, 1859, and is a son of Julius P. Brooks, who was born in Windsor county, Vermont. He comes of sturdy New England stock and some of his ancestors participated in the Revolutionary War. After his marriage, Julius P. Brooks went to California, about 1850, and followed mining until his death, in 1861. He left a widow and two sons, and the mother immediately returned to her home in Vermont. There Charles H. Brooks was reared and received his mental training. He attended Montpelier Seminary, and while yet

a young man moved west to Marion, Iowa, where he entered upon the study of law with J. C. Davis, and was admitted to the bar in 1883. He then began to practice with his preceptor and continued thus until 1886, when he moved to Wichita, Kansas, during its early boom. He became a partner of David Smythe, under the firm style of Smythe & Brooks, which was afterward changed to Smythe, Brooks & Coffin, the last named being C. F. Coffin, now of Indianapolis. He was subsequently associated with Judge T. B. Wall, and in 1898 established the law firm of Houston & Brooks, his partner being Joseph D. Houston. Both are men of recognized ability, with a comprehensive knowledge of the law, and they enjoy a successful practice. Mr. Brooks is a director of the Kansas National Bank, Wichita Gas & Electric Power Company, and Wichita Perpetual Building & Loan Association.

Charles H. Brooks was united in marriage with Jane Lillie, a daughter of W. L. Lillie, of Marion, Iowa, and they have four children: Willard L.; Helen; Catherine; and Josephine. The subject of this sketch became a member of the Masonic lodge and chapter at Marion, Iowa, served as past high priest, and is now a member of Wichita Lodge, No. 99, A. F. & A. M., and is a Knight Templar.

Joseph D. Houston, the partner of Mr. Brooks, was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, March 17, 1858, and is a son of F. W. Houston. He attended Kentucky University and began the study of law at Shelbyville, Kentucky, with Caldwell & Howard, and then took

a course in the Cincinnati Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1879, and afterward practiced his profession and taught school at the same time. In 1881, he removed to Wichita, Kansas, and successfully engaged in general practice. He married Fanny Eddy, of Michigan, and they have two children, Alene and Gwen. Mr. Houston is a prominent Mason and Knight Templar.

WILLIAM C. BROWN, a prosperous farmer residing in Greeley township, Sedgwick county, Kansas, where he owns the southwest quarter of section 30, is a man of high character and public spirit, being held in the greatest esteem in the community of which he is a member.

Mr. Brown was born August 19, 1844, in Brown county, Ohio, and is a son of George W. and Eleanor (Bayne) Brown, both natives of Ohio. George W. Brown lived and died in Brown county, Ohio, where he had purchased land, when a young man. He also learned the trade of a plasterer, in addition to farming, and worked at this trade with much success in many of the cities of the South, although his time was mainly devoted to agricultural pursuits. He became a very prosperous man, and upon his death left his family in comfortable circumstances. He married Eleanor Bayne, a daughter of Samuel Bayne, of Ohio, and the following children blessed their union: Mary E., born February 2, 1836; Samuel, born July

2, 1838; John C., born November 14, 1840; William C., the subject of this personal history; and Helen, born May 29, 1847. In religious belief, the family were members of the Christian church. Mr. Brown died in 1887, at the age of seventy-seven years and ten days. His widow, who was born in the year 1812, still survives, and enjoys good health at the ripe old age of eighty-eight years, residing at the old family homestead in Brown county, Ohio.

William C. Brown was mentally trained in the public schools of Brown county, Ohio, and remained at home until he reached the age of nineteen years, when he enlisted, May 2, 1864, in Company K, 162nd Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., in answer to the call for men for 100 days' service. He was discharged September 10, 1864, upon the expiration of his term of service. He immediately reenlisted in Company G, 193rd Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., Second Division, Army of the Shenandoah, under Captain James B. Crevistan, and served until the close of the war. He then returned home, after receiving his discharge, and in February, 1866, came west, to Missouri, and purchased a farm in Pettis county. Five years later he sold the farm, and in 1871 moved to Kansas, homesteading his present property in Greeley township, Sedgwick county. He has since tilled the soil in a most successful manner, and devotes his highly improved property to general farming.

December 12, 1867, Mr. Brown was united in marriage with Melissa L. Kirkpatrick, a native of Brown county, Ohio, and a daughter of

Finney Kirkpatrick. This union resulted in four children: Mabel C.; Willie; Lola E.; and George F. Mabel C. is the wife of James Curry, of Greeley township, and has two children, Corland B. and Jesse M. Willie is deceased. Lola E., who is a graduate of the state normal school at Emporia, Kansas, is now principal of the school at Garden Plain, Kansas, and is considered a very efficient instructor. George F. is attending the Gem City Business College, at Quincy, Illinois. The subject of this sketch is a member of S. A. Gilbert Post, No. 354, G. A. R., of Mount Hope, Kansas. He and his family are members of the Christian church.

MAX C. FALK, a representative farmer of Sedgwick county, Kansas, is the owner of 160 acres of valuable land located in section 2, Sherman township. Farming has been his occupation all his life, and the fact that he has met with a high degree of success is no doubt due to his improved methods of operating his farm. He was born in Crefeld, Germany, January 23, 1854, and is a son of Henry Falk.

Henry Falk was born in Germany, and in 1857 left his native country to try his fortune in the United States. Upon his arrival he at once moved to Watertown, Wisconsin, where he carried on farming. In his early life he was a carpenter, but after he became a resident of this country he followed the vocation of a farmer. In 1865, he bought his first land, which, consisting of raw prairie, he cultivated

until he had it in a first class condition. In 1879, he sold his farm in Wisconsin, and moving west to Atchison, Kansas, bought 155 acres of good land. He spent his remaining days in tilling this tract, and succeeded in transforming it into a very valuable piece of farming property. He died in 1896, aged eighty years, one month and ten days. His wife was Wilhelmina Clout, a native of the same district as Mr. Falk, and to them were born the following nine children: Englebert; Joseph; Mary; Ernest; Max; Annie; Alexander; Christina; and Charles. When Mr. Falk had resided in this country long enough he took out his naturalization papers, and ever afterward voted the Democratic ticket. Mrs. Falk is still living, and has attained the age of eighty-one years.

Max Falk obtained an elementary education in the Catholic schools of his native town, and at Watertown, Wisconsin. At the age of twenty years he left home and worked out at different points in Michigan and Illinois. When his parents located in Kansas he accompanied them, and until 1882 managed the farm purchased by his father. In that year, he rented the farm owned by his father-in-law. In 1893, he settled on his present farm in Sedgwick county, which he has developed into an excellent condition. Upon it he raises mostly grain, although he deals extensively in stock. He is a good neighbor and citizen and has many warm friends in his adopted community.

Mr. Falk was married on November 22, 1882, to Anna Intfen, a daughter of William Intfen, of Atchison, Kansas, and their union resulted in a family of 11 children, as follows:

William; Minnie, deceased; John; Max A.; Lizzie and Mary—twins, deceased; Emma; Anna; Caroline; and two who died in infancy. Politically, Mr. Falk is a strong Democrat, and is now serving as treasurer of Sherman township. In religious belief, he is a Catholic.



DR. WILLIAM A. MINICK, one of the most progressive citizens of Wichita, Kansas, has attained a marked degree of success in the practice of medicine. He is possessed of the highest qualifications, is familiar with all modern treatments in medical science, and has met with excellent results in handling even the most complicated cases.

Dr. Minick was born in Montpelier, Indiana, in 1854, and is a son of Rev. Samuel Minick, a prominent Baptist minister. He received his education in the common schools and in Oakland City Seminary, from which he was graduated in 1879; he then taught school in southern Indiana and Illinois for ten years. He began the study of medicine at an institution of the old school in Louisville, Kentucky, and was graduated in 1881. He then began to practice at Booneville, Indiana, with Dr. J. T. Dickie, now of Dallas, Texas. In 1882, he moved to Carmi, Illinois, and practiced alone with much success. He next entered the Hahnemann College, in Chicago, and was graduated in 1884, after which he moved to Wichita, Kansas, where he has since lived and practiced. He was successful from the start and acquired a

very large patronage. He was the first tenant in the building in which he is now located, where he has fitted up elegant apartments, equipped with all conveniences for his business. In addition to his practice, he has been a very active man in promoting the development of the city of Wichita. During 1887 and 1888, he built several houses, and was one of the originators of the Forest City Dry Pressed Brick plant, being president of the company during its existence. In 1899, he built a handsome modern residence at the corner of St. Francis avenue and Ninth street, where he now lives.

Dr. Minick was united in marriage with Bertha G. McKinney, a daughter of John McKinney, of Newburgh, Indiana, and they became parents of three children: A. Dean; Blanche, who died young; and Aileen. Fraternally, he is a member of Lodge No. 99, A. F. & A. M., and has passed through all of the intermediate orders, to the Scottish Rites degree. He also belongs to Lodge No. 296, I. O. O. F.—of which he is past grand—and to the Knights of Pythias. He is a medical examiner of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, and a member of the board of United States pension examiners. He has memberships in the Homeopathic State Medical Society (of which he is ex-president), the American Institute of Homeopathy, and the Missouri Valley Homeopathic Association. Politically, Dr. Minick is a staunch Republican and has taken an active part in national and local politics. He was a congressional committeeman from the Seventh District of Kansas for

six years for Hon. Chester T. Long. He has been a member of the board of health, and is now on the staff of the St. Francis and Wichita hospitals.

HON. RODOLPH HATFIELD, a distinguished attorney at law and general business man of Wichita, Kansas, has held a number of public offices—having served two terms in the state legislature. As a lawyer he makes a specialty of corporation law, particularly municipal bond law, and represents many large eastern concerns. He is well versed in the law, keen of intellect, a profound thinker, and has the rare record up to this writing, of having never lost a municipal bond case.

Mr. Hatfield was born in London, Madison county, Ohio, October 6, 1854, and is a son of Rensselaer Reed Hatfield. He attended Lincoln University, in Illinois, from which he was graduated in 1876, and then began the study of law with the firm of Hoblitt & Foley. He was admitted to the bar June 11, 1878. June 17, 1878, he was united in marriage with Hattie E. Harts, a daughter of John Harts, and a native of Reading, Pennsylvania. After his marriage, owing to the ill health of his wife, he moved to Trinidad, Colorado, and there practiced his profession for one year. Wichita, then a thriving little city and a healthy place, was decided upon as his next location. He was engaged in general practice

for several years, but during the past ten years has devoted his attention to corporation law, especially, as stated above, to municipal bond law. He is a member of the firm of Bentley & Hatfield, organized in 1885. His firm are general attorneys, west of the Missouri River, for many eastern life insurance companies, trust companies and banks of the New England States, and New York City, representing the interests of these clients in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and New Mexico. In 1883 Mr. Hatfield established and for about three years was president of the Bank of Commerce, which was eventually merged into the Bank of Wichita, and is now the Fourth National Bank of Wichita. He served as director and charter member of the West Side National Bank, from 1888 to 1893, and has been actively identified with other public enterprises. He holds large mining interests in the lead and zinc fields of Missouri. He has built and sold over 100 houses in Wichita, and built his own handsome residence at No. 430 Seneca street. In 1884, he was elected to the state legislature by the Republican party, and was reelected in 1886. From 1889 to 1893, he was president of the board of regents of the Kansas State Normal School, and he is a member of the board of education of Wichita, for the term extending from 1898 to 1902. In the winter of 1895, Mr. Hatfield was prominently mentioned by the Republican press of the state for the office of United States senator from Kansas. By education and training he is well

fitted for that distinguished position. Although he has never been an avowed candidate for it, his friends hold him as a tentative candidate.

Mr. and Mrs. Hatfield are parents of six children, namely: Rudolph H., who graduates from Princeton University with the class of 1901, and is contemplating teaching; Merle E.; Herbert H.; Paul C.; Rachel N.; and Kenneth E. Fraternally, Mr. Hatfield is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is past grand, and of the encampment; Modern Woodmen of America (having passed through all the chairs of the order); the Ancient Order of United Workmen; and the Knights and Ladies of Security.

GEORGE D. OSBORN is one of the substantial farmers of Sedgwick county, Kansas, where he is the owner of 260 acres of fine farming land, which is located in section 27, township 26, range 2, west. He was born in Jersey county, Illinois, in October, 1858, and is a son of James H. Osborn.

James H. Osborn resided in Jersey county, Illinois, for many years, where he was engaged in farming. In 1868 he moved his family to Andrew county, Missouri, and there purchased a tract of land consisting of 300 acres. He was a hard worker, but died before he succeeded in paying for his place. His death occurred in February, 1869, at the age of sixty



CHARLES V. FERGUSON.

years. He was twice married, and all the members of his first family died early in life. His second union was with Mrs. Mary J. (Brambett) McGee, who, by her first husband, James McGee, had four children, namely: Thomas, John, James and Keturah. Mr. and Mrs. Osborn reared three sons, who were named as follows: Perry, Norman and George D. In politics James H. Osborn was a staunch Democrat. In religious attachments he and his family were members of the Presbyterian church. His widow passed from this world in May, 1896, aged seventy-seven years.

After the death of the father, his family sold the farm, and with their only possessions, a mule, a cow and \$80 in money, they moved to Kansas. They preempted a tract of land in Sedgwick county, upon which they made extensive improvements, and which, during the Kansas boom of 1884, they sold for a neat sum of money. George D. Osborn then purchased his present farm, which is all choice land for tilling, and which he has since put into a good state of cultivation. He raises all kinds of grain, his yearly output being a trifle over 4,000 bushels, and he generally keeps about 40 head of cattle and horses and about 70 head of hogs. Mr. Osborn is a practical farmer, and enjoys a reputation throughout his adopted county as a good neighbor, friend and loyal citizen.

Mr. Osborn was joined in marriage with Marguerite Dupey, a daughter of Milton Dupey, who was one of the early settlers of Illinois, and to this happy union a family of six children were born. They were named as follows: David, Sherman, Lee, Ross, Thomas

and Dean. In politics the subject of this sketch is an earnest supporter of the Democratic party. In religious matters he is inclined to be liberal.

CHARLES V. FERGUSON, a gentleman of prominence in Sedgwick county, Kansas, whose portrait accompanies this brief sketch of his life, is one of the ablest lawyers of Wichita, where he has been located since 1885. He is probably as well known as any lawyer in his section of the state, and commands an extensive practice. He was born in Fountain county, Indiana, November 12, 1860.

Mr. Ferguson was reared and received his early education in his native county. He entered the Indianapolis Law School at Indianapolis, and was graduated with the class of 1882. He immediately entered upon a practice with the firm of Duncan & Smith of that city, of which he has since been a member. In 1885, he came west to Wichita, Kansas, and began practicing alone, becoming attorney for the Missouri Pacific Railway Company. He served as such for six years, and then became identified with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, in a similar capacity. He held the latter position for nine years. In the meantime he established a large general practice, having clients in various parts of the state. He has spacious office rooms at the corner of Douglas and Main streets. Many bright students of law have started to fit themselves for the profession under his tute-

lage, and he has given them every consideration, careful instruction and has done whatever was possible to further them in their work. Among those who have since attained a high degree of success since leaving him may be mentioned Milton Detch of Colorado.

Mr. Ferguson was united in marriage in August, 1893, with Emma Snoddy, a daughter of Samuel I. Snoddy of Indiana, by whom he had one son, Ralph Benton, who died at the age of two years. Fraternally, he is a member of Albert Pike Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and has taken the Scottish Rites degree.

J. E. HOWARD, ex-chairman of the board of county commissioners of Sedgwick county, Kansas, has for many years been a prominent public figure. He will long be remembered for his connection with the Trans-Missouri Freight Association litigation, one of the most famous cases ever passed upon by the United States Supreme Court. He is a lawyer by profession, and ably assisted United States District Attorney Ady in championing the people's cause. The decision was far reaching in its effect, and has been of material benefit to all the Western States.

Mr. Howard was born in Monroe, Ashtabula county, Ohio, March 3, 1848, and his descent runs directly through the following line of ancestors: Thomas Howard, who emigrated from Aylesford or Maidstone, County Kent, England, and settled at Ipswich, Massachu-

setts, in 1634; William Howard, who lived at Ipswich; Samuel Howard, who lived at Ipswich and occupied the old homestead, among whose effects was a large, well bound bible, which had been purchased in 1742, and was finally lost in the Pension Office at Washington, D. C.; Stephen Howard, who lived and died at Hampton, Connecticut; Jeremiah Howard, who moved from Hampton county, Connecticut, to Langdon, Sullivan county, New Hampshire, near the line of Alstead, Cheshire county; Jeremiah Howard, Jr., who followed the occupation of farming and remained in Alstead, New Hampshire, after his marriage, until 1814, when he removed to Pittsford, Rutland county, Vermont, residing there until 1834, then removing to Sardinia, Erie county, New York, and in the spring of 1835 settling in Monroe, Ashtabula county, Ohio; and Jeremiah Howard, the third in the family bearing that name, who was the father of J. E., and who lived in Monroe, Ashtabula county, Ohio, until 1878, and then moved to a farm near Ashtabula, where he died April 26, 1879.

J. E., the gentleman whose name heads this biographical record, was married at the age of twenty and a half years, to Ellen Hicks. They resided in Ohio until August, 1874, when they moved to Burrton, Harvey county, Kansas, there being two children then in the family. Mr. Howard built one of the first homes in the town and lived there until the spring of

1875, when he located upon his farm, which he cultivated for a period of four years. In addition to his labors on the farm, he studied law under the direction of Hon. J. W. Ady, of Newton, Kansas. He was examined before the district court and admitted to the bar in 1878 or 1879, while still on the farm. Soon afterward he removed to the town of Burrton, and was then appointed land agent for the Santa Fe road, in connection with W. A. Daily, of Mount Hope, Kansas. In 1880, he and Mr. Daily purchased of the original owner, George A. Vanderness, the bank at Burrton, assuming immediate control. He served in a most capable manner as cashier and manager until June, 1890, when he resigned in favor of President W. O. Van Arsdale, his son, C. R. Howard, serving as acting cashier. The bank was shortly reorganized, and was operated under another management. In the meantime Mr. Howard had erected a fine residence in Burrton, which had grown to be a town of 800 inhabitants, and upon going to Wichita, in June, 1890, he left his family there. He traveled for the stock yards company for six months, and became interested in the freight-rate situation. He was appointed receiver of the Newton National Bank, and after a period of seven months spent in reorganizing it, and securing a large amount of paid in capital, business operations were renewed. Upon his return to Wichita, he had his family removed to that city, in 1891. He was instrumental in the forma-

tion of the freight rate association, supported by the wholesale interests of Wichita, and assisted Hon. J. W. Ady, United States district attorney for Kansas, in pushing the Trans-Missouri Freight Association case to the supreme court of the United State. It was a celebrated case and thousands of copies of the decision were printed and distributed over the country by United States senators. Mr. Howard subsequently went to Oklahoma, where he built a flour mill, but a year later sold his interest there to good advantage. He again returned to Wichita, where his family resided, and erected the plant known as the Union Mills, in partnership with George M. Randall. He is president and his son, C. R. Howard, is secretary. Mr. Howard was elected on the Fusion ticket, to the office of county commissioner, in 1897, by the business element of Wichita district, although the district is strongly Republican, thus showing the people's appreciation of his high qualities. He has since held that office, and for the past year has been chairman of the board. He has refused the nomination for another term. He was also postmaster of Burrton for four years. He is ever identified with the best interests of the city, and was on the executive committee during the street fairs in 1899-1900. He is actively interested in state and county politics, and is a frequent delegate to conventions.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard are parents of three children: C. R., who was born in Ohio, and is

connected with the Union Mills; Fannie A., who was born in Ohio, and now owns and manages a first class drug store in Wichita; and Florence, who was born in Ohio twenty-two years ago, while her parents were there on a visit, she is at home, and pursues the study of music. Mr. Howard has a fine home on Waco avenue, located near the mill for convenience. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America; and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of Wichita.

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WILLIAM S. CREASSER, whose death occurred October 14, 1890, was one of the leading agriculturists of Sedgwick county, Kansas. He was a man of thrifty and industrious habits, and of the highest integrity of character, and in his demise the community lost one of its best members. He owned 273 acres in section 36, township 25, range 2, west. Mr. Creasser was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, August 19, 1852, and was a son of William and Mary Ann S. (Thorn-ton), Creasser, both natives of Yorkshire, England.

William Creasser followed the trade of a butcher, while in England, and after coming to this country settled in Indianapolis, Indiana, where he pursued the same occupation for several years. He then sold out his business and moved to Illinois, where he purchased a farm and devoted the remainder of his life to agricultural pur-

suits. He also raised fancy cattle and horses, and had a well stocked farm. He and his wife were parents of four children: William S.; Anna E.; Richard T.; and one who died in infancy. Religiously, the family were members of the Church of England. William Creasser died in 1868. His widow is still living at the advanced age of seventy-nine years, and enjoying the best of health.

William S. Creasser was mentally trained in the public schools of Indianapolis and at college in Carlinville, Illinois. At the age of twenty years, he started out on his own account by renting a farm in Illinois, upon which he remained for four years. He then moved to Sedgwick county, Kansas, and settled on his present farm, which was a tract of school land. He at once set to work to get in a corn crop, after which he built a small house, which has since been replaced by a large and comfortable home. He was industrious and a good manager, and met with the best of success from the outset, becoming one of the foremost citizens of his locality.

Mr. Creasser was united in marriage, in 1872, with Lena L. Loper, a native of Illinois, and a daughter of Adrian and Susan (Keller) Loper, who were natives, respectively, of New Jersey and Indiana. Nine children blessed this union: Letty, who married J. L. Rosenberger, of Sedgwick county, Kansas, and has two children; William H. and Edward; Mabel who married J. A. Wilson, of Sedgwick county, and has four children, Truman R., Floyd



RT. REV. JOHN JOSEPH HENNESSY.

E., Andrew J., and Hazel O.; William R., who married Dora Ramsey, of Greenwood county, Kansas, by whom he has a daughter, Leota L.; Clara E.; T. Edward; Robert W., deceased; Mark K.; Howard T.; and an infant, deceased. In religious belief, the subject of this sketch was a Congregationalist, and his widow is a member of the Universalist church.

RIGHT REVEREND JOHN JOSEPH HENNESSY, D. D., bishop of Wichita, a portrait of whom is presented herewith on the foregoing page, has made wonderful progress in building up the churches, schools, societies, etc., under his charge, since locating in Wichita, Kansas. He was born near Cloyne, County Cork, Ireland, July 19, 1847, and came with his parents, when a child, to St. Louis, Missouri, where he grew to manhood, graduating from the Christian Brothers' College at St. Louis, in 1862, and completing his theological course at the Seminary of St. Francis de Sales, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and his philosophical course at Cape Girardeau, Missouri.

As he was under the canonical age, he was ordained, in 1869, by Papal dispensation and did missionary work in the ten counties of the Iron Mountain district of Southern Missouri, from 1869 to 1880. During this period, he built churches in Poplar Bluff, Doniphan, Gatewood, Graniteville, Bismarck, and completed those of Iron Mountain and Farmington. He founded the Railroad Men's Benevolent Union

in 1871, and established, in 1877, the Ursuline Convent at Arcadia, Missouri, one of the most successful educational institutions in that state. He was elected procurator and vice-president of the board of managers of the Catholic Protectorate of St. Louis in 1878, which responsible position he held for eight years. He was also elected, in 1882, secretary of the St. Louis Orphan Board, treasurer of the Diocesan Clergy Fund, and spiritual director of the Upper Council of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, the most extensive charitable organization in the world. All these positions of trust and responsibility he resigned on being elevated to the honors of the episcopacy. For seven years he was the editor of a publication called the *Youth's Magazine*. From 1880 to 1888 he was rector of St. John's Church of St. Louis.


The bishopric of Wichita having been made vacant by the death of the Right Reverend James O'Keilly, whose death occurred July 26, 1887, before consecration in his sacred office, the subject of this sketch was appointed to the position, and was consecrated on November 30, 1888, in St. John's Church, St. Louis, by the Most Reverend Peter Richard Kenrick, of St. Louis, Missouri. Since his assuming its charge, the diocese of Wichita has been enlarged, and is now bounded on the east, south and west by the state line of Kansas, and on the north by the counties of Bourbon, Allen, Woodson, Greenwood, Morris, Marion, McPherson, Rice, Barton, Rush, Ness, Lane, Scott, Wichita, and Greeley, covering an area of 42,915 square miles, and embracing 51 priests, 10 religious orders, 101 churches, 5

chapels, 2 orphan asylums, 2 academies, 2 hospitals, 27 parochial schools, 13 students preparing for the priesthood and 22,000 members of the church.

Prior to Bishop Hennessy's assuming charge at Wichita, a building had been started to serve as an academy for young men, but, the project having been abandoned, the building was completed by the bishop for his residence. The rooms are beautified with choice paintings and tasteful furnishings, and include a large library and private chapel. Surrounding the building are beautiful grounds some five acres in extent, which have been artistically laid out and made into one of the most attractive places in the city. The building is a brick structure, four stories in height, and well designed.

Recently Bishop Hennessy purchased a large stone building, erected originally for a match factory, but never used for that purpose. The building will be removed, and the material contained in the structure will be used in building a new church that is to be erected at St. Mark, about 14 miles distant in Union township. In 1889 he also purchased what was known as the Wichita University building, an elegant structure, located on the east side of Wichita, on College Hill, which is now used as the mother house of the Sisters of St. Joseph and, temporarily, as an asylum for female orphans. This, like the other property that has come into the hands of the Catholic church, during Bishop Hennessy's administration, has been beautifully fitted up, and is well suited to the purpose to which it is devoted. The St. Francis Hospital has been twice enlarged to

accommodate the demand made upon it for room for patients, and has a most enviable reputation for care and attention. The Sisters of the Sorrowful Mother in charge were introduced into Wichita by the Bishop, who brought them from Europe in 1889. The All Hallows Academy for young ladies has had the special attention of Bishop Hennessy and has been so successful that additional buildings costing over \$30,000 are now in course of construction. Recently the clergy of the diocese of Wichita presented Bishop Hennessy with a palatial residence, located on College Hill and overlooking the city.

 OTTO G. ECKSTEIN, a gentleman of prominence in county and state politics, is one of the most successful lawyers of Sedgwick county, Kansas, being located in the city of Wichita. He was born in Hanover, Germany, May 12, 1864, and is a son of Otto Eckstein.

Otto Eckstein came to America with his family in 1869, and settled in Washington, D. C., where he held a government position up to the time of his death in 1878. Otto G. Eckstein was but fourteen years of age when his father died, and was from that time dependent upon his own resources. He obtained a good common school education and being possessed of more than ordinary ability, was given a position by Hon. Carl Schurz, then Secretary of the Interior. He subsequently accepted a position as first class clerk in the pension bureau, being at that time the

youngest person to hold such a clerkship in the employ of the government. He resigned his position in 1887. He was graduated with first honors from the Columbia University Law School, of Washington, in 1886, and in 1887 was graduated from the law department of Georgetown University. While in the pension bureau at Washington, he espoused the cause of the old soldiers in a well written book, published by Johnson Bros., of Philadelphia. He supported the theory that a pension is an obligation under a contract, and not a gratuity, as is held by high authorities and by courts. Mr. Eckstein moved west, to the city of Wichita, Kansas, where he became very active in the practice of his profession. He was appointed treasurer of Wichita, serving during 1891 and 1892, and was also treasurer of the board of education. Politically, he is a Republican of the most loyal type, and was elected to represent his district in the Kansas legislature, in 1895. That he served his constituents faithfully and well is evidenced by the remark of a prominent newspaper man, that Sedgwick county never had an abler representative and that he was entitled to anything in the gift of the people of the county. He made a gallant fight for the location of a state normal school at Wichita, and came within a few votes of securing it. He was an earnest advocate of a constitutional convention, and was the author and successful advocate of what is known as the "Eckstein Bribery Law," aimed against corrupt public officials and legislators. As a lawyer he has gained the reputation of

being one of the greatest criminal lawyers of the county.

Mr. Eckstein takes an active interest in fraternal organizations and belongs to the following orders: A. F. & A. M.; Knights of Pythias; Improved Order of Red Men; Sons of Herman; Royal Arcanum; and Woodmen of the World. In religious attachments, he is a Lutheran.

DANIEL HARMON is one of the substantial farmers residing in Sedgwick county, Kansas, where he is the owner of 240 acres of excellent farming land. He was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, in November, 1844, and is a son of James and Sadie (Lydle) Harmon, both of whom were also natives of that county. James Harmon was a farmer throughout his entire life, and died in his native county, in 1890; his wife followed him in 1895. They were the parents of four children who were named as follows: William, deceased, who was a farmer; Elbert, who is a cattle dealer in New Mexico; Stockwell, also a farmer; and Daniel, who is the youngest son.

Daniel Harmon received a good common school education and remained at home during his early life, assisting his father in operating the farm. After his marriage in 1865, he managed the old homestead until he came west, to Kansas, where he settled in Sedgwick county. During the first five years he was a farmer in Waco township, but in 1893, he located seven miles north of Wichita, where

he lived two years. In 1895 he purchased the York farm, of 240 acres, consisting of the west half of the west half of section 15, and the east half of the northeast quarter of section 16. He has a good farm and raises considerable wheat, corn, oats, hogs and cattle. He is one of Sedgwick county's enterprising and progressive farmers, and in the county where he has been a resident for so many years, he has hosts of warm friends.

Mr. Harmon was married in his native county to Sylvania Silby, and to them have been born the following children: Charles; Jared; Stockwell; Leonard; James; Louise; Callie; and Leola. Louise is the wife of James Reiser, of Wichita, and has two children, Jessie and Leola. Callie is the wife of Olin Menefee, a farmer of Waco township, Sedgwick county, and has three children, Ethel, Sylvania, and Elsie. Leola is the wife of Otis Ruckle, a prosperous farmer, of Payne township, Sedgwick county, and they have one child,—Hazel. Although Mr. Harmon is a strong Democrat, in politics, he is, nevertheless, not active in political affairs.

COLONEL JAMES L. DYER is one of the oldest and most prominent barristers of Sedgwick county, Kansas, and has been located in the city of Wichita for the past twenty-eight years. He has witnessed its growth from a town of not more than 1,000 inhabitants to a thriving city of extensive business transactions.

Colonel Dyer was born in Tennessee, and is a son of Thomas and Sarah (Hammers) Dyer, his father having been a Baptist minister, who died at the age of eighty years. His mother was a native of Pennsylvania. Three, only, of the nine children of the family are now living: Caroline (Hammers), of Tennessee; Joel, a merchant of Cowley county, Kansas; and James L., the subject of this personal history.

James L. Dyer remained at home until he reached the age of twenty years, and obtained his primary education in Mossy Creek Baptist College in Tennessee. He then went to Jacksonville, Illinois, where he read law with the firm of Morris & Epler, and afterward alone, for three or four years. In the meantime he attended the law school in Chicago, and upon being examined before the court was admitted to the bar of Illinois, in 1864. He did not practice in that state, but soon after moved west to Humboldt, Humboldt county, Kansas, where he was engaged in general practice until April 1, 1872. Having visited Wichita during the preceding February and having been much pleased with the locality he moved there in April. Wichita had a population of about 1,000, and Main street was lined with old wooden buildings; the building where the Boston Store is was then in an early stage of construction. Col. Dyer first established his office on the ground floor of a building owned by W. C. Woodman, where the dry goods store of Chapman & Walker is now located. There were then about 15 or 20 attorneys in town, and it was a struggle as to who would get the



REV. BRUCE GRIFFITH.

business. The Colonel met with good success and remained at his first location for some time, but afterward moved two doors north, and there continued until 1876. From 1872 to January, 1876, he was in partnership with Judge Sluss, but owing to ill health he abandoned his practice for the time being, and entered the United States land office, where for nine years he received the public moneys. In 1885, he resumed the practice of law, forming a partnership with W. P. Campbell, with office at 119 Douglas avenue. They continued together until October, 1898, since which time Col. Dyer has been associated with Attorney J. D. Davis, at No. 209 Main street. The Colonel was city attorney for two years during Mr. Allen's term as mayor, and he has always taken an active interest in state and county politics, being a strong Republican. His first vote was cast for Lincoln in 1864. He has built four homes in Wichita and has always lived in the Fourth Ward, which he represented in the city council five years.

Mr. Dyer was first united in marriage with Miss Boston, who died in 1883. The union resulted in four children: Arthur, a druggist in Winfield, Kansas; James W., who is identified with the Griffith Brokerage Company, of Oklahoma City; Lucius, who is clerk in a general Indian store at Fort Sill; and Laverne, who is engaged in the wholesale grocery business at Oklahoma City. Mr. Dyer formed a second marital union, wedding Hattie F. Hill, of Duluth, Minnesota, a native of New York. Fraternally, Col. Dyer is a Knight Templar, and a Mason, having taken the York Rite. He was

a director of the Kansas National Bank, from 1878 to 1894, and served as vice-president for a time. He enlisted in the 68th Reg., Ill. Vol. Inf. during the Civil War, and is now a member of the Wichita post of the Grand Army of the Republic.

REVEREND BRUCE GRIFFITH, the popular pastor of the Brown Memorial Reformed church of Wichita, and a clergyman of exceptional ability and eloquence, whose portrait is shown herewith, was born at Pavia, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, on October 29, 1867, and is a son of Joseph H. Griffith, a large lumberman of that place. Among the mountains of his native state, our subject was reared, receiving his early education in the public schools of his district, after which he entered Franklin and Marshall College at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1886, graduating in 1890. He then entered the theological seminary of the Reformed church at Lancaster, graduating in 1893.

During his college course, Mr. Griffith took an active part in all undergraduate matters, but especially in athletics, receiving the medal for shot putting and was champion for the "varsity" in 1891, 1892 and 1893. He played football four years and for two years was captain of the football team. He also sang for four years in the college glee club in its annual tours through the Middle States. Although he took an interest in such matters, Mr. Griffith did not neglect his studies, but took his degrees of A. B. and A. M. in course, and also

a degree in post-graduate work at the theological seminary. June 11, 1888, he received the Sophomore medal for microscopical work in histology. He was an active member of the Chi Phi fraternity. During his senior year, in 1890, he took the literary society medal in the annual poetical contest, and has always encouraged work tending toward mental as well as physical development.

During vacations and after finishing his theological course, he did charity work for the New York Tribune Fresh Air Fund. He was licensed by the Juniata classis, Potomac synod of the Reformed church, at Altoona, Pennsylvania, and sent to Wichita, Kansas, where he preached his trial sermon on October 1, 1893, and was ordained and installed pastor of Brown Memorial Reformed church on November 12, of the same year.

The history of this church is very interesting. It was organized on November 30, 1884, by Rev. Isaac G. Brown, of Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, who came to Sedgwick county in the spring of 1883, and on March 23, 1883, held services in the old Episcopal chapel, but later used the county court room. The little mission grew, and on November 30, 1884, the church was organized with 24 members, by Rev. Mr. Brown. He died on May 7, the following year, but his widow, who still resides at Wichita, has done much to further the cause, and was instrumental in keeping the Sunday school together, until October 1, 1885, when Rev. D. B. Shuey began supplying the congregation, and a year later the Rev. J. W. Love, of Greensburg, Pennsylvania, was appointed

regular pastor, being succeeded by our subject. During this time the congregation had outgrown the small accommodations, and a stately edifice of brick and stone, two stories in height, has been erected, at a cost of \$10,000, all paid for but \$1,500. The basement is finished off into three rooms, where the Sunday school and societies meet and where various entertainments are held, and it is all thoroughly equipped with all modern appliances, electric lights, etc.

When the Rev. Mr. Griffith took charge of the church, the membership numbered 100 members, but there are now 120 members, and he has a well trained choir of 35 voices. He has his church societies well organized, there being the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, Ladies' Aid Society, Regular and Home Department, Sunday School and Missionary Society. During the recent months the choir put a new pipe organ in the church, which is one of the best instruments in the southern part of the state.

After coming to Wichita, Mr. Griffith was married to Lola D. Faris, of this city, and two children have been born to them: Gladys Katheryn and Joseph Irvine. In 1899, Mr. Griffith purchased a lot on which he erected his present cottage, doing almost all of the work himself, as a diversion, for he is very handy with tools; and in it he and his charming wife dispense the hospitality of the parsonage. Fraternally, he is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Albert Pike Lodge, No. 303; Knights of the Maccabees; and A. O. U. W.

Agreeable, eloquent, possessing in marked

degree the faculty of drawing people into the church, Mr. Griffith is doing a noble work and daily endearing himself to his congregation to whom he seems the embodiment of all that is best and purest in human nature.

In the *Wichita Daily Eagle* of November 27, 1900, appeared an article from the pen of Victor Murdock, devoted to the Brown Memorial Reformed church and its talented pastor, being one of a series written by him on the churches and ministers of Wichita. As the characterization is excellent, we herewith quote at length:

"At the Reformed church Sunday morning, the text of Rev. Bruce Griffith's sermon was: Hebrews 4:15, 'For We Have Not a High Priest Which Cannot be Touched With the Feelings of Our Infirmities; but Was in All Points Tempted Like as We Are, Yet Without Sin.' 'To change the two negatives into a single positive affirmative,' explained the minister, 'we have a high priest who can be touched with the feeling of our infirmities.' The sermon was about the sympathies of Christ. It was a subject old, given a certain new brightness because of the young man who handled it, because he is of that very fine fibre which sets no limit to sympathetic capacity.

"For it is one of the good things of this town, to see in what warmth of brotherly esteem this community holds Rev. Bruce Griffith. It is one of the highest compliments bestowed upon him in his years of good work here, that he is more frequently spoken of without his priestly designation, and has gained that profound public friendship, the chief earnest of the

existence of which is an habitual, cordial, unthinking use, in address of a man's first and Christian name. There is not a young man in the city who knows Bruce Griffith, and most of them do, who does not hold him a friend, always a possible confidant, because of his own sympathetic comprehension of all the technical points in happiness, and his kindly charity in helping unravel a spiritual tangle or assuaging a moral hurt. He is one who knows and understands and finds joy in the heady enthusiasm, the mental and physical buoyancies in youth which usually put middle age out of patience. And those who are newspaper workers can offer as testimony, of his charity and assistance to the aged or the stricken, the memory of many a winter day or rainy night, when this good man was met on a Godly mission.

"So Bruce Griffith can talk of sympathy, and know over what wide reaches the vibratory grace of a single comprehensive kindness flies, to set quivering the harmonies of a benign world. The congregation is to be congratulated on its pastor, the pastor on his congregation. The choir work is fine. Yesterday morning, Fritz N. Huttman sang the offertory in a rich, strong voice, which as it rang forth seemed part of the sermon, the musical conclusion of a discourse which taught that spiritual harmony which lifts humanity nearest divinity."



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RVILLE HARVEY COLVIN, one of the prosperous business men of Wichita, is a stationary engineer and also

the proprietor of one of the finest boarding houses in the city, at No. 254 Topeka street. He was born in Montreal, Canada, and is a son of Orville Colvin, who early settled in New York State, near Lake George.

Orville Colvin was a graduate of West Point, and served in the Mexican War, and in the War of the Rebellion as captain of a company recruited by him. After the war he settled at Sandusky, Ohio, where he died, honored and beloved by all.

As soon as he was old enough, Orville Harvey Colvin resolved to try his fortune in the West, and first located at Norwalk, Ohio. He had previously learned the trade of stationary engineer, in which he had become very skilful. During the boom of 1887, Mr. Colvin came to Wichita, as engineer for the house of S. A. McLung & Co., shoe manufacturers, of the west side, and continued with them during the five years of the firm's existence. Since then Mr. Colvin has devoted his attention to special work in his line and been exceptionally successful. His boarding house is a large one, elegantly and comfortably furnished and conveniently located, and the cuisine is pronounced most excellent by the guests. As a result of the first class service afforded, the house is well patronized, and applicants are frequently turned away because all the space is taken.

Mr. Colvin married Ella C. Himmelright, of Pennsylvania, and two daughters have blessed their union as follows: Olive Grace, and Emma, a student. Mr. Colvin is a member of the United Workmen's Benevolent As-

sociation of St. Louis, and is highly respected by a large circle of acquaintances. He is pleasant in manner, winning many friends, and is well known, not only in Wichita, but throughout the county.

J S. PIPKIN. Residing within the boundary of Garden Plain township, Sedgwick county, Kansas, on the northeast quarter of section 28, township 27, range 3, west, is one of the most successful and influential farmers in the state of Kansas. This gentleman, whose name appears at the head of these lines, enjoys a wide acquaintance throughout his adopted county, and has the reputation of being a public spirited and progressive citizen, who is ever intent on the welfare of his community. As a neighbor, and in his social relations, his many friends recognize in him a man of sterling qualities. He was born in Spring Creek, Madison county, Tennessee, March 30, 1831, and is a son of L. C. Pipkin.

L. C. Pipkin was born in North Carolina, July 25, 1803; his parents moved to Madison county, Tennessee, where he resided until 1827. In that year he moved to Gibson county, Tennessee, where he lived until death claimed him, February 18, 1882. He was a farmer all his life. He was married in 1827, to Elizabeth Bowman, who was born in Wilson county, Tennessee, January 17, 1809, and now lives with her son, in Alva, Oklahoma. Their children were as follows: John; J. S.;

and L. W. John was formerly a farmer but now lives at the Masonic Home in Wichita, Kansas; he was twice married, first, to Louisa Jane Dockins, who died in July 1858, and second to Margaret Repogle, who died in April, 1898. L. W. lives in Alva, Oklahoma; his first wife, Sarah West, died in 1866, and his second wife, Nancy Tooms, died April 17, 1883.

J. S. Pipkin obtained a good schooling, and during early youth worked on his father's farm. After his marriage he moved to Gibson county, Tennessee, where he was engaged in farming for twelve years. In 1864, he moved to Graves county, Kentucky, where he continued in the same occupation until 1876. On October 13 of that year, he bought his present farm in Sedgwick county, Kansas, which was known as the St. Claire place, and upon which but very slight improvements had been made. During the first year, he put in wheat and sod-corn and in the year following, he and his two sons went to Kingman county, and each took up a claim of 160 acres. J. S. Pipkin remained upon his claim a short time, after which he returned to his former home in Garden Plain township, and has continued to cultivate that farm ever since. Being a hard worker, he soon had his land in a good state of productiveness, and his crops proved very successful. With the earnings of this property, he acquired more land, purchasing, in 1893, the southwest quarter of section 34, which was known as the Coleman place. Of this farm, 100 acres had been broken and some

other improvements had been made upon it; the greater portion of its improvements, however, were effected by Mr. Pipkin. In August, 1896, he bought half of the southwest quarter of section 3, Afton township, known as the Samuel Halderman place. Mr. Pipkin still owns all this property and is an extensive grain raiser, although the breeding of horses, cattle and hogs occupies much of his attention. He is an excellent judge of good live stock, and his exhibits have often taken prizes at the various fairs held in the vicinity. He ranks among the representative farmers of this great agricultural state.

Mr. Pipkin was married, October 13, 1850, to Susan C. Dockins, a daughter of Reuben and Rhoda (Hawkins) Dockins. Her father was born in North Carolina, April 5, 1792, and died May 26, 1884. Her mother was born in Tennessee, September 8, 1802, and died July 9, 1889. Mr. and Mrs. Dockins had five children: Sallie, born in 1822, who is the wife of Hardy Fowler, a minister, at Little Rock, Arkansas; Louisa Jane, born in 1824 and died in 1858, who was the wife of John Pipkin, brother of J. S.; Susan C., our subject's wife, who was born January 20, 1828; Reuben C., born January 9, 1834, who is deceased; and Roan, born July 26, 1846, who is the wife of John Foster, and lives in Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Pipkin have the following children: Henry N.; J. R.; Lavina; and Alice. Henry N., born September 3, 1852, who is a farmer in Kingman county, Kansas, married Willmath Gillam, and has a daughter, Mary Susan.

J. R., born January 7, 1856, also engaged in farming in Kingman county, Kansas, married Mollie Dawson, who died in 1897, leaving five children,—Oscar, Crawford, Susan, Samuel, and Ernest Everett. Lavina, born December 31, 1860, married Theodore Wykoff, a farmer of Garden Plain township, and has four children,—Nona, Perry, Vida, and Lulu, the wife of T. Brown, of the same township. Alice, born January 17, 1864, is the wife of Charles Southwick, of the Indian Territory, and has seven children: Oliver; Theodore; Dolly; Mildred; Hazel; Ralph, and an infant. Politically, the subject of this sketch is a staunch Republican, and has held several township offices. In 1864 he became a member of the Masonic fraternity, joining Lodge No. 302, at Mayfield, Kentucky.

STEPHEN W. LIPP, a prosperous farmer of Sedgwick county, Kansas, owns a farm of 80 acres in section 11, township 25, range 2, west, in Eagle township. He was born in Clinton county, Indiana, November 17, 1841, and is a son of Henry and Rachel (Pitman) Lipp, and a grandson of Jacob Lipp.

Jacob Lipp was a native of Germany, who came to America at the time of the Revolutionary War, settled in Virginia, and later moved to Ohio, where he died. He was a baker by trade, but never followed that occupation after leaving his fatherland. He owned a farm when he lived in Virginia, but left the South

because of his opposition to slavery. He and his wife were parents of the following children: Catherine; Henry; Mary; Rachel, and Jacob.

Henry Lipp was born in Virginia, but went to Ohio with his parents, when a young man, living at home. He afterward purchased land and carried on farming in Indiana, where he remained until his death, in 1855. His first wife was Elizabeth Surfice, by whom he had the following children, namely: Jacob; John; Elizabeth; Andrew; Sarah; Samuel, and one who died in infancy. His second marital union was with Rachel Pitman, daughter of Calvin Pitman, a native of Ohio, and they became the parents of three children: Stephen W.; Louisa; and Eli. Religiously, Henry Lipp was a Presbyterian. His widow died in 1897, at the age of eighty-nine years. She was a member of the United Brethren church.

Stephen W. Lipp was mentally trained in the common schools of Indiana, and at the age of twenty years left the paternal roof to enlist in the Union Army. He belonged to Company K, 10th Reg., Ind. Vol. Inf., and served three years and two and a half months. He saw considerable active service and was slightly wounded at Perryville, Kentucky, but was incapacitated a few days only. He was discharged at Goldsboro, North Carolina, March 29, 1865, and immediately returned to Indiana, where he was engaged in farming a few years. He then learned the trade of a carpenter, and followed it for eight years. In 1881, he came to Kansas, where he purchased his present farm in Eagle township, Sedgwick

county. Until recently, he followed his trade in connection with farming, but now devotes all his time to the farm. He is industrious and upright in all his dealings, and enjoys the respect and good will of the entire community.

December 14, 1871, Mr. Lipp was united in marriage with Martha Fitzgerald, a daughter of Abraham Fitzgerald, and they became the parents of seven children: Maud; Sarah; Alanson; Homer; Maggie; Anna; and one who died in infancy. In political belief, the subject of this sketch is a Republican. Religiously, he is a member of the United Brethren church.

DR. D. E. DEROSS, a veteran of the Civil War, is a practicing physician of Wichita, Kansas, where he has established a large and well paying business. He was born at Meadville, Crawford county, Pennsylvania, and is the son of Alexander DeRoss.

Alexander DeRoss was also a physician, and was the seventh son of Lord Henri DeRoss, who came from France with Admiral DeGrass, whose sister he married, and served in the navy during the Revolutionary War. Alexander was the father of seven sons, six of whom, including the subject hereof, were in the army during the Civil War. They were as follows: Henri, a farmer now living in Pennsylvania; William, a tanner, of Jennings, Louisiana, who served in Company E, 45th Reg. Mo. Vol. Inf.; A. H., who died in Pennsylvania, April 30, 1900, and who served under

General Gary, in Company E, 111th Reg., Pa. Vol. Inf.; Conrad, now a farmer near Avery, Iowa, who was in Company H, 150th Reg., Pa. Vol. Inf., which was called the "Bucktail" regiment; Jonathan G., who also served in Company H, of the same regiment, was wounded at Gettysburg and Petersburg, and was killed February 6, 1865, at Hatch's Run; H. C., now of Akron, Ohio, engaged as a fancy potter in one of the largest mills in the United States, first served in the Civil War in the 3rd Pa. Heavy Artillery, and afterward in the 188th Reg., Pa. Vol. Inf.; and Dr. D. E., who is the subject of this sketch.

Dr. D. E. DeRoss received his primary education in the public school at Meadville, Pennsylvania, and then attended Meadville Academy, where he took the medical course, graduating in 1860. He first engaged in practice with his father, and on March 16, 1861, was sent by his father as administrator of an estate, in search of a man named Barnes, whom he finally located in Missouri. At Holden, Missouri, where Mr. Barnes resided, Dr. DeRoss took charge of the school, teaching from April to June 30, 1861. Then fearing impressment into the Confederate service, he left the county and had the good fortune to meet Union soldiers. He had been second lieutenant in the Home Guards of Missouri, and enlisted in the 5th Missouri, P. E. M. M., and re-enlisted in the 2nd Mo. Light Artillery, in which he served as physician until the close of the war. He is one of the few veterans of the 2nd Missouri now living. In the summer of 1865, he was sent with a command known as

the Powder River expedition, whose mission was to survey a route through the Black Hills to the junction of the Yellowstone and Powder rivers. They encountered many hostile Indians, who fired poisoned arrows, and the command suffered a severe loss, and many died of their wounds. Dr. DeRoss has 12 scars to show where wounds were sustained, but his prompt use of caustic saved his life. The object of this survey was to open the country for settlement and mining purposes. In February, 1866, the Doctor returned to Meadville, Pennsylvania, where he practiced medicine until December 1, 1889, and then came west, to Wichita, Kansas, on account of his health, which was impaired by tonsilitis. He practiced both as an Allopathist and Homeopathist, until 1875, when he took an Eclectic course, was graduated in 1875, and since then has practiced in accordance with the Eclectic system. As the Kansas climate agreed with him, he resumed practice in March, 1890, and has met with pronounced success. He is a member of the National Eclectic Medical Association; Kansas Eclectic Medical Association; and president of the Pennsylvania Eclectic Medical Association.

Dr. DeRoss was married at Royaltown, Pennsylvania, to his first wife, M. M. Royal, now deceased. They had a son, M. Roy, an expert accountant of Junction City, Kansas. The Doctor married a second time, Lorretta A. Lamb, of Joliet, Illinois, becoming his wife, and they live at No. 704 St. Francis street, where he also has his office. The subject of this sketch is a member of the I. O. O. F.; the

K. of P.; and is commander of Eggleston Post, No. 244, G. A. R., of Wichita. The Doctor is also a Mason. He is a Republican in politics, and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln.

THEODORE KERR, a prominent and early settler of Sedgwick county, is the owner and occupant of two middle "eighties" in the south half of section 34, township 29, range 3, west, and is one of the enterprising and progressive farmers of the community. He was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, in 1841, and is the oldest son of William and Margaret (Wilson) Kerr, who were both descendants of early settlers of that state; the former was of Scotch descent, while the latter was of Irish derivation. They had three children, there being besides Theodore, a daughter, Emeline, who is deceased, and Albert, who resides in Greene county, Iowa. By a former union with Mary J. Stewart, William Kerr had three children: Elizabeth; Alfred; and Mary Jane. By a third marriage, William Kerr had three more children: Edmond, who resides in Omaha, Nebraska; Martha M., of Wheeling, West Virginia; and Newton, who lives in Rock Island, Illinois.

Theodore Kerr secured a good education in the public schools of his native town, and he remained in Pennsylvania until 1865, when in March of that year he moved to Marshall county, Illinois, where he worked out as he had done in Pennsylvania the six previous years. He remained in that county until the



J. W. NORTON.

spring of 1876, when he moved to Adair county, Iowa, and there he continued farming; in the following spring he drove through to Sedgwick county, Kansas, with his little family. A Mr. Andy Halsey had filed a claim on the two middle "eighties" of the south half of section 34, township 29, range 3, west, and our subject bought his interest therein for \$22. As but very few if any improvements had been made, our subject at once set about to improve the farm, and his first efforts were devoted to moving a small frame house which he had purchased from a neighbor upon his property and to breaking a few acres of land. As he improved the soil he began to erect good substantial buildings upon his place and in 1885 built his present house, while in later years he added from time to time a number of outbuildings and a barn. With the exception of 45 acres which are in pasture, his entire farm is under cultivation, and each year yields considerable grain. The raising of cattle and hogs also occupies much of his attention and he is very partial to Poland-China swine. He has a fine orchard, bearing all kinds of fruit. The farm lies rather high for fruit trees to do their best, but nevertheless he raises fine fruit and at one time set out 1,000 trees in his orchard, which now produce excellent fruit.

While residing in Illinois, Mr. Kerr was joined in marriage with Anna Nighswonger, a daughter of Abram and Jane Nighswonger, who were early settlers of Whitefield township, Marshall county, Illinois. Mrs. Nighswonger now resides in Sedgwick county, but Mr. Nighswonger died many years ago. Our sub-

ject and wife have ten children, who are named as follows: Alfred W. is married and lives with his grandmother; Jennie; Charles; Rhoda; William; Abram; Marion; John; and Laura, all the children excepting the eldest being at home. Politically, Mr. Kerr is a strong Democrat, while in religious views he is a Baptist, belonging to the Ninnescah Baptist church.

J W. NORTON has been engaged in farming throughout his entire life and in this pursuit he has attained the best of success. He is well known throughout Sedgwick county, Kansas, where he has resided for many years. He is the owner of a very valuable piece of farming land, for the soil is very fertile, and the house and barns are all in first-class condition. Mr. Norton was born in Bureau county, Illinois, in 1848, and is a son of Robert and Mary (Robison) Norton.

Robert Norton and his wife, who were natives of England, shortly after their marriage, in 1840, came to the United States, where they located in Bureau county, Illinois. There the father of J. W. carried on agricultural pursuits until his death, in 1852. He was killed by a tree which fell upon him. Mrs. Robert Norton passed from this life in 1872. They were the parents of a large family, consisting of the following children: Matilda; Faith; Sarah; Anna; Adam; Phoebe; Mary; J. W.; Matthew; and Mark. Matilda was married to William Woodward, and both are deceased. Faith lives in Carroll county, Iowa, where her hus-

band, Henry Brown, is engaged in farming. Sarah first married Michael Batdorf, who was a soldier in the Civil War and died in Libby prison; she married again, this time wedding James Garrond, and now lives in Bureau county, Illinois. Anna died, aged sixteen years. Adam wedded Lavina Motherland, and lives in Atchison county, Missouri. Phoebe is the wife of Murray Moon. Mary married Solomon Blinn, and lives in Carroll county, Iowa. Matthew died, aged thirty-two years. Mark was joined in marriage with Ruth Prince, and their home is in Bureau county, Illinois.

Mr. Norton received a fair schooling in his native town, and remained at home until he was twenty-six years of age. After his marriage, he engaged in farming on his own account, and continued thus in Iowa for nine years. In December, 1883, he moved west, to Kansas, and located on a farm in Ohio township, Sedgwick county, where he lived four years. In the fall of 1893, he bought the Grimes farm, which comprises the northeast quarter of section 34, Waco township, and all the improvements upon that piece of property are the result of Mr. Norton's own labor. He has worked diligently for many years to place his farm among the best in the county, and that he has succeeded is due to the wonderful determination and untiring energy he possesses.

February 28, 1875, J. W. Norton and Gussie Stearns, of Scott county, Illinois, were joined in marriage in Bureau county, Illinois. Mrs. Norton is a daughter of Charles R. and Sarah (Blackburn) Stearns, the former of Connecticut, and the latter of England. Mr. Stearns

died in 1876, and his widow lives in Waco township, Sedgwick county. One child has been born to Mr. Norton and his wife,—Claude C., whose birth occurred August 18, 1876, and who was married December 25, 1900, to Viola Eccles, of Waco township, Sedgwick county, Kansas. In politics, Mr. Norton is a Populist, and is quite active in local campaigns. He has served as school director, two years; as constable, two years; as township treasurer, two years. Religiously, he is a devoted member of the Methodist church, in which he is a trustee, and assistant superintendent of the Sabbath school. Mr. Norton's portrait is shown on a preceding page in connection with this sketch.

THOMAS K. KIMEL, one of the early settlers of Sedgwick county, Kansas, has made his fortune in pursuing the vocation of a farmer (which was also his father's occupation), and he is now the owner of the north half of section 8, township 29, range 2, west, in Ninnescah township. He was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, in 1832, and is a son of Henry and Anna M. (Hurst) Kimel, both of whom are deceased.

In 1840, Henry Kimel moved to Mercer county, Illinois, where he carried on agricultural pursuits until his death. As a result of his marriage to Anna M. Hurst, nine children were born, of whom three are now living: a son, in Iowa; another, in Washington, and Thomas K.

Thomas K. Kimel remained under the parental roof until he was twenty-eight years of age. During his early youth he attended the school of his district, which was located about four miles from his home. Although he lived at home after he attained his majority, he nevertheless earned his own livelihood by farming a piece of land for himself. In 1873, his brothers-in-law, the Mounts, urged him to join them on a trip to Kansas to inspect that portion of the country, as the newspapers of that period were speaking very highly of the fertility of its soil. It was their intention, if the inspection should prove satisfactory, for each one of the party to locate upon a claim. Mr. Kimel finally consented to join them on the trip, and accordingly rented his farm in Illinois for the year, and with two teams the party drove through to Wichita, Kansas, arriving on November 3, 1873. During that winter, Mr. Kimel filed a claim on the northeast quarter of section 8 in Ninnescah township, upon which he erected the necessary claim shanty, which was built of rough boards. This served as a home until 1877, when a substantial frame one was substituted for it. On March 11, 1874, Mr. Kimel's family joined him, they having spent the winter in Wichita. About 1885 the house was completed to its present size, consisting of two parts,—the first being 24 by 16 feet, and the second 26 by 16 feet. The first stable was built of rough boards, but a new one was put up in 1878, and the present structure was erected some years later. In the fall of 1876, Mr. Kimel with his family returned to Illinois, where, during the winter, he suc-

ceeded in disposing of his farm, but he returned to Sedgwick county the following spring. Shortly after settling in this county, he got a man to locate on the northwest quarter of section 8, and subsequently he purchased the same. He put out a grove of cottonwood and box elder trees, and later an orchard, to which he added a hundred different trees in 1900. The farm is all fenced in, and also cross-fenced, and about half of it is turned in every year, while the other half is used for pasture. Mr. Kimel raises considerable grain, his 1900 crop of wheat yielding a trifle over 20 bushels to the acre. At present he has about 50 head of cattle, and as many head of hogs. He is a prosperous farmer and is well known throughout Sedgwick county.

November 3, 1859, Mr. Kimel wedded Rebecca Mounts, a daughter of William Mounts, of Mercer county, Illinois, who came to this county with the subject hereof, and who later died in Wichita. To this union were born the following children: William E.; Mrs. N. H. George; Jonathan M.; H. O.; Thomas K., Jr.; Dollie M.; Abbie M.; Samuel G.; and Anna T. William E. owns the southwest quarter of section 2 in Ninnescah township, and also the northeast quarter of section 10. Mrs. George lives in Arkansas City, Kansas, where her husband is engaged in railroading. Jonathan M. was killed in Chandler, Oklahoma, July 3, 1899. H. O. farms in section 4, Ninnescah township, near his father's property, and has three children. Thomas K., Jr., lives at home. Dollie M. is a dressmaker at Wichita. Abbie M. lives at home. Samuel

G. works for the Arkansas City Milling Company, at Arkansas City, Kansas. Anna T. lives at home. In politics, Mr. Kimel is a Republican, while in religious views he is a Methodist.



THOMAS P. HUDSON, M. D., who is prominent among the physicians of Sedgwick county, Kansas, makes his headquarters in Maize. By diligent study and perseverance, coupled with many years of practice, he has acquired a knowledge of his profession which has placed him high in the esteem of his brother physicians, and won for him the confidence of his patrons. He was born in Leeds, Yorkshire, England, in April, 1838, and is a son of John and Mary (Rollinson) Hudson.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Hudson were born in Leeds, England, and the former's father was for many years a shoe merchant. John Hudson died in 1888, his wife having passed away in 1870. Their children numbered three, namely: John and Elizabeth, deceased; and Thomas P.

Dr. Hudson attended the schools of his native town, and there he later pursued a course of study with a view to his present occupation, but the degree of M. D. was not conferred upon him until after he had taken a course in this country. He came to the United States in 1871, where he practiced the first year in Chicago, and from that city went to Streator, Illinois, where he spent six years. He graduated from the Eclectic College, at Cincinnati, Ohio

(which he had attended two years), in June, 1879. Upon leaving that institution, he returned to Streator, Illinois, and practiced there until 1891. During his stay at Streator he gained much prominence as a skilful physician and succeeded in establishing a large and lucrative practice. In that year he moved to Maize, Kansas, where he took charge of the practice of his son-in-law, Dr. John M. Hunter. Dr. Hudson is well thought of in that locality, being considered one of the most able physicians in Maize. Although compelled to confine himself to office work on account of his poor health, he has succeeded in building up a good practice.

Dr. Hudson was married in his native town to Sarah Pottage, who is a daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth (Conway) Pottage,—the former having been a shoemaker in Leeds. Dr. and Mrs. Hudson have had but one child,—Emily, who is the widow of Dr. John M. Hunter, who died in Maize, March 20, 1891. Dr. John M. Hunter was a prominent physician of this county, where he had practiced four years and had previously practiced several years at Streator, Illinois. He was a graduate from the Bennett Medical College, receiving his degree in 1885. He left a wife and two children, Ralph Hudson, born June 16, 1885, and Lillie Vera, born July 29, 1891. Mrs. Hunter is the owner of a fine farm, consisting of 140 acres, in section 5, Park township, which property she rents. Dr. Hudson also owns a fine farm of 160 acres, which is located in section 30, Park township, having purchased the property in 1892. Dr. Hudson is a member of the Eclectic



JAMES F. BELLEW.

Medical Association of Kansas, and of the National Eclectic Association. Fraternally, he is a charter member of the K. of P., Lodge No. 217, of Maize, of which he is medical examiner. He also belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America.

JAMES F. BELLEW, who located in Sedgwick county, Kansas, as early as 1872, is one of the substantial citizens of the county, and is engaged in the real estate and ranch business, with headquarters in Wichita.

Mr. Bellew was born in Bloomington, McLean county, Illinois, in 1849, and is a son of William Bellew. He was reared on a farm, and being large of stature enlisted in the Union Army at the age of fifteen years. He first belonged to Company F, 94th Reg., Ill. Vol. Inf., but was later transferred to Company G, 37th Regiment. He was mustered out in 1866, bearing the rank of sergeant, and immediately returned to his home. He worked at the carpenter trade until 1871, when he went to Decatur, Illinois, and became a brakeman on the Wabash Railroad. He arose to be a conductor in 1872, but not liking the business left it, and started out with Thomas Williamson, driving a team to Sedgwick county, Kansas. He located in Rockford township, worked for Mr. Stephenson for one year, and then bought a claim near the section where he was employed, which he subsequently sold to Mr. Reynolds. He then went back and purchased the 160-acre

farm of Thomas Williamson, and an adjoining 100 acres. He erected a set of buildings and improved the land, but sold the property in 1886, and moved to Wichita. When the county was yet new, there was an abundance of buffalo in the vicinity of his tract, and he with others had frequent buffalo hunts, many being the hairbreadth escapes they experienced. This wild land of those days is now included in the prettiest farming districts of Kansas. During his days of tilling the soil, Mr. Bellew was extensively engaged in raising Poland-China hogs, having brought the first of that breed into the county. On his old farm he discovered an agatite mine, which is being operated by a company with a capital of \$50,000, of which Mr. Bellew is one of the stockholders. They ship an average of two carloads per day. Being a carpenter by trade, Mr. Bellew, after moving to Wichita, built several houses during the best seasons, and thus entered into the real estate and ranch business. He fits up ranches in Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico, and also stocks them. He is a man of exceptional business ability, and his career has been a very active one. He may be classed among the most progressive citizens of Wichita, and has many friends in the city. He served as district clerk and street commissioner of Wichita for four years.

Mr. Bellew was united in marriage with Caroline L. Green, a daughter of Benjamin Green, of Decatur, Illinois, and they have four children: Rudie G., a carpenter; Marie, secretary of the Knights and Ladies of Security; Roy, a rancher; and Jennie. Fraternally, the

subject of this sketch is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen; Knights of Pythias; Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Knights and Ladies of Security; U. V. U.; and G. A. R. A portrait of Mr. Bellew accompanies this sketch, being presented on a preceding page.

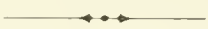
DR. F. RICHARDSON, who has had a long and active business career, is now a physician of Wichita, Kansas, where he enjoys a large and lucrative practice. He is also a prominent horseman.

Dr. Richardson was born in Collinsville, Connecticut, in 1844, is a son of Henry Richardson, and is of English ancestry. A branch of his family has held one farm for a period of over two hundred years. The Doctor first attended the public schools of his native state, and at the age of fifteen years went to Springfield, Illinois, where he worked for his brother, W. D. Richardson, a contractor of prominence. He served in the capacity of foreman or superintendent, and worked on the Lincoln monument and the Illinois state house. His brother was prominent in the construction of the World's Fair buildings, representing an outlay of \$19,000,000. Dr. Richardson next spent four years as ticket agent for the Wabash Railroad, at Springfield, after which he applied himself to the study of medicine under Dr. F. L. Mathews, who was medical instructor in the Blackburn University, in Illinois. After spending two years with Dr. Mathews he

studied eighteen months with Dr. Wilcox, making in all fifteen years of residence in Illinois. He then moved to Kansas, and in 1877 passed an examination before the state medical board, receiving a diploma. He began practicing in Rice county, Kansas, and continued there with good results until September, 1895. At that period he located at Wichita and opened an office at No. 246 North Main street, where he has since enjoyed a good practice.

Dr. Richardson was united in marriage with Mary M. Hutchinson, a daughter of Myron H. Hutchinson, whose family were also early settlers of Connecticut. The marriage occurred at Salisbury, Litchfield county, Connecticut, and the Doctor and his wife became the parents of seven children, of whom five are now living, namely: Harvey G.; Myron H.; Bessie; Carrie; and Mary. Harry G. is the genial night clerk of the Leland Hotel, at Springfield, Illinois. Myron H. is in the office of the New York Life Insurance Company, at Rochester, New York. Charles, the third son, now deceased, took charge of a cigar stand in the Leland Hotel, at Springfield, Illinois, at the age of fourteen years. At the same time he attended school and graduated in Springfield at the head of a class of 44 members, at the age of twenty years. He then went to Chicago, where he was identified with the law firm of Shope, Barrett & Rogers, practicing and studying law until he enlisted in the army during the war with Spain. He went to Cuba and died soon after leaving the trenches at Santiago, August 20, 1898. His death was a sad blow to his family, and to his

numerous friends. Bessie lives at home, and is a teacher in the schools in Sedgwick county. Carrie and Mary are clerks in the store of Morseman & Innes. Dr. Richardson has a nephew, Milo B. Richardson, who is president of one of the largest steel and iron firms in the East. Fraternally, the Doctor is a member of a number of secret organizations. He twice voted for Abraham Lincoln for president, and now takes an active interest in Kansas politics, but is independent. From childhood he has been a member of the Episcopal church. Dr. Richardson owns a very valuable horse, "Billy the Twister," registered in trotting and pacing, with a record of 2:15. This animal has been campaigned in Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Texas, and Kansas, and in 23 races has been outside of the money but three times. "Billy the Twister's" sister, "Hope," with a colt by her side, is another valuable animal belonging to the Doctor, and has a good record.



J C. DUNN, one of the leading business men of Wichita, Kansas, is engaged in the wholesale and retail crockery trade, having a large establishment on Douglas avenue. He was born at Richmond, Indiana, in 1859, and is a son of Isaac D. and Nancy B. (Coffin) Dunn.

Isaac D. Dunn was engaged in farming for many years, and also in mercantile pursuits at Dunnville, Indiana. He is a man of considerable prominence, and twice represented his dis-

trict in the Indiana legislature. He married Nancy B. Coffin, whose family was established in this country in the seventeenth century, her ancestors having come to Nantucket, Massachusetts, from England. They were parents of three children: Carrie (Secrist), of Indiana; George N., who is in partnership with his brother; and J. C., who is the subject of this sketch.

J. C. Dunn was thirteen years of age when his family moved to Jasper county, Indiana, where he received his mental training in the public schools. He then taught school for four winters in that county, after which he left home. He came to Kansas on July 1, 1883, first locating at Hutchinson, where he secured a place on a farm and did what other work he could get. He next moved to Wichita and secured a position in the queensware business with Huse & Carleton, on Main street, and still later obtained employment in the same line with E. J. Foster. In 1890, he formed a partnership, which existed until 1896. He then went into business for himself, establishing the firm of J. C. Dunn & Brother. They were first located in the Sedgwick Block, on Market street, and in 1898 moved to their present excellent quarters on Douglas avenue. They carry a magnificent line of queensware and glassware, much of which is imported from foreign countries. They have enjoyed a gradual increase in business, and are recognized as one of the foremost firms in this line in the state of Kansas. They have a wholesale and retail trade, and employ five assistants in the store.

Mr. Dunn was united in marriage with Mary

Fesler, a daughter of George Fesler, an early settler of Kosciusko county, Indiana, and they are the parents of five children: Charles; Georgia; Hershel; Paul; and Allie. Mr. Dunn is a Republican in politics, and is serving his second term on the board of education, of which he is president. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and belongs to Wichita Consistory; he is master of Sunflower Lodge No. 86; and is also a member of the I. O. O. F.; and of the Modern Tontins, a new order, which originated in Wichita, Kansas.

THOMAS N. TRICKEY, a veteran of the Civil War and a well known citizen of Wichita, Kansas, is general agent of the Indemnity Fire Insurance Company. He was born at Wakefield, New Hampshire, December 10, 1833, and is a son of William H. Trickey.

Thomas N. Trickey moved from his native town to Bangor, Maine, thence to Exeter, Maine, spending his boyhood days on the farm and in attending the public schools. At the age of seventeen years, he went to Wolfboro, New Hampshire, learned the shoemaker's trade, and there worked at it until 1855. He then decided to go west and lived in Peoria, Illinois, for one season, after which he spent a year in St. Joseph, Missouri. He next moved to Topeka, Kansas, where he was engaged in the boot and shoe business until 1862. He enlisted in company H, 35th Reg., Mo. Vol. Inf., and was made lieutenant in the 54th Reg. U. S. A. (col-

ored troops) on June 7, 1863. He served throughout the war, and was under Capt. Logan at the Little Rock (Arkansas) military prison. He was mustered out December 31, 1866, and returned to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he purchased a farm. In 1870, he went into the boot and shoe business, but in 1871 sold out and with his brother, Jasper N., now of California, opened a grocery in Wichita, in a small building, 16 by 36 feet in size, at the corner of Third and Main streets. They continued there for a year and a half, and their trade increased with such rapidity that they were obliged to seek new quarters. They also wished a more central location and Mr. Fetchimer built for them the brick block now the location of the Commercial National Bank, upon their signing a three years' lease at a rental of \$1,000 per annum. They continued at this location until 1878, when they disposed of their business, and Thomas N. Trickey moved to Derby, where he had bought property, and there remained two years. He then opened a general store at Mulvane, Kansas, which he conducted until 1887, when he sold out. He went into the real estate and insurance business and witnessed the growth of the town from 100 to 800 inhabitants. He built several houses and business blocks there, and met with great success in his business. In 1898 he returned to Wichita, where he has built for himself a fine residence. In August, 1900, he established the agency of the Indemnity Fire Insurance Company, in which he promises to meet with as much success as in his other business ventures. He is a man of recognized ability, is energetic and en-



ALBERT G. WALDEN.



MRS. MALVINA DRESCHAUX WALDEN.

terprising, and ranks among the progressive citizens of Wichita.

Mr. Trickey was united in marriage with Hannah S. Woodcock, a native of Maine, and they are parents of four children: Fred S., a mail clerk on the Pan Handle road, who married Grace E. Sells, has one child, Dorothy, and owns a fine residence in Wichita; Alice E.; Walter T., a clerk in Wichita; and Cecil C. Fraternally, the subject of this sketch is a Mason, a Knight Templar; and is a member of Mulvane Post, No. 203, G. A. R., of which he is past commander.

ALBERT G. WALDEN, a gentleman of considerable prominence, whose portrait is shown herewith, has served with recognized efficiency as chief of the fire department of the city of Wichita since 1886, and is ex-superintendent of the American District Telegraph Company. He was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, December 29, 1849, and is a son of Baltzer and Julia A. (Streeter) Walden.

Baltzer Walden moved from New York State in early manhood to Hamilton county, Ohio. He became a shipbuilder on the Ohio River, and dealt in lumber, being very successful in his business. His shipyard was located at Fulton, on the banks of the Ohio River, where he lived until 1855, when he located at Dayton, Kentucky, just across the river from his place of business. He was killed at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1855, by the falling of a cornice from the

Ohio Trust Building, five others losing their lives through the same occurrence. He was forty-two years old at the time of his death. His wife, Julia A., died at the age of seventy-six years. They were parents of nine children, four of whom are now living: Adolphus P.; Grandville N.; Albert G.; and Edward D.

Albert G. Walden received his intellectual training in Dayton, Kentucky, and in 1862, when a boy of thirteen years, joined his brother, Adolphus P., who was then a soldier stationed at Milliken's Bend, Mississippi. During Grant's expedition and first advance on Vicksburg, Albert G. Walden was captured by the Confederates near Raymond, Mississippi, and again, near Vermilion, Louisiana, having been twice taken prisoner before reaching the age of fourteen years.

He remained with his brother's regiment, the 8th Reg., Ind. Vol. Inf., until 1864, when it was veteranized. He enlisted in its ranks with Company K, and was later transferred to Company B, 156th Reg., Ind. Vol. Inf., and continued in the service, as a musician, until the close of the war, in 1865. He was at the battles of Champion Hill, Black River, siege of Vicksburg, and many others. He accompanied General Banks' expedition, and was captured by the Confederates, but, after a lapse of three days, was retaken by the Union soldiers. At the end of the war he went to Anderson, Indiana, whither his family had moved in 1862, and remained there until 1868, when he entered the regular army. He served five years as a soldier, being stationed at Atlanta, Georgia, and other Southern points. Retiring from mil-

itary life, he went to St. Louis, Missouri, and was engaged in the live stock business, with a brother, until 1880, when he moved to St. Joseph, Missouri, and assisted in building the city water works. He subsequently acted as traveling salesman for a wholesale house in that city, for four years, and during that time, in 1882, came to Wichita, Kansas, where, after leaving the road, he opened a sample room for notions and hosiery, representing a Philadelphia firm. In November, 1886, he was appointed chief of the Wichita Fire Department, an office he has held ever since. Under his vigorous, systematic and businesslike management, it has become the finest and most effective fire-fighting organization in the state of Kansas. He organized the paid fire department and became its first chief. He has taken a great interest in the fire departments of other cities, has studied their methods, and now has the Wichita department in thoroughly up-to-date form. He organized, and was the first superintendent of the American District Telegraph Company in Wichita, and established a fine fire alarm system for the city. He is a thorough business man in every respect, and his conservative administration of the affairs of the department has resulted in a large saving to the city.

Mr. Walden was united in marriage, December 6, 1882, to Malvina A. Dreschaux, a daughter of Edward and Albertine Dreschaux. He is a Republican in politics, and socially is a member of Warwick Lodge, No. 44, K. of P.; Wichita Division, No. 2, Uniformed Rank, K. of P., of which he has been commander three years; A. O. U. W.; and B. P. O. E.

MRS. MALVINA DRESCHAUX WALDEN, a talented singer and a most competent instructor in music, takes rank among the representative residents of Wichita and Sedgwick county. It is seldom women rise to such prominence in a community, and her position but emphasizes the extent of her accomplishments. Her musical education was mainly acquired in Europe, where the latent qualities of an unusually rich voice were rounded out and developed to the fullest degree, attracting wide attention both in foreign lands and in America. Natural ability together with perseverance in study were crowned with brilliant success. In teaching, she has closely followed the methods of her masters, with wonderful results as the progress and attainments of her pupils have evidenced.

Mrs. Walden was born at sea, aboard a merchant vessel, the "Prince of Wales," which plied between Australia and London. She is of French-German descent. As the ship passed the equator, the Union Jack was hoisted and she was christened, thus making her a subject of the British realm. She was four months old when the ship reached London, and was then taken by her parents to Norway, where she lived until she was nearly seven years of age. It was manifest at that age that she possessed pronounced musical ability, and her musical training was begun in Norway. Her parents came to America and located at Vicksburg, Mississippi, where she continued the study of music under Prof. Fischer, a graduate of Leipzig. Moving to St. Louis, she received instruction under Prof. Earnst, after which she began teaching the piano, and sang in the Grace

church choir. She studied music in Wichita until 1889, when, accompanied by her mother, she went to Europe to complete her musical work. Mrs. Walden entered the Royal Conservatory at Munich, pursuing a rigid course until the end of the third term, when, pursuant to advice of friends, she went to Milan to continue her study under one of the most famous of instructors, Maestro Lamperti. Finally the ill health of Maestro Lamperti made it necessary for him to abandon his work and seek relief at the noted health resort at San Remo. The next summer Mrs. Walden spent in hard study under Mme. Lemair, at the latter's villa at Germingiaga on Lake Maggiore. Owing to the departure of her instructor because of the death of a relative, she became a pupil of Maestro Pontecchi. The latter offered to her apartments for herself and mother in his family residence, in the Bergamasco Mountains, which she accepted, and under him took a special course in the art of teaching, being privileged to observe him while instructing his pupils. Upon her return to Wichita she gave a concert which was attended by a very select audience, showing that her fellow citizens and friends were much interested in her career, and the applause, which her renditions elicited, assured her that her years of toil had not been in vain. Many times since has she appeared in concert in Wichita, and as far west as the Pacific Coast, to large audiences. She accepted the directorship of the vocal department of Garfield University, and her work as an instructor has been equal to that of her singing. There is perhaps no finer singer in the West than Mrs. Malvina Dres-

cheaux Walden, and she is looked upon with especial pride by the people of the county. She has also evinced considerable talent as a writer, contributing, at intervals, articles to various musical publications, among them the *Musician*, to which the leading musicians of the world contribute. A portrait of Mrs. Walden accompanies this sketch.

HOWARD BROWN, who resides in the southeast quarter of section 11, township 28, range 4, west, is a worthy representative of one of the pioneer families of Sedgwick county, Kansas, and was born in Kalamazoo county, Michigan, in 1866, and is a son of John W. and Martha (Hopkins) Brown.

John W. Brown was a carpenter and contractor by trade, which he followed in Michigan until he came to Sedgwick county, Kansas. He located in this county in 1878, bringing with him his family, consisting of his wife, four sons and a daughter. His daughter is now Mrs. W. B. Anderson, whose husband resides in Kingman county, Kansas. One son, L. W., reside in Kennett, Missouri. G. W., another, is deceased; he started the first newspaper in the county, outside of Wichita, known as the *Cheney Journal*; at the time of his death he was foreman of the *Democrat*, at Wichita. Robert and Howard were the other sons. Mr. Brown first purchased 160 acres in Erie township, and 80 acres in Morton township, and after he had made extensive improvements in

the way of putting out a large orchard and otherwise cultivating the soil, he was offered and accepted a handsome price for the farm. The purchaser was Mr. Jewett, who made the purchase a part of his big ranch, but the ranch has been recently sold to a Mr. Harmon. With the proceeds of this sale, Mr. Brown bought a tract of land, consisting of the southwest quarter of section 12, and the southeast quarter of section 11, both in township 28, range 4, west. He at once set out a six-acre orchard and many shade trees, and put up good, substantial out-buildings. In 1892, he built a large granary, and after many years of hard and constant labor, he gave his present farm a rank among the best in Sedgwick county. His death, which occurred in 1893, was deeply deplored by his family, as well as by a host of friends,—who knew him to have led an irreproachable life. He was a man of untiring energy, always laboring for the advancement and weal of the community of his adoption, and the high standing of Sedgwick among her sister counties, in point of agricultural worth, is attributable to the influence of such personal qualities as characterized Mr. Brown. His fellow citizens manifested their confidence in and esteem for him by electing him to various official positions, the duties of which he fulfilled to the satisfaction of all. He served on the school board from the time he settled in this county until his death.

Howard Brown is engaged in farming on the farm left him by his father, and with him lives his aged mother, whom he looks after with the greatest of care. Besides raising

much grain, Mr. Brown also devotes considerable time to breeding Poland-China hogs and Galloway cattle, in which line he is quite successful. The Brown family have always been good Christians, but have never favored any one church. In politics, Howard Brown is a Populist, and has served as township clerk, as school treasurer, and is now on the school board. The family has always been classed among the worthiest in Sedgwick county, and the sons of the subject of this sketch are keeping up the good name established by their father.

JAMES P. McCORMICK, an extensive land owner of Greeley township, Sedgwick county, Kansas, is one of the most prominent auctioneers in the central portion of Southern Kansas. He has been successful in this calling to such an extent that his time is almost entirely devoted to its requirements,—his sales often occurring on every day in the week. His work is mainly in Reno, Sedgwick, Sumner and Kingman counties, where he is widely known. He owns a large amount of property in Sedgwick county, and resides in Mount Hope.

Mr. McCormick was born in Brown county, Ohio, January 24, 1844, and is a son of Conrad H. and Jane (Porter) McCormick, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Ohio. John McCormick, grandfather of James P., was born in Pennsylvania and was reared to agricultural pursuits. When a young

man he enlisted in the Revolutionary Army, and served with Washington throughout the war. He learned the trade of a miller, which he followed throughout his life, in Pennsylvania and Ohio, dying in the latter state at the advanced age of one hundred and four years, six months and fourteen days. His wife was Christina Hillicost, who bore him 10 children: Enoch; Sarah; James; Catherine; John; Isaac; Samuel; Conrad H.; Susan; and Nancy. In religious belief the family were Baptists. The mother died in 1847, at the age of eighty-five years.

Conrad H. McCormick, father of James P., was born July 1, 1813, in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and obtained his mental instruction in the primitive schools of that period. School was held in a little log building, lighted through an opening covered with greased cloth. The floors were of roughly hewn lumber, and the seats were constructed of slabs. After leaving school, Mr. McCormick worked in a mill with his father, and at the age of nineteen years learned the trade of a mason, which he followed many years in Ohio and Illinois. He then turned his attention to farming in the last named state, where he purchased land for that purpose. He sold out in 1873, and moved with his family to Kansas, where he settled upon 160 acres of land in section 18, Greeley township, Sedgwick county, now owned by his son, James P. He followed farming until his retirement, in 1888, and now lives in Mount Hope, with three sons. He is a vigorous old man, and enjoys the best of health. That he has retained all his powers is evidenced by the fact that on October

22, 1900, he drove a frisky four year old a distance of three miles, with no one accompanying him. In 1832, he was united in marriage with Jane Porter, who was born in 1813, and was a daughter of Isaac Porter. She bore him seven children: Marian; George; Samuel; James; David; William; and Joseph. Religiously, both parents were members of the M. E. church before marriage, and have thus continued.

James P. McCormick received his schooling in Illinois, and remained at home until after his marriage, when he engaged in the livery and sale stable business in McLean county, Illinois. He followed this until 1873, and then sold out. In 1877 he moved to Kansas and located in Sedgwick county. He purchased 160 acres of land in section 18, later 120 acres in section 7 and 160 acres in section 28,—all in Greeley township. He has always dealt extensively in horses and mules, and rents out his farming land. He has followed the business of an auctioneer since he located in this vicinity, and made the first auction sale in the county. He is reliable, thoroughly understands the business, and his services are in constant demand.

January 1, 1872, Mr. McCormick was united in marriage with Susan A. Wheelock, a daughter of Gardner L. and Caroline A. (Wood) Wheelock, who came of good Puritan stock. Three children have blessed this union: Thad, who married Phila Hamilton, of Mount Hope, by whom he has three children,—Everett, Marcy, and an infant daughter; Ralph, who married Pearl Dyer, of Wisconsin; and Carrie L., who is attending school, and has kept house for her father since the death of her mother, on

August 18, 1892. The subject of this sketch is a member of the Congregational church of Mount Hope.

GEORGE G. SIDLES, an early settler of Sedgwick county, Kansas, is a prosperous farmer, who owns 160 acres of highly cultivated land in section 18, Sherman township. He is one of the few who have devoted the greater part of their attention to the upbuilding and advancement of the community in which he lives. He was born March 9, 1835, and is a son of Israel Sidles, and grandson of Peter Sidles.

Peter Sidles was born in Germany, and was the only one of his family to emigrate to this country. At the time of the Revolutionary War he was living in Pennsylvania, pursuing his vocation as a cooper. When that sanguinary conflict began he was among the first of the colonials to take the field in behalf of this country's independence. He served throughout the war, and was a musician in the army. He was thrice married, and was the father of a large family. After the victory had been won, he moved to Lebanon, Ohio, where he purchased a farm and lived there the rest of his days. Israel Sidles, the father of George G., was born in Pennsylvania in 1797, and with his parents went to Lebanon, Ohio, where he received his early schooling. Though still in his teens, he enlisted in the war of 1812, and after England had met her second defeat at the hands of the colonies he returned home and purchased a tract of land, which he cultivated until his death, in

February, 1865. He was a man of considerable influence in his neighborhood, and was esteemed by all who knew him. He was joined in marriage with Nancy Morrison, a native of Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Gaven Morrison, who spent his active years in Ohio. The marriage occurred in 1818, and the couple were blessed by the birth of the following children: Julia Ann; Charlotte; Peter; Alexander; Hannah; Catherine; George G.; Ann Eliza; Israel; Nancy; Mary L., and a child who died in infancy. Religiously, the family were Methodists, while in politics Mr. Sidles was an old-time Whig. The mother died in 1886.

George G. Sidles obtained a good mental training in the common schools of his native town, and his early youth was spent on his father's farm, but when he attained the age of twenty-one years he started west. He made his first stop in Southern Iowa, where he was located for a period of twelve years. Thence he went to Northern Missouri, where he spent four years. During these sixteen years he followed farming, and while in Missouri he also taught school. In 1872 he left that state, and upon reaching Kansas, he homesteaded 160 acres in section 18, Sherman township, Sedgwick county. He has since lived on that farm, which he has converted into fertile fields,—general farming constituting his main occupation. Mr. Sidles is popular in his community and is recognized as one of the leading farmers of the county. He has always been a good neighbor, a friend to those who know him intimately, and a public spirited citizen.

In 1858 Mr. Sidles was joined in marriage

with Nancy E. Shields, a native of Indiana, and a daughter of William Shields, who was justice of the peace in Lawrence county, in that state, for many years. This union resulted in the birth of four children, namely: Julia; Raleigh; Nellie, and Orpha. In politics, the subject of this sketch has been a lifelong Republican, and in religious views he has always favored the Methodist church, to which he has contributed freely.

CONRAD KOHLER comes from the illustrious Teutonic race which so largely composes the population of the United States; being a man of unlimited energy and determination,—which are also qualities characteristic of the German people,—he left his native land for the country which affords an opportunity for the poor man to obtain a fortune for himself. After many years of constant toil, he has succeeded in accumulating a section of the best farming land in Sedgwick county, Kansas. He makes his home on the northeast quarter of section 17, township 28, range 4, west, and is one of the most extensive and substantial farmers in this portion of the state. He was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1850, and is a son of Herman and Dorothy Kohler.


Herman Kohler always lived in the old country, where he reared the following children, all of whom have since followed Conrad's example in coming to the United States: An

only daughter, now deceased, who was the wife of John Hillman, a prominent and wealthy farmer, residing northeast of Cheney, Sedgwick county, Kansas; Frederick, who came to the United States in 1860, and now lives in California; John F., who lives in Chicago, where he is engaged in the commission business; Herman, who lives at Chicago Heights, Illinois; and Conrad.

Conrad Kohler had the advantages of good German schools, which he enjoyed during the greater part of his youth. In 1867, when sixteen years old, he abandoned his native land and came to this country, alone. He at once joined his brother in Chicago and there worked about seven years in a sash and door factory. Then he went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he secured employment in a furniture factory; but his lungs could not endure the dust of that establishment and he accordingly sought employment out of doors. Returning to Cook county, Illinois, he rented a farm, which he operated eight years, and at the end of that time he decided to locate further west, where land was cheap. March 11, 1883, he moved his family to Wichita, Kansas, where he at once looked up his brother-in-law, Mr. Hillman, who had already taken a claim, and who now has one of the finest farms in the county. Mr. Kohler subsequently purchased from Joseph B. Brickhouse the east half of the east half of section 17, upon which very slight improvements had been made, but which contained a house 12 by 18 feet in dimensions, in which the family lived several years. In May, 1895, the present fine two-story house,

24 by 32 feet in size, was erected. Its owner has also added a large, substantial barn and several outbuildings. His orchard consists of about four acres and yields an abundance of fruit. Mr. Kohler, being a hard worker, soon had his farm in a good state of cultivation, and invested his fast accumulated earnings in more land. In 1893, he bought the south half of the north half of section 21, township 28, range 4, west, and afterward purchased the north half of the north half of section 20. In 1897, he bought another quarter section and, including the land he rents, his farming operations cover 1,000 acres. He not only raises a very large amount of grain but deals extensively in live stock, making a specialty of Hereford cattle and Poland-China swine. When the Cheney creamery was running, the subject hereof was one of its largest patrons. He is a wide awake and energetic business man, and is well worthy of the esteem in which he is held by his many friends.

Conrad Kohler was married in Chicago, Illinois, to Fredericka Olm, a native of Germany, and a daughter of Frederick Olm, who located in Chicago in 1871. This union resulted in the birth of ten children, namely: Fred; Herman; Henry; John; Mary; Conrad, Jr.; August; Minnie; Charles; and George. Religiously, Mr. Kohler is a member of the German Lutheran church, while his children favor the Reformed church. He is a staunch Republican in politics, and has served on the school board since 1884. His eldest son, Fred, was elected a township trustee when twenty-two years of age.

 OSCAR L. WINTERS is a prosperous farmer of Eagle township, Sedgwick county, Kansas, where he owns a tract of 120 acres of land in section 26. He was born in Stark county, Ohio, January 19, 1848, and is a son of William F. and Letitia (McDowell) Winters.

John F. Winters, the grandfather of Oscar L., was a native of Pennsylvania, but went to Ohio when a young man and settled in Ashland county, where he was engaged in farming until his death. He owned his own farm and was a very prosperous man. He and his wife became the parents of two children, John and William F. In religious belief, the family were Presbyterians. John F. Winters died in 1850, his wife having passed away in 1848. Politically the former was a staunch supporter of the Whig party.

William F. Winters was schooled in Stark county, Ohio, and after becoming of age engaged in farming in his native county until 1856. He then moved with his family to La Salle county, Illinois, where he followed the same occupation up to the time of the Civil War, during which he enlisted in the 164th Reg., Ill. Vol. Inf. He joined the army in 1862 or 1863, and served until the end of the contest. He then returned to Illinois, where he resided until 1872, and then moved to Kansas, where he died, in October, 1882, at the age of sixty-four years. He and his wife were the parents of seven children, all of whom are now living, namely: Mary S.; Oscar L.; Samantha D.; James C.; Ada M.; John W.; and Maggie B. In religious belief William F. Winters



T. J. MENEFEE.

adhered to the old school Presbyterian faith. Mrs. Winters died August 29, 1899.

Oscar L. Winters left home at the age of twenty-one years and came to Kansas in 1869, homesteading his present farm in Sedgwick county. He has since devoted his attention to general farming and stock raising, and has been quite successful. He is a very industrious and enterprising man, takes an interest in all that concerns the welfare of the county, and stands high in the esteem of his fellow citizens.

Mr. Winters was united in marriage April 22, 1877, with Jane Richardson, of La Salle county, Illinois, and they became parents of three children: Arthur L., deceased; Earl J., and one who died in infancy. Religiously, Mrs. Winters is a member of the Baptist church.

T J. MENEFEE, whose portrait is herewith shown, has resided within the boundaries of Sedgwick county, Kansas, since May 5, 1871, and is recognized as one of its leading and most prosperous farmers. He was born February 21, 1834, and is a son of Philip and Catherine B. (Pendleton) Menefee.

Philip Menefee was born in Virginia, October 8, 1803, and his death occurred April 9, 1876. His wife, who was also a native of Virginia, died August 29, 1871. Philip Menefee located in Iowa, in 1855, and throughout his entire life carried on farming and milling. His union with Catherine B. Pendleton resulted in the birth of the following children:

William A., born January 21, 1830, who is a rancher in the southwestern part of Colorado; Tabitha J., born January 31, 1832, who lives in Nebraska; T. J.; Robert E., born December 27, 1835, who died in Virginia at an early age; Anna Eliza, born December 16, 1839, who died in Council Bluffs, Iowa; Mary Ellen, who was born February 20, 1840; Matilda J., who was born December 29, 1841; Philip R., who was born March 18, 1844, and is a farmer at Mount Pleasant, Iowa; Lucy Virginia, who was born June 29, 1846; Sarah Catherine, who was born June 4, 1849, and now lives in Washington; and Charles N., who was born April 29, 1852.

T. J. Menefee attended the public schools of his native town in Virginia, and at the age of nineteen years left home. In the fall of 1853, he located in Mount Pleasant, Iowa, where he worked as a butcher for three years. April 1, 1860, in company with 80 others, he drove across the plains to Washington, the journey consuming four months and twenty-one days. In Walla Walla county, he took up a large tract of land, upon which he was engaged in farming for six and a half years. Returning to Henry county, Iowa, he bought a piece of land and again pursued his vocation as a farmer. On May 5, 1871, he located in Sedgwick county, Kansas, taking up a raw piece of prairie, comprising the northeast quarter of section 35, township 27, range 1, west. As the country was all new, it required the most arduous labor to bring it to its present state of cultivation and only men possessing such energy and determination as Mr. Men-

efee manifested, could have succeeded in developing the land into its present productive condition. He has labored hard and constantly, and is recognized by all as a good farmer, neighbor and citizen. He has many friends throughout Sedgwick county.

At Mount Pleasant, Iowa, on March 14, 1867, T. J. Menefee married Minerva Farmer, of Henry county, Iowa, a daughter of Lewis and Nancy (Wilbur) Farmer. Mrs. Menefee was born September 4, 1844. Her parents were natives of Kentucky, but were pioneer settlers of Henry county, Iowa, where both passed their latter days. The husband died in 1876, aged sixty-four years, and the wife died, aged seventy-seven years, on May 9, 1891. They had the following children: Elizabeth, who died March 16, 1899; Benjamin, deceased; Nancy Ellen; Minerva; Sarah Ann; Lewis; and Saphronia, of Mount Pleasant, Iowa. The children of T. J. Menefee and his wife are as follows: Charles E.; Orin; Lewis W.; Smith; and Albert. Charles E., who was born in Iowa, February 25, 1868, is a farmer in Delano township, and was joined in marriage with Catherine Neal, by whom he has three children, Pearl, Neal and Everett. Olin, who was born December 8, 1869, is a farmer in Waco township, and wedded Callie Harmon, by whom he has three children.—Ethel, Slynira and Elsie. Lewis W., who was born March 30, 1873, is also a farmer, and married Miss Lowry, by whom he has a child,—Fay; she died October 13, 1900. Smith, who was born November 27, 1874, is a wholesale grocer in Wichita. Albert was

born November 16, 1884. The subject of this sketch is an independent voter, and has served one year as township treasurer, as justice of the peace, and also as school director of district No. 124, for twenty years. He is a member of the Central Christian church, of Wichita.

SAMUEL VANDEGRIFT, a retired fine farmer in the southwest quarter of section 9, Sedgwick county, Kansas, and is among the prominent residents of that vicinity. He was born in Harrison county, West Virginia, August 15, 1833, and is a son of Leonard and Mary (Ruthersford) Vandegrift, natives of Pennsylvania and West Virginia, respectively.

The father was a farmer and also a cooper by trade, growing up in Uniontown, Pennsylvania, whence he removed to West Virginia, resided there several years, and then located in Ohio. He was a hunter of widespread fame, and in those early days enjoyed much sport of that description. The next change in location was to Jackson county, Ohio, in 1839, then to Meigs county, Ohio, and later to Pike county, Ohio, where he resided until 1848, when he went to Fulton county, Illinois, near Otto, Lewistown being the county seat. There he engaged in farming and cut down trees, shipping the lumber. In 1854 he located in Mercer county, Missouri, where he remained two years, and then removed to Pottawatomie county, Kansas, took up land, and lived there until his

death, in 1875, his wife surviving him until 1876. To them were born the following children: Philip, deceased; Mary Ann, deceased; Emesey; Phoebe; Isabella; Samuel; Willis, who died in the army; Jane; Evans, a farmer in Cherry county, Nebraska; William, deceased; and Leonard, deceased.

Samuel Vandegrift received but a limited education and lived at home until he was twenty years old, working upon the farm and floating logs down the river. In 1857 he went to the northern part of Texas, and was there engaged in farming for two years near Bonham. In January, 1860, he took up land in the vicinity of Manhattan, Kansas, built on his claim a log house, farmed, and shot wild game, and during this time paid a short visit to Fulton county, Illinois. After the war, Mr. Vandegrift resided in Pottawatomie county, Kansas, until 1869, when he went to Osage county, Kansas, to look after land. There he remained for a year, when he moved to Kechi township, Sedgwick county, and took up land on the southwest quarter of section 33, on which he settled in 1870, building a small house and breaking 60 acres. Later he erected a frame house and resided there until 1872. In 1874 he traded the property for a fine 80-acre farm in the northwest quarter of section 20, Kechi township, and 22 head of two and four year old steers. In 1872 Mr. Vandegrift moved onto the southwest quarter of section 9 and erected a house, 14 by 16 feet, which he occupied until 1896. This property he greatly improved,—setting out 300 apple trees, good hedges, etc. In 1875 he bought 80 acres, the west half of the

southeast quarter of section 9, and in 1882 80 acres, consisting of the east half of the southeast quarter of section 9. In 1883 he purchased the northwest quarter of section 16, in Kechi township, and in 1884 bought the east half of the northwest quarter of section 17. His crops have been good, and he has also been an extensive breeder of horses, cattle and hogs. In 1888 Mr. Vandegrift sold his property in this county and went to Pierce county, Washington, purchased land and engaged in farming. On account of the failure of the purchaser of his Kansas land to pay therefor, he was obliged to take it back. He still owns the land, which is accounted among the finest farming and stock raising properties in the state.

In the fall of 1862 Mr. Vandegrift enlisted in company G, 11th Reg., Kansas Vol. Inf., with Captain Adams and Colonel Ewing, and participated in numerous battles, including Prairie Grove, Mine Creek and Kane Hill, and also did guard duty at Leavenworth, Kansas. After faithful service, he was honorably discharged, May 15, 1865. Although not wounded, Mr. Vandegrift feels some of the effects of the exposure and hardships as do all old soldiers,—and he deserves much credit for his bravery in defense of his country and flag.

In 1858 Mr. Vandegrift was married to Mary Cookston, of Texas, daughter of John and Belinda Cookston, of Illinois. To this union have been born the following children: Calloway, who resides in Washington; Clara, who died young; Rosa, deceased, who married Lewis Moss, and had two children,—Percy, deceased, and Herman; Laura, wife of Lewis

Ocker, a stock dealer and farmer of Kechi township; Ida, wife of J. N. Brown, a farmer of Kechi township; Minnie, wife of Charles Farow, a farmer of Kechi township; Albert, on the M., K. & T. road; Ellsworth, killed in 1890 by the falling of a tree in Washington; Herman, a blacksmith on the M., K. & T. road at Parsons, Kansas, who married Mary Goodwin, and has three children,—Viola, Pearl and Edith; and Ira and William, at home.

Samuel Vandegrift has always been a staunch Republican, and while not an office seeker has served most acceptably on the school board for a number of years. Although retired from active business life since 1891, Mr. Vandegrift still takes a deep interest in the affairs of the township, and enjoys the esteem and confidence of a wide circle of friends, who appreciate his many admirable qualities and recognize the ability which enabled him to make so much of himself, with so few advantages.

LEVI W. ROACH, the popular postmaster at Iowaville, Sedgwick county, Kansas, living on the southeast quarter of section 1, township 28, range 2, east, was born in 1840, in Wilson county, Tennessee, in sight of the "Hermitage," and is a son of A. F. and Margaret (Alexander) Roach.

A. F. Roach came to Sedgwick county, Kansas, in 1879, bought a quarter section of land south of Levi W.'s farm, where he died. The following children were born to himself and wife: Levi W.; John, who died at Wichita;

James, a ranchman in Oregon; J. A., a farmer, of Gypsum township; H. B., a traveling man, living in Illinois, married and having two children; and Emma (Melvin), of Harper county, Kansas.

When eight years of age Levi W. was taken by his parents to Schuyler county, Illinois, where he worked on his father's farm until 1861, when, fired with patriotism, he enlisted, being a comrade of B. A. Baker, in the 10th Reg., Mo. Vol. Inf., where he served some time. He then entered the navy and remained till the close of the war, participating in several important military movements, including the siege of Vicksburg, the Red River campaign, etc., and other engagements on the Mississippi River. During the war, although a brave soldier and always at the post of duty, he was never seriously wounded.

Returning from the war, Mr. Roach purchased land in Schuyler county, Illinois. There he remained fourteen years, and then removed to Sedgwick county, Kansas, and purchased his present farm from William Cummings. Although some improvements had been made, Mr. Roach has added greatly to the value of the property. His beautiful home has been improved until it contains every modern convenience, including a bathroom, and hot and cold water supplied by a force pump, which system also affords protection from fire. His substantial barn and neat outbuildings are all in the finest order, and the entire establishment shows that a master hand holds the reins. His fine five-acre orchard is bearing well, and the stock is in excellent condition. Mr. Roach

raises Poland-China hogs and Holstein cattle.

In 1895, when a postoffice was established at Iowaville, Mr. Roach was made postmaster, and through his able management six deliveries have been secured each week, instead of three, as was the original arrangement. About 65 families, a number of unmarried people and transient visitors patronize the office; its business is constantly increasing and it is now ranked among the money order offices. In connection with the postoffice, Mr. Roach carries a full stock of staple groceries, drugs and ammunition, for the accommodation of the farmers.

In the fall of 1865, Mr. Roach was married to Margaret S. Burmood, a daughter of George, Burmood, one of the early settlers of Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Roach have had seven children, as follows: Leona; J. O.; Almeda; Alberta; George; Myrtle, and Maude.

J. O. resides on his grandfather's farm, is a separator expert and salesman, and expects to go upon the road as a salesman and machine man, being the best in the county. Almeda is a widow and keeps house for her brother, J. O. Alberta (Hensley) resides in Gypsum township, and has two children. George, who is married, is engaged in farming.

Fraternally, Mr. Roach is a member of the G. W. Harrison Post, G. A. R., of Andover, Kansas, in which he takes an active interest. Religiously, he is a member of the M. E. church, and contributes very liberally to its support. Genial, accommodating and capable, Mr. Roach has made himself very popular throughout the county. Mrs. Roach is a

charming lady, on whose account the removal to Kansas was made, her health having been very poor prior to that time. She is now entirely recovered. Mr. and Mrs. Roach are very hospitable, and their beautiful home is a delightful place to visit, as few people appear to better advantage as host and hostess. No record of Sedgwick county would be complete without particular mention of these two, who have done so much to advance the material welfare of the community in which they reside. In political matters, Mr. Roach is a stanch Republican, and upholds the principles of his party upon all occasions.

JACOB H. BROWN is numbered among the prominent and highly esteemed citizens of Wichita, which he has been largely instrumental in upbuilding and in promoting its material advancement. After a long and laborious life, Mr. Brown is now enjoying the well earned fruits of his industry in retirement from active business pursuits. On March 17, 1830, Mr. Brown was born at Lewisburg, Union county, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Michael and Mary (Foolmer) Brown. Michael Brown was a farmer by occupation, and also helped to build the Northern Central Railway, the first railroad in that county. He was prominent in his community, served as county commissioner, and was considered a first rate business man.

Profiting by the example set him, Jacob H. Brown grew to young manhood, attending the

public schools of his neighborhood, and the Lewisburg University (now Buckman), up to his sophomore year. His first business venture was in a mercantile line at Lewisburg. Subsequently he became connected with the wholesale house of M. M. Marple & Co., dealers in notions, of Philadelphia, and continued with that firm until the outbreak of the Civil War. At the close of that great struggle, Mr. Brown returned to Lewisburg and engaged again in mercantile pursuits until 1877, when he disposed of his business interests and went to Kansas on a visit. So much pleased was he with Sedgwick county that he purchased 160 acres in section 26, township 27, range 1, east. The land was unbroken prairie, but Mr. Brown brought it into a high state of cultivation, erected substantial buildings, planted fine fruit and shade trees, some of which are now two feet in diameter, and was very successful. During the boom of 1886 and 1887 Mr. Brown laid out the Brown subdivision, known as College Hill, making fine improvements, planting trees, grading the streets, etc. In 1897 he sold all of his property at College Hill, purchased a fine place on Water street, and retired from business life.

During the War of the Rebellion, Mr. Brown made a record of which he may well be proud. He enlisted in Company F, 28th Reg., Pa. Vol. Inf., for three months, and at the expiration of that period reenlisted in the 202nd Reg., Pa. Vol. Inf. He was promoted to be a first lieutenant, and, August 24, 1865, was made adjutant of the regiment; he was mustered out August 3, 1865.

Mr. Brown married Mary A. Hilbish, daugh-

ter of Colonel Jacob and Hannah (Kerlan) Hilbish, of Union county, Pennsylvania. She was educated at the Baptist Female Seminary at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania. Her father was a farmer by occupation, and a colonel in the state militia. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Brown, as follows: Edwin F., who died at the age of six months; Addie, a very charming young lady, who died in 1900 at the age of twenty-four years; Edward, a printer and farmer, who married Lucy Winpigler, and died when forty-one years old; Emma J., who married Percy Longlands, of St. Louis, and has four children,—Ethel, Edith, Reginald and Louis B.; and Anna M., who married J. E. Shinn, of Millerton, and has four children,—Theodore B., Bessie V., J. Ernest and Susie M.

Mr. Brown has served most acceptably as justice of the peace and notary public, and was deputy sheriff while a resident of Lewisburg. He was also one of the founders of Wichita University, contributing \$1,500 thereto. He subsequently gave \$1,000 to the endowment fund and \$250 toward beautifying the grounds. Mr. Brown was also the founder of the Reformed church, now known as the Brown Memorial church, in behalf of the building fund of which he donated \$300 and has since been a large yearly subscriber. In the stately church edifice is a beautiful memorial window contributed by Mr. Brown in memory of his deceased daughter. Socially, Mr. Brown is an active member of Charity Lodge, F. & A. M., having served as past master in the lodge at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, and holds a membership in the I. O. O. F., in which he served as past grand

and past chief patriot at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania. In every relation of life, Mr. Brown is an honor to the community in which he resides. Honorable, public spirited and genial, he has endeared himself to a host of friends, and is justly regarded as one of the solid men, as well as one of the most prominent citizens in Wichita.

WILLIAM H. DWIGHT, M. D., a gentleman who has a thorough mastery of the medical profession, has been engaged in practice with grand success at Mount Hope, Greeley township, Sedgwick county, Kansas, for many years. He was born October 28, 1852, in Onondaga, Ingham county, Michigan, and is a son of Harrison and Harriet M. (Congdon) Dwight, both natives of New York State.

Horace Dwight, grandfather of our subject, was born in Lenox, Massachusetts, and was but a small boy when his father settled in Cincinnati, Cortland county, New York. There he grew to manhood and followed the occupation of a farmer, becoming a very prosperous man and accumulating considerable property. He married Olive Meachum, by whom he had 10 children, as follows: Minerva; Horace; Eliza; Harrison; Glover S.; Harriet; Sarah M.; Mary A.; John D.; and Ray D. He died September 29, 1872, at the age of eighty-six years, and his widow died two years later at the age of eighty-two years. He was a Universalist in religious belief.

Harrison Dwight, father of the subject of

this sketch, was born April 26, 1817, in Cincinnati, Cortland county, New York, where he received his intellectual training in the subscription schools. After becoming of age, he engaged in the tinware business in Rhode Island and Massachusetts, selling his wares from a wagon. Having accumulated some money, he returned to his old home at Cincinnati, N. Y., and was married. After remaining at home a short time, he removed to Onondaga, Ingham county, Michigan. Two years later he moved to Jackson county, Michigan, where he purchased 320 acres of new land, on which he lived until 1864, when he sold his property. He again returned to New York State, where he spent the remainder of his life, dying March 17, 1875. His union with Harriet M. Congdon was blessed by the birth of one son, William H., the gentleman whose name heads this biographical record.

William H. Dwight was educated in the public schools of Michigan and New York State, and at the age of twenty years took up the study of medicine under his second cousin, Dr. Thomas Dwight, of Preston, New York. He continued thus until the fall of 1873, when he entered the medical department of the University of Syracuse at Syracuse, New York, where he took a three years' course of study. He was graduated with honors in 1876, and his first field of practice was Eaton, New York. He remained there but one year, as the place was not to his liking, and removed to Beaver Meadow, Chenango county, New York, where he remained until 1879. As the West seemed to offer better inducements for his profession,

he left New York State and located in Kansas. He settled where Mount Hope now is, the locality then being almost a wilderness save for the scattered farm houses. However, a great influx of people came and his practice grew with the population, and he is now widely known in the county. He enjoys the patronage of the best citizens of his community, to whom he is more than a mere medical advisor, even a warm friend.

Dr. Dwight was united in marriage September 22, 1875, with Frances A. Graves, a daughter of Webster and Betsy (Marsh) Graves, of Norwich, New York, and they have one daughter, Lottie B. The latter married Robert Cole, a grain and stock dealer of Mount Hope, and they have three children: R. Dwight, G. Gordon, and Hattie Nicholson. Dr. Dwight is prominent in fraternal circles, belonging to the following orders: Select Knights; Second Division, Uniformed Rank K. of P.; Tasmania Lodge, No. 120, K. of P.; Haven Camp, No. 1351, M. W. of A.; Mount Hope Lodge, No. 230, I. O. O. F.; Mount Hope Lodge, No. 244, A. O. U. W.; Friendship Lodge, No. 208, A. F. & A. M.; and Reno Chapter, No. 34, R. A. M.

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GEORGE L. BLOOD is engaged in farming on a large scale, having 440 acres of land under cultivation, although he is the owner of but 200 acres. Throughout Sedgwick county he enjoys the reputation of being a progressive farmer and

public spirited citizen. He was born in Peoria county, Illinois, January 17, 1857, and is a son of Gillman L. Blood, who is also a prosperous and enterprising farmer of Waco township, Sedgwick county.

George L. Blood remained under the parental roof until he attained the age of twenty-nine years, during which period he assisted his father in operating the farm. At that age he engaged in farming on his own account, and accordingly purchased 80 acres in Waco township, consisting of the south half of the southeast quarter of section 33. In 1890 he bought 40 acres, the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 28, and, as his efforts were successful, continued to invest his earnings in adjoining property. In 1895 he was able to purchase more land, and added to his ownership 80 acres of section 33, consisting of the north half of the northeast quarter. He has made many improvements upon his land, which now ranks among the best farms in the county; besides raising considerable grain and cattle, he gives a great deal of attention to the cultivation of small fruits. He is a very successful farmer and is one of the most progressive and enterprising in Sedgwick county.

George L. Blood was united in marriage with Emma Dunkin, the nuptials occurring January 25, 1887. She was born in Cass county, Indiana, January 7, 1865, and is a daughter of Benjamin and Jane (Rhine) Dunkin, the former a native of Indiana, and the latter a native of Ohio. Mr. Dunkin was, for many years, a farmer in Indiana, where he died in Cass county, August 12, 1895. Mrs. Blood has



HENRY W. HUTTMAN,

the following brothers and sisters: Sylvanus; William; Elizabeth; Ella; Rebecca; Frank; and Ida. Mr. and Mrs. Blood are the parents of three children: Bessie Blanche, who was born May 22, 1888; Ethel Marie, who was born November 14, 1890; and Harold Dunkin, who was born January 26, 1894. Politically, the subject of this sketch is a Republican, and has served as township clerk for several terms, and several terms on the school board. He is a member of Wichita Lodge No. 271, A. O. U. W.

HENRY W. HUTTMANN, a gentleman of an experience in the business world far beyond his years, whose portrait is shown herewith, is assistant prosecuting attorney of Sedgwick county and a well known lawyer of Wichita, Kansas. He was born at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, May 23, 1872, and is a son of Col. William E. and Cacilia (Erpelding) Huttman.

William Henry Huttman, the grandfather of our subject, served as a judge of the superior court of Magdeburg, Saxony, Germany. During the revolution of 1848 he came to America with his family and located at Wilmington, Delaware. He resided there but a short time, when he moved to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he lived in retirement until his death. Col. William E. Huttman was born at Magdeburg, Saxony, in 1841, and was reared and educated in America. He became a manufacturer of mathematical, scientific and engineering instruments in Milwaukee, but owing to ill health he gave up that line of business in the spring

of 1877, selling his plant. He moved to Ellinwood, Kansas, where he eventually went into the hardware business. After a few years he sold out, then bought a farm and conducted it one and a half years. In 1884 he was Democratic candidate for state treasurer, but the ticket was defeated. In 1886 he was appointed postmaster of Ellinwood under Cleveland's first administration and held that office four years. Then with his son he established a weekly paper, the *Ellinwood Advocate*, which he sold in 1890, it being then consolidated with the *Ellinwood Leader*, with J. W. Cook as proprietor. Colonel Huttman and his son, our subject, then moved to Wichita, where they established the *Kansas Star*, a weekly paper, which they conducted with success for several years, working up a circulation of 6,000. He then entered the fire insurance business, representing eight different companies, and in 1893 was appointed United States revenue collector. After holding that office for four years he retired for the rest of his life, dying February 28, 1900. He was united in marriage with Cacilia Erpelding, by whom he had two children, Henry W. and Fritz N. The latter was born May 17, 1878, and is a tenor singer of note, at present with the Andrews Opera Company. Mr. Huttman was a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Order of the Eastern Star and of the Sons of Herman.

Henry W. Huttman attended school in Milwaukee, and took a four years' course of study in Fairmount College, in Wichita, Kansas, graduating in 1898. In 1891, after serving in connection with his father on two papers, he became city editor of the *Wichita Daily Eagle*

and served for two years. He then began the study of law with Gov. W. E. Stanley and was admitted to the bar in 1895, but on account of taking a collegiate course of study he did not practice until 1897. He was then associated with J. D. Houston, but later entered into a partnership with Edward Elliott Harvey under the firm name of Huttman & Harvey. This partnership was dissolved on January 1, 1901. Mr. Huttman has a good general practice and makes a specialty of title and probate law.

Mr. Huttman was united in marriage with Clara Gehring, a daughter of Goddard Gehring, a well known druggist of the city. Politically he is a strong Democrat, and in 1898 was a candidate for the legislature from the city district. He served four years as deputy United States revenue collector under his father, and on January 14, 1901, was appointed assistant county attorney of his county. He is a thirty-second degree Mason; also belongs to the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Order of the Eastern Star, a member of the Knights of Pythias, Sons of Herman, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and Degree of Honor. Mr. Huttman has various accomplishments and is rated as a pianist and musician of exceptional ability.

JACOB H. RHOADS is one of the prominent business men of Goddard, Kansas, and in addition to conducting a drug store also serves as postmaster of the village. This position he has held since 1897, and its duties are fulfilled to the entire satisfaction of the public. He was born in Macoupin county, Illinois, September 29, 1843, and is a son of

Charles and Ella (Cawood) Rhoads,—the former a native of Kentucky, and the latter of Tennessee. Charles Rhoads died in Illinois in 1880, at the age of sixty years, and his widow died in 1896. They were the parents of the following children: Jacob H.; Margaret, deceased; Carrie L., who is the wife of P. G. Rickard; Anna A., who died, aged sixteen years; Edward C., who is an attorney at East St. Louis, Illinois; and Hettie, who is the wife of Charles Jolly.

Jacob Rhoads has undergone a good mental training, having attended the public schools of his native town; but the most practical part of his instruction has been received through actual business experience. At the age of seventeen years he answered the first call to arms by President Lincoln, and served three years and two months in Company H, 30th Reg., Ill. Vol. Inf., took part in the battle at Fort Donelson, and the siege of Vicksburg, and passed through the Atlanta campaign. He was honorably discharged at Chattanooga, Tennessee. Returning home, he engaged in farming and, in 1875, located in Sedgwick county, Kansas, buying on September 20 of that year a quarter of section 12, Afton township. This property was pre-empted by his father in 1873, but Charles Rhoads resided upon it but a little more than a year. Jacob H. Rhoads lived on the farm until July, 1897, when he became postmaster of the village of Goddard. His farm is in a good state of cultivation,—the result of many years of hard labor,—but at present its owner's time is mainly devoted to his business in town. Mr. Rhoads makes a genial and popular post-

master, and is well qualified for the position. In his store he carries a good line of drugs, tobacco and cigars, the income from which is satisfactory.

Mr. Rhoads has remained a staunch Republican, having cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1864. In addition to his present position, he has served his fellow citizens as justice of the peace for twelve years, and as a member of the school board. Fraternally, he belongs to the G. A. R., Post No. 352 of Garden Plain; K. of P., Lodge No. 128, of Goddard; and I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 266, of Goddard.

MILTON BREWER, a prominent farmer of Sedgwick county, Kansas, owns a fine farm of 160 acres of land in section 15, Greeley township. He was born September 5, 1847, in Grant county, Indiana, and is a son of John and Pamela (Davis) Brewer.

Stephen Brewer, grandfather of Milton, was born in a suburb of New York City, and served in the Revolutionary War as a teamster. His father, Stephen by name, was also a soldier in the Revolutionary War. The wife of the last named died, and he was obliged to take his son to war with him, as he had no place to send him. The son entered the struggle at the age of eleven years, and remained in the service until the close of the war. He was then engaged in boating on the Delaware River for several years, after which he learned the trade of a cooper. He moved to Fayette county, In-

diana, where he plied his trade several years, and then located at Delaware, Indiana. He also worked at his trade at Yorktown, and the last years of his life were spent with his children in Grant county, Indiana. His wife was Margaret Whiteside, by whom he had the following children: Louisa; Lucinda; John; Emily; Stephen; and Aaron. Both parents were Baptists in religious belief. The mother died in 1899 at the age of seventy-eight years.

John Brewer, Milton's father, was born in Fayette county, Indiana, and when a young man moved to Grant county in the same state, where he was one of the pioneer settlers. He there improved a farm, upon which he lived throughout the remainder of his life. He and his wife became parents of the following children: Joseph F.; Mary; Milton; John H.; and Charles W.

Milton Brewer was reared and schooled in Grant county, Indiana, and remained there until he was thirty-five years of age, when he moved to his present farm in Greeley township, Sedgwick county, Kansas, in the fall of 1881. He has since devoted his attention to improving and cultivating his property, and has met with marked success in his work.

Mr. Brewer was united in marriage, March 23, 1871, with Elizabeth J. Payne, a daughter of William and Celia (Lewis) Payne, and a sister of Captain D. L. Payne, widely known by reason of his connection with the settlement of Oklahoma. The following offspring resulted from this union: Emma C., deceased; William D.; Mary; Charles E. and Frank, deceased, who were twins; L. May; Robert; and Carrie,

deceased. Religiously the family are members of the M. E. church. In politics Mr. Brewer is a Populist, and has served the public in official capacities.

HENRY C. LINNEBUR, a prosperous business man of Goddard, Kansas, is one of the leading merchants of that village, and deals in hardware and agricultural implements. He was born in St. Charles, Missouri, in December, 1858, and is a son of Frank and Elizabeth Linnebur, both of whom are natives of the northern part of Germany.

Frank Linnebur located in St. Charles, Missouri, shortly after his arrival in this country, and there he was engaged in farming until 1888. In that year he moved to Sedgwick county, Kansas, where he located on a farm in Garden Plain township. He still resides there and is one of the leading farmers of that community. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Linnebur are the parents of the following children: Anna; Fred; Henry C.; Peter; Frank; John; Lizzie; Sophia; and Joseph. All the children received a good mental training in the German and English schools.

When a lad of twelve years, Henry C. went to live with an uncle, and for the first year continued to attend school; but the next three years he worked for H. Shaburg & Company at St. Charles, Missouri. The following three years he worked in a general store for H. J. Fehlig & Company, of Portage, Missouri. In 1886 he located in Wichita, Kansas, where he spent the first year in the dry goods store conducted by

Thomas Lynch, and the next year he worked in Arkansas City, Kansas, for the same party. He then applied himself to farming, in which he was very successful, renting for the first eighteen months a farm in Attica township, Sedgwick county. He then located at Goddard, and became connected with the firm of Nolan Brothers, who were engaged in the hardware and implement business. In 1896 Mr. Linnebur assumed entire charge of the concern. He carries a large line of implements, and has gained a good patronage throughout the community. He is an honest and upright business man, always intent on the prosperity and progress of his adopted village and county, and is held in the highest esteem by his fellow citizens.

Mr. Linnebur was united in marriage in May, 1896, to Maggie Seiwert, of Garden Plain township, a daughter of Nicholas and Mary Seiwert, who are engaged in farming in Sedgwick county. This happy union has been blessed by the birth of two children,—Aloysius N. and Ralph F. Politically, Mr. Linnebur is a strong advocate of the principles of the Democratic party, but is not an office seeker. Religiously he and his family belong to the Catholic church. The subject of this sketch owns an attractive home in Goddard, besides other real estate, and is also the owner of a fine farm of 160 acres in Afton township.

AB. WRIGHT,* whose business career has been a varied one, has been a commission broker of Wichita, Kansas,

since 1889, and has a large and well established trade. He was born in Jefferson, Ohio, in 1844, and is a son of W. M. and Rebecca (Groff) Wright.

Mr. Wright is one of six children, as follows: E. G., a retail grocer, of Kansas City, Missouri; B. S., who died in 1865; J. H., deceased; Catherine, who died at the age of seventeen years; A. B.; and the youngest, who went to California and has not been heard from for years. A. B. Wright first worked upon his father's farm in Ohio, and received his intellectual training in Union College. The Civil War then broke out, and in 1862 he enlisted in the 115th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf., and served three years, until the end of the conflict. He was mainly in the Army of the Cumberland, and did a great deal of guard duty from Tullahoma to Nashville, Murfreesboro, etc., the work being very tedious. He was just of age upon his return from the army, and then began working as clerk in the dry goods store of L. Schilling & Company, after which he worked for different firms, until he came to Kansas, in 1876. His brother, E. G. Wright, had preceded him about five years, working near Topeka one year, and afterward at Grasshopper Falls, whence he had moved to Wichita, where he was identified with the First National Bank, when A. B. Wright located there. The latter, being short of money, rented a house into which he moved with his family. It was three or four months before he secured work as clerk in the clothing store of W. H. Praddock, who is now in Kansas City, and for whom Mr. Wright has a very warm regard. He had given him

work and encouragement, and when he and Eugene R. Jones, a dry goods merchant, started a branch store in the east end of town they placed Mr. Wright in charge. One year later, the latter purchased the stock of his employers, and did a thriving business in a building which stood on the present site of the Carey Hotel. Money became plentiful, and the crops, which were good, were shipped to Wichita from many miles distant, and everything was at a good price. Mr. Wright, later, took J. L. Hodge into partnership, and after a period of several years they dissolved and he sold out to Mr. Hodge in 1884. He then engaged with E. P. Hovey & Company in the dry goods business as salesman and bookkeeper, finally acting as administrator. He then worked in the county treasurer's office three or four years, and at the time when the town was in a boom, was elected on the Republican ticket to the office of clerk of the district court, under Judge Wall and Judge Reed. In 1889 Mr. Wright entered the commission brokerage business, opening an office first on South Main street. He is now located on Emporia avenue, where he has a large warehouse, a fine office, and does an immense business,—handling great quantities of fruit, groceries, etc., on a percentage. He built a fine home at No. 1122 Lawrence avenue.

Mr. Wright was united in marriage, in Ohio, with Miss Sharpnack, of Salem, Ohio, and they became parents of three daughters and one son, as follows: Effie, who became Mrs. Shepherd and who is deceased, as is also her husband; Carrie; Mae, who is a stenographer in her father's office; and Raymond, a bright young

business man who is also in his father's office. Mr. Wright is a member of Garfield Post, No. 25, G. A. R.; collector for the Royal Arcanum; and a member of the A. O. U. W. and Select Knights. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, having taken degrees in the Scottish and York Rites.

O B. CLARK* is one of the leading farmers of Sedgwick county, where he has resided since February, 1875, in which year he bought a piece of raw prairie, which he has converted into a richly cultivated farm. He was born in Onondaga county, New York, July 25, 1832, and is a son of Alvin and Jane M. (Spencer) Clark.

Alvin Clark was a native of Connecticut, where he lived twenty-eight years, and his wife was born in Onondaga county, New York. From his native state he moved to Syracuse, New York, where he resided a few years, and thence moved to Jackson county, Michigan, where his wife died in 1860. He next moved to Jo Daviess county, Illinois, where he died in 1874, being eighty-six years of age. He was a millwright by trade, and instead of investing all of his money he loaned out a considerable amount. As a result of their marriage, the following children were born: Helen, who was the wife of Charles Francis, both of whom are deceased; Mortimer, who was a farmer in Illinois, but is deceased; Mary R., who lives in Syracuse, New York; William, who died in 1856; O. B.; Lucy, who was married to Henry Austin, who died in later years, she also being

killed in a runaway near her home in Iowa; and Chauncey, who is a farmer near Siloam Springs, Arkansas.

O. B. Clark received a common school education, and also attended an academy for a considerable period. He was reared mainly in Jackson county, Michigan, where his father had moved in 1836, and he continued to live there until 1858, when he commenced farming on his own account in Fremont county, Iowa. His next move was in 1875, when he came to Sedgwick county, Kansas, and first took up a tract of land in section 14, township 27, range 1, west. He lived on that farm until 1881, during which time he made extensive improvements. In that year, he purchased the north-west quarter of section 14, in Delano township adjoining his first property, where he makes his home at the present time. The farm was taken up by a Mr. Meade, and although some hedge had been put out, but very few improvements had been made upon it. The farm is now in first class condition, and Mr. Clark ranks as one of the most prosperous and enterprising farmers in the county. He has many friends, and a wide circle of acquaintance.

O. B. Clark was married January 27, 1859, at Goose Lake, Michigan, to Abbie E. Judson, of New York State, who was a daughter of Charles and Louisa (Norcott) Judson,—of whom the former died in 1889, and the latter in 1897. She had six brothers and sisters, namely: Clarinda, who died in 1843; Henrietta, who died in 1861; Mary, who died in 1862; Dr. Henry Clay, who is a physician in a hospital in Detroit, Michigan, having been

educated at Albion, Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, and Poughkeepsie, New York; Charles K., who is in the express business in Detroit, Michigan; and Julia, who is the wife of C. H. West, of Wichita. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have the following children: Mary, wife of Alvin Iles, who lives in Dundee, Texas, and has one child,—Lena; Charles Alvin, lives on the homestead and married Sarah Isleman, by whom he has two children,—Ernest and Florence; Albert, who married Flora Fritz, and has two children,—Cleo and Margaret; Sarah Louisa, who is the wife of Judson Shreve, and has five children,—Abbie, Martha S., Clark, and Eva and Evelyn, twins; Orson B., a farmer, who married Mary Mahan and has three children,—Mildred, Grace and Evelyn; and Cora, who lives at home. The subject of this sketch is a Republican in politics, and has served as treasurer of the school board, and of the township for several years. He is a prominent member of the Plymouth Congregational church of Wichita, Kansas.

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J. HENRY BATKA.* But very few men are as largely interested in the progress and development of the village of Andale, Kansas, as is the gentleman whose name appears at the opening of this sketch. He is one of its most substantial and enterprising business men, and being possessed of excellent judgment, combined with personal integrity, he has won the confidence and esteem of all. His efforts thus far in life have been crowned with a high degree of success. He is the owner

of a hardware and drug store and has also a feed and livery stable, both of which are favored with large patronage. He is a native of Hanover, now known as Germantown, Clinton county, Illinois, where he was born on April 12, 1868, and is a son of Henry and Mary (Tennison) Batka.

Henry Batka was born in Hanover, Germany. During his early manhood he came to the United States and located in Clinton county, Illinois. He purchased a large tract of land, which, after many years of hard and constant toil, he converted into a fine farm, and spent his remaining days in its cultivation. His wife was a native of Holland, and they were the parents of a large family, of whom the following are now living: George, who still lives in Illinois; J. Henry; Mary, the wife of Nicholas Burns, of Aviston, Illinois; and Elizabeth, who resides in St. Louis, Missouri. In religious belief the family were Catholics. Politically Mr. Batka was a strong Democrat. His wife passed from this life in May, 1893.

J. Henry Batka received a good schooling, having attended the public schools of his native town, and, later, the state normal school at Carbondale, Illinois. He then began teaching and taught in various parts of Illinois, the Indian Territory and Kansas. He last taught in Andale, Kansas, in a German select school, but gave up teaching altogether in 1894, and embarked in the hardware business. Being successful in that venture, he added a full line of drugs, and, later on, engaged in the livery business. He is agent for the Deering Harvester Company, and carries a complete stock of farm-

ing implements. In his livery stable he has many first class horses, and twelve handsome buggies. His success in life is largely due to close application to business, and honest and straightforward methods. Mr. Batka is a

thrifty and enterprising merchant, and one of those who always lend their influence toward fostering worthy projects. Like his father, he strongly advocates the principles of the Democratic party.



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