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HISTORY
OF
SULLIVAN COUNTY
PENNSYLVANIA

BY

THOMAS J. INGHAM

COMPENDIUM OF BIOGRAPHY

THE LEWIS PUBLISHING COMPANY

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PART I.

HISTORY OF SULLIVAN COUNTY.

INTRODUCTION.

THIS is a history of about two-thirds of the first century of the settlements and improvements in what is now Sullivan county. I have not attempted a narrative of events within the memory of the present generation, but some recent events have been naturally drawn into the narrative.

Those who read this history will feel that the conclusion has not been rounded up, but left with jagged ends. This seems unavoidable, for events which make history are constantly transpiring, and the historian can only stop at the most convenient point.

When I first passed through Sullivan county, in 1850, the most of it was a primeval forest; but old settlements, like islands in a sea of woods, were scattered through it. Around the Forks, and in Elkland, Fox and Hillsgrove were old farms, free from stumps, with stone fences and old buildings. In Shrewsbury, separated by miles of dense woods from the Forks, was a settlement which seemed to have been finished forty years before. A thread of small farms along Muncy creek and some old farms along North Mountain and at Elk Lick constituted Davidson; while far away from these settlements, and separated from them by lonely wildernesses, was the township of Cherry. The new county-seat, Laporte, was a mere stumpy clearing, with a few small buildings, surrounded by miles of dark woods.

The peculiarities of these old settlements

excited my curiosity and led me to inquire from the older settlers what brought them into such a wilderness at such an early day. I made memorandums of information thus received. After I had accumulated considerable information of this kind, I published in the Press and Standard a series of articles relating to each township, which attracted some attention and brought criticisms, corrections and new facts.

In 1876 I condensed the most striking facts in relation to the history of the county into an address which I delivered at Laporte on the Fourth of July. I did not publish this, because I felt that it was incomplete and I desired to add more to it. In 1894 I delivered a historical address at the Forksville fair, in which I used the material of my former address with additions and corrections: This I declined to have published for reasons already expressed. An address on the Molyneux, Bird and Warren families, which had been prepared with great research by George M. Pardoe, Esq., was read at the same fair and published in newspaper and pamphlet form. About this time Mr. William Meylert was employed by the state librarian to write a series of articles on the history of Sullivan county, and I placed my two addresses and all of my manuscripts at his disposal. He made such use of them as he desired, and made extensive researches of his own, which he combined in a number of articles published in a

Harrisburg newspaper, and which I believe are preserved in the state library in scrap-book form. Mr. Meylert has preserved them in the same form, and has given me free use of his scrap-book, for which I here tender him my thanks. I also tender thanks to Mr. Pardoe for the copy of his address which he furnished to me and which I have used freely. I am indebted to Ulysses Bird, Esq., for facts collected by him and published in a newspaper several years ago, and also for his kindness in loaning me the docket of Edward A. Eldred, Esq., and other old and valuable manuscripts.

I cannot begin to name all of the persons who from time to time have given me information in personal interviews and by letters; and to name a part would seem invidious. Many of them are deceased; to those living I tender my thanks. I have not made use of nearly all of the information collected, because the publishers did not desire a lengthy history, but I have

used that which seems most interesting. I am indebted to my brother, J. W. Ingham, of Sugar Run, for his assistance in collating the material and in writing the history. Without his efficient aid I could not have completed the work at the present time. Having given just credit to so many others, about the only credit I can claim for myself is perseverance in collecting and preserving facts. This I may call a labor of love, for it has been done without any compensation. When I came into this county, nearly fifty years ago, I was treated with the greatest of kindness by the people then living, and from time to time as occasion has offered, I have experienced many favors from the rapidly increasing population, which I fully appreciate. My heartiest wish now is that the people who continue to inhabit these picturesque uplands and delightful valleys may be prosperous and happy.

THOS. J. INGHAM.

HISTORY OF SULLIVAN COUNTY.

SULLIVAN COUNTY is in that part of Pennsylvania purchased from the Indians in 1768, and also in the territory claimed by Connecticut. It was formed from Lycoming county by act of March 15, 1847; and Lycoming county was formed from Northumberland county by act of April 13, 1796. Many of the original surveys of lands now in Sullivan county were returned to the land office as in the county of Northumberland.

SITUATION.

The county of Sullivan is situated midway between the north and west branches of the Susquehanna river. Its waters empty into these branches at widely divergent points. The Mehoopany creek and a branch of the Towanda creek take their rise near together and empty into the North Branch about forty miles apart. One branch of the Loyalsock rises very near the headwaters of the Mehoopany and Towanda creeks and running in an opposite direction empties into the West Branch near Williamsport. The head-waters of Muncy creek and of Fishing creek are but a few miles apart, yet one empties into the West Branch at Muncy, the other into the North Branch near Bloomburg. Pleasant stream, which rises in Fox township, takes its way into Lycoming creek, which empties above Williamsport. The streams which rise on the northern line of our county go north

into the Towanda creek. Sullivan county may therefore be called the "Highlands" of northern Pennsylvania; and yet with high mountain ridges running through it, nature has left valleys for railroads, some of which have been constructed and others in contemplation.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

One of the earliest settlements of the West Branch above Northumberland was made at the mouth of Muncy creek in 1768, by Connecticut settlers from Wyoming Valley, but their settlement was entirely broken up by Colonel Plunkett, under orders of John Penn, governor of Pennsylvania, and the settlers imprisoned, or driven off. Their improvements were immediately occupied by Pennsylvania claimants, who lived there until 1778, when they were attacked by a band of Indians, and, being panic-stricken, fled, leaving the Indians in possession of the whole valley. The war with the Indians lasted about six years, the settlers in the valley suffering all the hardships and cruelties of an Indian warfare. We can easily imagine that no hardy, adventurous settlers undertook to begin settlements within the present boundaries of Sullivan county while this Indian war was going on. The Indian war-paths from the North Branch of the Susquehanna led through this county, and in the fastnesses of this region the savages retired after committing their

depredations on the West Branch, and no doubt caught big trout from the waters of the Loyalsock, and killed game on the banks of that beautiful stream. When the first settlers came they found an Indian meadow on the flats above the forks of the Loyalsock.

FIRST RESIDENTS.

So far as is now known, the first white resident within the boundaries of what now constitutes Sullivan county, was Daniel Ogden, who settled at Hill's Grove considerably more than one hundred years ago,—probably in 1786,—on land at present owned by Richard Biddle. He made a clearing, built a house and a small gristmill on the waters of Mill creek. He sold his property to John Hill (for whom the township was named) and moved away about the year 1794. It is said that Ogden, like many other American pioneers in the wilderness, did not care for society, disliked near neighbors, and when the Englishmen began to move in around him, determined to leave the place. It is also said that, having had a son killed in the Revolutionary war with Great Britain, he had acquired an unreasonable hatred against all Englishmen. There was a rumor that he was a Tory, but the evidence is against it, and the rumor was, no doubt, started by a personal enemy.

James Ecroid went to Hills Grove before Ogden left the place, and improved the land which was afterward owned and occupied by Jonathan Lewis. He afterward went to Elkland and built a mill on Mill creek, afterward called King's creek. The following incident is related in a publication of Mr. Gerner, of Muncy: "On Saturday, the 30th of January, 1796, James Ecroyd set out to hunt, and lost himself in the woods. The whole neighborhood drove the woods

every day, yet he was not found until the following Friday. He had wandered eight miles from the nearest house, although he had been twice within a quarter of a mile of Hills Grove. In crossing a run by means of a pine log he had slipped in the water and wet his lower extremities, and subsequent exposure to the frost, on one of the sharpest nights in winter, resulted in the loss of most of his toes. The dog-bark disclosed his whereabouts, and he was found by an expiring fire in a very exhausted condition."

About 1787 a man named Griffith Griffey settled on land since well known as the farm of Judge Speaker. He built a log hut back near the mountain side, on a rise of ground about thirty feet high, as he said, to be out of the way of high water. He planted a small orchard, and lived there about ten years. He was a "squatter," as no survey of the lands thereabouts had yet been made. He was living there one or two years before John Hill settled at Hill Grove. After Griffey left the place, Charles Edwards lived there two years and made a little clearing. Thomas Wallis lived there a short time. Richard White made the greatest improvement in the way of clearing, and built a small frame house and log barn. His only title was a clearing lease for a term of years. He died about 1833, but his widow remained on the place until about 1841, when John A. Speaker moved there. His farm was called "Sidney," because the James Campbell tract was patented in the name of Sidney, in 1797.

John Hill settled on what is now Hills Grove about 1789, and took up all the flat land along the north side of the Loyalsock creek for two miles up and down it, and half a mile back from the creek on the mountains. This land was surveyed and patented about 1794. Hill died in 1839

and was buried in the cemetery near by, where several strangers had already been buried before any of the original settlers had died, the first one having been M. Charles Bui Boulogne, a Frenchman, agent of the French colony at Asylum, who was drowned in attempting to ford the Loyalsock at Hillsgrove, July 20, 1796.

After John Hill's death, his son, John C. Hill, the uncle of John Sadler, had charge of the farm until his death, when John J. Sadler and W. J. Eldred were appointed administrators. Mrs. David Rogers, a daughter of John Hill, Sr., became the owner of the farm where John H. Rogers now resides, extending almost up to the mouth of Elk creek. Mrs. Joseph Sadler, mother of John J. Sadler, became the owner of the second farm above Hillsgrove. Mrs. Martha Craven, by will, became owner of property where the Tannery Company now own and have their buildings. John C. Hill acquired the property now owned by Richard Biddle.

Nearly ten miles farther up the Loyalsock a man known as Captain Brown built a cabin on land now occupied by Isaac Rogers, below the Forks. He was an Indian fighter in the wars on the west branch, and did not like clearing land. He lived by hunting and fishing, always standing ready to furnish venison or bear's meat on a half day's notice. He was probably the first dealer in fresh meat in this county. A man named Miller lived on the opposite side of the creek from Captain Brown's cabin. A man named Strong came from Cherry Valley, in "York State," and built a cabin on the bench of land where Millview now stands, close by the mountain brook which starts from a spring on George C. Bird's land, and is still known as "Strong's Run." He had been led to believe that it

was only twelve miles down the Loyalsock to its junction with the west branch of the Susquehanna, but when he had made the trip to the river and ascertained that instead of twelve miles, the distance was at least forty, he returned to Cherry Valley. Strong and Ogden were old acquaintances, but there were no roads from Ogden's to Strong's, and when Mrs. Ogden visited Mrs. Strong she was taken up the creek in a canoe. The settlers named above came without concert with each other, or backing, and were in the county previous to 1794.

OLD COUNTY LINES.

Before the year 1796 the territory now comprised in Sullivan was all in Northumberland county. By an act of the legislature, passed September 25, 1786, Luzerne county was organized. The west line of Luzerne ran from the head of Towanda creek along the ridge which divides the waters of the north branch of the Susquehanna from those of the west branch, to a point due west from the mouth of Nescopeck creek. This new county of Luzerne took in some of the eastern portion of the territory which is now in Sullivan, but left the larger part in Northumberland. By an act of the legislature, passed April 13, 1796, the county of Lycoming was formed, which took all the settlements in this county then commenced.

PRIMEVAL FOREST.

The country at this time, between the north and west branch of the Susquehanna river, was an almost unbroken wilderness, consisting of dense forests of heavy timber-trees, thick tangled growths of laurel bushes, windfalls full of tall blackberry briars, and dark, dreary swamps containing alders, tamarack bushes, and coarse grass. This

wilderness of woods, rocks, hills, mountains and streams was well peopled with wild animals, such as deer, elk, bears, wolves, panthers, catamounts, wild-cats,—to say nothing of the smaller inhabitants, such as minks, beavers and foxes. There were also serpents, such as rattlesnakes, copperheads and blacksnakes.

THE LAND LAWS.

From April 3, 1792, to March 28, 1814, these lands could be purchased from the State for six and two-thirds cents per acre, to which the cost of the warrant and survey had to be added. It is not wonderful that enterprising men with capital made haste to acquire large bodies of land. It was not the intention of the law-makers to assist "land-grabbing," as it is called, by fixing so low a price per acre for the State lands, but it was intended to be for the interest of the poor who desired to own land; and to encourage a rapid settlement of the public domain. The result proved to be exactly the opposite to the intent of the legislature.

Although the law allowed the sale of only a four-hundred-acre tract to a single individual, the law was evaded generally by men of large means who bought as many four-hundred-acre tracts as they wanted, under different warrantee names. Having obtained their titles, they raised the price of unimproved lands so high that it placed them beyond the means of the poor, and the settlement of this county, as well as adjoining counties, was impeded. The State did not first survey the land and then sell it, as was the practice of the United States government, but sold the land, and then issued warrants to survey it.

THE WALLIS LANDS.

Samuel Wallis, of Muncy, took a large number of warrants to locate on the Loyal-

sock. To get supplies to his surveying parties he had a road cut from Muncy to the summit of the Alleghany, thence down the steep mountain-side to Hillsgrove on the Loyalsock. This was known as Wallis road, but was merely a foot-path, or pack-horse road cut through the woods to convey supplies to his surveying parties engaged in this county. As early as 1793 another pack-horse road was cut, leaving the Wallis road at the foot of the Alleghany, thence northward to the left of Hunter's Run, on through to the forks of the Loyalsock, where Forksville is now situated. This was called the "Courson Road," and was first used by surveyors, in bringing in provisions and traveling to and from their work.

A great deal of surveying was done by Wallis in 1793, and it is said that William Molyneux was with one of his surveying parties at the Forks in that year. As soon as Wallis had completed and returned his surveys, he sold a large body of land on the waters of the Loyalsock to Joseph Priestley, Jr., and John Vaughan.

PRIESTLEY LANDS.

Joseph Priestley, Jr., and some other English gentlemen had projected a settlement for English emigrants on the waters of the Loyalsock, and contemplated the purchase of three hundred thousand acres of land. It was to be a rallying point for the English, who were at that time coming to America in great numbers. It was thought by them that by the union of industry and capital the wilderness would soon be cleared, and made equal to any other part of the country in everything necessary to the enjoyment of life. The project was finally abandoned, as it was found that the generality of Englishmen who came to this country

were not adapted to the kind of labor required and the hardships to be endured by the first settlers in a wilderness. Joseph Priestly, Jr., however, did what he could to establish a prosperous colony.

In 1794 he sent William Molyneux, Powell Bird and John Warren to make a clearing near the forks of the Loyalsock. They cleared about two acres and built a small house for Priestly, near where the Methodist church now stands. These men afterward brought their families, and the manner of their coming is best described by Josiah Warren (a son of John and Mary Warren), as related by George M. Pardoe and found in his *Genealogy of William Molyneux and his Descendants*.

Mr. Pardoe says: "Josiah Warren, of Canton, a son of John and Mary Warren, and who was born on the old Warren homestead, near Millview, May 10, 1808, and who knew all of those old pioneers well, told the writer in 1890 that William Molyneux came up first with a surveying party for Joseph Priestly, Jr., of Northumberland; that soon after he came back and brought Powell Bird with him, and that Molyneux, at least, built his house at that time. That they then went back to Northumberland, and Molyneux went to England to get his family. That the next spring his parents, John and Mary Warren, came up with their family and lived in the Molyneux house until they had built a house for themselves, on their land above and adjoining the Molyneux land. That his sister, Jane, was born on the way up, at Abram Webster's, on the old Genesee road between Muncy and Hillsgrove. That the father and oldest child, Sarah, came on and left the mother and babe at Webster's, who, a few weeks after, completed the journey on horseback. That his sister, Jane, was born May 24,

1795. That Molyneux and Bird came afterward with their families, he thought in the fall of the same year. He also stated that his mother, Mary Warren, was the first woman who baked bread in Sullivan county. That Rebecca Bird Molyneux was the first white person born there. That he, Josiah Warren, was at that time (1890) the only living member of either of the three first families, and also the oldest person then living who was born in the settlement. This statement as to the date of his sister Jane's birth I find verified in the old family bible of the Warrens, now in the possession of William Warren, of Elkland."

Mr. Pardoe further states: "I think it reasonably certain that of the permanent settlers William Molyneux was the first to come and spy out the land, and the first to make improvements, which was in 1794. That in all probability Powell Bird was the second to come and view the land, which was also in 1794, and that John Warren, who came with his family in 1795, was the third to come, and the first to bring his family, and that William Molyneux and Powell Bird brought their families in the fall of the same year."

It will be noticed that this differs somewhat from our statement, that in 1794 Mr. Priestley sent Molyneux, Bird and Warren to make a clearing at the Forks. It is proper, therefore, to give our authority, who was Moses Rogers (father of Judge Rogers), and whose statement was made to the writer many years ago, and taken down by him at the time in writing, which memorandum is still preserved. Those who knew Moses Rogers will attach great weight to his statement, for he was a clear-headed, truthful man, and had an excellent memory. We will quote still farther from Mr. Pardoe's interesting history: "I under-

stand that in coming here these settlers came over the mountain from Muncy, past Abram Webster's and struck the Loyalsock at or below Hillsgrove. It is told that they forded the Loyalsock thirteen times from Hillsgrove up. That everything had to be packed on horseback or on their own backs, and as horses were scarce they frequently had to go on foot to Muncy, their nearest trading place (only thirty miles), and bring back what few store goods they were compelled to use. The mortar and pestle was the only mill they had for years."

These pioneers selected lands on the Little Loyalsock adjoining each other. Although William Molyneux apparently purchased his land in 1794, the land was not conveyed to him until January 18, 1803. The Molyneux farm had a large amount of bottom land. The village of Millview now stands on this tract.

After the clearing was made for Priestly at the Forks, Molyneux commenced clearing on his own land. He built a cabin on the opposite side of the creek from where Millview stands. He lived there several years without his family. One day while attending a deer-killing at the creek, on his return he found no cabin—it had taken fire and burned up. He then built a house of hewn logs, near the present site of the Molyneux sawmill, and having made a house that seemed comfortable, returned to England for his family. His wife died before his return, but he brought three of his children with him, viz.: John, Thomas and Elizabeth. Edward was left at that time; but came afterward. He built the third house on the bank of Strong's Run in the limits of the present village of Millview, and only a few yards south of the Molyneux homestead. Elizabeth kept house for her father until she was married to William

Snell some years afterward. William Molyneux and his son John then kept house for themselves until 1823, when John married Martha Saddler. William Molyneux lived until 1848, and died in his eighty-ninth year.

The land of John Warren adjoined the Molyneux land, being the next farm up the Little Loyalsock creek. Warren's first house stood about half way between the present residence, formerly the Warren homestead, and the creek, on a bench of land near where an old log building stood until a short time ago. The second house was built just across the road from the present residence on that farm, which was the third and last Warren homestead. John Warren died April 17, 1813, being the first of the original settlers to pass away. His good wife, Mary Ward Warren, the first woman who came there, lived until May 14, 1840. The Warren farm is now owned by the descendants of William Molyneux and Powell Bird.

The land of Powell Bird adjoined the Warren land, and still farther up the creek still goes by his name. It is now owned and occupied by his grandson, John K. Bird. The first house built by Powell Bird stood only a few rods from the residence of John K. Bird, across the mountain brook which runs between the house and the barn, and nearer Bird's creek than the present residence. Powell Bird died April 13, 1829. His wife, Lydia Hannant Bird, died January 29, 1832. Powell Bird's descendants are numerous and have always been among the most substantial and respected citizens of the county.

Thomas Huckell brought his family to the Forks in 1797. He had contracted with Priestly for four hundred acres of land lying on both sides of the Loyalsock at the

Forks. He lived only one year after he came there, and his widow being unable to complete the payments due on the land, surrendered to Priestly that part of the tract which lies on the side of the creek now occupied by the business part of Forks-ville. The part which she retained was afterwards owned by her grandson, D. T. Huckell. The homestead on which the widow resided until her death was on the left side of Little Loyalsock, about a fourth of a mile from the church. Daniel T. Huckell, grandson of Thomas Huckell, was accidentally killed a few years ago. He was a man of fine talents, and extensive information, active in all good works. He was one of the most eloquent public speakers who ever resided in this county.

The farm in Hillsgrove where Wheeler Green now lives, was settled on in 1793 by John Huckell. It is not known whether or not he was connected with others in the county of the same name. The old settlers called him "the little Englishman." He was not successful. His wife and two daughters died. He then started to go back to England but took sick and died at Muncy. His son, an officer in the British army, had started to bring his father home, but contracted a fever and died on the ship. In 1796 Joseph Huckell settled on the land below Hillsgrove. His son, Benjamin Huckell, who was an excellent farmer and a man of great intelligence and influence, succeeded to the farm, and lived there all his life. He raised a large family and has many descendants. The Snell farm, now owned by Ezra S. Little, on Elk creek, was first settled by Joseph Warren about 1796. John Snell purchased the land in 1833. Mrs. Ezra S. Little, a daughter of John Snell, has lived on the farm since 1837.

THE GENESEE ROAD.

The Genesee road was opened about the year 1800—so called because it afforded the first road for emigrants from southern Pennsylvania to the rich valley of the Genesee river, New York. This road ran from Muncy (then called Pennsburg), passing the house of William Ellis, on Wolf Run, and of Abraham Webster, near Hunterville; thence over the Alleghany by Highland lake and down the Ogdonia creek to the Loyalsock; thence up that stream, passing Hill's to Elk creek, which it followed to Lincoln Falls; thence over the ridge to King's creek, which it followed for some distance, then turned eastward, passing Eldred's and went over Burnett's Ridge and down Millstone Run to Shrader's Branch and down that to Towanda creek, where it connected with other roads to Tioga river.

AT THE FORKS.

In 1802, Samuel Rogers, Sr., purchased the one hundred and forty acres of land surrendered by the widow of Thomas Huckell, and made considerable improvements. His sons, Samuel, William and Jonathan, erected a woolen factory, which stood a few rods below the bridge, on the south side of the creek. The factory was in operation until 1816, when it was swept away by a flood. The Rogers family had been engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods in England, and thoroughly understood the business of making cloth. Previous to the establishment of this factory each family in this region had done its own spinning and weaving. The factory proved a great help to the neighborhood by giving employment to people, and making a ready market for their wool. When the war of 1812 came, they obtained contracts from the government to furnish kersey cloth for the army. Sev-

eral teams were constantly employed in transporting their goods to Philadelphia, and bringing back raw material. So thorough was the destruction of this factory by the raging stream that nothing remained to show the place where it had stood except a single log imbedded in the gravel at the bottom of the creek. The only thing ever found of the building and its contents was a dye kettle which was discovered some months after the flood in a deep hole about a mile below the Forks.

Samuel Rogers, Sr., brought a family of ten children to the Forks. His youngest son, Moses, who was born in 1806, took the land after his father's death, and occupied it for many years. He laid out the village of Forksville in 1854, and lived to see it a prosperous town. He was a quiet, unobtrusive, but highly intelligent man, who was greatly respected in the county. He died in February, 1879. His sons were Saddler S., M. Austin, Isaac, J. Wesley and William. Saddler S. is now acting as county commissioner; M. Austin was an associate judge of the county for five years; J. Wesley Rogers is an acting justice of the peace; William Rogers enlisted in the army, and was killed in the service; W. C. Rogers, a grandson of Moses, has served as a representative in the Pennsylvania legislature.

The first store started in Forksville was in 1848, by Alonzo Potter, in the old school-house. The next year, having built a new store, his goods were removed to it. In 1850 he sold out to William J. Eldred, who continued the business until 1853. In 1855, M. A. Rogers, having erected a new store building, commenced the mercantile business, which he has continued to conduct until the present time, and has probably been longer in business than any other merchant in the county.

Soon after the first improvements were made at the Forks, Priestly sent a good many settlers to the Elklands. Among them were William Snell, William King, William Bingley, Edward J. Eldred, James Ecroyd, Jesse Haines, David Thomas, Jonathan Hartly, Joel McCarty, Francis Boyles and Charles Mullen. The name of Elklands was adopted at an early day, because elk were found in that region.

William King came to America about 1799, being then about twenty-six years of age. He stopped at Northumberland a short time and then went to Elkland to work for Ecroyd. About the year 1803 he bought the land now occupied by George W. Glidewell and built a cabin a few rods south of a fine flowing spring. As he was unmarried, he sent to Northumberland for his father and mother to come and live with him. Their names were Thomas and Esther King, and they brought with them their youngest daughter, Sarah, who afterwards married George Bird. In 1817 they built a better house. Esther King died in 1832 and her husband died some time before. Two years after the death of his mother, William married Polly Crandal, and lived with her until the time of his death in 1852. William King left no children, but his brothers and sisters have numerous descendants still living.

William Snell made the first clearing on the land since occupied by Robert and James Hart. William Bingley made his commencement on the farm since owned by Joseph Whitely. Bingley's house had a panel door,—the first ever seen in Elkland.

Charles Mullan first settled the land now known as the "Peck place." David Thomas went to Elk Lake, which was then called Thomas' Lake. Francis Grange was also an early settler, and exceedingly do-

mestic. In 1828 he went to Northumberland to make a payment on his land, and he then told Joseph Priestly, Jr., that he had been married forty years, and that was the first time he had passed a night away from his wife. It is stated that he lived with his wife for seventy years, and that both lived until they were upwards of ninety-six years of age.

James Ecroyd, who commenced an improvement near Hillsgrove, removed to Elkland about 1800 and built a sawmill and gristmill, under one roof, on King's creek. This creek was also called Mill creek. He and Jesse Haines were Quakers, and influenced others of that denomination to move there.

Joel McCarty was born on the 16th of December, 1771. His wife, Ellen, was born on the 14th of May, 1781. They were married in 1798, and had one child, Aaron, when they moved to Elkland, in 1801, and took up land near Elk lake. He made one of the best farms in Elkland township. At an early day he made a profitable business in hunting panthers and wolves. There was a bounty of eight dollars on each wolf killed, which was afterwards raised to twelve dollars. Mr. McCarty had a family of eleven children, and his descendants settled around him until it was called the McCarty settlement. Many of his descendants remain in the county.

FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE.

David Thomas, James Eckroyd, Jesse Haines, Ezra Haynes and Joel McCarty were active in erecting a Friends' meeting house in that vicinity. This meeting house was in use previous to 1805, and was located northwest of Eldredsville, and a half mile south of Ecroyd's settlement, on lands afterwards taken up by Thomas Baker, and now in-

cluded in the farm owned and occupied by Mahlon C. Mercur. The old road leading to the church has been for some time vacated; a thicket of small timber has grown up around the site. The scattered stone from the fallen chimney marks the place of its location, and a noble spring of water is very near the stone pile. Near the point now known as Lincoln Falls a settlement was made prior to 1800 by Joseph Reeves.

CONDITIONAL SETTLERS.

The first twelve settlers in Elkland were each granted one hundred and fifty acres of land free of cost, on the following conditions: First, that they would within one year build a substantial log house, completely clear, fence and improve ten acres in five years,—only one family to settle on a tract of four hundred acres,—and they were to have the privilege of purchasing the remainder of the tract at two dollars and fifty cents per acre; hence the first settlers were at some distance from each other.

Francis Bull, who was a carpenter, married a daughter of Robert Lambert. The Bull farm was long the home of Joseph Pardoe, and was afterward owned by Barton Luther. In 1825 Charles Mullan erected at his own expense, in Elkland, a house to be used for school, scientific and religious purposes, which was for many years the central place for religious and educational gatherings in that township. Miss Zelpa Mason taught the first school in this building. The next winter James Green, an Englishman, taught, and later Nehemiah Ross, and a Mr. Woodruff, from Monroton.

FOX SETTLEMENT.

A number of settlers went farther west into the territory since known as Fox township. They were induced to go by the gift

of one hundred acres of land to each family. Among the first who went there, were Joseph, Amos, John, Jonathan and Samuel Hoagland; Philip, Anthony and Henry Kilmer; Brumley and Thomas Williams; Archelaus Luce, and Marshall Battin.

Philip Kilmer was of German descent, born in the Mohawk valley, New York, about 1781, and moved from there to Fox township with oxen and wagons. He and his two sons, Anthony and Henry (who were of age), were three of the first ten settlers in the township who each received the gift of one hundred acres of land from the landowner. His other children were Charles, Martha, Rosina, Philip, Jr., Peter, Hannah and George. At the time of their settlement, the nearest gristmills were at Muncy and Canton. A. B. Kilmer, a grandson of Philip Kilmer, Sr., is now a resident of the township and is a justice of the peace.

The settlement established there was composed chiefly of Friends, and the name of Fox was given to it, in memory of George Fox, the founder of the Society of Friends. A Friends' meeting house of hewn logs was built near the present Fox Center.

Marshall Battin cleared a large farm and was a leading man in the new settlement. He was a consistent Friend and contributed largely to build the Quaker meeting house. His sons, so far as we have their names, were Joseph, John, Joshua, Reuben and Samuel. These sons remained in the county, were good farmers, and substantial citizens, and have many descendants. John Battin held the office of county commissioner for three years.

In 1805 an English traveler named Robert Sutcliff visited Elkland, and a few extracts from his journal will serve to illustrate life in Elkland at that period:

“Twelfth month, 13th, I spent the after-

noon at Jesse Haines', whose family were busily employed in making maple sugar. J. H. is a minister in good esteem, has an agreeable wife and a group of fine children who have plenty of employment in clearing and cultivating his plantation in the wilderness; which, however, appears to be an excellent soil, and the situation being dry and healthy, on a rising ground, there is every probability that at some future day this may become a property of great value.

“Twelfth month, 14th, I visited at E. H.'s (Ezra Haines, afterward of West Chester), a nephew of J. H.'s. He, with his wife and one fine child, had but lately come into this country, and had cleared only a few acres, but which appeared to be well managed and very productive. He had just nailed up the skin of a large bear against the side of his house. He had shot the beast while in the act of seizing one of his hogs, having been led to the scene of action by the shrieks of the poor animal while under the rude embraces of the bear. By E. H.'s attention the tables were quickly turned in favor of the hog, which was rescued and was in a fair way of recovering from his wounds.

“Twelfth month, 15th, I attended Elkland's meeting. During the sitting of it, a company of hunters came in and, leaving their rifle guns at the door, behaved in a becoming manner until the meeting was broke up.

“Twelfth month, 16th. I spent this day at my relation's. In the course of it I saw two of his men cut down a hemlock tree, which is a species of pine. This tree was four yards in circumference, and fifty yards in length; yet it was of but little value here. The timber which most abounds on this farm is the sugar maple, the beech, the locust and oak. This day I saw a fam-

ily from near Derby, England, of the name of Lambert, who I understood were likely to do well.

"Twelfth month, 17th, I rode from Elkland to Muncy, across the Alleghany mountains, in company with J. H. and one of his neighbors. When near the top of the Alleghany mountains, we passed the company of hunters who had attended the meeting at Elklands. The principal objects of their pursuit were deer, although they had no objections to meeting with a bear or a wolf. In passing down the Alleghany mountains we came near the house of a man of the name of Webster who had killed thirty-six bears the last season."

Edward J. Eldred came to Elkland in 1800. He was from London, England, had studied law, and been admitted to the bar; afterward engaged in business as a wholesale tea merchant, in which he was not very successful. He decided to come to America in 1798, and was two and a half months on the ocean. After staying some time in New Jersey and in Kingston, Pennsylvania, he went to Northumberland, with letters of introduction to Joseph Priestly, Jr., who induced him to go to Elkland as his agent.

At first he lived in a log house belonging to William King, Sr., but as soon as possible went on the land he had purchased from Priestly, and erected a comfortable frame house thereon. In this house he afterward entertained many travelers who were passing through on their way to the Genesee county. He soon became a leading man in that section, surveyed, and sold land, wrote deeds, wills and contracts, viewed and laid out roads. When the needy required assistance he was among those who rendered aid, as may be seen by an agreement in his handwriting which shows the kind feelings of other early settlers toward

each other and their willingness to give assistance to the unfortunate. The agreement is as follows:

To the Men of Elklands:

Since one of our number, Edward Jones, has the misfortune to be afflicted with lameness, and consequently unable to do that for himself which the situation of a settler in this country requires; under these circumstances it is but a fellow-feeling to give our assistance, for we are all liable to the like affliction. It is therefore suggested that we should, as many of us as are so disposed, meet together at Edward Jones' house, on the first Monday in April (taking our own provisions along), there to cut over for him a piece of woods; and should his lameness continue, then to meet again at his house, on the first Monday in May, to log off and clear the said piece for planting.

[Signed]

EDWARD J. ELDRED,
DAVID BARRINGTON,
WILLIAM MOLYNEUX,
PETER DOMINIQUE,
JONATHAN FRISBEY,
POWELL BIRD.

March, 1801.

When the first death occurred in Elkland, in 1802,—the death of Felix Powell,—Mr. Eldred was called to make an address at the funeral. On the 29th of March, 1808, Edward J. Eldred was appointed a justice of the peace, and from his well-kept docket, which is now in the hands of Ulysses Bird, Esq., many interesting facts have been obtained. All the marriages solemnized by him are there recorded, and attested by the signatures of witnesses present. All certificates that were given for bounty on wild animals killed are noted, and we find, among others, that John Youns, Joseph Reeves, John Rogers and Samuel Bill each killed a panther; that George Bird killed seventeen wolves, Joel McCarty six wolves, and William Molyneux, Aaron McCarty, John McCarty, Powell

Bird and John Snell each killed one wolf. All of these animals were killed in that vicinity within fourteen years.

The first school in the county that we have any record of was commenced in 1804 in a log house owned by John Warren. The teacher was named John Bull, and, as his name indicated, he was a stalwart Englishman. He conducted his school on a strict and summary method. Though a severe disciplinarian, Mr. Bull did great service from 1804 to 1811. He taught wherever he could obtain scholars. Provision was made by the settlers for the tuition of children whose parents were too poor to pay the teacher. The docket of Esquire Eldred records an affidavit, dated April 24, 1811, in which John Bull gave the names of those who were unable to pay,—evidently for the purpose of obtaining payment from a fund provided for that purpose.

AT THE FORKS.

In 1816 Mrs. Sarah Huckell conveyed half an acre of land to Samuel Rogers, Powell Bird and William King, trustees of the Loyalsock school. The 4th of July that year was celebrated by a bee for clearing off the land for a school-house. The building was completed, and a school commenced on the 1st of December, 1816, John Warburton being the teacher. This was the first building erected especially for school purposes in Sullivan county.

In 1819 an organization was formed establishing a Sunday-school in the Elklands. The agreement, which is still preserved, shows that it was the work of very intelligent men. It provided for a Sunday-school to commence at eight or nine o'clock in the morning, with an intermission of two hours, and to close at four or five o'clock in the afternoon. In the intermission preaching

was allowed by ministers of various denominations. The pupils in the Sunday-school were to be taught reading, writing, and the fundamental rules of account. The members of the association were to act as teachers in turn: The signers of this agreement were William Russell, E. J. Eldred, James Royle, John Snell, William King, Francis Bull, Francis Boyles, Joseph Pardoe, John Raper, Thomas Baker, John Grange, Charles Mullen, Richard Snell, James Hardy, John Huckell and John King. A library of excellent books was contributed by John Vaughn, of Philadelphia. Afterward the members themselves assisted annually to increase the library. This school was maintained for twenty-three years, and during this period Edward J. Eldred and William and John King served as three of the five members of the executive committee; Joseph Pardoe, and John Snell having served part of the time. Charles Mullen was librarian for a number of years.

The condition of the country and the people in 1818 was described by Thomas Merideth, a land agent who traveled through the settlements. He said: "The settlements were few and scattered and the roads poor; they were so narrow that the branches of the trees interlocked and formed a shade impenetrable to the sun. The bridges were composed of round logs or poles thrown carelessly down with the bark on and openings between them. The poorer class of people, with whom I had much to do, resided in log cabins—dark, smoky and cold. The furniture was of the rudest kind—a bench for a seat, a deal board for a table, a couple of sticks set in the logs, and tough bark cut in strips and crossed for the straw bed to rest upon. This was a luxury; it was more common to lie on the floor on a straw bed, often wrapped in a blanket. I

have seen fifteen to twenty men, women and children crammed into one room in this manner. As mills were at a distance, flour was a rarity. The family frequently lived for a length of time on pounded corn, milk and potatoes with venison, if the good man could find time to kill it."

SHREWSBURY SETTLEMENT.

While the settlements were extending from the Forks to Elkland and Fox, settlements were also being made along the Courson road. Abraham, Isaac and Jacob Courson, who were brothers, settled on adjoining farms on Muncy creek flats, about ten miles from Pennsborough (Muncy). These farms were not in the present limits of Sullivan county, but were not far from the present county line. All the settlers who came into what is now Shrewsbury passed the Courson farms. Samuel Wallis had located most of the lands in that vicinity previous to 1794, and in June of that year he sold a number of tracts to Charles Wolstoncraft, who in September of the same year sold ten thousand, two hundred and seventeen acres to George Lewis. This land included the lake long known as Lewis' lake, and now Eaglesmere, and extended from the Loyalsock to Muncy creek. Mr. Lewis was a wealthy Englishman who resided in New York at that time and conducted the American branch of a London importing house. He also engaged in buying real estate for English capitalists. There is no evidence that Mr. Lewis visited his lake before 1803, but in the summer of that year he spent six weeks at the lake. On returning to his home in the city he found that yellow fever had prevailed during his absence, and that very many of his dearest friends had died in consequence. He was so impressed with the feeling that

his life had been spared from his remaining in this mountainous wilderness, that he resolved to build him a home on the shore of the lake.

His first sale of land was made to Robert Taylor, who settled on Rock Run in 1804. Taylor made his own road over the ridge to Rock Run, cleared up a farm and erected a sawmill and a gristmill. He was the father of Richard, Frederick, James, Robert and George W. Taylor; and many of his descendants are still in this county. In 1804 Lewis employed men to open a road from Robert Taylor's to the lake, and had a house erected there. He then commenced clearing his farm, and putting up buildings for the manufacturing of glass. He pushed the work so steadily that in 1808 the great stone building on the summit overlooking the lake was completed, and also a large frame house, which was occupied George Lewis and his family; and on the same street (now Eaglesmere avenue) three stone houses, and on the street at right angles therefrom were six frame houses, painted red; also a school-house; and further around, out of sight of the lake, a large boarding-house. A sawmill was built at the outlet of the lake. That the buildings described were erected there is certain, but some fix the date a year or two later. This was the first village in the county, and for some years a very busy one. They boated sand from the head of the lake and hauled it up the hill to the glass-works building.

George Edkins came to the Shrewsbury settlement in 1806. He was an Englishman who had been in the employ of General Horatio Gates, to superintend his farm on the Hudson. His first journey to Lewis' lake was made on foot, and he kept a journal of each day's travel. He was eight

days going to Shrewsbury, and six days returning to the Gates farm. The distance as he made it was two hundred and fourteen miles. Edkins purchased of Lewis lands which had been improved by John Henderson, and moved his family there May 10, 1808. It was an interesting incident in the life of George Edkins that he left England to avoid an arrest, because he had not sufficiently respected the game laws. When he left he was engaged to a young lady named Moorby, and as it was not prudent for him to return to her, she came to him, and they were married in this country. Edkins built a good frame house, made a good farm, planted orchards, ornamental trees and shrubs. The evidence of his taste remained upon the place long after his death. After Sullivan county was organized he was elected county treasurer. He left a family of four sons and two daughters, and their descendants are numerous in this county.

John G. Holmes, who was among the early settlers, taught school in his own house, two miles from the lake, in the winter of 1807-8. He understood navigation and surveying. Mr. Holmes continued to teach occasionally until 1818.

Theophilus Little made an examination of lands from Pennsborough (Muncy) to Lewis' lake as early as 1799. Land where the borough of Hughesville now stands was offered to him at a lower price than land near the lake, but he did not like the soil, preferring timbered land of the mountains, and purchased about three thousand acres within a mile or two of the lake. He was at that time a resident of Monmouth county, New Jersey. He had six sons, named John, Daniel, Thomas, Theophilus, Tobias and another whose name cannot be obtained. Daniel, the second son, came upon the land in 1804, and others

came later. John commenced at Rock Run. Thomas, with his father, cleared the farm at Little's Corners, a mile from the lake. Thomas afterward exchanged land with Tobias Little and went to the valley of the Loyalsock. Tobias was a younger brother, born in July, 1779, and with him came his father and mother. Tobias made a large clearing, a mile or so beyond Little's Corners, but built no house there, and afterward moved on the land where J. H. W. Little now resides. Mary Little, his mother, died soon after she came there. His father died February 19, 1825, aged eighty-one years. The Little family came from England, but were of Scotch-Irish descent. They were active patriots during the Revolution, two of the family having been in the army as commissioned officers. They were always active in promoting the educational and religious interests of the community. The descendants of the family are numerous and many still reside in the county.

Among the early settlers of Shrewsbury, though not the very earliest, were Joel Bennett and Thomas Bennett. Joel Bennett came from Jersey in 1809, when he was twenty-one years of age, and went into the settlement about the forks of the Loyalsock, where he worked six or eight years, and during that time earned money to buy some land in Elkland. He then married Sarah Bird, daughter of Powell Bird, and in 1817 they moved on the land which he had bought in Elkland. There he remained about three years, and then sold his land to Joseph Pardoe and moved to Lewis' lake, where he worked for George Lewis about six years. He then bought land of George Lewis, adjoining Edkin's, and commenced a clearing there, where he remained during the greater part of his life. He died in

1867. He had ten children. Only three remained in this county,—George W. Bennett, William Bennett and Caroline Sheets.

Like most of the settlers at that day, Joel Bennett was an occasional hunter, and incidents of his early hunting in this county are still related. On one occasion he and his brother Thomas were out together; one went up one side of Hunter's lake, and the other on the opposite side. Joel soon saw a large animal on a log, and, having a ball and twenty buckshot in his musket, fired away. The animal rolled off; up started another of the same kind, which made a few jumps, and then stopped and looked him in the face. He hastened to load and at the same time called his brother. The shouting started the beast away, and when Thomas came it was gone. The dead animal proved to be a large panther.

Thomas Bennett, brother of Joel, came with him to this country in 1809, but returned to Jersey, where he remained several years, and there married. He then came with his wife to Lewis' lake and worked for George Lewis for several years, then moved to the outlet of Hunter's lake, where he tended Lewis' gristmill. He remained there a number of years, then bought land of Lewis, adjoining land bought by his brother Joel, and there made a home, which he occupied most of his life. He died in 1870, aged eighty-eight years, ten months and four days. He had fourteen children.

George W. Bennett, son of Joel Bennett, was an influential man in Shrewsbury for many years. He was a justice of the peace and held other township offices. His children were Boyd P., Nelson M., Monroe, Herbert, Libby, Ida, Martha and Bernice.

George L. Bennett, son of Thomas, was likewise a leading citizen and highly-respected man in the township. His children were

Richard W., Jonathan F., Araminta, Enma K. and Annie E. Bennett.

While the war with Great Britain continued the glassworks of George Lewis at the lake, although situated far from the market for his glass at Philadelphia, and with no other means of transportation except by wagons over poor roads, was, nevertheless, profitable; but when peace was declared, and English glass was imported in large quantities, with low duties, the manufacture of glass so far in the interior was impossible except at a loss, and Mr. Lewis was compelled to suspend operations. His farming business, however, continued. The farm was large, and was in a state of good cultivation. At one time he had a flock of four hundred sheep, a fine stock of cattle, raised a good deal of grain, and had an abundance of fruit. In 1822 he was living at the lake with his family, but the tenant houses were empty, and most of the laborers gone.

Among the notable events which took place here was a Fourth of July celebration at the glassworks in 1824. Preparations were made on a grand scale, and almost the entire population of the surrounding country gathered at the place to give utterance to their patriotic feeling, which had been rekindled by the visit of General Lafayette to this country. After this date Mr. Lewis' health began to fail. He had met with severe financial losses, not only in the stoppage of his glassworks, but by investments made in New York and elsewhere, and in the purchase of such large bodies of wild lands, which were taxed but produced no income. In 1829 he placed his real estate of twelve thousand and two hundred acres of land, in Sullivan county, and seven thousand and five hundred acres, in Franklin county, New York, in the hands

of William Elliott, his brother-in-law, and Ithiel Town, to be sold for the benefit of his creditors. He soon afterward went to England on business, and there, in 1830, died. In his will he gave direction for the removal of his body to Mount Lewis for burial, and his directions were followed to the extent of shipping his remains to New York, where they were buried. The difficulty of removing the body to Mount Lewis in warm weather, without railroad facilities, no doubt prevented his wishes from being carried out. The glassworks, with about two thousand acres of land, were sold at public sale in June, 1831, and purchased by John J. Adams, of Washington, District of Columbia. Adam removed to Mount Lewis with his family, and recommenced the manufacture of glass, which he continued for three or four years. The property then passed through several hands, and in 1845 was purchased by J. R. Jones, who, about 1847, came with his family to reside upon it. His wife's maiden name was Clay. She was twice married, her first husband's name being Laussat.

Judge Jones farmed extensively, and practiced law. He was a fine scholar and a very ready and forcible speaker. Mr. Jones' military service and death in the war for the Union will be related further on. While Mrs. Jones was attending the funeral of her husband, the family residence took fire and burned to the ground.

Thomas Haywood, an Englishman, with wife, daughter and son John, accompanied by his son-in-law, Christopher Peale, and wife, came to reside at Eaglesmere about 1858. Two years later another son of Thomas Heywood, Thomas Heywood, Jr., with his wife, joined his parents at Eaglesmere. These four families purchased wild lands west and south of the outlet of the

lake, and labored from year to year in clearing land. After the death of Judge Jones, Christopher Peale continued in charge of the Englesmere estate.

Even at that early period Eaglesmere had many summer visitors, and the homes of the occupants of the property would often be taxed to their utmost capacity to accommodate the boarders who desired to remain some time at the lake. Soon after the death of Judge Jones a considerable amount of his real estate was conveyed to Emile C. Geyelin, Mrs. Jones' son-in-law, who erected a sawmill, made improvements, and carried on the lumber business at the outlet of Hunter's lake. The stage route from Muncy had been changed as as to reach Laporte by way of Sonestown. The only families remaining at Eaglesmere were those who had small farms adjoining the Jones property. The heirs of the Jones estate, through their representative, William Bradford, commenced the sale of lots at Eaglesmere during March, 1877. The Hays and Green lots were then conveyed, and buildings erected soon afterward. Dr. Hays, of Muncy, acted as agent in making sale of lots, and to his energy and his faith in the health-giving situation of Eaglesmere may be attributed the rapid development of the place as a summer resort.

In 1879 Lewis Smith purchased the lots on Alleghany avenue, on which was standing the only dwelling-house that had survived since the days of George Lewis. During the same year Henry Van Etten obtained title to the land on which Hotel Eaglesmere is erected, and built during that summer a part of the hotel building. He retained his ownership one year, when he disposed of the property to E. V. Ingham. Mr. Ingham had, the year before, purchasing

the hotel, built a store-house on the corner of Laporte and Eaglesmere avenues.

As soon as Mr. Ingham obtained the hotel he enlarged it, and continued to make improvements from year to year. He was the first to send out advertising pamphlets, and his energy and good management did much to attract attention to Eaglesmere as a summer resort in its early years. We have not space to outline the recent rapid growth of this fine village.

DAVIDSON.

Another settlement, quite distinct from the others described, was made at the base of the North mountain by Colonel Adam Derr, David Richart and Nathan Howell. They came from that part of Northumberland county since made Columbia county. While hunting, they found a fertile upland plateau at the west end of the North mountain. They were so much pleased with the location that they purchased land, and made a road around the mountain to it. They moved there with their families in 1806 or 1808. Colonel Derr had served in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war. When these settlers first moved there, no road was open to Muncy. The distance, in a direct line, to the gristmill of Robert Taylor was not very great. It is probable that a road was made to the Shrewsbury settlement before very long.

In 1812 Griffith Phillips, Sr., moved to the North mountain with his family. He cleared up the farm since occupied by David Phillips, Griffith Phillips, Jr., and Thomas Phillips. He was an enterprising and intelligent man. His son, Evan H. Phillips, was the first sheriff of this county. His son, Griffith Phillips, Jr., was a county commissioner, and his grandson, Maynard J. Phillips, has been one of the associate

judges of Sullivan county. David S. Phillips, who went with Griffith Phillips, Jr., to the North mountain, enlisted in the army and served in the war of 1812. He was at the battles of Lundy's Lane, Chippewa and Stony creek.

Elias Smith moved to the North mountain settlement the same year that Griffith Phillips, Sr., came. Soon after that William Richart, Thomas Reed, John Strawbridge and William M. Clemens moved there. About 1805 Thomas Reed moved down to Muncy bottom and commenced improvements on land afterward owned by James Taylor. The adjoining farm was first settled by William Smith and afterward taken by Robert Taylor, Jr. His farm included the land now occupied by the thriving village of Muncy Valley. The first opening in the mountain-sheltered valley, where the village of Sonestown is now flourishing, was made by Timothy Crawley and Peter Anderson. They kept bachelor's hall for several years, until Timothy Crawley was married. Anderson and Crawley sold the land to Benjamin Fiester, who afterward sold it to George Sones.

George Sones at one time owned the whole valley. He sold a large part of it to his son, John Sones, who lived there until his death. John Sones had previously commenced an improvement on land which included the present site of the village of Glen Sharon.

About 1820 James Glidewell, an Englishman, bought land and settled a short distance up the east bank of Muncy creek. He came to America in 1801, first settling in Northumberland county. His wife was Mary King, whose parents were settled in Elkland township. Mr. Glidewell was the father of ten children: Hester, Thomas, Elizabeth, Mary, John, William, Sarah,

Ann and Dinah. His sons Thomas and John took up lands near their father. Thomas Glidewell married Hester Lacey, and their children were: James, Josiah, Sarah, Thomas, Ann, Dinah and Charles. John Glidewell (son of James) settled on the high plateau overlooking the valley of Muncy creek above Sonestown, not far from a precipice. He cleared a large farm, raised a large family, and was a man of honesty and intelligence. As a hunter he was mostly after the bear, and the number he killed and trapped was remarkable, but no record has been kept of the number. He lived until he was past ninety. William, another son of James Glidewell, removed to Elkland township, where he made a fine farm and put up excellent buildings. His son, George W. Glidewell, still owns the farm, and has been county commissioner.

In 1822 John Whitacre moved on the land first taken by John Sones and improved it. He was succeeded by his son, William Whitacre, who was succeeded by his son, Robert, from whom it passed to Peter E. Armstrong, who laid out the village of Glen Sharon.

SONESTOWN.

A sawmill was built by George Sones near the present village of Sonestown about 1843, and John F. Hazen, a millwright, purchased a site and built a gristmill in 1850. Jacob Simmons moved from Moreland township, Lycoming county, into a log house that stood near where Magargle's hotel now stands, on the 17th day of March, 1842, and lived there until he bought the Morrison place, on which he resided until after the close of the war, when he moved into the house where Thomas S. Simmons now lives and where he died August 9, 1884, aged seventy-nine years. His

wife was Jane Sones, and their children were John, Isaac N., George W., Simpson S., Thomas S., Davis S., Rosetta A. and Jacob L. His son John was elected sheriff in 1863. Five of his sons did good service in the war for the Union, and two of them, Simpson S. and Isaac, were killed in service. The other three who enlisted are still living,—George W. Simmons is postmaster at Sonestown; Thomas S. Simmons is a justice of the peace, and David S. is in the west.

In 1851 George Miller made a purchase of one thousand seven hundred acres of land in Sonestown and vicinity, and moved his family there. He had several sons, among whom were Cyrus, William and Peter, who were for a number of years engaged in improving the place. In 1851 Jacob Reed purchased lots and erected a small tavern, which he occupied for a few years, and then disposed of the property to William Corson. In connection with his tavern Mr. Corson ran a line of stages from Muncy to Dushore. He continued in the hotel business about ten years, when he sold the tavern stand to James Taylor and moved to the west. The tavern stand was subsequently sold to Thomas S. Magargle.

The first store-house was built by Edkin Corson, who engaged in the mercantile business for a short time and afterward in lumbering. In 1867 Edward Lyons purchased the Bennett farm, sawmill and timber lands of Mr. Corson, and engaged extensively in the lumber business. About the same time William and Jacob Lorah and Thomas Dent engaged in lumbering, farming and mercantile business in the place.

ELKLICK SETTLEMENT.

The part of Davidson known as the Ellick settlement was an unbroken forest un-

til 1823, when James Rogers and a Mr. Wilson first explored it. The next year they cut a road from the Susquehanna and Tioga turnpike, and moved in with their families. In 1826 John Keeler moved there with his family and soon after that John Hiddleston, Edmund Pennington, John R. Pennington, Christopher Speary, Samuel Speary, John Hunter, Robbins and a few others moved there. It was some time before they had a road to connect them with the Crawley-Anderson settlement.

Miles Sperry came from Huntington, Luzerne county, in 1826, and took up four hundred acres of land in Davidson. He was the father of seventeen children, and his descendants are quite numerous in the county. One of his grandsons, James Sperry, was killed at the battle of Chancellorsville. Joseph Converse came to Ellick settlement in 1828. He was the father of nine children, and the Converse families are remembered as possessing many of the characteristics of the New England people. Although in a wilderness their homes were made enjoyable by good housekeeping, neatness and pleasant surroundings.

In 1833 William Smith removed from the Muncy valley farm to the Ellick settlement, where he lived until he was nearly eighty. He was county commissioner in Lycoming county before Sullivan county was formed, was active in the formation of the new county and the location of the county seat, and a leading man in the politics. He held the offices of county treasurer and associate judge.

About 1832 the Ellick settlers united and built a schoolhouse at the intersection of the Muncy road with the first road built across North mountain. John Hiddleston was born in 1790 in Chester county, Penn-

sylvania, was a carpenter and joiner by trade, and arrived with his family in the settlement in April, 1826. He cleared a large farm, built and operated a sawmill. About 1865, his health having failed, and desirous of being near his children who had gone west, he removed to Illinois, where he died in 1875, having outlived his wife for several years.

DUSHORE.

In 1794, the same year that Molyneux, Warren and Bird made the first clearing for Priestly at the Forks, a lone Frenchman, with one arm, made a clearing and built a cabin in the present limits of Dushore. His name was Aristide Aubert Dupetit Thouars—pronounced Du-Petit-Twor. We are indebted to the researches of Rev. David Craft for this man's biography, which may be found at length in Craft's history of Bradford county.

Aristide Dupetit Thouars was born in France, in 1760, educated at a military school, obtained a position in the marine corps and was in several naval battles. In a few years he was made a captain and had command of a warship. In 1792 he set out on a voyage to rescue LaPerouse, in a vessel purchased in part with the proceeds of his share of his father's estate. A fatal malady carried off one-third of his crew, and he put into the nearest Portugese harbor. He was arrested and sent to Lisbon, where he underwent a captivity of some duration. His vessel was confiscated and sold. After an investigation it appeared his arrest was illegal. He was released and six thousand francs were paid to him by the Portugese government as the proceeds of the sale of his vessel. He distributed most of this money among his crew, and made his way to the United States. He

landed at Philadelphia and went on foot to the French settlement at Asylum, which is on the North branch, ten miles below Towanda. He arrived there in the spring of 1794 entirely destitute. Mr. Talon, the resident manager at Asylum, gave him four hundred acres of land, including what was subsequently the John Mosier farm, in Cherry. He built a cabin near a spring, afterward called the Frenchman's spring, which is now well known in Dushore. There alone, and with only one hand, he undertook to clear a farm. His habit was to return to Asylum, fifteen or twenty miles distant, every Saturday night and back to his work Monday morning. Thus he spent the summer of 1794. In 1796 he went on foot to Niagara Falls in company with some French noblemen, who rode on horseback. The next year he got a small patch of land under cultivation, but the progress of events in France soon took him back to that country. He sailed for France in 1797, obtained a place in the navy, was put in the command of a vessel with eighty guns, and sailed with the French fleet on an expedition to Egypt. The French fleet encountered the English fleet, under the command of Admiral Nelson, and the famous battle of the Nile ensued. The French were taken at a disadvantage, and the fire of the English guns raked them with terrible effect. Captain Du Thouars, finding that the battle was growing desperate, nailed his colors to the mast and told his men they would never surrender. A shot took off his only arm, but he still kept on his feet, commanding his vessel. Very soon another shot took off a leg. Though prostrate on the deck he still incited his men to fight to the last, but while being carried away a third shot killed him. This was on the first

day of August, 1798, and Du Thouars was then only thirty-eight years old.

The first house within the limits of Dushore, was built by Theodore Phinney, near the site of Headly's mills. It was built with logs, with only one room, a big fire-place and stone chimney. Phinney was originally from Connecticut, but never lived in the house, and it was first occupied as a residence by John Stowers, before 1819. This family was so far from neighbors that Mrs. Stowers did not see one of her own sex for seven months. Stowers came from the vicinity of Towanda Creek. Soon after Stowers went there, Phinney built a saw-mill near the falls (Headley's mill site) and put the first dam in the stream at that place.

THE TURNPIKE.

In 1806 an act was passed incorporating a company to be called the "President, Managers and Company of the Susquehanna and Tioga Turnpike Road." The turnpike was designed to furnish a shorter route from Berwick to the Tioga river at Newtown, now Elmira. This company constructed a road in 1808 as far as the Loyalsock creek, and in 1810 completed it to the Haverly settlement. From near the Long pond it went directly to the Loyalsock, which it crossed about a mile below what is now Ringdale Station, and crossed the Little Loyalsock near what is now Sick's Mill, and continued northward to the Haverly settlement. Supplements to the act of 1806 were passed in 1812 and 1815. A new route was surveyed, and Andrew Shiner took the job of building the road, and got it opened as far as Birch creek in 1818. In that year Amos Ellis built a shanty on the Loyalsock, and boarded men who worked on the turnpike. He after-

ward built a hotel at that place. John R. Lopez built a shanty and boarded men near Birch creek. At that time Samuel McNeal was on land not far from the place where the old Evangelical church was built. There Sally McNeal, the first white child in Cherry township, was born. Frederick Huffmaster was at the Phinney mill; Jacob Miller was on the land since known as the Lewis Zaner place. Ezra Payne came in the fall of 1818 or winter of 1819. He moved into a house called the "Yankee house;" built of hewn logs with two rooms, a chimney in the middle and a fire-place in each room. This house was built by John Stowers after he left the Phinney log house at the Falls. Stowers then moved away from Cherry.

On the 18th of March, 1819, Freeman Fairchild and his wife, whose maiden name was Hannah Kitchen, moved into the house with Ezra Payne. Soon afterward Payne moved across the road on his farm (the same afterward owned by Daniel and Soloman Bahr), where he built the first farm house and frame barn in that township. He also planted the first orchard. He was the first postmaster at the Cherry postoffice, and also the first justice of the peace in the township. Afterward a road was started from the turnpike on his premises, which went to Wyalusing and was known as the "Payne road." Later in the spring of 1819, Frederick Huffmaster moved to the farm where his grandson, Henry Huffmaster, has recently lived.

The public spirit of the new settlement was shown on the 4th of July, 1819, when they raised a tall cherry "Liberty-pole," from the top of which the stars and stripes were first flung to the breeze in that township. Roswell Phelps read the Declaration of Independence. We have no report of

speeches, but a patriotic song was sung, which commenced:

"Come all ye gallant heroes,
I'd have you lend an ear;
I'll sing you a small ditty
Which will your spirit cheer."

As soon as Payne left the Yankee house Fairchild leased it and there commenced the hotel business. He afterward purchased a farm and built a large frame house, long known as the Fairchild's Hotel. It was situated on the ground now occupied by the house of B. M. Sylvara, on the hill south of Dushore. Freeman Fairchild and his wife were from Morris county, New Jersey, but had lived in Berwick, whence they moved to Cherry. Their children were Stephen, Harriet and Caroline, brought with them, and another son, David, born after their settlement in Cherry.

In the Fairchild tavern, for many years, weary travelers over the mountain found a welcome resting place. In 1834 Mr. Fairchild died, but his widow continued to keep the hotel until about 1851. Among the settlers who came in 1819 and 1820 were Brookins Potter, Roswell Phelps, Linas Holcomb and David E. Davis. About this time Mr. Shiner built a sawmill, and later a gristmill, at the crossing of the turnpike at Big Loyalsock, and the location was from that date known for some time as Shiner's Mills. Here was established a postoffice, and Mr. Shiner received the appointment as postmaster. A road was built making connection with the original road connecting Lewis's lake with the old turnpike, which became the mail route from Mount Lewis to the turnpike. On its completion John Reeser, a miller by trade, then living in Columbia county, was induced to move his family, and take charge of the mills. About 1823 Mr. Shiner contracted with his son-in-

law, Amos Ellis, and sons, Evan O. and Andrew, to sell them the Shiner's Mills property.

SHINERSVILLE.

Previous to this he had commenced improvements at a point on the turnpike afterward known as Shinersville. Here he laid out a village plat, on lands conveyed to him by the turnpike company, and offered village lots for sale at thirty-five dollars each. This point seems to have been one first selected by the settlers as the most convenient place of gathering. Here was the first burial after the settlements commenced, occurring during the summer of 1821, being that of William Maston, who came from Symsbury, Connecticut. Among those purchasing and improving the property were: David E. Davis, merchant, tavern-keeper and potash manufacturer, and John Mosier, blacksmith. A postoffice was here established, and Henry W. Cooper appointed postmaster. In this neighborhood we find the largest number of settlers at the time of the organization of the township. Among those who took up lands, we have the name of Samuel Thomas, who cleared the land still known as Thomas farm.

A sawmill was built by Shiner at the crossing of Birch creek at the turnpike. Jesse, John and Samuel Hicks each improved lands in this vicinity. John M. Kirkendall made the first improvements on lands known as the Pendergast place. Jesse Kirkendall's name is found among the list of single freemen in the returns of 1824, and Charles Scott and Samuel Dill, who settled on lands still known by their names, came as early as 1820. The second school-house built in the township was located here.

John R. Lopez was a sub-contractor on the turnpike and was working near Ellis' in

1819. Later he purchased land on the turnpike north of Shinersville, where he continued to reside until his death. Lopez creek was named after him, and has given name to the present flourishing town of Lopez. In addition to the persons already named, Dennis Thrall, William Graifly, Caspar King, Joseph Litzenswope, Alden Potter, Nicholas Potter, William Potter, Joseph Potter, Charles Scott, Samuel Dill and John Miller were settlers before 1822. Henry Yonkin moved into the township in 1822. He was born in Germany and came to this country in 1806. He purchased land and cleared a farm on a ridge south of the Little Loyalsock. The same farm was afterwards occupied by Peter Yonkin, his son. Henry Yonkin came to Cherry from Brier creek, Columbia county. He had seven children — Henry, John, Jacob, Joseph, Peter, Elizabeth (who married Henry Graifly) and Catharine (who married Christian Mosier). Quite a large settlement of Germans gathered around Henry Yonkin, and that part of Cherry township became known as "Germany." In that settlement was erected, about 1825, the first church in Cherry township. Henry Yonkin, Joseph Litzenswope, Dennis Thrall and William Graifly were among the active men in that church-building work. It was called a Lutheran or German Reformed church, but they received assistance from Catholics in building it, and it was used for Catholic worship as occasion required. The Rev. John Miller, a young German minister, first preached there in the German language. Henry Yonkin's sons were all highly intelligent, industrious and thriving men, and his numerous descendants have been worthy, influential citizens.

Andrew Shiner had town lots regularly laid out at the point on the turnpike north

of the present village of Mildred. He sold a number of these lots, and buildings enough were erected to give it the character of a village. He had purchased a good deal of land, and incurred expenses, as he stated, to the amount of seven thousand dollars. Being unable to meet his obligations, he was sold out by the sheriff in 1829. He returned to Columbia county, and with his departure his village decayed. Natural causes took the center of business to Cherry Hill. Samuel Jackson, who had been employed by Andrew Shiner in his business, and had married one of the latter's daughters, now removed to land on the turnpike, south of Ezra Payne's, and occupied the "Yankee house," heretofore mentioned, built by John Stowers. Here he opened a store.

As soon as the turnpike was completed a coach was put upon it, and a great deal of travel went over it, especially in the spring of the year, when hundreds of raftsmen from southern New York and northern Pennsylvania were returning from their rafting trips to the lumber markets on the lower Susquehanna. The lands were found to be good, and settlers flocked in and took up farms in every direction. Among those who came early (some in 1823) were Henry Yonkin, William Graisly, Casper King, Joseph Litzleswope, Dennis Thrall, William Hartzig, John Mosier, William Darby, Frederick Barge, John Reeser, Lewis Zaner and William Colley.

FIRST SCHOOL-HOUSE IN CHERRY.

The first school-house in Cherry township was built on Cherry Hill, near the residence of Daniel Bahr, in 1820, and a school was taught here the same year by Salome Tompkins, at one dollar per week and board. The next term was taught by

Roswell Phelps, from Connecticut, and the next by Alma Potter, of Huntington.

LITTLE LOYALSOCK.

After John Reeser left the Shiner mill, about 1823, he took up land along the Little Loyalsock, including a mill site about a mile below Phinney's sawmill. Here he erected a gristmill. He had sons named William, John, Daniel and Amos. His son, the Rev. William Reeser, has given to the public considerable information in regard to the early settlement. We quote Mr. Reeser as follows:

"A considerable source of income to our fathers in those early days was the maple-sugar product. The seasons were much better than now, and considering the crude appliances in use in the manufacture of sugar, the amount of the crop in pounds was very gratifying, although the prices realized were generally small. Game and fish were plenty. Deer could frequently be seen walking along the highway. For a period of about eight years wild turkeys were very plenty. My wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Martin and who was raised on the farm now owned by Lyman Baker, says she was frequently sent by her parents to drive the wild turkeys from the buckwheat, and sometimes the flocks were so large as to frighten her. Trout in great numbers could be found in all of our streams, and of a size, too, that would set wild the anglers of to-day. Wheat could not be raised in this country at that time. There was a plentiful growth of straw but it would not head. Corn was the same way—all stalks, and no ears. The first corn was raised on what is now known as the Lyman Baker farm. Rye and buckwheat did well. Wages in those times were small. Finally the times improved, and a

good workman was able to get seventy-five cents a day during haying and harvesting; at other work fifty cents a day was considered a day's wages. A day's work was from sunrise to sunset.

"We knew nothing about the eight-hour law then. A girl's wages were from fifty to seventy-five cents per week. Very often the men were compelled to go from home to earn money with which to pay for their lands, leaving their families, as we may say, in the wilderness to shift for themselves for months at a time. The tools used by the first settlers were an axe and a hand-spike, and with the assistance of a pair of oxen the early settler was ready to commence his battle with the wilderness."

The Rev. William Reeser, from whom we quote, has always been a prominent man in the county and acted for three years as county commissioner. Amos Reeser, son of John Reeser, was a genial and much respected hotelkeeper in Dushore for many years.

William Colley, who came from Columbia county when a young man, in the employ of Mr. Shiner, was one of the first to engage in the public business of the township. He succeeded Mr. Maxwell as justice of the peace. Mr. Colley was president of the first school-board in Cherry township, and among the most active in measures connected with the organization of the county. He received the appointment as associate judge, and when a change was made, by which judges were elected, he was continued in office five years longer. He served also as prothonotary and recorder, continuing to hold important public positions, either in connection with county or township, until impaired health compelled him to give up public business.

Among the early settlers in Cherry town-

ship was George Hunsinger. He had formerly resided near Berwick, and moved to the Genesee country in New York, but finding the fever and ague prevailing there, returned and took up land near the southwestern corner of the present boundary of the township, along the old turnpike. By him and his sons the first clearings were made on the ridge between the two branches of the Loyalsock. His family consisted of seven sons and two daughters, viz.: Christian, George, Samuel, Charles, Jacob, Solomon and Barney. His daughters married Thrashers and resided in Schuylkill county. Christian was a blacksmith by trade; Jacob moved to Lycoming county; Solomon to Bradford; Barney to Schuylkill, and George settled in Forks township, where his father made his home with him until he died.

David H. Goodwin came about 1830. He was first employed as a surveyor by non-resident land-owners, and in a few years became their agent for the sale of lands. He was a well educated man, thoroughly alive to the importance of improving the county, and especially interested in advancing its educational interests. During the winter months he was employed as a school-teacher, and sometimes taught singing schools. He was active in church work, and occasionally served as a local preacher.

Joseph Bachelor settled along the turnpike on the hill north of what is now Dushore, but did not remain long. William Lawrence took up land on the turnpike about three-fourths of a mile north of Bachelor's improvement. He came from Augusta township, Northumberland county. He was born in 1805, married a daughter of Horatio Ladd in 1824, and built a log house in the neighborhood. In 1825 he contract-

ed for forty-eight acres of land at two dollars per acre, for which he obtained a deed, and five years afterward he increased the amount to one hundred and twenty acres. Mr. Lawrence was one of the first commissioners of the county, and prominent in all its affairs until he left this county and moved to Bradford county, in 1854. His wife died in 1847, leaving one son, John H. Lawrence, who was afterward sheriff. His grandson, William J. Lawrence, is now prothonotary and recorder.

Cornelius Harrington took up lands in the northwestern part of the township about 1828. He was from Ireland, and was afterward joined by a number of his countrymen. The neighborhood is known as the Harrington district. He was an energetic man in all measures pertaining to the interests of the county, and was the first in taking active measures for the establishment of the Sullivan county fair. So far as is now known he was the first Catholic Irishman who settled in Cherry township. Joseph Litzleswope (father-in-law of Cornelius Harrington), who settled in Cherry township in 1823, was the first German Catholic. Cornelius Harrington's son Cornelius owns the homestead, and James is a prominent business man in Dushore.

Isaiah Bartley, who was one of the most active managers in the contest for the county seat at Cherry Hill, came into the county about 1835. He kept a store and, being a single man, boarded at the Fairchild hotel. He was of Protestant Irish descent, had an excellent education, and was a man of fine talents. He was the most efficient man at Harrisburg of all who advocated the county seat in Cherry. He afterward moved to Harrisburg and continued in business there until he died.

DUSHORE.

In December, 1825, John Mosier purchased seventy-five acres of land, including Du-Thouars spring and clearing, and a large part of what is now Dushore. He afterward purchased thirty-five acres more. He moved there in the spring of 1826. He was a blacksmith by trade, and earned the money to pay for his land by working as a journeyman in blacksmith shops along the river. In clearing his land, after cutting the underbrush and small timber, he trimmed the big hemlocks from the top down, and left them standing. His object was to get a partial use of the land, and he supposed that the trees would remain sound until he could build a mill and saw them into lumber. Mr. Mosier was generally supposed to be a German, but his certificate of naturalization says he renounced his allegiance to the government of Switzerland. He was a man of low stature, being about five feet and four inches in height. He died January 17, 1859.

In 1829 Mathew McDowell erected a building for a store within the lines of what is now Dushore, and stocked it with goods. He had a clerk named Henry W. Cooper, who conducted most of the business. This was the first store within the limits of Dushore. McDowell sold out to Henry W. Cooper. How long the latter continued business there is uncertain, but he erected another building near the one purchased of McDowell. Both of these buildings were on land now owned by George H. Welles, where the store and bank building is erected. Cooper sold this property to Samuel Jackson, who moved his family and store goods there. To make more room he erected another building between the two purchased, and connected them together, making one long two-story house. In this he lived and

kept a store and a tavern. John Mosier's blacksmith shop was on the same side of the street a little farther northeast. Mosier's dwelling house was on the other side of the street, near where the George D. Jackson homestead now stands. The place was called "Jackson Hollow" until Charles F. Welles, of Wyalusing, being a guest of Jackson, an remembering that the residence of the celebrated French captain (Du Thouars) had been near by, suggested to Jackson that he should put the name on his sign. The suggestion was promptly acted upon, and Dushore was put upon the sign. The name Du Thouars was altered to Dushore, because it was easier spoken. Although this name was adopted by Samuel Jackson, and used by him, the old name was still used by some, and to give it authoritative sanction a public meeting was held and the name of Dushore formally adopted.

Samuel Jackson died in January, 1840. After his death the store was continued in the same building, by William Colley, until it was disposed of to Edward Hughes. Hughes remained one or two years, when Dr. Josiah Jackson moved his family into the Samuel Jackson house and kept a store in the same building. Prior to this, and whilst Hughes was still in business, Dr. Jackson had a store up the creek, near the falls, in the house recently occupied by the late Judge Fairchild. This store was chiefly in charge of his son George D. Jackson. In 1847 John Mosier sold his blacksmith-shop lot to Cornelius Cronin, and his dwelling-house lot to Josiah Jackson. Cornelius Cronin immediately erected a building and established a store. Soon afterward Dr. Jackson built a store-house and dwelling-house on the opposite side of the street. Prior to this John Dieffenbach had acquired the old Phinney mill-site at the Falls and

had erected a sawmill and gristmill, which were destroyed by a flood in 1850. Dr. Jackson practiced as a physician, and his son, George D., was the leading man in the store.

About 1847 Dr. John M. Heacock came and practiced as a physician. He had his home and office at Mrs. Fairchild's.

FREE SCHOOLS.

Soon after the passage of the free-school law an election was held at the house of John Bahr for the election of school directors, and on the 27th of September, 1834, the directors met at the school-house near Mr. Bahrs, and apportioned the length of their terms of office. The following are the names of the first directors: H. W. Cooper, F. Huffmaster, Peter Hunsinger, Samuel McNeal, Jacob Hoffa and William Colley. At a meeting of the school board, at the house of William Colley, March 29, 1836, it was resolved that Cherry township be divided into two school districts; the inhabitants living north of the little Loyalsock creek to have one school, and those living south of said creek to have two schools.

ORGANIZATION OF TOWNSHIPS.

Having outlined the earliest settlements in the county, we will recur to the township organizations. Shrewsbury township was originally erected by decree of court of Lyscoming county in 1803. At that time it embraced the whole of what is now Sullivan county. The name is attributed to Theophilus Little, as the namer, and as the Little and Bennett families came from Shrewsbury township, in Monmouth county, New Jersey, the name was appropriate.

Elkland township was established in 1804, but the record is imperfect. Hon. C. D. Eldred, in his reminiscences published

in *Now and Then* (Vol. II, p. 163) says: "William Benjamin, an old surveyor, was appointed by the court to run and mark the boundary lines of Shrewsbury. But this was unsatisfactory to the inhabitants of the new settlement on the Loyalsock, near where the new road ran, as it was found that a controlling portion of the voters would remain south of the Alleghany mountains. Accordingly, while Benjamin was engaged in running the boundary lines of Shrewsbury, the inhabitants north of the mountain engaged him to run and mark a line for the division of Shrewsbury and the erection of a new township out of the western portion. It was, however, agreed later between the settlers north and south of the Alleghany that a new township should be formed, and we find on record of the next term of court two petitions filed, differing in some respects as to boundary, but each asking for a division of Shrewsbury township. These two petitions are endorsed, 'granted per curium,' but as they differ in describing the boundary, which one, or can either be deemed official?"

This difficulty was solved by an act of assembly. The records of the commissioner's office show that William Benjamin ran a line between the townships of Shrewsbury and Elkland in 1804. On the 28th of March, 1808, an act of assembly was passed, establishing the election district of Elkland. The place appointed for holding the election was the house of William Molyneux. This district embraced the settlements of Forks, Hillsgrove and Fox, as well as Elklands. The whole of our present county of Sullivan was thus embraced in these two townships of Shrewsbury and Elkland. The line run by William Benjamin in 1804 was probably adopted in the act of assembly, as the line between Elkland and Shrewsbury.

Cherry township was created at the May session of the court of Lycoming county in 1824. It was formed from Shrewsbury township, and comprised the northeast corner of the county. Davidson township was established by the court of quarter sessions of Lycoming county in 1833. It was named in honor of the Hon. Asher Davidson, one of the associate judges. This territory also was taken from Shrewsbury, and extended along the south side of the county from Muncy creek to the Susquehanna and Tioga turnpike. Forks township was established by the court of quarter sessions of Lycoming county in 1833. It took all the territory of Shrewsbury township which remained between Cherry and Elklands up to the northern line of the county, and a part of the eastern portion of Elkland. Fox township was established by the court of quarter sessions of Lycoming county in 1839. It was formed from Elkland, and took the northwestern corner of the county. It was named in honor of George Fox, the founder of the Society of Friends.

Hillsgrove township was once part of Shrewsbury, was first named Plunket's Creek. It was so called when the county of Sullivan was formed, and retained that name until 1856, when an act of the legislature was passed changing the name to Hillsgrove. The village and postoffice had been called Hillsgrove during the time the township was called Plunket's Creek. When the county was formed, a large part of the old township of Plunket's Creek had been left in Lycoming county, and thus a township with the same name was in each county. This caused the citizens to petition for a change of name, and the name of Hillsgrove was adopted as a fitting memorial of John Hill, who was a prominent early settler.

The seven townships above enumerated comprised the whole of Sullivan county at the time it was organized, but the township of Colley was established by a decree of the court of quarter sessions of Sullivan county at the December term of 1849. It was all taken from Cherry township, and named in honor of Hon. William Colley. The first election was held at the house of Joel R. Potter, February 15, 1850. The officers elected were: Judge of election, Thomas Messersmith; inspectors, Jeremiah Hunsinger and William W. Burgess; supervisors, John Santee and Joel R. Potter; township auditors, Paul Q. Bates, William Vaughan and Henry Rough; justices of the peace, Albert Vaughan and Jonathan Colley; school directors, Henry Rough, Jonathan Daddow, John Bates. Thomas Messersmith, Dudley Vaughan and William W. Burgess; assessor, Daniel Hunsinger; constable, Adam Messersmith; overseers of the poor, Thomas Messersmith and John Hunsinger.

Laporte township was erected by the court of quarter sessions of Sullivan county in 1850. It was formed from parts of Cherry, Davidson and Shrewsbury. The name for the county seat was suggested by Seku Meylert, in honor of his friend, John Laporte, who was surveyor-general of the state of Pennsylvania. The name of the township naturally followed the name of the county seat.

HOW THE COUNTY WAS FORMED.

The agitation for the erection of the new county was commenced in 1845. Among the active men engaged in the movement were Isaiah Bartly, David H. Goodwin, Dr. Josiah Jackson, William Colley, Daniel H. Fairchild, Seku Meylert.

It was proposed at first to take a portion of Bradford county, reaching as far east as the Susquehanna river, and northerly as far as Wilcox hotel. This project was attempted in 1846, but the bill was defeated at that session of the legislature by the opposition in Bradford county.

The long distance to Williamsport was the most prominent argument for the formation of the new county, but, as usual in such cases, the active men in the movement had other considerations. A county seat on the Susquehanna and Tioga turnpike was contemplated by the active men who resided in Cherry township, and different sites for the county seat were contemplated by others. About thirty thousand acres of timbered land had recently been purchased by Meylert and Clymer from the Norris and Fox heirs, and the purchasers favored a new county with the county seat upon their lands.

At the session of the legislature in 1847 the petition for a new county was renewed, and the parties representing the bill at Harrisburg consented to leave off the portion of Bradford county first asked for, and the new county was formed wholly from the county of Lycoming. The name of Sullivan was adopted in honor of Charles C. Sullivan, then a senator from the Butler district, who took an active part in procuring the passage of the bill. The surveyors designated to run the exterior lines of the county were William A. Mason, then residing near Monroeton, in Bradford county; John Laird, of Lycoming county, and D. H. Goodwin, of Sullivan county. The return indicates that the lines were run by Mason and Laird. The survey was completed and return made to the secretary of the commonwealth June 12, 1847.

LOCATION OF THE COUNTY SEAT.

The commissioners for locating the county seat were the Hon. Thomas H. Wilson, of Harrisburg; Hon. Reuben Wilbur, of Bradford county, and Thomas W. Lloyd, Esq., of Lycoming county. The location of the county seat now became the absorbing topic in every part of the county, and the points advocated were Cherry Hill (Fairchilds), Dushore, Shinersville, Ellises, Hiddleston's (near what is now Nordmont), the Center (now Laportes), Sonestown, Lewis' Lake, Forksville and Hillsgrove. Only six of these localities were strongly urged, namely: Cherry Hill, Dushore, the Center, Lewis' Lake, Forksville and Hillsgrove. In favor of Cherry Hill was the Fairchild's interest, represented strongly by Isaiah Bartley, Samuel F. Headly and many others in Cherry. In favor of Dushore were Dr. Josiah Jackson and George D. Jackson. In favor of the Center was the Meylert and Clymer interest, represented chiefly by Michael Meylert. Lewis' Lake was represented by the Hon. J. R. Jones. Forksville by Moses Rogers, the owner of the land, backed by the whole population of Forks and Elkland. Hillsgrove was represented by John J. Saddler, John A. Speaker and all the people of that locality. Attorneys employed were William Elwell, Esq., of Towanda, for the Meylert and Clymer interest. Hon. David Wilmot, of Towanda, for the Forksville interest; Hon. J. R. Jones for the Lewis' Lake interest. The commissioners met in July, 1847, at the Fairchild tavern, and then went to Shinersville and the tavern of Amos Ellis. It was strongly urged that as the turnpike was the main thoroughfare from Berwick to Towanda, and the outlet to market for most of the farmers of the county, that the county seat should be on the turnpike, and that

the most central point on the turnpike was at Cherry Hill. The commissioners then went to Hiddleston's, and Sonestown, and thence to Lewis' Lake. The beauties of the lake, and its accessibility from the west of the county, were urged upon the attention of the commissioners.

The center location was in a dense wilderness. It could only be reached by the old glass-works road, never good, and at that time impassible for a carriage. The commissioners, however, on foot, or on horseback, made their way for six miles through the forest to the heavily timbered mountain plateau, called the geographical center of the county, and now Laporte. They returned to the lake, and thence down the rugged narrow road to Forksville. In the beautiful little valley at the forks of the big and little branches of the Loyalsock, they met a great number of people, and were shown that this was the most accessible point for the people of Forks, Elkland, Hillsgrove and Fox, and that the people of Shrewsbury and Davidson could reach Forksville more easily than Cherry Hill or Dushore.

After hearing the arguments on all sides, the commissioners adjourned for consideration, and, having duly considered the case, on the 19th of August, 1847, they met at the Center and drove the stake where the court-house now stands. The place was then named Laporte. The reasons given by the commissioners for the location was that in time the center would be found to be the most convenient location for all sections of the county. They were assured by those who represented the Meylert and Clymer interests that the land would be cleared and roads opened immediately, and suitable buildings erected for holding court and entertaining the public.

The work of clearing land at Laporte and opening roads to it was commenced early in September. A log house was built to accommodate the workmen. It stood where the Baptist church now stands. In October the eastern part of the frame building now occupied by Mrs. M. C. Lauer, and known as the "Mountain House," was put up. Improvements were continued during the ensuing winter and spring.

FIRST ELECTION.

The first election was held on the second Tuesday of October, 1847. The Democrats and Whigs nominated tickets as follows:

	DEMOCRATS.	WHIGS.
Prothonotary.	Alfred Bennett.	William E. King.
Recorder.....	William Mullan.	Amos C. Wilber.
Treasurer.....	James Taylor.	Daniel Little.
Commiss'n'rs.	William Lawrence.	Edward Hughes.
	Joseph Molyneux.	George Bird.
	Jacob Hoffa.	John Edkins.
Sheriff.....	Evan H. Phillips.	William J. Eldred.
Auditors.....	Richard Taylor.	Powell Bird.
	J. S. Green.	Joseph Battin.
	Thomas King.	George Edkins.

The total vote polled was four hundred and sixty-three. The Democratic ticket was elected by an average majority of one hundred and eighty. The newly elected county commissioners were advised by their counsel that they could provide buildings for county uses in any part of the county, until the court-house should be erected. Accordingly they rented buildings on Cherry hill, and there opened the public offices. They obtained the use of the church building on the hill for the purpose of holding the first court. This action on the part of the county officers was sharply resented by those who favored the location of the county seat at Laporte, and they prepared for a battle royal in court.

THE FIRST COURT.

The court of quarter sessions and common pleas was convened in the Evangelical church on Cherry hill June 5, 1848. Judge Anthony, of Williamsport, presided. A. J. Dietrick was sworn as district attorney. The church was crowded with people, and a great array of attorneys was in attendance. As soon as the grand jury was called, William Elwell, Esq., of Towanda, acting as attorney for Lewis Zaner, a defendant under recognizance, moved the court to quash the array of grand jurors, and discharge the said Zaner, a defendant,—first, because the said defendant was called to appear at Cherrytown, whereas the seat of justice is at Laporte, nine or ten miles distant; second, because the grand jurors were drawn at Cherrytown, and not at Laporte, the county seat. Then followed an animated argument. The attorneys employed, and present, were Oliver Watson, Esq., James Gamble, Esq., and J. Hughes, Esq., of Williamsport; Joshua W. Comly, Esq., of Danville; Charles R. Buckalew, Esq., of Bloomsburg; J. M. B. Petriken, of Muncy; and William Elwell, Esq., and Ulysses Mercur, Esq., of Towanda. Joshua W. Comly led the opposition to the motion to quash the grand jury. After a full hearing, Judge Anthony sustained the motion to quash the array, and the court ended. The result was that the county offices were opened at Laporte in the building erected by Mr. Meylert.

On December 25, 1848, court convened at Laporte, with Hon. J. B. Anthony, president judge, and Hon. William Colley and Hon. John A. Speaker, associate judges. The next day the court adjourned, not to meet again until the first Tuesday June 1849.

Meanwhile petitions had been circula-

ted and largely signed, and presented to the legislature early in the session of 1849, asking that commissioners be appointed to review the location of the county-seat. Accordingly an act was passed March 26, 1849, appointing Jedediah Irish, of Schuylkill county; Hon. William Jessup, of Susquehanna county, and the Hon. John H. Broadhead, of Pike county, to review, and if in their opinion it should prove necessary, to re-locate the county-seat. These commissioners met at Laporte on the 20th of June, 1849, and went from there to Cherry, and thence to Forksville. At the latter place, they had a public hearing, and a large crowd attended, as all the former excitement in the county was revived and intensified. The following is copied from the notes of Mr. William Meylert, who attended the meeting:

A mass meeting was held at the forks of the Loyalsock in November, 1849, when for nearly two days the evidence *pro* and *con* was presented, Hon. S. F. Headly and David Wilmot appearing in the interest of parties asking for removal, and Hon. J. R. Jones, William Elwell and Ulyses Mercur for Laporte. From papers preserved, it is believed that the names of fully six hundred petitioners were presented to the commissioners. Seven petitions favoring Laporte, containing two hundred and forty-six names, and as nearly as could be made out, one hundred of those names were from Cherry township. A large majority of the citizens of the western townships favored the location of either Millview or Forksville, but seemed to have united at the time on Forksville, as the location they desired. The local interests of that part of the country were favorably presented by the Hon. John A. Speaker. Much time was consumed in consideration

of damages, which, in the event of removal, should be awarded to Clymer and Meylert and their assigns. Judge Wilmot was in the special employ of the county commissioners to defend the county interests. After his arguments had been attentively listened to, Mr. Mercur put forth his best efforts in reply. It is now believed that his address brought him in favor of many of the citizens who listened, and materially helped in the final settlement of the question. Judge Elwell gave some time in sifting evidence, but the events proved that he at the time had no hope that either evidence or argument would avail before a majority of the commissioners."

After a full hearing, the commissioners adjourned to meet at Wilkes Barre. The Hon. William Jessup immediately left the county; Hon. John H. Broadhead and Jedediah Irish, Esq., went as far as the tavern of Mrs. Fairchild, where they stopped for the night. It was on Saturday evening, November 3, and they went out and drove a stake by moonlight for the site of a courthouse, on a farm late the property of Freeman Fairchild, and made return that they had established the county-seat at that place. Their report was filed December 18, 1849. The county offices were removed back to Cherrytown soon after the December term of court held in Laporte that year.

Immediately thereafter the power of the legislature was again invoked. There was a contest at Harrisburg. Charges of bribery and fraud were made. After much contention the act of April 9, 1850, was passed, which repealed the act of March 26, 1849. The effect of this was to replace the county-seat at Laporte. The same act authorized the governor to appoint a new commission to review and if necessary re-locate the county-seat. The commissioners appointed by

the governor were William Williamson, Frederick Watts and

Early in the summer they took a carriage at Harrisburg and drove thence by the way of Laporte to Cherry, where they had their first meeting. They then drove to Forksville, and thence to Laporte. At the latter place they had a public meeting, when the whole subject was again discussed by citizens and lawyers. At this meeting it was contended that by reason of the first location at Laporte, Messrs. Meylert and Clymer had been induced to expend a large amount in clearing land, making roads and putting up buildings. The act of assembly provided that if the county-seat should now be removed the county would be liable in damages to them for the full amount of their said expenditures. A statement was submitted that their expenditures up to June 16, 1849, had been \$13,739.61, and from that time to June, 1850, not less than sixteen dollars per day additional. There was a division among those who opposed Laporte. While the people in the western part of the county were unanimous for Forksville, they were quite as much opposed to Cherrytown as they were to Laporte, and a considerable feeling had arisen between the Cherrytown interest and Dushore. The latter point had been rapidly taking the business from Cherrytown, and a number of business men of Dushore expressed their opinion that a court-house and county offices on the hill (Cherrytown) would not be to their advantage. Influential men in Cherry township stated that they had rather go to Laporte than to Forksville to transact county business.

The commissioners in their report held that there was no sufficient reason for the removal of the county-seat from Laporte. This ended all practical efforts to remove

the county-seat, but a feeling that injustice had been done lingered long in Cherry and the western townships.

The large building long known as the Laporte hotel was erected by Michael Meylert, in 1850, and a large room over the kitchen part was especially built for a court room. There was also a room for the commissioners' office, and another for the prothonotary and register and recorder. A strong plank house, onestory high, was built for a jail.

At the time the controversy about the county seat was ended, there were living at Laporte only six families, to-wit: William A. Mason, William Fancher, John C. Wilson, Joseph B. Little, Alfred Bennet and Michael Meylert. The square reserved for the court house and park was dotted with huge hemlock stumps and decorated with rocks. All around the little clearing in every direction were miles of dense, primeval forest. The roads north, west and south were of the roughest kind—barely passable. The nearest railroad was on the opposite side of the river from Muncy, about twenty-eight miles distant. There was one store in Laporte owned by James Phillips, and kept by his clerk, Walter Spencer; also a blacksmith shop, in which a German named Selzer did the work. At the presidential election of 1848 they were in the whole county three hundred and three votes cast for Lewis Cass electors; one hundred and forty-seven cast for Zachariah Taylor electors; and nineteen votes cast for Van Buren electors; total vote, four hundred and sixty-nine.

President Judge Joseph B. Anthony died between the September session, 1850, and the February session of 1851, and James Pollock was appointed to take his place. Judge Pollock came upon the bench at the

February term, 1851. An act of the assembly had been passed providing that in Sullivan county one person should hold the office of prothonotary, register and recorder, clerk of the orphans' court, clerk of the quarter session, and court of the oyer and terminer. Alfred Bennett's term as prothonotary had expired, and William Mullan was elected to hold the office of prothonotary and the other offices combined with it in the act of assembly. Mr. Mullan therefore took his seat as prothonotary. Henry Metcalf, of Dushore, was qualified as district attorney. Lewis Zaner, of Cherry, came in as sheriff. The resident attorneys at that time were A. J. Dietrick, Henry Metcalf and J. R. Jones. An attorney named Thomas L. Boileau came to Laporte in January of that year. He was passed middle age and evidently poor; had practiced law in Norristown. He was well educated, well read in the law, and said to belong to a family of excellent standing. He was gentlemanly in his manners and entertaining in his conversation. During the few weeks before court he had been employed in several cases. On the first day of the May term, he was admitted to the bar of Sullivan county. That night, for the first time in Laporte, he took liquor, and was soon drunk. He got into a row in the bar-room and flourished a knife like a crazy man. His conduct was so notorious that when court assembled in the morning the members of the bar petitioned the court to expel him from the bar. He was not in the court at the time, but Judge Pollock ordered his name to be stricken from the roll of attorneys. An hour afterward Boileau came into court and rose to present a petition and make a motion. Judge Pollock informed him that he had been expelled from the bar. Without a word he dropped his

head and went out of the court-room. Half an hour afterward, with his little bundle tied in a handkerchief, he passed over the hill, on foot, toward Muncy and was never seen in Laporte again.

THE FIRST NEWSPAPER.

The first newspaper published in the county was the Sullivan Eagle, commencing with issue dated March 22, 1850. It was issued from an office on the turnpike, nearly opposite to Mrs. Fairchild's. The paper does not name its publishers, but the printer was R. H. Foster, who did all of the work. It was Democratic in politics, and A. J. Dietrick and Isaiah Bartley were among those who managed it. The paper was discontinued about the time the county-seat was permanently fixed at Laporte.

COUNTY OFFICERS—CENSUS OF 1850—NEW

COURT-HOUSE.

John Battin, of Fox, had been elected commissioner in 1849, and Griffith Phillips, of Davidson, had been elected in 1850; so that the board of commissioners consisted of Messrs. Hoffa, Battin and Phillips. A. J. Dietrick, Esq., was appointed clerk and counsel. George Edkins, of Shrewsbury, had been elected county treasurer, and Hon. J. R. Jones acted as his deputy.

The census of 1850 was taken in Sullivan county by William J. Eldred. The population was as follows:

TOWNSHIPS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.	NO. OF DWELLINGS.
Colley.....	97	87	184	38
Cherry.....	820	786	1606	188
Davidson.....	267	270	537	90
Elkland.....	210	199	409	73
Forks.....	173	170	343	61
Fox.....	121	112	233	41
Plunket's Creek	105	94	199	35
Hillsgrove				
Shrewsbury.....	81	114	195	36
Totals.....	1874	1832	3706	562

At that time there was one store in Forksville, kept by William J. Eldred; two in Dushore,—one kept by J. Jackson & Sons, and the other by Cornelius Cronin; one store at Hillsgrove, kept by Augustus Lippincott; one at Millview, kept by — Birdsall; and one store at Laporte, kept by Walter Spencer. In 1851 Michael Meylert took the job of building a brick court-house, forty-four feet square, and three stories high. Stephen V. Shipman made the plans and superintended the work. The bricks were made within the limits of Laporte, and put in the walls before the season ended. The building was ready for use in the spring of 1852. It combined a court-room, four county offices, four cells for prisoners, and three rooms for the sheriff's family.

THE SECOND NEWSPAPER.

In the spring of 1851 Michael Meylert purchased the material and good will of the Sullivan Eagle. The old Franklin press, a relic of the past, was stowed away in the Laporte Hotel barn, where it remained a number of years as a curiosity. With a new Washington press and new type, the first number of the Sullivan Democrat was issued May 3, 1851. Meylert and Foster were the publishers and editors. In their first editorial they say: "There is a mine of interesting incidents connected with our peculiar local situation which ought to be worked. Sullivan county is the 'back-woods,' of which people in the lower counties used to talk so much. It is part of the 'far west' left behind in Pennsylvania, when the rest of the family emigrated beyond the Mississippi. The wildest parts of forest life are household words about our hearths, and told with a pen would be shining tales. Why may we not find 'a chiel amang us taking notes? If there should be, faith,

we'll print 'em.'" The county statement for 1850 is published, in which George Edkin, treasurer, in his account with the county charges himself with \$2,877.56, received, and credits himself with county expenditures, \$2,370.07; commissions, \$150.56; and shows a balance in his hands of \$350.93.

FIRST JUDICIAL ELECTION.

By act of April 15, 1851, the counties of Bradford, Susquehanna and Sullivan were made to constitute the thirteenth judicial district, and at the general election of that year the opposing candidates for president judge were David Wilmot and William Elwell. Wilmot was elected. At the same election in the legislative district, composed of the counties of Susquehanna, Wyoming and Sullivan, Michael Meylert was elected a member of the assembly. John A. Speaker and William Colley were elected as associate judges; A. J. Dietrick was elected treasurer; William Reeser was elected commissioner.

THE MAILS IN 1851.

The manner of carrying the mails in Sullivan county in 1851 is thus described in the Sullivan Democrat of June 3d: "The man from Bloomsburg comes to us on Monday evening, and returns to Bloomsburg on Tuesday. The man from Fishing Creek comes in on Tuesday morning, passing on to Muncy, returns here on Wednesday, and goes over to Cherry, where he receives the Towanda mail of Saturday (that of Tuesday being left at Monroeton; the mail starting from Monroeton half an hour before the mail reaches that place from Towanda), and returns here on Thursday."

Hon. David Wilmot, having been elected president judge of the thirteenth judicial district in the fall of 1851, first presided in the courts of Sullivan county at the Febru-

ary term in 1851. Judge Wilmot had previously served two or three terms in congress, and had attained a national reputation as the author of the Wilmot Proviso. He was afterward a United States senator. At the May term of court John B. Linn, Esq., of Lewisburg, was admitted to the bar. He located at Laporte and remained several years. Mr. Linn in later years was secretary of the commonwealth, and occupied other distinguished positions.

At the general election in October, 1852, John Mullan, Democrat, had three hundred and twenty votes, and John G. Barch, Whig, had two hundred and forty votes as candidates for county commissioner. At the presidential election in November, Franklin Pierce, Democrat, received four hundred and twenty-six votes; Winfield Scott, Whig, received one hundred and seventy-seven votes; Martin Van Buren, Free Soil, received fifty-nine votes.

In 1852 the first steam whistle sounded in Sullivan county. In that year Michael Meylert erected a steam sawmill at Laporte. There were many sawmills in the county, but all, hitherto, had been run by water. In 1853 the Democrats nominated for representative, James Deegan, of Cherry; for sheriff, Jacob Hoffa, of Cherry, for prothonotary, Thomas J. Ingham, of Laporte; for treasurer, Richard Bedford, of Forks; for commissioner, Richard Taylor, of Davidson; for county surveyor, William A. Mason, of Laporte; for auditor, Cornelius Cronin, of Cherry. The Whigs nominated for sheriff, Amos C. Wilbur, of Davidson; for prothonotary, no nomination; for treasurer, no nomination; for commissioner, John Glidewell, of Davidson; for county surveyor, no nomination; for auditor, Jonathan Colley, of Colley. The strife was mostly on sheriff, and the Whig candidate was elected.

Wilbur had three hundred and four votes and Hoffa two hundred and eighty-six, leaving a majority of eighteen for Wilbur. All the rest of the Democratic ticket was elected. The borough of Laporte was established by a decree of court, in quarter session at the September term, 1853, and the first election was held November 10, 1853.

DUSHORE AGAIN.

While the controversy about the county-seat was raging, Cherry Hill and Dushore were both thriving places, and there was doubt which would take the lead. As soon as it was fully established that the county seat would not be established at Cherrytown, the advantages of Dushore as a natural center for business prevailed. Business on the hill diminished, and rapidly increased in the valley.

Hon. S. F. Headley purchased from John Dieffenbach the mill privilege at the falls, and erected a new dam, and a grist-mill and sawmill where John Dieffenbach's had been destroyed by the flood. Dr. Jackson erected a large storehouse on the opposite side of the street from the Samuel Jackson store-house, where a thriving business was conducted by J. Jackson & Sons for many years. The mercantile business established by Cornelius Cronin was continued and enlarged. Prior to 1851 Henry Huffman had a tannery and tanned upper leather. He was the father of Christian Huffman. E. D. Richard had a tailor shop and advertised that he would "give 'em fits." Morris Heisz had a liquor store. John W. Stiles had a store for a short time. Hon. S. F. Headly established a store near his mills, which was conducted by Arthur Robison and Joseph Gansel. In January, 1852, it was bought by James Deegan, who continued the business for some time, and

was succeeded by a Mr. Shaffer, and afterward by John M. Heacock.

The portion of Dushore above the mills became known as Headlyville. About the year 1852, George H. Welles and F. N. Wilcox moved their store from New Albany to Dushore and erected the building now occupied as the corner drug store. The business was carried on by them until 1856, when Nelson W. Ackley was admitted as a partner. A dwelling house was built in 1855. In 1858 Mr. Welles purchased the interest of F. N. Wilcox, and the business continued in the name of Welles, Ackley & Company, which was continued until the death of Ackley in 1869, when his brother, Perrin R. Ackley, assumed his brother's interest. Mr. Welles moved to Dushore in 1859 and resided there until 1864, when he returned to Wyalusing. Mr. Welles continued his mercantile business at Dushore until quite recently.

Dushore borough was incorporated by the court of quarter sessions of Sullivan county in 1859. The number of votes at the first general election was forty-six. The increase in population in Dushore has been continuous and rapid. The business changes have been frequent. It is not within the scope of this history to follow these changes, or make a record of all the mercantile, manufacturing or other business enterprises which have been so numerous in the last forty years. It is now a prosperous town of twelve hundred inhabitants.

POLITICS.

In 1854 the whole country was agitated by the Kansas-Nebraska act, and the question of extending slavery into these territories became the absorbing political topic. The people of Sullivan county shared in this excitement, and as usual differed in

their opinions. The proceedings of a mass meeting held at Forksville, in August of that year, will serve to show the position taken by the Free Soil party. We copy from the report in the Sullivan County Democrat, as follows:

"At a large and enthusiastic mass meeting held at Forks of Loyalsock on the 16th inst., the following officers were chosen: Henry E. Shipman, president; Benjamin Huckell, Daniel Reynolds, Henry W. Dye, Joseph Woodhead, Reuben Battin, Edward Molyneux, David N. Travis and John P. Taggart, vice-presidents; A. J. Trout and Augustus Lippincott, secretaries. The object of the meeting having been stated, Hon. David Wilmot was called upon and addressed the assembly. His speech occupied three hours, and was listened to with the greatest attention. It was a clear, full and accurate statement of the policy of this government in reference to slavery from the period of its organization until the present time. He showed from history, and the debates in convention which framed the constitution, that the framers of our government never intended to recognize slavery as a national institution, and proceeded to point out the difference between their views and the views of those who claim to be peculiarly the expounders of the constitution and friends of the Union at the present day. He contrasted the opinions of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, and many other Democrats of the early days of the republic, with the present race of party Democrats, whose principles are to get office. He declared his willingness to adhere to every doctrine in relation to slavery laid down by Jefferson or Madison. He believed in the Democracy laid down in the Declaration of Independence, and taught by those who fought in the Revolution; but he claimed

no affinity with the degenerate race of office-seeking politicians who call themselves Democrats. We have no intention of giving an abstract of his lengthy and statesman-like speech, as we should fall far short of doing it justice. After Mr. Wilmot had closed T. J. Ingham presented resolutions setting forth in substance the principles of the Republican party.

"The question on the passage of the resolutions was taken by a rising vote, and the whole assembly voted for the resolutions and not one against them. An address and resolutions adopted by citizens of Colley township, fully endorsing the resolutions of the Independent Democratic meeting held in Elkland, July 4th, were then presented to the meeting and received with marks of approbation.

"On motion it was resolved that the president appoint a standing committee, to be composed of one voter from each election district, whose duties shall be the same as are usually performed by standing committees. The president appointed the following gentlemen to be the said committee, viz.: S. H. Daddow, J. T. Stalford, Daniel Little, Levi Rogers, P. E. Armstrong, T. J. Ingham, Isaac Keller, Wheeler Green, Joseph Woodhead, Reuben Battin; T. J. Ingham, chairman.

"On motion it was resolved that three persons be appointed by the president to confer or correspond with Anti-Nebraska men in other counties of this congressional district, and after such conference and correspondence to recommend a suitable candidate to be supported by the people at the next election. The president appointed Thomas J. Ingham, Levi Rogers and J. P. Taggart said committee. The thanks of the assembly were tendered to

Mr. Wilmot for his address, after which the meeting adjourned.

"HENRY SHIPMAN, President.

"A. J. TROUT, } Secretaries."
"A. LIPPINCOTT, }

In the same issue of the Sullivan Democrat, which contained the foregoing proceedings, appeared the following notice:

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

The Democratic citizens of Sullivan county are requested to meet at the Forks of Loyalsock on Wednesday, the 30th of August, at 10 o'clock A. M. The object of the meeting is to vindicate the Democratic party from the charge made against it by the Hon. David Wilmot of being the "Slavery propagandist Democracy", and of defining the true position of the party on the slavery question. The meeting is called more especially by the Democrats of the western townships, but all others are earnestly requested to attend.

The writer has made diligent search for the copy of the Democrat containing the proceedings of the mass meeting held in pursuance of the call, but has been unable to find it. It is remembered however, that able speakers were present, and took the ground that Bigler did not favor the extension of slavery, but held to the Douglas plan of popular sovereignty.

The majority for William Bigler in the county at the next election was eighty-eight.

In the ensuing year the independent Democratic organization of Sullivan county, following the general movement of the Anti-slavery party in all of the northern states, adopted the name of Republicans, and the hitherto Whig party ceased to exist as a party. The Whigs, almost without exception, were merged into the Republican organization.

At the general election of 1855 the Democratic ticket was:—for senator, Aaron J. Dietrick; for members of the assembly, Oliver Lathrop and John V. Smith; for

treasurer, James Dunn; for commissioner, Samuel K. McBride; for auditor, George D. Jackson. The Republican ticket was: For senator, Andrew Gregg; for members of the assembly, Thomas J. Ingham and O. G. Hempstead; for treasurer, John S. Green; for commissioner, William Glidewell; for auditor, J. W. Hogeland. The contest was animated, and resulted as follows: majority for Dietrick, seventy-three; majority for Ingham, over Smith, one one hundred and forty-nine; majority for Ingham over Lathrop, ninety-five, majority for Green, ninety-one; majority for McBride, one hundred and twenty-six; majority for Jackson, two hundred and eighty. In the senatorial district Andrew Gregg was elected. In the assembly district Thomas J. Ingham and John V. Smith were elected.

THE FIRST MURDER.

In 1855 the first murder was perpetrated in this county. The trial was held at the February court, 1856. John Michael Kamm and Anna Vietengruber were indicted for the murder of John George Vietengruber. Henry Metcalf was district attorney, and A. J. Dietrick was engaged for the defense. There was evidence that John George Vietengruber was living with his family at Elk Lake in 1855; that John Michael Kamm was living with them; that in the summer of that year Vietengruber was missing, and that it was reported that he had gone away. The neighbors were suspicious that there had been foul play, but there was no evidence that he had been murdered. In the fall Joseph McCarty, being in the woods near the lake, observed a place which looked as if a person had been buried, but he did not investigate closely, as it was near night. The next day he took some neighbors with him and went to examine the place. They

were surprised to find that during the night the grave had been opened, and from all appearances a human body removed. They found hair, finger or toe nails, and some other indications that a decaying body had lain there. The circumstances were very strongly against Kamm and Mrs. Vietengruber, and they were arrested for murder and lodged in jail at Laporte. After diligent search the body of Vietengruber could not be found.

When the trial commenced no certain evidence could be adduced that Vietengruber was dead. It seemed as though the defendant would certainly escape. The prosecution, however, made the most of their case. They introduced testimony showing the absence of Vietengruber, the finding of a grave in the vicinity, where a body had been buried, the removal of the body in the night, and then proved that all the clothes he had still remained in the house. A young son of Vietengruber was on the stand as a witness, and the clothes of Vietengruber were brought to be identified, for the inspection of the jury, when Mrs. Vietengruber, in hysterical excitement, suddenly arose and pointing her finger at Kamm, exclaimed: "He did it!" Instantly Kamm said in a hissing whisper, but so sharp it could be heard all over the room: "Hist, Anna, hist!" Then Mrs. Vietengruber began to rave in a frenzied manner, and the trial had to be suspended. This occurred at five o'clock Saturday afternoon, and the court adjourned until Monday. Mrs. Vietengruber remained in the same condition on Monday, and the court adjourned until Tuesday. On that day the jury found that she was incapable of making her defense, and as against her, the court suspended the trial, and proceeded with the trial of Kamm.

Meanwhile Kamm had made a confes-

sion. He admitted he had killed Vietengruber, but said it was in self-defense; that Vietengruber came at him with a knife while he was chopping wood, and he struck Vietengruber with his axe, and that, being alarmed, he buried the body in the woods; that he was around when McCarty found the grave, that he went that night with a bed-tick, and took up the body, which he carried into the lake as far as he could, and sunk it with stones. His confession did not avail him, and the jury found him guilty of murder in the first degree.

His counsel made a motion for a new trial, to be heard at the ensuing term. When spring opened, search was made and the body of Vietengruber was found in the lake, in accordance with Kamm's confession. The wound upon the head, however, did not agree with Kamm's statement. Experts who examined the skull testified that he must have been struck with the axe while lying down. He was probably murdered while asleep. On the 27th of May, 1856, Kamm was sentenced to be hanged. He was executed in the jail-yard erected for the purpose on the north side of the courthouse. Mrs. Vietengruber was never tried. She was allowed to run away.

POLITICS.

In 1856 the presidential election occurred in which James Buchanan was the Democratic candidate for president, and John C. Fremont, the Republican candidate. The people of Sullivan county were as well stirred up as any other county in the state. Public meetings of both political parties were held in nearly every schoolhouse in the county.

An act of the legislature had been passed April 22, 1856, forming a new judicial district, consisting of the counties of Columbia,

Wyoming and Sullivan. Governor Pollock appointed the Hon. Warren J. Woodward, of Luzerne county, to be president judge. At the ensuing general election he was elected without much opposition. In later years he became a judge of the supreme court. The same year the Hon. William A. Mason and the Hon. William Smith were elected associate judges; Samuel Craft was elected sheriff; William Colley was elected prothonotary. The majority for Buchanan over Fremont was one hundred and eighty-six.

In 1857 the Democratic candidate for governor was the Hon. William F. Packer; the Republican candidate was the Hon. David Wilmot. Both candidates were from counties adjoining Sullivan, and both were well and favorably known to the people, but the election did not turn on the personal merits of the candidates. The free-soil issue was still prominent. The Democrats carried the whole ticket by an increased majority. Packer's majority over Wilmot was two hundred and twenty-seven. Walter Spencer, of Laporte, was elected county treasurer; John Dieffenbach, of Cherry, was elected county commissioner. The total vote on governor was seven hundred and fifty-nine. In the presidential election of 1860 the people of Sullivan county shared alike with other sections of the country in the excitements of that campaign. The vote, as shown by the returns, stood as follows: For Abraham Lincoln, four hundred and twenty-nine; for Stephen A. Douglas, four hundred and ninety-seven.

THE WAR.

When the war of the Rebellion opened, the people of Sullivan county, generally speaking, without regard to party lines, declared in favor of the preservation of the

Union. From the Sullivan County Democrat (the only newspaper published in the county) of the date of April 19, 1861, we quote the following editorial:

"Never was a greater excitement produced than by the news of the assault upon Fort Sumter, and its subsequent surrender. Persons could not realize the fact that a fort so strong could be taken in so short a time without producing more mischief to those who were assailing it, and when it was announced that no one was injured by the firing, disbelief of the news was very generally expressed.

"The intelligence is substantially confirmed by dispatches received yesterday, published in another column. We do not pretend to explain the apparent inconsistencies, which fuller advices may reconcile, but accept the main facts as true. Fort Sumter has pulled down the proud flag which has floated so long over its walls. War, offensive and unprovoked, has been inaugurated by the Confederate states against the government and people of the United States, and we must prepare for the realities.

"We have ever advocated in this paper the cause of conciliation and peace. We hoped that the spirit of sectional strife and discord might be allayed without bloodshed; and that the states could continue to move forward together under the constitution handed down by our fathers. In this we have been disappointed--war has actually begun. Seven states are in arms and have openly proclaimed their intention to seize the capital of the United States.

"Without regard to the causes which have led to this deplorable state of affairs, it becomes the duty of every patriot to stand by and uphold the flag of our Union. The stars and stripes, which have floated over so many battlefields and been honored in

every nation of the world, must not now be dishonored and trampled under foot upon our own soil.

"It is idle to pursue the temporizing and procrastinating policy in hopes to preserve the Union by conciliation alone. It has been tried, and it has failed; for every concession has only been replied to by fresh insults and renewed preparations for still greater aggressions. During the whole period that the secessionists have been decrying coercion, they have been steadily preparing for war, and that now they have made their plans complete, they have thrown off the flimsy disguise of defensive preparation, and boldly proclaimed their purpose is offensive war against the national government.

"In face of such facts as these it is criminal neglect of our duty any longer to delay being prepared to strike when the encounter does come, and to strike such a blow for our country as will make its enemies quail, and treason and rebellion forever hide their heads. The government should act vigorously, act promptly, and act for success. Thoroughly prepared for the worst emergency, we shall find success an easier task."

The enthusiasm of the people was in full accord with the sentiments expressed by the editor of the Democrat. A news item in the same paper said:

"Dushore, April 18, 1861.—Three hundred guns were fired at this place this morning in honor of Major Anderson, with a full determination to stand by the Union, and support the Constitution of the United States. The flag of our country is floating in the breeze, and long may it wave."

From the Democrat of May 10, 1861: "A union meeting was held in Colley township on Monday, April 29. William Bartly was chosen president; Daniel Mosier and

Henry Dieffenbach, vice-presidents; and Asa Adams, secretary. Addresses were made by William Bartley, S. V. McVey, J. T. Hested, R. Jackson, Joseph Gansel, William R. Campbell and L. D. Oden. Judging from the report sent us the meeting was very enthusiastic and cheerful."

From the Democrat of May 24: "The flag that was made by the good ladies of this borough last week was hoisted from a pole opposite the residence of C. C. Finch, on Muncy street, on Saturday morning last at about 4 o'clock. The cheering was long, and particularly by the ladies. A few appropriate and enthusiastic remarks were made by T. J. Ingham, Esq., after which three cheers were given for the speaker, three for the fair ladies who made the flag, and three for the Union."

From the Democrat of May 31: "A beautiful flag was thrown to the breeze on a suitable staff, at the residence of John Simmons, in Davidson township, on the afternoon of the 25th, in the presence of a large number of people. A meeting was organized by the selection of O. P. Johnson, president; James Taylor and Robert Taylor, vice-presidents; addresses were delivered by John R. Neily, Peter Sones, and others. The 'Star Spangled Banner' was sung by the ladies, after which the meeting adjourned, amid three cheers for the Union and flag of our country."

There were similar demonstrations of the people in all parts of the county, but full reports have not been preserved. The substantial fruits of this enthusiasm soon appeared in the enlistment of soldiers. The first prominent men who offered their services were Henry Metcalf, of Dushore, and the Hon. J. R. Jones, of Lewis' Lake. The location of Bradford county on the east, and Lycoming county at the west, drew a

number of volunteers into organizations out of the county, and for which other counties have had credit.

The first distinctive organization in Sullivan county was a company led by Henry Metcalf, who was elected captain. This company assembled at LaPorte, on the 3d of September, 1861, and went thence to Philadelphia, where they were mustered into the Fifty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. Hon. J. R. Jones took some volunteers with him to Philadelphia, where they joined the Fifty-eighth Regiment, of which he was made colonel. This regiment was ordered to Norfolk, Virginia, where it remained for some time. Subsequently it was ordered to Newbern, North Carolina, and in May, 1863, while acting as brigadier-general, he captured a large force of rebels at a place called Green Swamp. Shortly after returning to his camp near Newbern, his forces were attacked by the Confederates, and he was shot through the breast. His body was brought to Philadelphia, and after lying in state in Independence Hall it was taken to Roxborough, where he was buried with the honors of war, in the Leverington cemetery, where a monument has been erected to his memory.

Captain Metcalf was promoted to be major on the 10th of June, 1863, and continued in active service until April 5, 1864, when he resigned, to attend to important business interests at home. He died suddenly, at Dushore, on the 23d of December, 1864.

In the summer of 1862 enlistments were constant. Henry R. Dunham, of Laporte, and Henry S. Dieffenbach, of Dushore, were active in forming a company. The company assembled at Laporte, August 25th, and immediately went on to Harrisburg to be mustered into the United States service,

Dunham became first lieutenant, and Dieffenbach second lieutenant, and the company was designated as Company K, One Hundred and Forty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. Lieutenant Dieffenbach died in the service. Lieutenant Dunham afterward became captain in another regiment and served until the end of the war, but was so broken in health that he did not long survive. James Deegan, of Cherry, and his brother, Jeremiah Deegan, also were active in forming a company, and the former was made captain, the latter a lieutenant. Both survived the war, but their brother, Thomas Deegan, who went with them, was killed.

It would not be just to the memory of the intelligent and patriotic young men—the very flower of the country—who entered the service as privates, not to record their services. They were largely composed of the best educated and most respectable young men of the county. Their numbers, however, and the impossibility of gathering all the facts is a bar to relating their achievements. It is not possible to give all their names, but we give as full a list as can be now obtained, as follows:

Cherry township—George Baumgartner, Anthony Baumgartner, Adam M. Baumgartner, Lewis M. Zaner, E. M. Zaner, William Gaul, Joseph Huffmaster, John Dunne, John Kinsley, John Hartzig, Charles Kinsley, Joseph Sick, Samuel Bahr, William Burke, John Huffmaster, Joseph T. Hested, William Scott, Jefferson Colley, Charles Arey, Hiram Kisner, Felix Timmons, Ira Bentley, John Henley, Green Henley, Daniel Prichard, John S. Dieffenbach, George W. Thrasher, Ellis Persun, John McCracken, John McCracken, Jr., Thomas McCracken, Francis Bennett, Miles McDonald, John Thrall, Charles Kneller,

Samuel McNeal, Jeremiah Deegan, Alfred Cole, John J. Hoffa, Charles Murnna, J. Yarrington, James Deegan, William Deegan, Henry Stahl, Jeremiah Mooney, Henry Hileman, Nathan Persun, John Mooney, George Harlocher, Thomas Deegan, Lewis Oten, Henry Dieffenbach, H. H. Hartman; total number, fifty-three.

Colley township—Daniel V. Prichard, Lewis D. Potter, Charles Schock, C. B. Potter, John G. Graub, Hector Prichard, Major Scouten, Lyman Brown, Taper Hunsinger, Peter Mosier, Nathan L. Brown, total number, eleven.

Davidson township—G. W. Simmons, J. N. Simmons, Daniel Phillips, A. Biggers, Peter Sones, J. W. Speary, B. C. Speary, T. Edgar, T. Glidewell, E. Gower, J. Bennett, T. S. Simmons, S. Wilbur, C. W. Larish, F. N. Larish, D. Larish, W. F. Lansh, Simpson S. Simmons, D. S. Simmons, G. W. Pennington, James Speary, D. M. Speary, William Arms, G. A. Skinner, C. F. Skinner, D. Taylor, C. S. Taylor, P. Miller, T. A. Dent, William Lorah, G. T. Phillips, William Wilson, J. Gower, E. S. Howell, B. Horn, J. J. Miller, J. Lorah, G. W. Biggers, S. Swank, C. Martin, J. N. Hazzen, Asa Speary, C. Miller, E. Smith, Jacob Wilson, C. Glidewell, Jackson Phillips, J. Biggers, Washington Sheets, Nelson Johnson, total number, fifty.

Elkland township—Jonas Bedford, William Bedford, Edmund Bedford, Henry Bedford, George F. Bedford, William E. Bedford, George Bedford, Joseph Bedford, Charles M. Boyles, Charles Webster, James H. Pardoe, Charles Grange, William Boyles, Joseph Black, Henry Grange, George W. Glidewell, John T. Caless, George N. Pardoe, William Norton, James Norton, Nicholas Snyder, Charles Merritt, Samuel Gilbert, George Webster, William Whitely,

Vinson McCarty, Daniel Vargason, Albert Hess, Ferdinand Hess, Thomas Merritt, Charles King, Chester King, Henry Jefferson, Edward Boyles, William Huckell, Henry Molyneux, Ellis Molyneux, John C. Warburton, George W. Warburton, William Warren, John Merritt; total number, forty-one.

Fox township—Alfred Warburton, C. M. Battin, W. M. White, M. Porter, C. N. Porter, John Porter, Peter Brown, H. Y. Porter, Aaron Brown, Samuel Brown, H. D. Dickerson, Nathan Porter, D. H. Richardson, U. Hoagland, Cornelius Rightmire, H. N. Hoagland, E. P. Fanning, W. P. Fanning, Sanford Fanning, Ezra Williams, Samuel Hosier, Peter Hosier, Sanford Williams, A. L. Shaddock, M. I. Shaddock, L. H. Shaddock, John Rundell, R. M. Wheeler, S. D. Wheeler, Usel Wheeler, George Wheeler, John D. Wheeler, Rollin Harrison, Isaac Harvey, Isaac Harvey, Jr., James Harvey, Jr., William Harvey, George Harvey, Alvin Heath, Daniel Porter, S. S. Connell, Philander Gilbert, John Brenchley, Chester Brenchley, Thomas Cooley, Alonzo Foster, John Backer, Benjamin Kilmer, J. M. Letts, Jethro Battin, Hiram Boughton, Hiram Woodhead, J. Warburton, Jerry Butler; total number, fifty-four.

Forks township,—William Rogers, Samuel Molyneux, Henry Hunsinger, Wm. Bedford, Henry Epler, Joel L. Molyneux, James Rinebold, George M. Pardoe, James Corcoran, N. W. Farrell, J. C. Warburton, Solomon Hottenstine, E. R. Warburton, H. Hottenstine, George Luke, F. Luke, William Luke, M. Little, Samuel Black, Thomas Rogers, S. S. Rogers, Isaac Smith, Theodore P. Wilkinson, John W. Rogers, Ezra Rogers, Henry F. Black, Henry W. Baldwin, William Campbell, H. Campbell, Speaker Ostler, Amasa Baker, George W.

Little, Edward Frank, John Hottenstine, David Vough, George W. Davidson, Charles Hunsinger, Charles Shaffer, George Wanck, J. Tayne, David Frear, Joseph Kester, E. Gongler, George Neely, Daniel M. Ginley, Richard Johnson, P. W. Johnson, Lons Rinebold. Total number, forty-eight.

Hillsgrove township—E. W. Snell, B. F. Snell, William Snell, Luther C. Snell, Charles Snell, David Bryan, Samuel Bryan, Losson Bryan, Jacob Sherman, Benjamin Bryan, William Lancaster, Herman Molyneux, Philip Finsel, Sylvester Green, George Green, Samuel Yaw, David R. Davis, Thomas Craven, John C. Craven, Lucian Bothwell, John C. Campbell, William Campbell, Henry Campbell, William J. Warner, Lewis Warner, Richard McBride, William McBride, Peter Hummel, Reuben Bostwick, James Northrop, William Cox, Jack Gilson, Eli Dickerson; total number, thirty-three.

Laporte borough—Benjamin M. Dunham, John W. Reynolds, Samuel Conklin, John Conklin, H. R. Dunham, W. H. Crawford, Harvey Gregory, J. T. Brewster, W. H. D. Green, C. Homan, W. H. Small, F. Wilcox; total number, twelve.

Laporte township—Joseph C. Pennington, Charles W. Converse, Oliver G. King, Jacob S. Stevenson, Isaac L. Low, John J. Low, H. M. Stevenson, M. M. Fiester, Samuel H. Buck, Isaac Sonès, C. Reed, M. H. Traugh, Franklin Horn, Freeman Horn, T. J. Pennington, Andrew Glidewell, Mahlon Whitbeck, George N. Stevenson, Ezra Zelif; total number, nineteen.

Shrewsbury township—George W. Craft, George W. Smith, Jr., Alfred Little, Theodore Taylor, A. J. Taylor, George Vieten-gruber, George Clark, David Bubb, Charles Prescott, John U. Fiester, Henry Edkin, Thomas Edkin, John Hoss, Henry Koons, William Winders, Stewart Winders, John

R. Jones, John W. Bennett, Henry Brown, Josiah Emery, Richard Green; total number, twenty-one.

The total number, as we have it here, is three hundred and forty-two, which is almost one-third of the highest number of votes at that time polled in Sullivan county.

There were no companies, or squads of men enlisted in Sullivan county after those already mentioned, but many persons went away, by ones, twos and threes, and enlisted in other counties. They were assigned to old regiments, where most needed, and it has been found impossible to get a complete list of them all.

When those whose age, circumstances, temperament, and enthusiasm had inclined them to enlist, had entered the service, there was still a demand for more men, which necessarily compelled a draft. The first United States draft was made in September, 1863, Sullivan county having been exempt from the previous state draft, by having supplied her full quota of volunteers. From this government draft she was also justly entitled to exemption, having already furnished more than the number called for. The number of her volunteers in service was two hundred and seventy-seven, when the number charged against the county was only two hundred and forty-four, as shown by the report of the adjutant general, contained in the legislature record of 1863. An enrollment, however, was made. A number enlisted voluntarily before the draft, and some were drafted. The draft of March 10, 1864, reached a number of citizens in this county who promptly reported and generally made good soldiers. A few sent substitutes, which cost from six to seven hundred dollars each. In some instances substitutes made their escape after being mustered into service, and in rare cases drafted

men failed to report. There is quite a list of deserters, but not more in proportion than in the other counties of the state.

In the latter part of 1862 the criticism of the Lincoln administration in some of the city newspapers produced its effect in the country; and the citizens of Sullivan county fell into their party currents. The Democratic party of the county kept pace with the party in the state, and while asserting their loyalty to the Union, severely condemned the administration in the conduct of the war. A few took strong grounds in favor of peace at any price, and were so sympathetic with the south that they were called "Copperheads." There never was a time when this class had a majority of the Democrats in Sullivan county. The Democratic party, however, in 1863 took a determined stand against the administration of Governor Curtin, in this state, and of President Lincoln, in the nation; and the political warfare, which had been like a truce for nearly two years, became a hot battle at the polls in 1863.

The candidates for governor were Andrew G. Curtin, Republican, and George W. Woodward, Democrat. The result in the county was seven hundred and thirteen votes for Woodward, and three hundred and fifty-nine for Curtin; majority for Woodward, three hundred and fifty-four. The Democratic county ticket was all elected, as follows: For assembly, George D. Jackson; for treasurer, Walter Spencer; for commissioner, John F. Keeler.

The presidential election of 1864 was the most intensely embittered of any election hitherto held in the county. The position taken by the Sullivan County Democrat is indicated by the following editorial taken from its issue of November 4, 1864:

"The policy of Mr. Lincoln is the eman-

cipation and equality of the negro, at the expense of all the rights and interests of the free white men and women of America. For the benefit of the negro, he is now prolonging the war. For the negro, he is adding millions daily to the national debt. For the negro, he is now increasing the burthensome taxation which is pressing down the people of the north. For the negro, he is now ordering quarterly conscriptions, and dragging away from their homes and families the white men of the nation. For the negro, he is now sneering at the Union and trampling upon the constitution. Let white men think of these things. Let every Democrat in Sullivan county be at the polls on Tuesday next, and vote for McClellan and Pendleton!"

No Republican newspaper being at that time published in the county, no authentic sample of their campaign publications can be cited, but it is recollected that public meetings were held by both parties in almost every school-house in the county, and the issues discussed before crowded audiences by the ablest speakers in the county on both sides. The result was for McClellan six hundred and seventy votes; for Lincoln three hundred and sixty-nine votes,—majority for McClellan three hundred and one. A few days after election an incident occurred which caused considerable excitement in the county, and which is thus related in the Democrat of November 9, 1864: "On Saturday last our usually quiet town was visited for the first time, which caused no little amazement, by a troop of horsemen numbering about thirty, under command of Captain Lambert, and accompanied by Captain Silvers, a deputy provost marshal. Their mission was to arrest all drafted persons who had not reported, and convey them to headquarters, where their respective cases

are to find adjustment. They rode good horses, were well armed, and orderly in their behavior while in this place. We understand that a rendezvous is to be appointed at Dushore, where two hundred men are to be stationed, and all conscripts who have not reported themselves are to be ferretted out and meet with their just dues." The men in hiding mostly escaped to the woods and no record is found of any arrests made.

P. E. ARMSTRONG PETITION.

In March, 1864, Hon. George D. Jackson representative from Sullivan county, presented the legislature the petition of P. E. Armstrong, representing God's people worshipping at Celesta, Sullivan county, asking the passage of a resolution that the people of Celesta, Sullivan county, while conforming to the faith they profess, be considered peaceable aliens, and religious wilderness exiles from the rest of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

As soon as the somewhat lengthy petition was read, Mr. Cochran, of Philadelphia, moved that the petition be referred to the committee on divorce. [Laughter]. Mr. Alleman: "I move to amend by providing that it be referred to the 'fancy committee,'—the committee on federal relations." Mr. Jackson: "I move that it be referred to the committee on the judiciary general. Whatever may be thought of the people who have requested me to present this petition, whatever opinion may be formed of that people from hearing that petition read,—I must say one thing: They are a sect that have come into the county of Sullivan, and have chosen a piece of land on the mountain tops. They are building a home for themselves. While I believe they are monomaniacs on this one point, they are good citizens of the county; they live sober

and industrious lives and while I do not believe in their doctrines, I believe that they have the right, equally with the citizens of this commonwealth, to send their petitions to this house, and I hope that this memorial will be treated with respect." The petition was referred to the committee on the judiciary general.

Mr. Armstrong, who presented the petition alluded to, had some years previously laid out a village in Laporte township, between the county-seat and Lewis lake, which he named Celesta. He was a believer in the second advent of Christ, and founded his belief on the prophecies in the Bible. He was a man of ability, and had studied the Scriptures with great attention. From his premises he could make a strong argument in favor of his religious belief. He made a large clearing in the wilderness, put up a number of buildings, purchased printing materials and published a newspaper at Celesta called *The Day Star of Zion*. He gathered around him quite a number of those who shared his belief. He held that it was his duty to prepare the way for the second coming, and to that end he dedicated all his landed property to the Lord. He made out, and had recorded in the recorder's office, a deed which has excited great attention. It was the conveyance of a square mile of land to "Almighty God and his heirs in Jesus Messiah."

The deed, dated June 14, 1864, sets forth as its inducement that he "is taught by the inspired word of God and his Holy Spirit that his children should not claim or own any property, but should consecrate unto God all things they possess for the common good of the people who are waiting for his Son from heaven, and who are willing to live together in holy fellowship, relying upon his word and bounty, and to the

end that his saints may be fully separate from the world and gathered together and enjoy the light and liberty which they did in the once faithful days of theocracy."

Although the legislature took no further notice of his petition, Mr. Armstrong acted on the assumption that the land conveyed was sacred ground and not within the jurisdiction of state or national authorities. He, consequently, refused to pay taxes. The result was that the collector sold his sheep for personal property taxes and the county treasurer sold his land for unseated land taxes. Finding that his hope of founding an independent community could not be accomplished, he left the place and returned with his family to Philadelphia.

The writer was intimately acquainted with Mr. Armstrong and respected him very much. He was a well educated, honest and trustworthy man and entirely sincere in his religious convictions. The land sold at treasurer's sale was purchased by his son, A. T. Armstrong, who holds it by treasurer's deed at this time.

On Thursday, October 1, 1863, the *Dushore Union*, a new paper, was started at Dushore, by S. F. Lathrop. Mr. Lathrop had formerly been connected with the *Sullivan County Democrat*, and had acted as clerk to the commissioners. The *Dushore Union* was established as an independent paper, but was strongly committed to the prosecution of the war. The paper was published about a year. It was well printed and ably conducted. In 1864 the publication was suspended and Mr. Lathrop enlisted and went to the war.

PEACE.

When Richmond was taken, and Lee's army was captured at Appomattox, there was no telegraph line which reached Sulli-

van county, but the news came quickly and caused great rejoicing. It was at once determined to have a jubilee in the court-house at Laporte. The court-house was crammed full of people—Democrats and Republicans, men and women, old and young, were in harmony, and congratulatory speeches and cheering abounded. Before the meeting closed a rumor came that President Lincoln had been shot. It was met by incredulity and could not be verified. The next morning, however, at daylight the flag on the liberty pole was at half mast and all the people mourning.

The second paper published in Laporte was the Sullivan Free Press, which was established about October 1, 1865. The press and materials were purchased by T. J. Ingham; John T. Brewster, who was a practical printer, became the publisher. John T. Brewster and T. J. Ingham were the editors. It was Republican in politics. In the spring of 1869 Mr. Brewster purchased a press and printing materials, and continued the publication of the Free Press for awhile at Laporte, and then removed to Dushore and continued it there until 1872.

June 28, 1872, a campaign newspaper was started at Laporte, called the Grant Standard. E. V. Ingham was publisher, T. J. Ingham and E. V. Ingham, editors. About the middle of October, in the same year, Mr. Ingham purchased the materials and good will of the Sullivan Free Press, then published at Dushore, from John T. Brewster, and, soon after the presidential election, the name of the Grant Standard was changed to the Press and Standard. With that name the publication was continued by E. V. Ingham until 1876, when Mr. Ingham, having engaged in the mercantile business, discontinued it. The press and materials used for the Press and

Standard were leased to W. H. McCarty, who, in July, 1882, started a new paper, Democratic in politics, called the Democratic Sentinel. Mr. McCarty published it one year, then sold the lease and good will of the paper to James A. Gallagher, who as editor and publisher continued the publication at Laporte until 1885, when he removed it to Dushore, and in company with Frank Boyd published it for a year, and then discontinued it.

E. V. Ingham, having retained an interest in the press and materials, removed them back to Laporte, where they were leased to Dr. W. B. Hill, who published the Campaign Democrat for a few months.

In February, 1878, Alfred B. Bowman opened a job-printing office at Dushore, and on the 28th of that month issued the Dushore Review, in the shape of a four-column quarto, and it continued in this form until August, 1878, when it was enlarged to a six-column quarto. Its name was then changed to the Sullivan Review. January 5, 1881, Mr. Bowman sold his establishment to E. A. Strong and William S. Holmes. Mr. Holmes was a practical printer and had been foreman in the Press and Standard office. Mr. Strong was a business man and had been superintendent of common schools. They continued the partnership until June 16, 1883, when it was dissolved by the death of Mr. Holmes. Mr. Strong was sole proprietor until September 1, 1887, when he sold it to Fred Newell, its present editor and publisher. Mr. Newell had been foreman in the office for some time before he purchased it.

In the summer of 1882 J. W. Gould commenced a newspaper in Dushore, called the Dushore Record. It was published about three months and then removed to Towanda.

It should be mentioned here that the publication of the Sullivan County Democrat was suspended soon after the death of Michael Meylert, in 1883. The press and materials were purchased by Samuel F. Colt, Jr., who established the Sullivan Republican at Laporte, about the middle of February, 1883. He sold it to William M. Cheney, in 1884, who continued its publication until March, 1896. He then discontinued the newspaper, and sold the materials and good will to Victor C. Hugo. Mr. Hugo revived the name of Sullivan Democrat, and published the first number April 3, 1896. It was published for one year, and then suspended. Soon after the Sullivan Republican was suspended, the Sullivan Publishing Company purchased a new press and materials, and established the Republican News Item at Laporte. The first number was issued in May, 1896. Charles L. Wing leased the plant and has continued as publisher and editor until the present time.

The Sullivan Gazette was established by George Streby in Dushore; the first number was issued February 16, 1887. In politics it is Democratic. It has been successful from the start, and its publication still continues by the original proprietor.

RAILROADS.

During the fall of 1851, Michael Meylert engaged with prominent business men in Towanda with a view of locating the Towanda & Catawissa Railroad so as to reach the Sullivan coal fields, and make its southern terminus at Catawissa. From Mr. Meylert's previous knowledge of the country, from surveys made by him and William A. Mason, he believed a feasible route could be found, and engaged Major E. McNeil to superintend the survey. The survey was made during the month of No-

vember, 1851, and during the following winter Mr. Meylert, who was at that time a member of the legislature, procured the passage of an act, supplementary to the original act, authorizing the building of the Towanda & Catawissa Railroad, by which a company could make such connections with other roads, and have as full authority over any part, as though they had completed the whole road. This subsequently became the basis for other legislation by which the Muncy Creek Railway and that of the Sullivan & State Line, obtained their charters and had surveys of the Sullivan coal field made by Prof. P. W. Shaffer. He with Mr. William A. Mason made careful examinations of the field, but finding nothing but the underlying small vein reported adversely as to the quantity that would warrant the building of a railroad.

But little was done from 1855 until about 1859, when the upper vein was discovered at Bernice by Myron M. Wilcox while hunting for deer, and who, assisted by George D. Jackson, opened it. George D. Jackson in connection with his father, Dr. Josiah Jackson, made purchase of Mr. Meylert of part of the coal field, and the three united in developing it. Subsequently M. C. Mercur and C. F. Wells, Jr., were induced to join them. To the perseverance and financial aid given by Mr. Mercur, and the high standing of Mr. Welles among capitalists connected with railroads, we are greatly indebted for our public improvements. The Sullivan & State Line Railroad was commenced about 1867, and completed to Bernice in 1871.

The Muncy Creek Railroad was chartered, with Michael Meylert, H. R. Mehrling, Robert Taylor, George Bodine and A. J. Dietrick, as body corporate for laying out and constructing the road. The object

was to build the road from Muncy up Muncy Creek and to Laporte, thence to connect with some other road running east. The first officers were: President, Michael Meylert; treasurer, Joshua Bowman; secretary, B. Morris Ellis; and superintendent, H. Mehrling.

Muncy offered little or no encouragement and the route was changed to Hall's as the western terminus and the work of construction began. The survey and beginning of work on the Muncy Creek road was made about 1866. Samuel Stevenson, assisted by B. L. Cheney, made the first survey, and their labor was followed up by William A. Mason, who acted as chief engineer. William A. Mason was well and favorably known by every farm-owner along the line of both roads, and became the man who, to a greater extent than any other, was referred to in all that pertains to the topography of the country. In 1867 the line had only reached three miles beyond Hughesville, or nine miles in all. The grade thus far had been very easy, and the expense very small compared to what was to come before Laporte could be reached. Hence construction work was entirely suspended.

In 1872 a new organization was effected. About that time the Catawissa extension of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad, from Milton to Williamsport, was put through, giving the Muncy Creek railroad a western outlet. This, however, did not change matters much financially, and the road did not pay. In 1881 it was sold, and the new corporation had the name changed to the Williamsport & North Branch railroad, and Mr. B. G. Welch became general manager. Work of construction was renewed and by 1886 the road was completed to Nordmont.

While the eastern terminus of the Will-

iamsport & North Branch railroad was at Nordmont, a change was made in the ownership of the stock. John Satterfield and Henry L. Taylor, wealthy capitalists of Buffalo, New York, became the controlling owners, and new officers were elected as follows: Hon. H. C. McCormick, president; John Satterfield, vice-president; J. Henry Cochran, treasurer; S. T. McCormick, secretary. The railroad was completed to Satterfield and put in operation in the fall of 1893.

The Eaglismere railroad is a narrow gauge road from Sonestown to Eaglismere. It was constructed in 1892. The officers of the company at the time it was constructed were C. William Woddrop, president; John R. T. Ryan, vice-president; B. Harvey Welch, general manager; W. Clayton Mason, chief engineer. The length of the railroad is eight miles.

LOPEZ.

The Bowman's Creek branch of the Lehigh Valley railroad was completed from Bernice to Lopez in 1887, and extended to Wilkes Barre in July, 1893. C. H. Jennings and B. W. Jennings, doing business in the firm name of Jennings Brothers, who had been engaged in lumbering near Thornsedale, anticipating the completing of the railroad to Lopez, secured a choice location on the Loyalsock at that place, purchased a large quantity of timber land, and erected a large steam sawmill. In this mill they combined all the appliances which their own experience suggested and modern invention provided, for the rapid and economical manufacture of lumber. In this immense establishment and in the timber woods they employed from three to four hundred men.

Trexler & Turrell also erected a large

sawmill near by and employed a great number of men. A kindling-wood manufactory and other manufacturing establishments quickly followed, and the town of Lopez, with hotels, stores and churches, sprang up in the wilderness like magic and continues to flourish.

TANNERIES.

The large tanneries which have done so much to increase the business and population of Sullivan county, deserve mention. The first important tannery in Sullivan county was established at Laporte, by Michael Meylert, in 1856. After two years it was sold to Clarkson, Nichols & Company, who continued the business for two years. In 1866 the plant was leased to A. Lathrop & Company, who continued the business for one year. The property, with a large body of timber land, was then sold to Thorne, McFarlane & Company, and by them largely improved and successfully conducted until it was purchased by the Union Tanning Company, about 1894. While Thorne, McFarlane & Company were conducting the Laporte tannery, they also rented a large tannery at Thornedale, and built quite a village there, but it did not continue to be profitable and was abandoned. The busy village disappeared about 1894 or 1895.

In the year 1867, L. R. Bump & Company purchased land from Robert Taylor, and erected the Muncy Valley tannery, and conducted the business for several years. The property then passed into the hands of D. T. Stevens & Son, who made many improvements. The large business done there has been the means of building up the thriving village of Muncy Valley. The Stevens interest has recently been sold to the Union Tanning Company.

The tannery at Hillsgrove was established by Andrew Hawver sometime previous to

1874. It was sold January 14, 1874, by John Hall, United States marshal, to B. G. Brandman & Company, who sold it to Thorne, McFarlane & Company, in 1876, who sold it to Hoyt Brothers, in 1878. Hoyt Brothers rebuilt and enlarged the tannery and conducted it successfully until about 1894, when they sold it to the Union Tanning Company. This thriving tannery has been of great advantage to the enterprising town of Hill-grove.

Thomas E. Proctor purchased from the Fishing Creek Lumber Company the site for a tannery, at Jamison City, in 1890; also purchased a body of timber land in that vicinity. He erected a first-class tannery and did a large business there, greatly aiding to build up the picturesque village of Jamison City—which has the honor of being situated in two counties. This tannery, like the others mentioned, is now owned by the Union Tanning Company.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

A list of officers who have been elected and served in Sullivan county since its organization is here annexed:

President Judges—1851, David Wilmot; 1856, Warren J. Woodward; 1862, William Elwell; 1872, William Elwell; 1874, Thomas J. Ingham; 1884, John A. Sittser; 1894, Edward M. Dunham.

Associate Judges—1851, William Colley, John A. Speaker; 1856, William Smith, William A. Mason; 1861, James Deegan, Richard Bedford; 1871, Cornelius Cronin, Joseph Gansel; 1876, M. A. Rogers, F. B. Pomeroy; 1881, Daniel Fairchild, John G. Wright; 1886, Robert Taylor, Jr., E. A. Strong; 1891, John Yonkin, 2d, M. J. Phillips; 1896, John S. Lines, Conrad Kraus.

Congress—1848, William A. Petriken; 1852, James Gamble; 1854, Allison White;

1856, Allison White; 1858, James T. Hale; 1860, James T. Hale; 1862, Henry W. Tracy; 1864, Ulysses Mercur; 1866, Ulysses Mercur; 1868, Ulysses Mercur; 1870, Ulysses Mercur; 1872, James D. Strawbridge; 1874, Henry W. Early; 1876, John I. Mitchell; 1878, John I. Mitchell; 1880, Robert J. C. Walker; 1882, William Wallace Brown; 1884, William Wallace Brown; 1886, Henry C. McCormick; 1888, J. Boyd Robinson; 1890, S. P. Wolverton; 1892, S. P. Wolverton; 1894, Monroe H. Kulp; 1896, Monroe H. Kulp; 1898, Rufus K. Polk.

Members of the House of Representatives—1847, William F. Packer and Timothy Ives; 1848, William F. Packer and Joseph Smith; 1849, William Brindle and William Dunn; 1851, Isaac Reckhow and Michael Meylert; 1852, Ezra B. Chase and John W. Dennison; 1853, Ezra B. Chase and James Deegan; 1854, William J. Turrell and Charles J. Lathrop; 1855, Thomas J. Ingham and John V. Smith; 1856, Simeon B. Chase and Alfred Hine; 1857, John V. Smith and Peter Ent; 1858, George D. Jackson and Samuel Oaks; 1859, George Jackson and Samuel Oaks; 1860, Hiram R. Kline and Thomas Osterhout; 1861, George S. Sutton and Levi L. Tate; 1862, George D. Jackson and John C. Ellis; 1863, George D. Jackson and John C. Ellis; 1864, Joseph H. Marsh and Lorenzo Grinnell; 1865, Lorenzo Grinnell and G. Wayne Kinney; 1866, G. Wayne Kinney and James H. Webb; 1867, James H. Webb and John F. Chamberlain; 1868, James H. Webb and John F. Chamberlain; 1869, James H. Webb and John F. Chamberlain; 1870, James H. Webb and Perley H. Buck; 1871, Samuel Wilson and Amos C. Noyes; 1872, Amos C. Noyes and Henry W. Petrican; 1874, Richard Bedford; 1876, B. Rush Jackson; 1878, E. M. Dunham; 1880, P.

R. Ackley; 1882, Bryan Collins; 1884, Bryan Collins; 1886, M. A. Rogers; 1888, William Waddell; 1890, Russell Karns; 1892, Marshall J. Lull; 1894, B. W. Jennings; 1896, B. W. Jennings; 1898, J. L. Christian.

State Senators—1849, William F. Packer; 1852, James W. Quiggle; 1855, Andrew Gregg; 1859, George Landon; 1862, William J. Turrill; 1866, George D. Jackson; 1868, C. R. Buckalew; 1872, Thomas Chalfant; 1875, Robert P. Allen; 1878, George D. Jackson; 1880, Elias McHenry; 1882, William W. Hart; 1886, Verne H. Metzger; 1890, Grant Herring; 1894, J. Henry Cochran; 1898, J. Henry Cochran.

Sheriffs—Elected, 1847, Evan H. Phillips; 1850, Lewis Zaner; 1853, Amos C. Wilber; 1856, Samuel Craft; 1859, Joseph Gansel; 1862, John Simmons; 1865, John Lawrence; 1868, John G. Wright; 1871, Jeremiah Mooney; 1874, William H. Yonkin; 1877, John Utz; 1880, James Deegan; 1883, Edward Bergan; 1886, Henry Tripp; 1889, John Utz; 1892, Thomas Mahaffy; 1895, Ellis Swank; 1898, H. W. Osler.

County Commissioners—1847, William Lawrence, Joseph Molyneux, Jacob Hoffa; 1848, Jacob Hoffa; 1849, John Battin; 1850, Griffith Phillips; 1851, William Reeser; 1852, John Mullan; 1853, Richard Taylor; 1854, John Smith; 1855, Samuel K. McBride; 1856, Robert Taylor; 1857, John Dieffenbach; 1858, William Brown; 1859, John Hiddleston; 1860, John Dieffenbach; 1861, Henry Williams; 1862, Daniel Vaughan; 1863, Joseph Gansell; 1864, Henry Williams; 1865, James McMahon; 1866, Robert Taylor; 1867, Wheeler Green; 1868, James Dunn; 1869, Abraham Morgan; 1870, John Brown; 1871, Christian Mosier; 1872, Thomas L. Magargle; 1873, John Corcoran; 1874, Jasper Clark; 1875, James

McMahon, Griffith Phillips, J. C. Edgar; 1878, John Yonkin, 2d, Henry C. McBride, Geo. W. Glidewell; 1881, G. L. McHenry, J. C. Robbins, Ezra S. Little; 1884, George Albert, Thomas Streby, John J. Low; 1887, Jacob A. Myers, Charles Hugo, J. N. Campbell; 1890, S. K. McBride, D. W. Scanlan, William M. Cheney; 1893, John H. Farrell, Gabriel Litzelman, John J. Webster; 1896, H. G. Huffmaster, S. S. Rogers, Philip Secules.

Prothonotary, Register, Recorder and Clerk of Courts—Elected 1847, Alfred Bennett; 1850, William Mullan; 1853, Thomas J. Ingham; 1856, William Colley; 1859, Charles C. Finch; 1862, Charles C. Finch; 1865, Charles C. Finch; 1868, Charles C. Finch; 1871, Charles C. Finch; 1874, Charles C. Finch; 1877, Henry Van Etten; 1880, Henry T. Downs; 1883, Henry T. Downs; 1886, A. Walsh; 1889, Alphonso Walsh; 1892, Alphonso Walsh; 1895, W. J. Lawrence; 1898, William J. Lawrence.

County Treasurers—1847, James Taylor; 1849, George Edkins; 1857, Aaron J. Dietrick; 1853, Richard Bedford; 1855, John S. Green; 1857, John S. Green; 1859, Robert Kitchen; 1861, Walter Spencer; 1863, Walter Spencer; 1865, John G. Wright; 1867, Walter Spencer; 1869, Walter Spencer; 1871, John M. Heacock; 1873, John Sullivan; 1875, Walter Spencer; 1878, Edward Bergan; 1881, William A. Mason; 1884, Robert Stormont; 1887, Jacob Lorah; 1890, William Murry; 1893, A. L. Smith; 1886, Ransom Thrasher.

County Auditors—1847, Richard Taylor, J. G. Green, Thomas King; 1848, Thomas King; 1849, Cornelius Cronin; 1850, George W. Phillips; 1851, James Coning; 1852, Arthur Robinson; 1853, Cornelius Cronin; 1854, George D. Jackson, John

Brown; 1855, George D. Jackson, John F. Hazen; 1856, Samuel B. Birdsall; 1857, Charles C. Finch, John M. Heacock; 1858, Thomas Farrell; 1859, John G. Wright, Samuel McBride; 1860, Nelson W. Ackley; 1861, John W. Martin; 1862, Lyman B. Speaker; 1863, Thomas Messersmith; 1864, Abraham Morgan; 1865, R. D. Lancaster; 1866, Christian Mosier; 1867, William Smith; 1868, R. D. Lancaster; 1869, G. D. Cline; 1870, George W. Bennett; 1871, Lyman B. Speaker; 1872, Francis Lusch; 1873, T. J. Keeler; 1874, Benjamin H. Tripp; 1875, George W. Bennett, Adelbert Williams, A. B. Kilmer; 1878, John E. Finnan, Albert Hazen, J. R. Fleming; 1880, James Miller; 1881, Robert Stormout, R. D. Lancaster, S. F. Colt, Jr.; 1884, Thomas A. Jennings, Christian Caseman, John M. Gautsch; 1887, J. Harry Spencer, Edward Franke, Ulysses Bird; 1890, J. Harry Spencer, George S. Wright, Ulysses Bird; 1893, M. E. Wilcox, Morgan Gavitt, Irvin D. Heverly; 1894, J. B. Magargle; 1896, A. F. Hess, Christian Crossman, Delbert L. Brown.

Jury Commissioners—1867, Jas. Thompson, George W. Simmons; 1870, John K. Farrell, Daniel T. Huckell; 1873, Richard Biddle, Thomas Messersmith; 1876, Joseph C. Pennington, John Person; 1879, Levi B. Hunsinger, George C. Bird; 1882, John Mullen, Henry Stahl; 1885, William Fulmer, Thomas Simmons; 1888, Charles Haas, Thomas Farrell; 1891, Christian Caseman, George W. Simmons; 1894, Zachary T. Kilmer, Henry Swank; 1897, William Bird, William D. Haverly.

District Attorneys—1848, A. J. Dietrick; 1850, Henry Metcalf; 1856, Henry Metcalf; 1861, Thomas J. Ingham; 1864, A. L. Grim; 1867, A. L. Grim; 1870, E. M. Dunham; 1873, Rush J. Thomp-

son; 1876, Frank F. Drake; 1879, Bryan S. Collins; 1882, John H. Cronnin; 1885, Rush J. Thompson; 1888, Rush J. Thompson; 1891, A. L. Grim; 1894, Edward J. Mullen; 1897, A. Jackson Bradley.

Coroners—1847, J. D. Wilcox; 1848, John D. Wilcox; 1849, John Brown; 1852, Cornelius Harrington; 1854, Wm. Brown; 1856, Robert W. Henly; 1859, Lanny D. Porter; 1866, Frederick Fleshut; 1868, Samuel Craft; 1869, Frederick Fleshut; 1870, Sanford E. Benjamin; 1873, R. W. Henly; 1875, Robert W. Henly; 1877, W. C. Mason; 1881, Francis Chafee; 1884, William W. Waddell; 1887, W. W. Waddell; 1889, W. B. Hill; 1893, W. B. Hill;

1896, Edward Everett; 1898, Charles Wackenhuth.

County Surveyors—1850, William A. Mason; 1853, William A. Mason; 1856, John Persun; 1857, Benjamin L. Cheney; 1865, Job L. King; 1868, Job L. King; 1875, Job L. King; 1881, Nathan Persun; 1882, Henry Swank.

County Superintendent of Schools—Richard Bedford, from 1854 to 1857; C. J. Richardson, from 1857 to 1860; Hallock Armstrong, from 1860 to 1863; John Martin, from 1863 to 1875; E. A. Strong, from 1875 to 1878; J. P. Little, from 1878 to 1887; M. R. Black, from 1887 to 1893; F. W. Meylert, from 1893 to 1899.

PART II.

BIOGRAPHICAL COMPENDIUM

... OF ...

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

HISTORY OF SULLIVAN COUNTY.

THOMAS J. INGHAM was born November 25, 1828, in the then township of Asylum, county of Bradford, and state of Pennsylvania. He was the son of Thomas Ingham and Eunice Horton Ingham. His first known ancestor was Jonas Ingham, who came from England and settled in Trenton, New Jersey, about A. D. 1700. In direct descent from Jonas, was Jonathan, who resided at Big Springs, Bucks county, Pennsylvania; Jonas, who was a captian in the Revolutionary war, and afterwards a pioneer on the Wyalusing creek; Joseph, who owned a farm and mills at the mouth of Sugar Run creek in Bradford county, Pennsylvania; and Thomas, who succeeded to the farm and mills at Sugar Run, where the subject of this sketch was born. The house in which he was born was near the west bank of the Susquehanna river.

The first known ancestor on his mother's side was Barnabas Horton, who came from England prior to A. D. 1640, and in that year settled in Southhold, Long Island. The father of Eunice Ingham was Major John Horton, of Terrytown, Pennsylvania, who served in the Revolutionary war.

Thomas J. Ingham received his education chiefly in the common schools, but for short terms attended the Harford Academy, and Wyoming Seminary. In early life he worked on the farm, and in the saw mill owned by his father. About the beginning of the year 1851 he came to Laporte, Sullivan county, and was employed by William

Mullan to act as his deputy in the office of prothonotary, register and recorder. In addition to this work, in 1852 he was appointed clerk to the commissioners. In 1853 he was married to Caroline A. Cheney, daughter of Abel Cheney and Priscilla Washburn Cheney, born at Cortlandville, New York, February 15, 1831.

In the fall of 1853 he was nominated on the Democratic ticket for the office of prothonotary, register and recorder, and no nominations being made against him, he was elected, and discharged the duties of the office until December, 1855.

In the summer of 1855 he took an active part in the organization of the Republican party in Sullivan county, and was nominated by that party as a candidate for representative. The district consisted of the counties of Susquehanna, Wyoming and Sullivan, entitled to two representatives, and at the representative conference O. G. Hemstead, of Susquehanna county, and Thomas J. Ingham were nominated as candidates of the Republican party in this district. The Democrats nominated John V. Smith of Wyoming county, and Oliver Lathrop of Susquehanna county. The two parties in the district were closely balanced. In the contest which followed Mr. Ingham ran considerably ahead of his ticket and carried Sullivan county by a plurality of one hundred and forty-nine, which gave him the largest vote of any of the candidates, and elected him. His colleague was defeated

by a small plurality. He served with credit one term in the legislature, and declined to be a candidate for re-election.

In the spring of 1856 he removed to Sugar Run, Bradford county, where he engaged in the mercantile business. This business not proving profitable, he entered the law office of Hon. Ulysses Mercer as a student, and was admitted to the Bradford county bar at September term, 1860.

Mr. Ingham returned to Sullivan county in November, 1860, and commenced the practice of law. In the following year he was elected district attorney, and served for three years. He took an active part as a public speaker in most of the election campaigns in his own and adjoining counties.

In 1865 he purchased a printing press and printing material, and assisted John T. Brewster to establish the Sullivan Free Press, a weekly newspaper published in Laporte, and became one of the editors. After a few years he withdrew his name as an editor of that paper, and, in 1872, assisted his son, Ernest V. Ingham, in establishing a campaign newspaper called the Grant Standard, and acted as one of the editors. In the fall of the same year he purchased, from John T. Brewster, the material and good will of the Sullivan Free Press. Immediately after the November election the Grant Standard was changed in name to the Press and Standard, and its publication continued by E. V. Ingham, Thomas J. Ingham still acting as associate editor. His newspaper engagements, however, at no time interfered with the active practice of his profession.

The legislature, in 1874, made a change in the judicial district, and provided for the appointment of an additional law judge. In May of that year Mr. Ingham was appointed by Governor Hartraft as additional law

judge—Judge Elwell being president judge in the same district.

At the same session of the legislature, but later in the session, an act was passed establishing the forty-fourth judicial district, consisting of the counties of Wyoming and Sullivan, and providing for the election of president judge at the ensuing fall election. Mr. Ingham was unanimously nominated by the Republicans of both counties for president judge. Elhannan Smith, Esq., of Wyoming county, was nominated by the Democrats. There was a large Democratic majority in both counties. The election was closely contested, but Mr. Ingham having received a majority in each county, was elected. He was commissioned and served as president judge for ten years.

In 1884 Judge Ingham was unanimously nominated by the Republican county conventions in both counties for re-election. The Democrats nominated John A. Sittser, Esq., of Wyoming county, as their candidate. Both counties were Democratic, with majorities ranging from three to five hundred. It was the year of the presidential election, when Blaine was the Republican candidate, and Cleveland the Democratic candidate. It proved to be what was called "a Democratic year." The majority for Cleveland in Sullivan county was 383 and he had a larger majority in Wyoming county. The judicial election was hotly contested in both counties. Judge Ingham received a majority in every election district in Sullivan county, and his majority in the county was 441. The majority for John A. Sittser, however, in Wyoming county, exceeded the majority of Judge Ingham in Sullivan county, and Mr. Sittser was elected.

On retiring from the bench Judge Ingham resumed the practice of law, and had

his office in Dushore for about four years. Having associated his son, F. H. Ingham, with him in the practice of law, he returned to LaPorte, where he has continued to practice until this time.

At the congressional election in 1886 he was solicited by many friends to accept the nomination for congress, which he declined. At that time the district was Republican, and the nomination was almost certain election.

Mr. Ingham, has three sons, all living. His eldest son, Ernest V. Ingham, having learned the printer's trade, published the Grant Standard and Press and Standard for a number of years, and since that has been in business in Eagle's Mere. Ellery P. Ingham, his second son, commenced the practice of law in Sullivan county. In 1889 he was appointed special deputy collector of the port of Philadelphia, and served in that position until 1892, when he was appointed United States district attorney for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, in which office he served four years. He is now engaged in the practice of law in Philadelphia. His youngest son, Frank H. Ingham, is still engaged with him in the practice of law at LaPorte.

As an attorney Judge Ingham ranks among the foremost in this part of the state; and his powers as an advocate have been demonstrated on many occasions. His public career has been long and honorable, and he is still recognized as one of the most prominent and influential men in this section of the country.

JONATHAN ROGERS.—"Biography is the most universally pleasant, the most universally profitable of all reading," said Carlyle. This is so because we learn more

by the example of our fellow men than in any other way. Abstract truth makes but little impression, but when it finds exemplification in the lives of those we know it cannot fail to influence. It is therefore eminently proper that we preserve in written record the life work of those who have been honorable, enterprising, and upright, that their examples may inspire us to emulate their virtues. The career of Jonathan Rogers is certainly one which contains many valuable lessons, for in the paths of industry and honesty he achieved success and won a reputation that classed him among the most highly esteemed citizens of Sullivan county, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Rogers was a native of the Keystone state, his birth having occurred in Muncy, Lycoming county, on the 10th of February, 1821. The family is of English origin. His father, Jonathan Rogers, Sr., was a native of England, and a son of Samuel Rogers, who was also born in the same country. The latter came to America about the year 1800, bringing with him his wife and a large family of children. One of the number, however, died on the voyage. Locating in Pennsylvania, the grandfather of our subject spent his last days in Forksville, Sullivan county. Jonathan Rogers, father of our subject, spent his childhood days in his native land, and after arriving at years of maturity married Miss Elizabeth Snell, who was also a native of England. They became the parents of the following children, namely: Mrs. Sarah Bryan, Mrs. Ann Wright, Mrs. Mary Fowler, William, who died at Picture Rocks, Lycoming county, in September, 1898, at the age of eighty-two years, Jonathan and Richard. All of the family are now deceased. The father was found dead in bed at Forksville, and seven weeks later the mother was found

dead in the mill race, probably having died of cramps.

Jonathan Rogers, whose name begins this biography, remained at home until ten years of age, when his father died, after which he lived among relatives until he was able to care for himself. From an early age he earned his own living, working as a mechanic and millwright, and becoming very proficient in the latter line. He established the Rogers mill at Lincoln Falls and built up an excellent trade, receiving patronage from all the surrounding country. His excellent products, his earnest desire to please his patrons, and his honorable business methods brought him a large trade.

Mr. Rogers chose as a companion and helpmeet on the journey of life Miss Elizabeth Huckell, who was born in Hill's Grove, Pennsylvania, where the birth of her father and of her first child also occurred. Her parents were Benjamin and Margaret (Plotts) Huckell, who both died at Hill's Grove, in 1884. Unto our subject and his wife were born fourteen children, as follows: Marion W., widow of N. K. Woodward, formerly a merchant of Dushore; Edward G., a resident of Elkland township; Sarah A., who is living on the old homestead; Anna M., widow of N. C. Pardoe, of Elkland township; Charles S., a member of the milling firm of Rogers Brothers; Louzina, wife of F. H. McCarty, a resident of Lake Run, Pennsylvania; John P., a farmer of Estella, Sullivan county; Benjamin F., who died at the age of three years; Serena D., who is living on the farmstead; Harriet C., wife of Owen McCarty, of Edwardsville, Pennsylvania; Rachel L., a successful teacher of Sullivan county; Ella M., wife of Silas McCarty, of Elkland township; Elizabeth M. and Jonathan, who are also living on the homestead farm.

In his political views Mr. Rogers was an independent Republican. Before the Civil war he was a strong anti-slavery man, and throughout his entire life was active in support of all measures of reform—measures which tended to do away with bad conditions and to advance the moral, educational, social and material interests of the community. An earnest Christian gentleman, he was for a number of years actively identified with the Wesleyan Methodist church. He also took a commendable interest in the practical improvement of the locality, in bettering the condition of the roads, and otherwise promoting the welfare of his township. His sterling worth, his fidelity to duty, his advocacy of all that was true and right, won him uniform respect, and no man was held in higher regard in the township than Jonathan Rogers. He died February 12, 1896, but his influence is still felt by those who knew him.

N K. WOODWARD.—The life record of N. K. Woodward is one which should adorn the pages of the history of his adopted county, for during many years he was one of the most prominent citizens and enterprising merchants of the community. He made his home in Dushore, and his well directed efforts, his enterprise and executive ability brought him success, while his honorable dealings gained him the confidence and high regard of his fellow men. He won that "good name which is rather to be chosen than great riches," and in his death the community lost one of its best citizens.

Mr. Woodward was born in Fort Wayne, Allen county, Indiana, on the 12th of July, 1844, and descended from one of the leading families of Pennsylvania. His father,

was a member of the state legislature, and exerted a wide and beneficent influence in public affairs. He married a Miss Bostwick, of eastern New York, and they became the parents of seven children. Three of his brothers became distinguished lawyers, but Emmett, who practiced in Atlanta, Georgia, is now deceased, while Jesse is now practicing in Texas, and Marcus is a member of the bar of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. The two sisters in the family are Mrs. Mary Miller, a resident of New York, and Mrs. Adaline Baker, who is living in Burlington, Kansas.

Mr. Woodward, whose name introduces this review, was left an orphan at the early age of four years, and was reared by his cousin, Judge Warren J. Woodward, at Wilkesbarre, and acquired his education in the schools of that city and at commercial college. In 1860 he came to Dushore, where he later opened a mercantile establishment, and from that time until his death was actively identified with the commercial interests of the town. He studied the wishes of the public and endeavored to please; he had the ability to meet all kinds and all classes of people, and his straightforward dealing and affability secured to him a constantly increasing business. He enjoyed a large trade, and was widely recognized as a successful, practical and progressive business man. As the years passed he acquired a valuable property as the results of his energy, untiring efforts and careful management, and so well did he gain it that the most envious could not grudge him his prosperity.

In 1883 Mr. Woodward was united in marriage to Miss Marion W. Rogers, the eldest daughter of Jonathan Rogers. She was born on the old homestead which belonged to her maternal grandfather, and is a

lady of culture, education and natural refinement. For fifteen years prior to her marriage she engaged in school teaching with excellent success, having the ability to impart clearly and concisely to others the knowledge that she had acquired. After a happy married life of five years, Mr. Woodward was called to the home beyond on the 3d of June, 1888, at the age of forty-four years. He was a public-spirited citizen and took a deep and commendable interest in everything pertaining to the general welfare, giving a liberal support to all measures which he believed would promote the public good. In politics he was a Democrat, but not an aspirant for office, preferring to devote his energies to his business interests. A man whom to know was to respect and honor, his death was widely mourned, and his memory is cherished by all who knew him. Mrs. Woodward, like her husband, has many warm friends, and her pleasant home in Lincoln Falls is noted for its hospitality.

AMBROSE E. CAMPBELL, an enterprising and successful young business man of Shunk, Sullivan county, is the proprietor of a well-known mercantile establishment there, and is also connected with agricultural interests. Notwithstanding these cares he finds time to take part in local affairs and has frequently been chosen by his fellow citizens to offices of trust and responsibility. He comes of the famous Scotch clan Campbell, the first of his branch of the family to come to America being his great-grandfather, who was accompanied by four brothers. John Campbell, his grandfather, was born in Montour county, Pennsylvania, and was married near Danville, same state, to Miss Mary Winterstein, daughter of Henry and Polly (Jingles)

Winterstein, and in 1833, soon after his marriage, came to Bradford county. In 1851 he located at the present site of Campbellville, Sullivan county, of which he became the founder, and there he built a gristmill. Later he sold that property and purchased another gristmill in Fox township, and this he operated until his death, which occurred in 1881; his wife died in 1875. They had the following children: William, Caleb, Mary, Eliza, John S., James H., Hiram and Joseph.

James H. Campbell, the father of our subject, was born in Campbelltown, Montour county, April 9, 1831, and at an early age became his father's partner in the milling business. He also engaged in farming near Shunk, and in 1868 built the store now occupied by our subject. In 1884 he sold his interest in the mill, and as the years have rolled on he has left more and more of his cares to the able management of his son. Politically he is a staunch Republican and has filled various important offices, including those of county commissioner and township clerk, while for twenty-one years he was postmaster at Shunk. While on the board of county commissioners, from 1889 to 1891, he did effective work in arranging for the construction of many iron bridges to replace those destroyed by the flood of 1889.

During the Civil war Mr. Campbell made an honorable record. He enlisted in 1861, in Company K, under J. B. Ingham, of Monroe, and was assigned to the Fiftieth Pennsylvania regiment. He was a member of the first southern expedition, leaving Fortress Monroe for Hilton Head in October, 1861, and served in the battle at the latter place. Next he was on camp duty at Beaufort for six months and then in the battle of Pocotaligo. Then he was trans-

ferred again to Fortress Monroe and started on the campaign that ended in the second battle of Bull Run. Next we find him at Chantilly; and on to Fredericksburg in the spring of 1863. Then from Chancellorsville to Vicksburg, back to Tennessee, overland to Cumberland Gap, back to Knoxville, where he was one of the besieged for two months. Then after a short furlough he took part in the battle of the Wilderness, and next at Spottsylvania, where he was severely wounded. After his discharge from the hospital he returned again to the front and served until the end of the war.

In 1864 Mr. Campbell was married to Miss Elizabeth Hoagland, a daughter of Samuel and Sally (Wilcox) Hoagland. Our subject is the eldest of six children, the others being: Cora B., wife of James Brenchley, a farmer in Fox township; Sebra T., who died at the age of five years; Lucian, who died when two years old; Leon I., who married Miss Lulu Wright and assists our subject in the store; and George T., who also is employed in the store. The father is a member of J. B. Ingham Post, No. 91, of Canton, and a hearty supporter of all that tends to the benefit of his old comrades in arms. He has also been identified with the Order of Odd Fellows since October 5, 1872, and has passed through all the degrees. He is a member of Lodge No. 321, also a member of the Encampment, a higher branch of Odd Fellowship.

Ambrose E. Campbell, the immediate subject of this review, was born August 16, 1867, in Fox township, Sullivan county, and his education was begun in the local schools. Later he attended the graded schools of Canton for two years, and in 1889 he was graduated at the Elmira (New York) School of Commerce. During his youth he assisted his father in the work of

the farm and store and for some time filled the position of bookkeeper. In 1890 he became a partner in the store and since June, 1897, has conducted the business alone. He also takes charge of one-half of his father's farm, comprising eighty acres, giving general oversight to its cultivation. Like his father, he is a strong supporter of Republican principles and for four years has been postmaster at Shunk. In the year 1896 he was mercantile appraiser for Sullivan county. He has served three terms as township clerk and for some time was school director, being secretary of the board during his term. Since 1888 he has been a member of the I. O. O. F. and is a charter member of Washington Camp, No. 220, P. O. S. of A., at Shunk. He has filled every position in which he has been placed with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The marriage of Mr. Campbell to Miss Clara M. Ferguson, daughter of Charles and Ann (Moore) Ferguson, took place at Canton, October 23, 1889, and three children have blessed their union: Harry E., born December 22, 1890; Edgar, April 5, 1892; and Leslie, April 11, 1894.

GEORGE D. JACKSON.—In the death of the honored subject of this memoir there passed another member of the little group of representative business men who were prominent in inaugurating and building up the chief industries of this section of Pennsylvania. His name is familiar not alone to the residents of the city of Dushore, to whose development he contributed so conspicuously, but to all who have been in the least intimately informed as to the history of the state. He was identified with the northern section of Pennsylvania

for many years and contributed to its material progress and prosperity to an extent equaled by but few of his contemporaries.

His father, Dr. Josiah Jackson, was one of the leading men and physicians of Sullivan county. He early located in Dushore and was an active factor in all the fields of enterprise which contributed to the development of the new country. As George Duggan Jackson approached mature years he developed rare abilities and energy, which were devoted to the improvement of the section surrounding Dushore, and for long years was the leading merchant of the county. He was the acknowledged leader in all matters of progress, foremost in everything of value to the community, the county and the state. To him is mainly due the construction of the Sullivan & Erie railroad, and the development of the coal, lumber and other natural resources of the county. All these contributed not only to his individual prosperity but also largely promoted the general welfare.

That Mr. Jackson was a popular citizen and had the confidence and regard of his fellow townsmen is evinced by the fact that in 1858, 1859, 1862 and 1863, he was chosen to represent in the state legislature the district comprising Columbia, Montour, Sullivan and Wyoming counties. In 1866 he was elected to the state senate from the district including Columbia, Montour, Northumberland and Sullivan counties, and in 1878 was chosen to represent the twenty-fourth senatorial district. Repeatedly re-elected, what higher testimonial could be given of his efficient service in the law-making body of the state? He left the impress of his strong individuality upon the legislation of Pennsylvania, and aided in framing a wise public policy. He died during his second senatorial service, passing

away November 23, 1879, at the age of fifty-four years.

Mr. Jackson was united in marriage to Miss Bernice Woodruff, a daughter of Jared Woodruff. Their children are Mary B., wife of J. W. Young, of Philadelphia; Alice E., wife of Thomas Irving, of Philadelphia; George C., deceased; Willie W., who married Ida Green, of Cattaraugus, New York, and has two daughters, Donna and Bernice; and B. Winifred, wife of P. P. Sturdevant, of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Jackson was a pronounced Democrat, a leader in his party, but his friends were numerous in all political parties and in all classes of society. At his death public opinion was expressed in the speeches delivered by the members of the state senate, who, in words of highest praise, spoke of his intellectuality, his ability, his loyalty and devotion to the best interests of Pennsylvania. In a memorial volume published by the state appears the following. "He was well known for his integrity of character, for diligence in attention to the interests of his constituents in every public position, and for his manly, genial qualities. A devoted husband, a kind parent, a loyal friend and an able counselor, at his death the community met with a grave loss, the Democratic party mourned for one of its valued members and Sullivan county for one of its leading citizens. He was a useful representative, just to himself and true to the interests of the people. He possessed unbending integrity and was deeply imbued with the spirit of true manhood. None ever doubted his honesty. His motives were as pure as his private character was spotless. He had great business capacity, a broad and correct grasp of affairs in all fields of action, and by the force of his inherent abilities and qualities he rose to influence and honor."

GEORGE C. JACKSON.—The name of Jackson has been so long and prominently connected with the history of Sullivan county, that a representative of this leading and influential family needs no introduction to the people of this locality. George Corydon Jackson, a son of George D. Jackson, fully sustained the high reputation of the family in connection with the industrial interests of this section of the state. He was born in Dushore, in March, 1854, and on account of delicate health in his boyhood he was educated in private schools, pursuing his studies in such institutions in Scranton and Towanda, Pennsylvania. After entering upon his business career he was for many years proprietor of extensive coal yards, enjoyed an extensive trade in that mineral, and at the time of his death was engaged in developing the coal mines on the Jackson lands, near Bernice. This was his principal business, yet he was interested to some extent in lumbering, mining and manufacturing. He carried forward to successful completion whatever he undertook, being a man of excellent business and executive ability, of sound judgment, keen discrimination, systematic habits and indefatigable energy.

He was united in marriage to Miss Mary M. Green, of Philadelphia, and they resided at the family homestead in Dushore. When in the prime of life, and in the midst of an honorable, useful and prosperous business career, George C. Jackson was called to his final rest, passing away on Christmas day of 1898, when only forty-five years of age.

JENNINGS BROTHERS.—In this age of colossal enterprise and marked intellectual energy, the prominent and successful men are those whose abilities, persist-

ence and courage lead them into large undertakings and to assume the responsibilities and labors of leaders in their respective vocations. Success is methodical and resultant, and however much we may indulge in fantastic theorizing as to its elements and causation in any isolated instance yet in the light of sober investigation we will find it to be but a result of determined application of one's abilities and powers in the rigidly defined lines of labor. Prominent among the men who have done so much to advance the material welfare of Sullivan county is the firm of Jennings Brothers, extensive manufacturers and wholesale dealers in lumber, at Lopez, Pennsylvania.

The American pioneer of this branch of the Jennings family was Paul Bishop Jennings, a native of Wiltshire, England, who came to the United States in 1816—a lad of eighteen years—and found employment as a farm hand near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He saved a little money and for a short time attended school, it being for the first time in his life. He then went to the lumber woods of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, on the Lehigh river, where he worked as a teamster, and later as a jobber; he saved money enough to buy a farm and gristmill at Mehoopany, Wyoming county, that state. There he began his independent career as a business man, established a store and built a sawmill, which he operated in connection with his gristmill and farm and became a successful and prominent business man, leaving a large estate at the time of his death, which occurred in 1864. He married Miss Elizabeth Tuttle, of Kingston, Pennsylvania, and to them were born four children: Joseph T., a resident of Mehoopany, Pennsylvania, and a prominent lumberman; William N.,

the father of our subjects; Caroline, wife of E. W. Sturdevant, of Wilkesbarre; and Mary A., deceased.

William N. Jennings was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, March 3, 1829, and acquired a business education. In the memorable days of 1849 and 1850, when twenty-one years of age, he went to California, but after a year returned to the Keystone state. For a time he was employed as foreman in the construction of the Horseracre dam at Mehoopany, and soon afterwards, in connection with his brother Joseph T., began extensive lumber operations at Jenningsville, Wyoming county, a thriving little town named in honor of the brothers. About three years later, in 1857, William N. Jennings removed to Pittstown, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, where he conducted a lumber yard, flour, feed and provision store, and in 1865 moved to Wilkesbarre, where he continued in the same line of business until 1877. A year later, in 1878, he moved to the new oil fields of Pennsylvania, at Bradford, and for three years manufactured lumber, doing a very successful business. Again returning to Wilkesbarre, in 1883, he has since made his home there, enjoying all the comforts and esteem a successful business man could wish. He married Miss Sarah Ann Hicks, of Wyoming county, and they have four children, as follows: Cortez H. and B. Worth, who compose the firm of Jennings Brothers; William L.; and Eleanor, wife of Dr. N. A. Rinebold, of Wilkesbarre.

Cortez H. Jennings, the elder son, was born in Jenningsville, Wyoming county, December 1, 1855, and was educated in the public schools of Pittston and Wilkesbarre, in the Wyoming Seminary at Kingston, and spent three years at the West Point Military Academy. From the age of sixteen years

he worked, during vacations, in his father's office, and in the summer of 1875 was captain of the steamer Hendrick B. Wright, running between Wilkesbarre and Nanticoke. From 1875 until 1879 he attended school, and from 1879 until 1881 he assisted his father in the latter's business interests. In the fall of 1881 he came to Sullivan county, where he purchased of James McFarlane & Company, a large tract of timber land. In December of the same year he came to the county, and in partnership with his brother, B. Worth, erected the necessary buildings and equipments, and began lumbering. In the spring of 1882 they erected their first saw mill, which had a capacity of thirty thousand feet of lumber per day, and from time to time they have purchased large tracts of timber land. In the fall of 1887 they built a part of the present hemlock mill, with a capacity of forty-five thousand feet of lumber per day, and three years later enlarged the mill, putting in gang saws and increasing the capacity to seventy-five thousand feet. They also constructed a part of their logging railroad along the banks of the Loyal Sock creek, and have since extended the road until its length is sixteen miles. In 1884 they established a store in Lopez, which has been increased from time to its present large proportions. It is to-day one of the most complete mercantile establishments in Sullivan county, and gives employment to nine men. The offices of the company are on the second floor of the store building and are equal to any in the state as to convenience, finish and furnishings. In the offices they employ four assistants, and their pay-roll shows the names of four hundred in their service. In 1895 the Jennings Brothers purchased a controlling interest in the clothespin factory conducted under the name of

the Lopez Manufacturing Company, a concern which employs fifty operatives. In 1896 they bought the Trexler & Terrell mill, put in band saws and other modern machinery, and now use it as their hardwood mill. It has a capacity of thirty thousand feet of lumber per day and furnishes employment to thirty-five men. The Jennings plant is one of the most complete and largest of its kind in this section of the country. They own over one hundred and fifty houses occupied by their men; and in fact everything used by the concern is theirs. Their homes are models of comfort and convenience, and the brothers are public-spirited, energetic, progressive, generous, kind-hearted, and in fact possess all the qualities that go to make business men successful and popular.

Cortez H. Jennings is an active member of the Republican party, has served as postmaster of Lopez, and in 1898 was the county's nominee for congress. He affiliates with the Masonic fraternity, and is an active member of the Lopez Athletic Association. He has been twice married—first in June, 1880, to Miss Florence N., daughter of Captain A. B. Mott, of Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania. She died in January, 1883, and on the 21st of September, 1885, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Louise Bowman, a daughter of Harry H. and Jane (Gregg) Bowman, of Towanda, Pennsylvania. This union has been blessed with three children: Donald Hicks, who died in infancy, Sarah Hicks, and Paul Bishop. Mrs. Jennings is a member of the Episcopal church.

Bishop Worth Jennings, junior member of the firm of Jennings Brothers, was born at West Pittston, Pennsylvania, May 4, 1862, and was educated in the public schools of Wilkesbarre, in the Bloomsburg State Normal and the Wyoming Seminary. At the

age of seventeen he entered his father's office, where he worked one year, and then spent the following year in the employ of his uncle, Joseph T. Jennings, at Mehoopany. Following this he joined his brother in the lumber business in Sullivan county. He has charge of all the office work of the company, and is a stockholder and president of the Dushore bank. Socially, he belongs to the Masonic order, is an active member of the Lopez Athletic Association, and is captain of the Lopez Baseball Team, a famous organization which has lost but one game in two seasons. In 1894 he was elected on the Republican ticket to the state legislature, and re-elected in 1896. He has also served four years as postmaster of Lopez, several years as justice of the peace, seven years as school director, and during that time was president and secretary of the board.

On the 5th of December, 1883, B. Worth Jennings was married to Miss Ella M. Castle, daughter of John Castle, of Kiantone, New York, and to them have been born two children: William Worth, who was born October 25, 1884, and Ethel May, who was born May 10, 1889, and died May 12, 1897. Mrs. Jennings is a communicant of the Episcopal church.

William L. Jennings, foreman and superintendent of the Jennings Brothers Hemlock Mill, of Lopez, was born at Wilkesbarre, October 24, 1865. He pursued his studies in the public schools of that place; in the Chamberlain Institute, of Cattaraugus county, New York; the Riverside Seminary, of Wellsville, New York; the Keystone Academy, of Factoryville, Pennsylvania, and the Wyoming Seminary, of Kingston, Pennsylvania. He worked for one year in his father's sawmill in Bradford, McKean county, this state, and in April, 1882, entered the

employ of his brothers at Lopez. He began by burning brush and piling lumber, and from the lowest place has worked his way upward, step by step, to his present responsible position. He has sole charge of all the work, from the rough saw-log in the pond to the finished lumber loaded on the cars ready for market, using ninety-four men in his department.

Politically he, too, is a Republican, and socially is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the K. O. T. M. In 1897 he was elected school director, was president of the board the first year, and is now secretary. He was married January 22, 1889, to Miss Fidelia Agnes Myers, who was born January 22, 1867, a daughter of C. C. Myers, of Mehoopany. With the Episcopal church she holds membership. By her marriage she has become the mother of three children, namely: William Hicks, Victoria and Florence; but the last named died in infancy.

HENRY RITCHLEN.—One of the most popular and faithful officers of Forks township, Sullivan county, is Henry Ritchlen, who is now serving as tax collector, to which position he was elected in 1897 for a three-years term. He is numbered among the progressive and enterprising citizens of the community, and is a wide-awake and practical farmer who owes his success in life to his own well directed efforts and careful management of business interests.

Mr. Ritchlen represents one of the old and prominent families of the county. His father, Charles F. Ritchlen, was widely and favorably known in Forks township and took an active part in public affairs. He was born in Baden, Germany, where he acquired a good education and afterward

served as a soldier in the German army. When a young man he crossed the Atlantic to the new world and located in Sullivan county, Pennsylvania. There he married Miss Mary M. Tahl, who was born in that locality, and was a representative of a prominent German family. Mr. and Mrs. Ritchlen began their domestic life in Forks township, where the father of our subject improved a farm which he afterwards sold to John Kane. He then removed to the farm upon which our subject now resides—then a tract of wild land covered with a growth of native forest trees. These he at once began to clear away in order to prepare the land for the plow, and in course of time he transformed the undeveloped tract into a finely cultivated farm of ninety-three acres. There he engaged in raising both grain and stock, planted a good orchard, built a substantial residence and made many other excellent improvements. He was a staunch Democrat in his political views, and for twenty-eight years served as tax collector, while for thirty-two years he was justice of the peace, and during all that time not a case which he tried was ever taken to the higher courts—a fact which stands in unmistakable evidence of the soundness and justice of his decisions. In his family were sixteen children, but the greater number died in infancy or childhood. Only four are now living: Joseph, a resident of Forks township; Frank, a resident of Laporte, Pennsylvania; Henry; and Mary, wife of Bernard Hanck, of Sullivan county. The father died at the age of sixty-seven years, and the community thereby lost one of its most valued citizens—a man whom to know was to respect and honor.

Henry Ritchlen was reared to manhood on his father's farm, trained to habits of industry and honesty, early becoming fa-

miliar with all the duties that fall to the lot of the agriculturist, and acquired a good education in the public schools. He spent one season in the lumber woods near Oskosh, Wisconsin, and for a number of winters worked in the lumber woods of Sullivan county, but has given the greater part of his time and attention to farming, and has now a valuable and productive tract of land, much of which is under a high state of cultivation. He manages his business interests with system and energy, and in addition to the cultivation of grain he raises horses and cattle of a high grade.

In 1884 Mr. Ritchlen was united in marriage to Miss Amanda Hostler, who was born in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Henry F. Hostler and Sarah (Solzburg) Hostler. The latter is now deceased. Four children have been born of this union: Alice M., William Henry, James Morton and Carl Francis, aged respectively thirteen, ten, six and two years. Mr. Ritchlen is one of the most active supporters of the Democratic party in his township and does all in his power to promote its growth and insure its success. He is now serving as township tax collector, and discharges his duties in a most prompt and faithful manner. He is one of the intelligent and progressive citizens of the community, frank and genial in manner, and his genuine worth has won him the high regard of many friends.

PETER BROWN.—For more than thirty years Peter Brown has been engaged in agricultural pursuits in Sullivan county, and is numbered among the leading and influential farmers of that locality. He is also one of the veterans of the Civil war, and through days of peace as well as days of strife is a

loyal, patriotic citizen, giving his support to all measures and movements which he believes will prove of public benefit.

A native of Fox township, Sullivan county, Mr. Brown was born on the 14th of April, 1841, and is a representative of one of the pioneer families of the community. The Browns are of English descent, and the first American ancestors arrived in this country at an early period in American history. The grandfather of our subject was Aaron Brown, who, in order to make his home in a settlement that was unmolested by Indians, came to Sullivan county, where both he and his wife spent their remaining days. Their graves were made in the Brown cemetery, in Fox township, where Mrs. Luce, the mother of Mrs. Aaron Brown, was also buried. The father of our subject, Archelaus Luce Brown, was born near New Albany, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, and on arriving at years of maturity married Miss Sarah Harris, daughter of Peter and Hannah (Battin) Harris, of Lycoming county. He became one of the pioneers of Fox township, Sullivan county, where he secured his land by patent from the government. He then developed the wild tract into a richly cultivated farm and carried on agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in 1889. His wife passed away in 1893. In his political views he was a Democrat, but he was never an aspirant for office. He was the father of seventeen children, fourteen of whom are yet living, namely: Peter, Hannah, William, George, Sylvester, Maria, Reuben, Rosetta, Chandler, Rosilla, Almeda, Salome, Murray and Judson. Annetta died at the age of four years, and two died in infancy.

On his father's farm in Fox township, Peter Brown spent his childhood days and aided in the labors of field and meadow.

At the age of twenty-one, on the 24th of October, 1862, he was drafted to serve in the civil war as a member of Company C, One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment of Pennsylvania Drafted Militia, under Capt. Clinton E. Woods, and was stationed at Newbern, North Carolina, his command being attached to the Eighteenth Army Corps under General Foster. Later they were sent on transports up the Pamlico river and by sound to Washington, North Carolina, the journey occupying seven days. At Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Mr. Brown received an honorable discharge, and on the 8th of August, 1863, returned to his home. Months passed and the war still continued. There was an urgent call for troops from time to time, and on the 15th of March, 1865, Mr. Brown enlisted, joining Company H, Fifteenth New York Regiment of Volunteer Engineers, under Captain Andrew Mauger, in which command he served until the close of hostilities, when he was honorably discharge by special order of the government. During his second term of service he was stationed at City Point, Virginia, for a time, and afterward took part in the campaign against General Lee in Virginia—a campaign which resulted in the surrender of Lee and the downfall of the Southern Confederacy. Mr. Brown then went to Berksville, thence to Clover Station and on to Washington by way of Richmond. He participated in the grand review at Washington, the most brilliant military pageant ever seen on the western hemisphere, and then making his way to the north received his discharge papers in Elmira, New York.

The country no longer needing his services on the battle field, Mr. Brown returned to his home in Sullivan county once more to take up the pursuits of civil life. He was

a brave and loyal soldier, always found at his post of duty, and well deserves the gratitude and praise of the nation which he helped to preserve intact.

On the 28th of May, 1863, F. B. Spinola, brigadier general, commanding the Keystone Brigade to which Mr. Brown belonged, addressed the brigade as follows:

"I avail myself of this opportunity of saying to the officers and men of the Keystone Brigade that the time has arrived for me to take my leave of you; and, as your term of service will soon expire, many of you, I presume, will abandon the scenes and excitement of the battlefield again to resume your usual pursuits of industry. In parting allow me to assure you that I entertain an exalted opinion of you both as officers and soldiers; and, in my official character, I thank you for the prompt and cheerful manner in which you have ever performed your arduous and dangerous duties, and I shall always look back upon my association with you as among the pleasantest hours of my life. You were put under my command at the time when you were fresh from your native state, and, with a few exceptions, entirely unacquainted with the toils and dangers of war; you were placed in no 'school of instruction,' but marched directly to the front, where you have remained performing your duty in a manner reflecting great credit on yourself and great honor on your state.

"Your march from Suffolk, Virginia, to Newbern, North Carolina, has no equal since the war began, except in General Banks' retreat from Winchester, and that differed from yours in this important particular—yours was toward the enemy and his was from them. Your conduct at Mill creek and White Oak river was equal to that of veteran troops; your march to Pollocksville,

for the purpose of encompassing the enemy at the second battle of Newbern, developed your powers of endurance and at once gave you a prominent place among the best troops in the service. While aboard of the transports in front of the rebel batteries on the Pamlico river you were both willing and anxious to incur any risk or to encounter any danger necessary to relieve the beleaguered city of Washington, North Carolina, and no troops in the army could have manifested greater willingness to make any necessary sacrifice to reinforce the garrison and to relieve it from the perils which surrounded it; but authority higher either than you or me checked your patriotic desires. Your conduct at Blount's creek fully developed your impetuous desires to encounter the enemy, and no soldier ever retired from the battlefield with greater reluctance after it had been demonstrated that the column could not advance, owing to the destruction of the bridges which crossed the stream. Your reconnoissance to New Hope schoolhouse was all that could have been asked of any troops; it was a success in every particular. Your march to, and occupancy of, Swift Creek village, with its accompanying sharp skirmishing as you approached the place and drove the rebels from it in precipitate flight at the dead hour of night, were worthy of the 'Old Guard' of Napoleon.

"Your conduct throughout has been of a character that has placed the brigade in an enviable position; intemperance and immoral practices, as well as vice in its various forms, have been strangers to the officers and soldiers of the Keystone brigade. Instead of participating and indulging in the practices which are so prevalent and demoralizing among soldiers, you have invariably been found on the Sabbath day joining with each

other in prayer and uniting your voices in singing praises to the Great Ruler of all.

"No cause can fail, my countrymen, when supported by such men as constitute the Keystone Brigade! You have done your whole duty to your country, to your state, and to your families in a manner that no man among you need be ashamed to acknowledge that he is one of the Keystone Brigade, while the authorities of your state can, with pride, point to you as an emulation for others who are to follow you to the field!

"We are all called upon to make some sacrifices in times like the present, but the American, who would not obey the call of his country in her hour of peril, is unworthy of enjoying the benefits and blessings of a free government, which cost many lives and much treasure to establish. No army ever suffered like that of Washington! No men ever bore their sufferings with less murmuring than the brave patriots who pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor that you and I might enjoy civil and religious liberty! You need go no farther than your own home to find the spot that gave shelter to the Father of His Country, together with the eleven thousand famishing patriots who wintered at Valley Forge, to which place they were traced by the blood which oozed from their unshod feet!

"At the expiration of your term of service it is fair to presume that many of you, from age and other causes, will not again enter it; but in the name of liberty and a bleeding country, I not only appeal to the young men of the brigade to enlist again, but I implore you, in the name of the men who suffered every conceivable hardship and privation in order to show to the despots of the world that man is capable of self-government, that you will

prove yourselves the proud representatives of the patriots of '76, and never quit the field until this diabolical attempt to destroy the government which Washington and his associates gave us has been plowed out by the roots."

It was in 1867 that Peter Brown located upon the farm in Fox township, which he now owns and occupies, and since that time he has carried on agricultural pursuits, meeting with good success in his undertakings. His early boyhood training well fitted him for the work. He has upon his place a large and substantial residence, good barns and other necessary outbuildings, and an orchard which yields choice fruits in season. He manifests both industry and progressiveness in the management of his property, and is therefore deriving therefrom a good income.

On the 12th of March, 1865, Mr. Brown was united in marriage to Miss Susan Mills, who was born in Towanda, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, and prior to her marriage was a successful teacher. She is a daughter of Joseph and Mary (Savacool) Mills. Her father was born in Sussex county, New Jersey, and was descended from New England ancestry. He first married Sophia Savacool, and they had three children—Mary A., Dorinda and Martha. By his second marriage, to Mary Savacool, there were eight children, of whom four are living: Ambrose Abbott, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Amanda Griswold and Mrs. Cythera Black. Four of the children died in infancy. The father of these children, a farmer and carpenter by occupation, died in Leroy, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, at the age of fifty-two years. His wife died in Madison county, New York, near Oneida, in 1898, at the age of seventy-eight years. They were faithful members of the Methodist church. Mrs. Brown is an accomplished and cultured lady and has

been to her husband a faithful helpmeet. To them have been born three children, but Scott, the only son, died in childhood. The daughters are Frances Martha and Edyth Evelyn; the former is the wife of R. T. Beers, and the latter the wife of W. H. Salisbury, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, by whom she has one child, Monna Larue. During his early business career he was for twelve or fifteen years employed as traveling salesman by the White Sewing Machine Company, and was quite successful in that line of business.

Mr. Brown usually gives his political support to the Republican party, but does not consider himself bound by party ties. He has filled nearly all of the township offices, and is ever faithful and conscientious in the discharge of his duties. He gave to his daughters good educational privileges—Frances Martha having finished an excellent education at the Dover Institution, Dover, New Jersey, and Edith Evelyn having graduated at the State Normal school, at Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, in the class of 1893. Both were numbered among the most successful teachers of Sullivan and adjoining counties. To all movements and interests calculated to prove of public benefit Mr. Brown lends his aid and influence, and is widely recognized as a valued citizen and a man of sterling worth, straightforward in business and reliable at all times.

ADAM H. ZANER.—The great-grandfather of our subject, Adam Zaner, who was a native of Prussia, came to America about 1731 and settled in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in agriculture. He had received an excellent education in his native land and was a successful farmer. He served seven

years in the Revolutionary war and lived to be nearly one hundred years old. He was the father of eight children, two daughters and six sons, the latter being John, Peter, George, Abraham, Adam and Daniel.

Adam Zaner, the second, grandfather of our subject, was born in Schuylkill county, where he became a successful farmer and held many of the local offices. He also carried on the trade of a tailor and lived an industrious and useful life. He married a Miss Buck, who bore him five children—Nancy, Lewis, Rebecca, Morris and Jerusha. Both parents lived to a very old age.

Lewis Zaner was born in Briar Creek township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, October 2, 1804, where he attended the common schools and spent his youth in assisting his father on the farm. In 1828 he came to Lycoming, now Sullivan county, and settled on a tract of wild land in what is now Cherry township. He began the struggle of life single-handed and alone, and by patience, perseverance and economy amassed a fortune of no mean proportions. He was blunt of speech and manners, but possessed sterling qualities of heart and mind which won for him many friends in spite of his rough exterior. He was the second sheriff of Sullivan county, an office which he filled with great ability, and was for a long time prominent in the administration of local affairs. After the death of his wife, in 1883, he moved to Muncy and purchased a beautiful home, where, surrounded by all the comforts and luxuries of life, he passed the remainder of his days, dying October 27, 1887. His wife's maiden name was Eve Chrisher, a native of Berks county, Pennsylvania, and to them were born the following children: Elizabeth, the wife of Jonathan Colley, of Muncy, Pennsylvania, Adam II., our subject; Elijah W.,

who died in the service of his country during the Civil war; Rebecca, widow of Henry Whitmire, of Muncy; Hannah, wife of Amos Cox, whose sketch will be found on another page of this work; Levi, a farmer in Montour county; Loretta, wife of Daniel E. Dieffenbach, of Cherry township; Lewis M., who served three years in the Civil war and died while in the army; and Amanda, deceased. The mother of these children died August 20, 1883, aged eighty-one years.

Adam Henry Zaner is one of the prominent citizens of Dushore and for many years was a successful farmer until old age forced him to give up active life and retire. He was born in Briar Creek township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, May 23, 1827, and had all the advantages of an education in the public schools possible at that time, which were few as compared with those of the present day. His entire life has been spent in Sullivan county, on the farm which was originally purchased by his father and which he operated until 1887, until he moved to Dushore, the property then being sold to his son. During all these years he has led an exemplary life and has set an example of industry, integrity and liberality which can safely be followed by his descendants. He has been a Republican ever since the formation of that party and has held several local offices, such as school director, constable, etc. He has been vice-president, stock-holder and director of the National Bank at Dushore, and his opinion was highly valued by all connected with that institution. Mr. Zaner was married March, 27, 1853, to Miss Fietta Wentzell, a daughter of Jacob and Susannah (Bahr) Wentzell, who was born in Berks county, February 27, 1834. Of this union six children have been born: Mary A, the wife of William Bahr, of Cherry town-

ship; Amanda, at home; Jerome, employed in an excelsior factory at Ricketts, Pennsylvania; Nelson H., living on the old home farm; Lewis B., also residing on a part of the farm; and Bernice, the wife of Addison Yonkin, of Cherry township. The family holds a high position in the community and the children are worthy descendants of their estimable ancestors.

LEWIS B. ZANER, who carries on general farming in Cherry township, was born December 31, 1863, on the old Zaner homestead, a part of which he now owns, and is the son of Adam H. Zaner, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. Our subject spent his boyhood and youth in attending a district school and assisting his father on the farm, until 1888, when he went to Overton, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in the manufacture of wintergreen extracts for nearly two years. He then removed to Proctor, Lycoming county, where he carried on the same business for three years, and later went to East Canton, Pennsylvania, where he remained two years. He then sold out his factory and returned to Sullivan county, purchasing from his father the farm on which he now lives. This he has brought to a high state of cultivation, and is justly proud of his fertile fields, excellent stock and pleasant home. He is well known throughout the community as an intelligent and enterprising man, and he and his family are highly respected by all who know them. He is a member of the German Reformed church and a Republican in politics.

Mr. Zaner was married April 8, 1896, to Miss Minnie Benjamin, of Dushore, and they have one child, Miriam. Mrs. Zaner is a daughter of Edward and Salinda

(Colley) Benjamin, and was born at Dushore, September 9, 1867. Her father was born in Michigan, and when three years of age was brought by his parents to Sullivan county. They settled at Dushore where the family have since resided. Mrs. Benjamin died in 1881, at the age of thirty-three years. Mr. Benjamin, who is a painter and decorator by trade, is still living, and resides at Dushore. Their children were four in number: Minnie, wife of our subject; William F., deceased; Emily and Deborah, who are living with their father.

WILLIAM H. YONKIN.—With other prominent members of the Yonkin family whose histories will be found in this biographical record of Sullivan county, the gentleman whose name heads this sketch has made for himself a well earned reputation as a man of ability, enterprise and intelligence. To such there is always open a field of action in which their talents may be brought into play, and used, if they so elect, to further the best interests of their community. That has been the case with Mr. Yonkin, as a brief relation of the chief events in his life will prove.

William H. Yonkin was born January 13, 1838, in Cherry township, Sullivan county, on a farm adjoining the one on which he now resides. His parents, Henry and Barbre (Hartzigg) Yonkin, were old settlers of the county and highly respected citizens. A full sketch of their lives and record of their ancestors and immediate family will be found in the history of their son, Hon. John Yonkin, on another page of this book. Until reaching his majority William remained at home, assisting his father in farming, then started out on his own account. In some seven years he was em-

ployed on various farms in the vicinity and then went to Elk county, where for three years he was engaged in lumbering. At the end of that time he returned to Sullivan county and purchased fifty acres of his present property, from Frederick Miller, to which a few years later he added fifty more acres.

Of this he has made a fertile, well-ordered farm, where with his family he enjoys life in a comfortable home, and entertains his many friends with genuine hospitality.

On June 30, 1869, Mr. Yonkin was united in marriage with Miss Hannah A. Fairchild, and this union has been blessed with two children—Otis F. and Mina Claire—both of whom are at home with their parents. In 1874 Mr. Yonkin was elected to the responsible office of sheriff of Sullivan county, which he held for three years, fulfilling its duties to the satisfaction of all concerned. That his fellow citizens appreciated his ability and faithfulness in positions of trust is further shown in the fact that he has served them as collector for two years, constable for five years, township clerk for four years, and township treasurer for two years. At present (1898) Mr. Yonkin is holding a government position, having been appointed in 1895 United States store-keeper and ganger at Mildred, Sullivan county. In this office, as in others, he has demonstrated his fitness for the place by his honesty, tact and courtesy.

Mr. Yonkin has been a Master Mason since 1867 and is an honored member of Lodge No. 387, at Dushore. He has also been a member of the Farmers' Alliance since 1890. He belongs to the Lutheran church, and in politics is a Democrat.

Mrs. Yonkin was born in Cherry township, September 23, 1847, and is a daughter of Steven and Nancy (Thomas) Fair-

child, the father having been born in New Jersey and the mother in Cherry township, Sullivan county. Mr. Fairchild came to Cherry township with his parents in 1819, they being pioneers of this region. He followed the occupation of a farmer and also operated sawmills. He died April 5, 1880, aged seventy-five years, his wife surviving him until July 20, 1890, when she, too, passed away, at the age of sixty-seven years. Their remains are interred in Cadwallader cemetery. To Mr. and Mrs. Fairchild four children were born, namely: Caroline, who died when three years old; Hannah A., wife of our subject; Charlotte A., residing on the old homestead; and William T., who married Miss Anna Hall and who also lives at the old home.

The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Yonkin were Freeman and Hannah (Ketcham) Fairchild, who removed from Morris county, New Jersey, and in 1819 to Cherry township. The mother was born in May, 1784, and died October 16, 1872. The father was born in 1782 and died in 1834. To this couple were born the following children: Steven, married to Miss Nancy Thomas; Harriet, who became the wife of Wells Willocks; Caroline M., who married John W. Martin; and Daniel, who married Miss Elizabeth Richard.

The grandparents on the maternal side were Samuel T. and Charlotte (Huffmaster) Thomas, natives of Germany, who came to the United States and to Sullivan county at an early day. In accordance with an old custom, Mrs. Thomas, then a young girl, not having money enough to bring her over, was sold on her arrival in this country, the purchase money defraying her passage. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas were: Nancy, mother of Mrs. Yonkin; Caroline, who died when fifteen years old;

Margaret, the wife of Adrian Van Houten; William, who is married and lives at Berwick, Pennsylvania; and Mary M., who married Frank Parsons and also lives at Berwick.

GEORGE W. YONKIN—Among the enterprising and successful farmers of Sullivan county, may be numbered the gentleman whose name heads this sketch and who is well known throughout Cherry township. He is a son of Henry and Barbre (Hartzigg) Yonkin, the father a native of France and the mother of Switzerland, whose history is given at length in the sketch of Hon. John Yonkin on another page of this volume. The family has for years resided in this county and its members are among the most prominent and well-to-do citizens.

George W. Yonkin was born in Wyahusing, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, October 30, 1836, and remained with his parents until seventeen years of age, when he entered the employ of Colonel G. F. Mason, with whom he remained two years. He then went to Southport, where he worked one year for Lewis Miller, at the end of that time returning to Bradford county, where he was in the employ of William A. Parks for six years, most of this time being spent in lumber camps. Later he purchased from Mr. Ward, sixty-five acres of land, of which he immediately cleared eleven acres, and built a small frame house. He soon brought his farm into good shape and by industry and perseverance he made it productive and profitable. In 1862 he came to Sullivan county, and in 1878 he built his present residence, a comfortable house of two stories. He is popular in his neighborhood and has served two terms as path-

master. He is a member of the Reformed Lutheran church and in politics is a Democrat. Mr. Yonkin was married July 21, 1861, at Le Roy, Pennsylvania, to Miss Mary J. Sweeney, and of this union three children have been born. Emily married Lloyd McCarthy, and lives at Dushore, Pennsylvania; G. Addison, who married Miss Vernie Zaner, is a farmer in Cherry township; John married Miss Agnes Lutzelman, and keeps a tavern in Lopez, Sullivan county.

Mrs. Yonkin is a daughter of John and Mary (Connors) Sweeney, and was born in county Clare, Ireland, December 10, 1841. Her parents came to America in 1852, settling in Canton, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, where her father followed his trade as a shoemaker. He died in that city in November, 1875, aged sixty-three years, his wife surviving until 1888, when she, too, passed away, at the ripe old age of seventy-three years. Their remains are interred in Towanda, Pennsylvania. The children of this worthy couple were: Mary J., wife of our subject; Bridget, who became the wife of Thomas Carmedy, of Bernice, Pennsylvania; John, living in Tioga county, Pennsylvania; Ella and James, who died in childhood; James, employed in the state library at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; and Anna, who died at an early age. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Yonkin were Charles and Hannah Sweeney, who spent their entire lives in their native country, Ireland. Her maternal grandparents, also, were natives of Ireland.

Mr. and Mrs. Yonkin are pleasantly situated, and are enjoying the results of their early years of labor and care. They are interested in all the public movements of the day and give their aid to all worthy objects.

GEORGE LOWE CAMPBELL.—This is the age of marvelous accomplishments in subduing the giant forces of electricity to the use of man. A great number of distinguished men have come into being as notable inventors, who are now prominent among those whom science and wealth delight to honor, and the names of Morse and Bell, of Brush and Edison, of Tesla and Roentgen are familiar to all as leading spirits of the electrical world. It has, however, apparently come to Sullivan county to produce an invention in this line second to none in practical utility and the useful application of electricity to the wants of today. A sketch of the inventor and what he has accomplished is fittingly placed on the pages of the history of his native county.

George Lowe Campbell, the inventor of the Campbell System of Electric Traction, was born at Hillsgrove, Sullivan county, Pennsylvania, on May 28, 1866, the son of John C. and Margaret M. Campbell, of Highland Scotch origin. (See sketch of John C. Campbell on another page of this volume.) From 1868, when his parents moved to Williamsport, this state, until 1890, when he returned to this invigorating region in quest of health, Mr. Campbell did not make his home here. Attending the public schools of Williamsport until he was thirteen years old, he then left school to enter the employ of the Central Pennsylvania Telephone & Supply Company. He gave his steady attention for four years to the telephone and electric-light work, and then passed two years in special studies at home. Removing to Washington, District of Columbia, he there engaged in newspaper work, which he successively and successfully conducted in Washington, Rochester and Buffalo, New York, and Marion, Indiana. He represented the Pittsburg Pennsylvania Press

during the exciting period of the Homestead strike and riots. His health failing, he returned to Sullivan county and spent three years at Eagle's Mere and in western Sullivan, finally locating permanently in Dushore. He now turned his attention again to electricity and brought his special knowledge of that science into practical utility and invented the Campbell Electric Bulletin and System of Telegraphy, and organized a company for its development. He is also the inventor of an auto-electric semaphore known as the Automatic Rock-Cut Signal System. In all of these inventions Mr. Campbell has developed new and startling principles, the application of which enables him to produce results long desired and sought after, but which, until his ideas were brought into tangible form, no one had reached.

Of one of his inventions the Commercial and Financial World says: "The Campbell system of electric traction is well described as the simplest, best and most economical system yet invented for the propulsion of cars, street railways, elevated railroads and tramways. It has so few working parts and is so solidly constructed that the chances for accident are reduced to a minimum." This system has been submitted to the judgment of experts and practical street railway men who have had experience in underground trolley work, and their unanimous opinion is that this is a system possessing absolutely none of the faults of the other magnetic or third-rail systems, and having many advantages peculiar its own. The great objection to other systems is their multiplicity of parts, separate contacts, switches, etc. As the Campbell system dispenses with all such mechanism, it is entirely free from such objections. Mr. Campbell is the present

manager of the Campbell Electric Traction Company of Towanda, Pennsylvania, incorporated to introduce this invention.

He has also well under way other valuable inventions, among which is a printing telegraph, which can be constructed very simply and at a slight expense compared with the enormous cost of former instruments of that kind. Experiments made with it indicate that it will print a message, not one at both ends of the line as transmitted by the operator, but by as many like instruments as may, be connected with the transmitting wire. This invention may eventually revolutionize telegraphy as it enables one to send a message, whether there is an operator at the other end of the wire or not, for the message will be clearly printed and await the operator's coming, if he be absent.

Mr. Campbell is yet a young man. He has a quick, active temperament, in which brain predominates. As a consequence he is never quiet. His temperament has been classed by phrenologists as "mental motive." When not otherwise engaged he is occupied in literary work, in which he wields a facile pen. He has written a number of humorous and descriptive sketches that have appeared in New York and Philadelphia papers, and is the author of a novel with local color entitled, "A Champion of Amateurs," now in process of publication by a New York publishing house.

Mr. Campbell was married in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, in 1879, to Miss Reba J. Sanders. They have had six children, of whom four, three sons and a daughter, are now living, the eldest being eleven years of age. Mr. Campbell's permanent home he has made at Dushore, on account of the rare healthfulness of this region, and here he is contemplating developing a beautiful

country seat on a hill overlooking the little valley in which nestles the pleasant village. He is a pleasant, genial companion, and his many friends wish him all the success that his future now promises.

HON. JOHN YONKIN.—Prominent among the well known, thrifty and honored citizens of Cherry township, the gentleman whose name heads this sketch deserves more than a passing notice. His ancestors came to this country almost a century ago, and they and their descendants, seemingly unaffected by the fever of change which draws so many to seek the far west, have always been loyal to the Quaker state. Mr. Yonkin himself has remained a faithful son of his native state and county, being born September 26, 1829, in Cherry township, where his long and busy life has been spent. He is the son of Henry and Barbre (Hartzigg) Yonkin, who were born at Havre, France, and in Switzerland, respectively. A brief sketch of the grandparents on both sides will be of interest to all readers of this biographical work, and is herewith presented. Henry and Elizabeth (Hartzigg) Yonkin were natives of Hesse-Cassel, Germany, and came to America in 1807. Prior to sailing on their long journey,—as it was considered in those days,—some trouble arose which caused them to be detained for a year before they could start. This delay, added to the rascally conduct of the captain of the vessel, who took advantage of their youth and ignorance of travel to swindle them out of their small capital, caused their funds to be entirely exhausted by the time they reached the shores of the new world, and, in accordance with a custom prevailing in those days, upon landing they were sold to a farmer at Bethlehem

to pay for their passage. They remained with this man for several years, then lived in different parts of the state until 1823, when they removed to Cherry township, Sullivan county, which was then a part of Lycoming county. Here Mr. Yonkin purchased seventy-five acres of wild land, for which he paid two dollars per acre, made a clearing and built a log cabin. He followed farming and also worked as a wheelwright, and in the course of time became a well-to-do and prominent citizen of his locality. His family consisted of seven children: Henry, father of our subject; John, who married Miss Mary Lavenverg; Elizabeth, now the widow of Henry Grailley, of Cherry township; Catherine, wife of Christian Mozier; Joseph, who married Lucretia Hoffa; Jacob, living in Cherry township, whose wife, Elizabeth Moyer, is deceased; Peter, deceased, whose wife, Catherine Suber, survives him.

Mr. Yonkin and his wife were members of the Lutheran church, and in politics he was a Democrat. He died in June, 1851, at the age of seventy-seven years. His last words to his wife were: "I wish you the good luck to live ten years more," which wish was fulfilled, his beloved companion dying just ten years later, in 1861, aged eighty-six years. Both were buried in the Lutheran cemetery in Cherry township.

On the maternal side the grandparents of our subject were John and Catherine (Shiredecker) Hartzigg, natives of Switzerland, who came to America in 1813 and settled in New Jersey, removing later to that portion of Muncy township, Lycoming county, now Cherry township, Sullivan county. Here Mr. Hartzigg carried on farming and also worked as a wheelwright. Once in their early settlement here Mr. Hartzigg was taken very ill. A physician

must be consulted and medicine obtained. To do this Mrs. Hartzigg walked forty miles in a day to Berwick, through twenty miles of unbroken forests, and the next day returned on foot the same distance to her home. He died in 1852, at the age of seventy-eight years, and his wife several years later, at the age of eighty years. Their children were as follows: Barbre, who became the wife of Henry Yonkin, father of our subject; John M. and William, who married sisters, Eliza and Sarah Kester; and Salina, who married Philip Miller.

Henry, father of our subject, was born in Havre, France, in 1806. He came to this country in 1824, and settled in Sullivan county, where he purchased fifty acres of wild land, at two dollars per acre, from a man named John Kunkle. To this he afterward added fifty acres more, and eventually had a fine farm. He became an influential citizen and held a number of public offices, being supervisor, school director, tax collector, etc.

In politics he was a Democrat, and with his wife was a member of the Lutheran church. He died December 29, 1889, at the age of eighty-three years, his wife surviving him until October 7, 1891, and reaching the advanced age of eighty-nine years. Their children were as follows: John, the subject of this sketch; Mary C., the widow of William Smith, who resides with her daughter, Ida Zaner, in Cherry township; Charles F., living in Forks township, Sullivan county, married Miss Wealthy Merriethew; George W., a farmer in Cherry township, married Miss Mary Sweeney, and is represented in this work; Ellen is the wife of H. G. Huffmaster, whose sketch will be found on another page; W. H. whose sketch is also included in this book, is a farmer in Cherry township and married Miss Hannah

Fairchild; Jacob died at the age of sixteen years; Emily died when eight years old; Hannah married Fain Moyer, a farmer in Lycoming county; Elmira is the wife of R. C. Kashinka, a blacksmith in Cherry township; Peter J. married Miss Elizabeth Kaneller, and farms on the old homestead; Edward married Miss Ellen Smith, and carries on farming in Cherry township.

Judge John Yonkin left his home when sixteen years of age, intent on making his own way in the world, and going to Bradford county at once found employment with Colonel Gordon F. Mason, who combined the occupations of farmer and land-agent, and also operated sawmills and did a general lumbering business. He remained with this gentleman for fourteen years, a trusted and faithful employe, and in 1874 purchased from John R. Huffmaster the farm on which he now resides. The place was then an unbroken wilderness, and the price paid for it was four thousand two hundred dollars, Mr. Yonkin buying it for his youngest brother, to whom he offered it for four thousand dollars. The latter, however, declined to take it and Mr. Yonker moved on it himself, and has by hard work and careful management converted it into one of the finest farms in Sullivan county.

Judge Yonkin was married February 21, 1863, at the residence of the Rev. Charles L. Early, Lutheran minister in Colley township, to Miss Loretta A. Barge. Mrs. Yonkin was born in Cherry township, March 16, 1841, and is a daughter of Gulieb and Sarah (Suber) Barge—the former a native of Germany and the latter of Northampton, Pennsylvania. The father was brought to this country when a child of three years, his parents settling in Cherry township, and here he spent his entire life, dying August 19, 1890, at the age of seventy-five.

His wife died in 1888, aged sixty-two years. Their remains were laid to rest in Zion Lutheran cemetery. In addition to Mrs. Yonkin their family consisted of Sally A., deceased; Jacob, a farmer and fruit-grower in Wilnot township, who married Miss Frances Sacks; Emeline, the wife of Clark Fox, a farmer in Jefferson county, Kansas; Jesse married Miss Mary Bowen and lives in Bradford county, Pennsylvania; Mary S. married Michael Brobst, a farmer in Montour county, Pennsylvania; Caroline E. is the wife of Fred Swere, of Bloomsbury, Pennsylvania; Della C., deceased, was the wife of Freeman Frye.

The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Yonkin, Frederick and Mary E. Barge, were natives of Germany and came to this country in 1813, settling in Cherry township, where they carried on farming. Her maternal grandparents, Jacob and Mary M. (Fronfelder) Suber, were born in Pennsylvania, and settled in Sullivan county in 1844.

Mr. and Mrs. Yonkin have one son, Ira B., who carries on his father's farm and is well known as a good business man. Judge Yonkin is a man of much prominence in public affairs and has filled many offices of honor and responsibility. He served as township treasurer four years and was school director for two terms. In 1878 he was elected county commissioner, serving for three years. In 1886 he was elected associate judge of Sullivan county, but his seat was contested by E. A. Strong. In 1891 he was again elected to this important position, which he held for one term of five years. He is a man of superior intelligence, of undoubted integrity, genial in his manner and a general favorite with all who know him. He is thoroughly posted in all the vital questions of the day and is a most agreeable companion.

JOHAN P. MCGEE, who was for many years a prominent hotel proprietor at Satterfield, Pennsylvania, was born in Towanda, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, July 22, 1839. His parents, Patrick and Sarah (Quinn) McGee, were natives of county Antrim, Ireland, and came to New York when young people. They formed an acquaintanceship and were married in New York, going from there to Montrose, Pennsylvania, and subsequently to Towanda. In 1845 they removed to Sullivan county and settled on the present site of Satterfield, which was then a wilderness. Mr. McGee purchased fifty acres of land, some years later adding fifty acres more, for which he paid a dollar and a half an acre. A clearing was made in the woods, a log cabin built, and with their little family the young couple began their pioneer life. The father was a stonemason by trade, but made a successful farmer, and before his death had seen his property develop into a fine farm. He died August 31, 1863, at the age of sixty-two years, his wife having passed away July 14, 1860, when forty-seven years of age. They had a large family of children, as follows: Mary A. married Michael Quinn, and is deceased; Enos lives at Bernice, Pennsylvania; Jane is deceased; John P., subject of this sketch; Sarah married Michael Coley, and is deceased; James lives in Bradford county, Pennsylvania; Catherine married Edward McCarty; Peter, deceased; Henry, deceased; Ellen married John McGraw, and is deceased; Robert, whose sketch will be found on another page, lives at Dushore.

Our subject came with his parents to Sullivan county in 1845, and at the early age of thirteen years began working among the lumbermen and farmers, and in mines. In 1892 he built the hotel at Satterfield,

which stands twenty-two hundred feet above sea level, and this he carried on until 1896, when his son assumed charge of the business. He was a popular landlord, and is well known and respected throughout the community. He has served as road commissioner and school director, and is a member of the Catholic church. In politics he is a Democrat.

Mr. McGee was married September 17, 1865, at Dushore, to Miss Margaret Minor, who was born in Cherry township, April 9, 1840, and died November 29, 1890, aged forty-eight years. She was a daughter of John and Mary (Coyle) Minor, both natives of Ireland. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. McGee were as follows: James married Miss Mary Gilligan, and lives in Lopez, Pennsylvania; Patrick F. married Miss Mary Goff, and is landlord of the Satterfield Hotel; John lives at Sayre, Pennsylvania; Mary resides at Towanda, Pennsylvania; Sarah resides at Bernice, Pennsylvania; William lives at home; Anna and Margaret are deceased.

M DEWITT SWARTS.—The financial and commercial history of Sullivan county would be very incomplete and unsatisfactory without a personal and somewhat extended mention of those whose lives are interwoven so closely with its business interests. Among this number is Mr. Swarts, the courteous and obliging cashier of the First National bank of Dushore.

He was born in Wantage township, Sussex county, New Jersey, a son of John and Elizabeth (DeWitt) Swarts, and is the fourth in order of birth in their family of ten children. He was educated in the public schools of his native township and the Mount Retirement Seminary. At the age

of sixteen he entered the office of the prothonotary as assistant to his uncle, who then held that position in Wyoming county, Pennsylvania. In the spring of 1861 he went to Port Jervis, New York, where he was employed as clerk in a large dry-goods store until the spring of 1865, when he removed to Towanda, Pennsylvania, and entered the employ of Joseph Powell, a dry-goods merchant at that place. After one year spent as clerk in that establishment he returned to his home in New Jersey, and during the following year served as tax collector in his native township. On again going to Towanda he was employed as clerk in the dry-goods house of Taylor & Company for three years, and for the following four years was clerk and bookkeeper for the Towanda Tanning Company at Greenwood, Pennsylvania. He was next a bookkeeper in the First National Bank, of Waverly, New York, for three years, and in a similar capacity spent six months in the Citizens' National Bank, at Towanda. He was then employed as clerk in the grocery store of Stevens & Long until 1880, for the following year was in the insurance business, and subsequently was with A. S. Gordon, a grocer, until January 1, 1881. He then opened a cash grocery of his own, which he conducted until June 15, 1882, when he went to Athens, Pennsylvania, and took charge of a store for R. H. Patch & Company, remaining there until May, 1883. Returning to Towanda, he helped W. H. D. Green open his large dry-goods store and worked for him until the fall of 1884, when he embarked in the hay business, which he carried on for eighteen months. He then conducted a general store at the nail works at South Towanda until October, 1888, when he came to Dushore and took charge of George H. Wells' interests, clo-

ing out his large mercantile business. He was largely instrumental in founding the First National Bank, which was chartered January 17, 1891, and opened for business February 2, following, with George H. Wells as president, A. H. Zaner vice-president, and M. D. Swarts as cashier. In that capacity our subject has since served with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of all concerned, and is recognized as one of the most thorough business men of the county. Energy, close application, perseverance and good management—these are the elements which have entered into his business career and secured his advancement.

In 1871 Mr. Swarts married Miss Frank Carter, youngest daughter of Dr. Carter, of Towanda, and to them was born one daughter, Josephine C., who now assists her father in the bank. Mrs. Swarts, who was a most estimable lady, departed this life June 30, 1890.

ELLIS SWANK, ex-sheriff of Sullivan county, has for many years been prominently identified with the industrial and political interests of this section, and he has taken an active part in the upbuilding and progress of the community, cheerfully giving his support to those enterprises that tend to public development and materially aiding in the advancement of all social, industrial, educational and moral interests.

On the paternal side Mr. Swank is of German descent, his grandfather, Solomon Swank, having been a native of Germany. Emigrating to the New World, he was one of the earliest settlers of Sullivan county, where he followed his trade of blacksmithing until his death. He reared seven children, namely: John, Jacob, Christian,

Samuel, Sarah, Elizabeth and Christiana.

Christian Swank, our subject's father, was born in Montour county, Pennsylvania, about 1820, and at a very early day accompanied his parents on their removal to Sullivan county. When a young man he became interested in agricultural pursuits, which he still follows in Davidson township. He married Miss Mary A., daughter of Jonas Swank, and to them were born seven children: Sarah A., now the widow of Clark Mossteller, of Sullivan county; Ellis, our subject; Peter G., a farmer of Davidson township; Henry, deceased; Elizabeth J., wife of J. A. Myers, of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania; Arabella, wife of J. W. Phillips, and Jerusha, wife of Milton Flick, both of Lycoming county. The wife and mother departed this life in 1887.

Ellis Swank was born in Davidson township, July 18, 1849, and has spent his entire life in Sullivan county, receiving his education in its common schools and aiding in the work of the home farm during his boyhood and youth. In 1867 he took up the trade of carpenter, which he successfully followed for nine years. Subsequently he engaged in blacksmithing and sawing, while making his home in Muncy Valley. On the 17th of December, 1876, he was united in marriage with Miss Emma Phillips, of Davidson township, and four children blessed their union: Elizabeth J., who died at the age of fourteen years; Elery E.; Thomas C., and Martin E.

In the fall of 1879 Mr. Swank was elected constable of Davidson township, and most acceptably filled that position for two terms. In 1883 he was elected county auditor, and in the fall of 1885 was the choice of the people for sheriff of Sullivan county, both of which positions he filled with credit to himself and to the entire

satisfaction of the public. His duties were performed with an unselfish devotion that well entitles him to the respect which is so freely given him and to a place among the honored and valued residents of the county. Politically he is a Democrat, and socially is a member of Lairdsville Lodge, No. 986, I. O. O. F. When elected sheriff he removed to Laporte, where he now makes his home.

SAMUEL KESTER, one of the leading business men of Dushore, Pennsylvania, has shown in his successful career that he has the ability to plan wisely and execute with energy, a combination which, when possessed by men in any walk of life, never fails to effect notable results. He is now the junior member of the firm of Barth & Kester, manufacturers of doors, sash, blinds, molding, fine interior and exterior wood-work, rough and dressed lumber, and dealers in plastering, cements, sand, coal, brick, lath, lime, shingles, etc.

A native of Sullivan county, Mr. Kester was born in Cherry township, March 5, 1848, and is a son of Charles and Elizabeth (Barth) Kester. During his boyhood and youth he pursued his studies in the public schools of that township, and on attaining his majority began his business career as a blacksmith, working at that trade for three winters, while during the summer months he engaged in carpentering. He then engaged in contracting and building with his uncle, L. M. Barth, carrying on that business successfully until 1882, when they built their present plant and have since operated the same. Wide-awake, energetic business men, they have built up an excellent trade and both stand high in business circles. In his social relations Mr. Kester is an Odd

Fellow, and in political sentiment is a staunch Republican, giving his support to all measures which he believes calculated to prove of public benefit.

Mr. Kester has been twice married—first to Miss Hannah L. Martin, daughter of Louis Martin, and to them was born one child, Hattie, who now conducts a millinery store in Elsie, Michigan. On the 15th of September, 1886, he married Miss H. Alvernon Strong, who was born at Three Rivers, Michigan. Her father, James Strong, became a soldier of the Civil war and was killed at Fort Fisher. One daughter, Mildred, graces the second marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Kester hold membership in the Lutheran church, and in the social circles of the community occupy an enviable position.

RUSH JACKSON THOMSON is one of the ablest lawyers practicing at the Sullivan county bar, having that mental grasp which enables him to discover the points in a case. A man of sound judgment, he manages his cases with masterly skill and tact. He has made a specialty of real-estate and corporation law, and in these lines has gained a most enviable reputation.

Mr. Thomson was born at Hunlock's Creek, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, March 18, 1849, and is a son of James Thomson and grandson of David Thomson. The latter was a native of Litchfield county, Connecticut, and came to Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, with his mother, a widow, who served as janitress of the first jail of that county. He learned the carpenter's trade, which he made his life work. He married Susan Saylor, by whom he had three children, namely: George, James and William.

James Thomson, our subject's father, was born in Nanticoke, Luzerne county, March 21, 1820, and received a fair education in the public schools of his native town. On attaining his majority he commenced boating on the Pennsylvania canal, and was thus employed until 1853, when he accepted the position of superintendent of the shipping department of Washington Lee & Company, large coal merchants of Nanticoke. In the spring of 1856 he came to Sullivan county and purchased a farm in Cherry township, a mile and a half southeast of Dushore, where he followed farming for twelve years. At the end of that time he moved to Dushore, where he served as expressman for the following twelve years, and in 1876 was appointed justice of the peace, the duties of which office he has since most ably and satisfactorily discharged. He also acts as agent for several leading life, fire and accident insurance companies. In his political views he is a Democrat, and has been honored with a number of local offices, being one of the first jury commissioners elected under the new law, and also serving as school director many years, and as overseer of the poor. He is one of the most highly respected and prominent citizens of his community, and he and his estimable wife are faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was married, December 23, 1847 to Miss Elizabeth C. Jackson, a daughter of Dr. Josiah Jackson, who is represented elsewhere in this work, and two children blessed this union: Rush J., our subject, and Mary B., wife of E. A. Strong, of Wyalusing, Pennsylvania.

Rush J. Thomson was only seven years old when his parents located in Sullivan county, where he grew to manhood, his literary education being obtained in the

public schools and in the State Normal at Mansfield. At the age of fourteen he commenced clerking in a general store at Dushore and was so employed for four years, after which he taught school for two terms and then began the study of law in the office of William A. and B. M. Peck, of Towanda. On his admission to the bar May 1, 1871, he opened an office in Dushore, and was not long in building up the large and lucrative practice which he still enjoys. His skill and ability in his chosen profession are widely recognized and he has been called upon to serve as district attorney for three terms. He has been a director of the Citizens' National Bank of Towanda eleven years, and is also a trustee of the Robert Packer hospital at Sayre, Pennsylvania. Like his father, he is a supporter of the Democratic party, and is one of the most prominent and influential men of Sullivan county. He was married March 9, 1875, to Miss Fanny I., daughter of Rev. Richard Videan, of Forksville, Pennsylvania, for many years a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church and in later life a merchant at Forksville, in this county. Religiously she is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

HON. F. B. POMEROY, deceased, was for many years one of the leading business men and prominent citizens of Dushore, Pennsylvania. He was a native of this state, born at Troy, Bradford county, April 24, 1826, and traced his ancestry back to Eltwed Pomeroy, who came from England to America in 1630 and settled in Northampton, Massachusetts, and later at Windsor, Connecticut. His son Joseph was the father of Noah Pomeroy, who married Elizabeth Sterling. Their son Daniel married Naomi Kibbs and had a son Eleazer,

who married Priscilla Kingsbury, and had a son Ebenezer, the father of our subject. Ebenezer Pomeroy became a resident of Troy township, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, about 1818, and for some years carried on carding and cloth-dressing works, but afterwards purchased a large tract of land in that section, cleared it and resided thereon until his death, which occurred in 1878. He married Laura Brewster, and to them were born ten children, as follows: Edwin S., Emily, Kingsbury, Fayette B., Augustus, Chauncey N., Sybil M., Mary, Frances and C. Burton.

Fayette B. Pomeroy, of this review, attended the local schools, and after completing his education traveled as a commercial salesman for H. J. Grant, of Ithaca, New York, for eighteen years. In 1870 he came to Dushore and embarked in the drug business, which he successfully carried on for over a quarter of a century. He met with marked success in all his undertakings and was recognized as one of the representative business men of the town. He took an important part in the organization of the First National Bank of Dushore, was elected a member of its first board of directors, which position he continued to hold, and for two years prior to his death served as its president. He was a man of good executive ability, sound judgment and superior business tact, and was always cool and collected. In 1876 he was elected associate judge and served for one term, while he also at different times filled the offices of burgess, councilman and school-director. It is but just and merited praise to say of Mr. Pomeroy that as a business man he ranked among the ablest; as a citizen he was honorable, prompt and true to every engagement; and as a man he held the honor and esteem of all classes of people; while as a

husband and father he was a model worthy of all imitation, unassuming in his manner, sincere in his friendships, steadfast and unswerving in his loyalty to the right. He died on the 15th of September, 1898, and his death was widely and deeply mourned by the entire community.

In 1866 he married Miss Elizabeth Ellis, of Troy, Pennsylvania, who survives him with three daughters—Mrs. Walter Appleman, of Wilkesbarre, Mrs. William Waddell, of Dushore, and Miss Emily Pomeroy, of New York city.

JOHAN VICKERY RETTENBURY is a leading representative of the business interests of Dushore, Pennsylvania, where he carries on operations as a jeweler and watchmaker, and enjoys a large and lucrative trade. He has the most complete store of the kind in Sullivan county, and also has the finest repairing department in this section of the state. Of excellent business ability and broad resources, he has attained a prominent place among the substantial citizens of the community, and has won success by his well-directed, energetic efforts.

Mr. Rettenbury was born in Devonshire, England, November 30, 1831, and is the only surviving child of Hugh and Judith (Vickery) Rettenbury. His father was a prominent hotel man in his native country, where he died when our subject was a lad of five years. The mother afterward married again, and in 1842 the family came to America, locating in Niagara county, New York, where Mr. Rettenbury completed his education in the common schools. During his youth he learned the carpenter and joiner's trade, and later the jewelry and watch-making trade. In 1878 he located in Monroeton, Bradford county, Pennsylvania,

but in April of the following year came to Dushore, where he has since successfully engaged in business. In political sentiment he is a Republican, and he ever takes a deep and commendable interest in public affairs.

On the 28th of October, 1879, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Rettenbury and Miss Bernice Kellogg, who was born in South Branch, Bradford county, June 27, 1845, a daughter of Ezra and Lavina (Sweet) Kellogg. The father, who was a prominent farmer of South Branch, was born August 14, 1806, in Hadley, Massachusetts, and was a son of Amos and Eunice (Chadwick) Kellogg. Mrs. Rettenbury is a most estimable lady and a member of the Universalist church.

JOHN D. REESER, one of the leading retail merchants of Sullivan county, was born in Dushore, where he still resides, March 15, 1861. He received his education in the public schools of his native place and when eighteen years of age opened a confectionery store, which about a year later he converted into a general dry-goods store. In 1884 he took as his partner E. G. Sylvara and continued the business until 1891, when he sold his interest to Mr. Sylvara and opened his present establishment, which is one of the finest general department dry-goods and millinery stores in this section of the state. The millinery department is under the management of Mrs. Reeser, who has proved herself thoroughly capable of attending to all its details and making of it a most popular resort for the ladies of the county. Mr. Reeser is a self-made man and his success in business is due entirely to his own efforts, his careful management and strict attention to his affairs. He is a member of the town council and was

at one time president of the borough council, but has always preferred to give his time and attention to his large and increasing business instead of courting the fickle favors of the political arena. He is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Northern Commandery. In politics he is independent, voting for the candidates whom he considers the best qualified to fill positions of trust and responsibility.

Mr. Reeser was united in marriage March 4, 1884, to Miss Mary R. Burns, daughter of Henry C. and Clara Burns, and of this union three children have been born, namely: John D., Jr., Marjorie J. and Mabel D. Mrs. Reeser is a most estimable woman. Both she and her husband stand high in the estimation of their fellow citizens and are always ready to assist in anything that pertains to the growth and welfare of the community.

John Reeser, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, November 15, 1790, and was a miller and farmer by occupation. In 1821 he came to Sullivan county, locating at Loyal Lock Creek, on the farm known as the Ellis Stand, now owned by Mrs. Seaman. His wife, *née* Madeline Betts, bore him nine children, namely: Daniel, William, Charles, Jeremiah, Amos, John, Reuben, Elizabeth and Susan. Mr. Reeser died December 9, 1860, at the advanced age of seventy years, and his wife January 8, 1869, having almost reached her seventy-sixth year.

Amos Reeser, son of the foregoing and father of John D., was born on the Ellis farm November 27, 1822. His school advantages were very limited, and early in life he began business for himself by selling liquor throughout the county, subsequently conducting a hotel at Long Pond, now Lake Ganoga, and later ran the famous Ellis

Stand on the property where he was born. From this place he moved to Dushore and managed at different times all the hotels at that place except the Carroll house. He retired from active business in the spring of 1886, on account of poor health, and departed this life September 10, 1897. Mr. Reeser was married January 1, 1846, to Miss Rebecca Dieffenbacker, who was born in Columbia county, August 8, 1826, a daughter of Jacob Dieffenbacker, who came to Sullivan county in 1829. Of this union seven children were born, as follows: Angeline, whose first husband was Daniel Vaughn and who is now the wife of Hiram Nichols, of Sayre, Pennsylvania; Lyman died when eighteen months old; Valine, wife of George Honnotter, of Dushore; Emeline, who became the wife of William Scureman, and both are deceased; Mary, who is the widow of Barney Weiss, of Waverly, New York; Burnes is the wife of William McHenry, of Sciotavale, Pennsylvania; and John D., the subject of this sketch.

Amos Reeser was a successful business man and was prominent in his locality. He held the offices of school director, tax collector, etc., fulfilling his duties with ability and to the general satisfaction of the public. In politics he was a Democrat and socially was a member of the I. O. O. F. His widow still resides on the old homestead in Dushore.

LYMAN WILEY, a highly respected citizen of Lopez, Sullivan county, holds a responsible position in the mills of Jennings Brothers, the well known lumbermen, his ability and efficiency having won the entire confidence of the firm. For a number of years Mr. Wiley was engaged in business

for himself, meeting with success, and at various times he has made judicious real-estate investments, being now the owner of property in Duluth, Minnesota, valued at sixteen thousand dollars, including a house and lot purchased in 1884 and other property bought in 1888. He also owns a ten-acre orange grove near Emporia, Florida, but the heavy frost of 1894-95 destroyed his trees, and the new growth will take years of care before reaching a profitable condition.

Mr. Wiley derives his energy and business acumen from good Scotch-Irish stock. John Wiley, his paternal grandfather, was born in the north of Ireland, and after learning the cooper's trade came to America, locating first in Troy, New York, and later in Dowagiac, Cass county, Michigan, where his death occurred. He was married after arriving in America, his wife dying in Cass county, Michigan. They had the following children: James, a farmer near Peoria, Illinois; Robert, our subject's father; Josephine A., who became Mrs. Spencer and resided at Wellsville, New York, until the death of her husband, and she was afterward killed by a runaway horse in Denver, Colorado; William, deceased, formerly a farmer at Dowagiac, Michigan; and a daughter, who married Moses Adams, a farmer near Elkhart, Illinois.

Robert Wiley, father of our subject, was born at Troy, New York, but his youth was chiefly spent upon a farm in Steuben county, New York. As a young man he engaged in farming there, and in 1859 he removed to the vicinity of Dowagiac, where he purchased a farm. Politically he was a Democrat and he and his wife were both devout members of the Presbyterian church. His death occurred at Dowagiac in 1865, when fifty-six years old, his wife departing this

life in 1852 at Addison, New York, aged forty-three years. This worthy couple had six children: J. S., deceased, formerly a well known lumberman at Emporium, Pennsylvania; Elizabeth, wife of Luther Quick, a mechanic at Tiskilwa, Illinois; Lyman, our subject; Sarah, who married Henry Cunningham, a farmer in Highland township, Iowa county, Wisconsin; Emma, widow of William Ball, of Dowagiac; and Mary, who married Hugh Spencer, of Highland township, Iowa county, Wisconsin.

The birth of our subject occurred July 12, 1843, at Addison, New York, and during his youth he received a common-school education. At the age of fourteen he began work as a farm hand, receiving four dollars a month, thus requiring the labor of an entire month to enable him to buy a pair of boots. After a time he found employment in a sawmill in New York state as an unskilled laborer, and later he removed to Emporium, Pennsylvania, and worked for his elder brother, who was then engaged in lumbering. In 1866 he went to Greenville, Michigan, where he was employed in a mill as head sawyer for two years, and for four years he held a similar position at Manistee, same state. He then returned to Emporium, Pennsylvania, and entered into partnership with his brother, continuing about thirteen years. On disposing of his interest in 1885 he went to Emporia, Florida, where he spent some time looking after his orange grove, but on his return to Pennsylvania he worked for a while as a band-saw filer at Emporium and Tidioute, Pennsylvania. In March, 1897, he removed to Lopez and took his present position as band-saw filer for Jennings Brothers.

In politics Mr. Wiley is a firm supporter of the Republican party, and although he is not ambitious for official honors he has

at times been chosen to fill local offices. He attends the Methodist church and for many years has been an active member of the Masonic fraternity, having joined it at Addison, New York, in 1864. He is fond of out-door life, being a devotee of the bicycle, and is a veteran in the League of American Wheelmen.

On November 8, 1880, Mr. Wiley was married at Addison, New York, to Miss Orvilla Rowley, daughter of Warren Rowley. She passed away while in Emporia, Florida, July 8, 1886.

JOHAN C. DYER, a prominent resident of Colley township, Sullivan county, has been extensively engaged in lumbering and other lines of business, his efforts being uniformly rewarded with success, and as a citizen he is held in high esteem for his sterling qualities of character.

Mr. Dyer belongs to a well known family of Pike township, Bradford county, his grandfather, Samuel Dyer, a native of Long Island, having come to Pennsylvania in 1813, purchasing a farm on the old state road in Bradford county, where his death occurred some years later. His wife, Hilda Fairchild, a native of Connecticut, married again, but continued to reside in the same locality. To Samuel and Hilda Dyer the following children were born: Harriet, wife of Lyman White, of Herrick, Bradford county; Ephraim, our subject's father; Martha, deceased, married Lyman Madison, of Herrick; William, a farmer at Elkhart Grove, Carroll county, Illinois; Alvira, deceased, married Henry Sherman and lived in Missouri until her death; Charles, a farmer in Carroll county, Illinois.

Ephraim Dyer was born and reared in Bradford county and was a farmer by occu-

pation. In 1862 he moved to Kansas, where he became a prominent worker in the Republican party and in 1864 he took a position under the federal government, which he held for some time. He died at his homestead at Abilene, Dickinson county, Kansas, in 1896. His wife, Linda Taylor, who is still living in Kansas, was born in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, the daughter of Jonathan Taylor. Of their children, Nelson, who served four years in the United States army, resides at Abilene, Kansas; Emily married Mr. Pattery, of Abilene, Kansas; J. C., our subject; Samuel died in childhood; Ellen married Charles Depew, of Nebraska; Oscar, a merchant at Wyalusing, Bradford county, married Mrs. Liberty A. Orton; Justina, widow of Mr. Wilder, resides in Kansas; Frederick settled in California; and Etha resides in Kansas.

J. C. Dyer, the immediate subject of this review, was born September 22, 1844, in Bradford county, where his youth was spent, his education being secured in the common schools of that locality. At the age of nineteen he found employment as a farm hand in Dutchess county, New York, remaining two years, and later he spent a short time in similar work in Carroll county, Illinois. On his return to Pennsylvania he began farming and milling in Terry township, Bradford county, remaining about eighteen years. He owned about ninety acres of land, and during his residence there he devoted much time to lumbering. On disposing of this property he bought a farm in Pike township, Bradford county, which he sold two years later. He then ran a saw-mill at Bernice, Sullivan county, for a year and a half, and for eleven years past he has been connected with a lumber mill at Ricketts, owned by Trixler & Terrill, being employed as filer and foreman. Politically he

is a Republican, and while residing in Bradford county he served as school director and road commissioner, and in Sullivan county he has been a member of the election board in his township. For seven years he has been identified with the Masonic fraternity at Monroeton, Pennsylvania, and although not a church member he attends religious service and is always ready to assist in any worthy cause.

In 1866 Mr. Dyer was married to Miss Mary A. Buttles, a native of Terry township, and three children have been born to them, namely: Albert, who resides in Lopez; Worth, who resides on Long Island and is in the employ of the Long Island Railroad company; and Sadie, who married Murray Tozer, head bookkeeper for Jennings Brothers at Lopez.

WILLIAM FLOYD RANDALL, M. D.
—One of the most exacting of all the higher lines of occupation to which a man may lend his energies is that of the physician. A most scrupulous preliminary training is demanded, and a nicety of judgment but little understood by the laity.

Our subject is well fitted for the profession which he has chosen as a life work, and his skill and ability have won for him a lucrative practice in and around Dushore, Pennsylvania, where he is now located.

The Doctor is a native of Sullivan county, born in Forks township, February 7, 1867, and is a son of Dr. Wallace J. and Sarah (Green) Randall. The father, who died at Forksville, October 3, 1881, was for twenty-two years one of the leading physicians of the county. He was born at Columbia Cross Roads, Bradford county, this state, and settled at Forksville in 1859. He was a prominent Republican and twice

was his party's nominee for congress. Fraternally he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Patrons of Husbandry. Our subject is the oldest in his family of six children, the others being Esther M., now the wife of Rev. Charles Shonabacher; Moses L., a carpenter at Lincoln Falls, Pennsylvania; John W., who is still on the homestead farm at Forksville; Washington E., a clerk in a drug store at Forksville; and Maude, who resides with her mother at the old home at Forksville.

Dr. Randall, of this sketch, pursued his studies in the public schools of Forksville and Hepburnville, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, and later took a two-years course in the academic department of the Williamsport Commercial College, and then graduated in the business course in September, 1883. Subsequently he took a special course in German and a post-graduate course at the commercial college. After working for one year as bookkeeper for Lancaster & Stevens at Forksville, he entered the office of Dr. Francis Chaffee and began the study of his chosen profession. He spent the winter of 1886-7 at the College of Physicians & Surgeons in Baltimore, and in the spring of the latter year became interested in the drug business at Forksville with Dr. Chaffee. In the spring of 1889 he graduated at the medical department of the University of Baltimore, and then opened an office at Forksville, where he engaged in practice for a time. He took a post-graduate course at Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, in the winter of 1892-3, and on leaving Forksville in the fall of 1897 attended lectures at Philadelphia for six weeks. On his return to Sullivan county he opened an office in Dushore, and was not long in building up a large and lucrative practice,

which he still enjoys. He makes a specialty of the diseases of women and children and also of the diseases of the nose, ear and throat. He was appointed pension examiner in September, 1898, and is an honored member of the Bradford County Medical Society and the State Medical Society. He is also a Knight Templar Mason and a member of the Improved Order of Red Men.

On the 18th of April, 1888, the Doctor was united in marriage with Miss Della J. Fleming, a daughter of John and Zephia (Rogers) Fleming, of Forksville, and they now have a little son, William Ralph, born June 5, 1893. Both the Doctor and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and hold an enviable position in social circles.

CHRISTIAN HEINZE, a well known resident of Fox township, Sullivan county, is a good type of the thrifty German citizens of our country who have done so much to aid in its growth and development. Like most of his countrymen, he is loyal to the land of his adoption, and when the Civil war broke out he espoused the cause of the government and offered his services to sustain the rightful authorities. His record is that of a brave soldier, who never shirked his duty and was always ready to respond to the call to action.

Mr. Heinze was born in Swartzburg, Reidelstadt, Germany, May 14, 1832. His father, Andus Heinze, was born in the same place and was a charcoal-burner by occupation. He married Christina Honn, also a native of Swartzburg, who died in Germany. After her death the father came to this country, in 1856, with one son, Frederick, and located in Sullivan county. He died

in New York city, at a good old age. Frederick died September 2, 1898, aged sixty-one years and nine months. Both were members of the Lutheran church. Four children were born to Andus Heinze and wife, one of whom died in infancy: August, deceased; Christian, the subject of this sketch; and Frederick.

Christian Heinze received a good common-school education in his native land, and when fourteen years old began to help his father at charcoal-burning. He was nineteen years old when he set sail with the others of his family for the United States, the voyage being a very tedious one, as this was long before the days of the "ocean grey-hounds" of the present time. A severe storm also delayed the travelers, and fifty-six days were consumed in making the trip. For a time young Heinze lived with an uncle at Poughkeepsie, New York, from whom he learned the shoemaker's trade, then took charge of a crockery store in New York city. In 1862, the second year of the Civil war, Mr. Heinze enlisted and was assigned to Company B, Twentieth New York Infantry, in which he served for nine months, spending most of the time in Virginia and taking part in the battle of Sharpsburg, and in the movements against Fredericksburg. He was in the hospital for many months, suffering from chronic diarrhoea and intermittent fever. In weight he was reduced from one hundred and sixty-five to seventy-five pounds, and he has never entirely recovered his health.

Our subject was united in marriage March 1, 1855, the Miss Katinka Flemming, daughter of Frederick and Johanna Christiana (Gender) Flemming. Her parents were natives of Germany and came to New York in 1853. Their children were Augusta, Matilda, Christian, Theresa, Emelia, Chris-

tiana, Christy, Louise and Frederick; two are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Heinze have one son, Carl, who married Miss Carrie Goeckler and has three children,—Anthony, Lillie and Elenora. Mr. Heinze has a fine farm of fifty acres and is in comfortable circumstances.

J. H. LEPSCH, superintendent of the Standard Wood Company's plant at Lopez, this county, was born in Buffalo, New York, March 21, 1870. He is a son of Clemens and Caroline (Eckhart) Lepsch, and a grandson of Clemens Lepsch, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany. His grandfather learned the trade of carpenter and followed it in the fatherland until his death. He had two sons, Charles and Clemens, both of whom came to America to live. Charles was for about thirty years a prosperous carpenter of Buffalo, New York, where he died. Clemens Lepsch, the father of our subject, was born in Wurtemberg, November 14, 1840, and served five years in the German army. He embarked for this country when twenty-six years old, locating at Buffalo, New York, where he was engaged as lumber inspector for a number of years. While living in Buffalo he was married to Caroline Eckhart, also a native of Wurtemberg. After a ten-years residence there he moved to Salamanca, New York, and was again engaged in the lumber works until 1880. He moved to Carrollton, New York, and was again engaged in the lumber business, till his death, August 8, 1882. He had always affiliated with the Republican party. His wife lives at Bradford, Pennsylvania. They were the parents of five children, viz.: Clemens, superintendent of the Standard Wood Company at White Haven, Pennsylvania; J. H., the subject of

this biography; Charles, a machinist for the Standard Wood Company at Bradford; Elizabeth, living with her mother at the same place; and William, a bookkeeper for the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Railroad, at Bradford.

J. H. Lepsch received his educational training at the schools of Carrollton and Salamanca, New York. He was but twelve years of age when his father died; and he soon afterward obtained employment in a sawmill at Carrollton, New York, where he remained five years. The following five years he worked at bundling kindling wood for the Standard Wood Company, at the same place. In 1892 he went to Bradford and worked in the machine shops until 1896, when he came to Lopez, Sullivan county, and took charge of the kindling-wood factory for the Standard Wood Company at this point. This firm does an extensive business, having seventeen factories in operation.

Mr. Lepsch was united in matrimony to Miss Sadie Torrance, a daughter of David Torrance, of Bradford. They have two children—Ada P., born June 6, 1896; and Hazel R., born March 21, 1898. Mr. Lepsch was made a Mason February 28, 1896, at Salamanca, New York, and united with the Knights of the Maccabees at Carrollton, that state, April 3, 1888.

CHRISTOPHER HOPE, postmaster and a prominent merchant of Mildred, Sullivan county, Pennsylvania, possesses that valuable quality of versatility or adaptability which is a prominent element of the American character and which by its exercise in international commerce is beginning to attract world-wide attention and regard. Mr. Hope is of Irish extraction

and for the success which he has attained in life his own efforts deserve full credit.

He was born at Lovelton, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, November 3, 1862, the son of Peter F. and Marcella (Reilly) Hope, now residents of Lovelton. Peter F. Hope was born in Ireland, in 1836, the son of Christopher and Eliza Hope, who remained in their native land throughout life. Peter F. was a young man of twenty-one when he resolved to seek a new home in America. He settled at Lovelton, married Marcella Reilly, the daughter of Bernard and Ann (Cunningham) Reilly, and there engaged in farming. To Peter F. and Marcella Hope were born these children: Christopher, subject of this sketch; Bernard, Edward, Bartholomew, Francis, Charles, George, Elizabeth (Mrs. John Corcoran), Anna (Mrs. Edward Schultz), Mary (Mrs. Malloy), Margaret, Susan (Mrs. Michael Murray), Catherine, and Marcella,—all living.

Christopher, our subject, the eldest child of his parents, remained at home, assisting in the work of the farm until he reached the age of twenty-three years. He then started out for himself in life. For six months he was in the woods at Big Shanty, McKean county, Pennsylvania, and then he returned home for a year. Again he engaged in lumbering at Lopez, this state, and then was connected with a hotel at Dushore. Returning to Lovelton he farmed for two years, then in 1893 he engaged in his present mercantile business at Mildred. In February, 1894, he was appointed postmaster at Mildred. In politics he is a Democrat and in religious faith a Catholic. Socially he is a member of the order of the Knights of Labor, and is highly esteemed.

Mr. Hope was married at Dushore, in April, 1890, to Miss Anna Burke, a native

of Ireland, the daughter of William and Ann (Sullivan) Burke. William Burke was born in county Galway, Ireland, November 4, 1833, the son of Michael and Mary (Cunningham) Burke. Of the five children of this latter couple two—John and Margaret—died young; three came to America: Thomas, now a farmer of Colley township, Sullivan county, Pennsylvania; Michael, a shoemaker of Lopez, this county; and William, the father of our subject's wife. The parents died in Ireland—Michael in 1868, aged ninety-two years, and Mary in 1858, aged seventy years. William Burke was married at Tyna church in county Galway, Ireland, June 22, 1860, to Ann Sullivan, who was born in county Tipperary, same country, in 1833, daughter of Patrick and Mary (Donnelly) Sullivan, who remained in Ireland. After his marriage William remained on his father's farm until two years after the latter's death, then, in 1870, he emigrated to America. He settled at Dushore, where he worked for four years on the track for the Jackson & Millett Coal Company, and after the road changed hands he continued with the new owners until 1879, when he entered the Bernice coal mines. In 1888 he purchased from Joseph Marshall his present farm and in 1895 retired from coal-mining and has since engaged in farming. He is in politics a Democrat and a member of the Catholic church. The children of William and Ann Burke are as follows: Mary, Mrs. Patrick Lynch, of Detroit, Michigan; Margaret, Mrs. John Temple, of Detroit, Michigan; Michael, who died young; Ann, wife of our subject; Thomas, a resident of Cleveland, Ohio; Tracia, Patrick and Dennis, at home. To our subject and wife have been born the following children: Zetia, Mary, Florence, Corentha, Frances and Helen.

MILTON BATTIN, who lives in Fox township, near Piatt, this county, was born in the neighborhood where he still lives, April 18, 1839. His father, Joseph Battin, the son of Marshall and Mary (Hoagland) Battin, was also born in Fox township and married Nancy Bagley, a native of Bradford county, and the daughter of Eason and Esther Bagley. To Joseph Battin and his wife twenty children were born, of whom those named below grew to years of maturity: Milton; Mary (Mrs. Hoppes); Harriett (Mrs. Reibsan); Reuben; Lamartine; Amy (Mrs. Savacool); Lucinda (Mrs. Fry); Clarkson, James and Henry, who live in Michigan; Marshall, who died when sixteen years old; and Larue, who died when fourteen years of age. The father died May 22, 1890, aged seventy-seven years. He followed farming during most of his life. He was a strong Republican in political belief and a birthright member of the Society of Friends. His wife, who was a most estimable woman, a devoted wife and mother, and a kind neighbor, departed this life in February, 1878, when fifty-five years old.

Our subject spent his early youth and manhood on his father's farm, attending the district school and performing such tasks as fall to the lot of a country lad; but when the Civil war broke out his patriotism was roused and with hundreds of others, young and old, he responded to the call of President Lincoln for seventy-five thousand volunteers, enlisting in October, 1861, in Company B, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, under Captain Henry Metcalf, of Dushore, J. Richler Jones being the colonel in command of the regiment. He served for three years and three months and saw much severe fighting, being in the battles of Zuni, Virginia, December 11, 1862; two battles of

Sandy Ridge, April 18 and 20, 1863; Gum Swamp, May 22, 1863; Batcheller's creek, May 23, 1863; and Cold Harbor, June, 1863. He was taken sick at Fortress Monroe and was for some time in the hospital. Being granted a furlough he returned home, subsequently going to Philadelphia and receiving an honorable discharge at Germantown, Pennsylvania. His record as a soldier is one of which he may well be proud, and he now receives a pension from the government.

The marriage of our subject to Miss Eliza Higby took place March 24, 1865, in Fox township, Sullivan county. Mrs. Battin is a daughter of William Higby, whose great-grandfather, also named William, once owned the whole of Long Island and sold it for a few dollars. William Higby's wife was Miss Julia Ann Olds, who was born in Massachusetts and whose father was a soldier in the war of 1812. Twelve children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Higby, of whom one is deceased. The others are: Martin, Emma, Eliza, Charles, Laura, William, Esther, Celestia, Perley, Julia Ann and Darwin. The father died in August, 1860, at the good old age of eighty-five years, and the mother is now living with her son Sylvester Higby in Daviess county, Missouri.

Mr. and Mrs. Battin are the parents of four children: Ethelind E., the wife of Frank Williams, of Fox township: they have one child, Harry Burt; Esther E., who married Charles P. Tinkham and has one child, Ray Randell; Henry M., who lives in West Burlington, Pennsylvania; and Charles Garfield, unmarried.

Mr. Battin has two good farms, comprising one hundred acres in all, under excellent cultivation and on which are a commodious house, large barns and all needful

appliances for carrying on a well regulated farm. He also has a good orchard and plenty of small fruits. In politics he is a Republican and is always ready to work for the good of his party. He has been a member of Jones Post of the G. A. R. at Forksville and is popular in all classes of good society.

HIRAM W. OSLER.—The gentleman whose name heads this sketch is one of the best known and most popular and enterprising men in Sullivan county, where he was born January 18, 1858, in Elkland township, and where he has always made his home. His grandparents, John and Jane (Myres) Osler, were natives of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, respectively, and came to Sullivan county at an early date.

Jeremiah M. Osler, grandfather of our subject, was the first settler in what is now Lincoln Falls, Elkland township, where his grandson Hiram now resides. He was the proprietor of the woolen mills at that place for many years and was a prominent and influential citizen. He married Miss Julia Brown, who was born in Sullivan county, a daughter of George W. and Mary (Snyder) Brown, old settlers of the county. Ten children were born to this union, two of whom died in childhood. Those living are: Hiram W.; Newton, who resides at Dushore; Joseph, who lives at Fall Brook, Tioga county, Pennsylvania; Lillie, who is the wife Grant Little, of Laporte, Pennsylvania; Nellie, who married Moses Randall, of Elkland township; and Boyd, at home.

Hiram W. Osler was reared on the home farm, where he was taught lessons of industry and honesty. He obtained a good, practical education in the public schools, to which he has added in his later years by

general reading and observation, and is one of the best informed men in the county. He has an excellent farm of fifty acres near Lincoln Falls, on which he erected a good house, commodious barn and other out-buildings. He is a zealous Republican and has done much for the party, his advice being generally sought by the leaders in political affairs in this section of the country. He has held a number of public offices with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents, and on November 8, 1898, was elected sheriff of Sullivan county, taking office the first Monday in January, 1899.

Mr. Osler was married June 26, 1882, to Miss Sadie King, a daughter of J. A. and Jane (Converse) King, the former a native of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, and his wife of Sullivan county. The father died in October, 1894, and his wife in May, 1869. Their family consisted of four children: Alice R., and Scepter, deceased; Susy Kate, the wife of Albert Kay, of Forksville, Pennsylvania; and Sadie, wife of our subject. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Osler, namely: Ira E., Sydney I., Marion I., John King and Susanna.

WILLIAM JAMES McCARTNEY, one of the busiest, most energetic and most enterprising men of Sullivan county, Pennsylvania, has for several years been identified with the Lopez Manufacturing Company, of Lopez. Endowed by nature with a strong character, he was so surrounded in childhood that his latent powers were developed and strengthened and he became a successful business man. In the prosecution of his business there has been manifest one of the most sterling traits of

his character—his desire to carry forward to the highest perfection attainable anything that he undertakes.

Mr. McCartney was born in county Tyrone, Ireland, October 10, 1837, a son of James McCartney, a prominent contractor and builder and merchant near Dungannon, that county. Our subject attended school in Belfast, Ireland, until nine years of age, when the family removed to Manchester, England, where he learned the carpenter and joiner's trade, and then worked at the same in that country for two years. At the end of that time he went to sea as carpenter's mate, but a month later was promoted as ship's carpenter, and he later purchased a half interest in a vessel, remaining upon the water for thirty years. He first landed in America in 1859, and in 1880 took up his residence here, locating first at Boston, Massachusetts, where he worked at his trade for a time. Subsequently he was made general foreman and superintendent of construction for a large firm of contractors, and on leaving their employ he engaged in contracting on his own account. In 1884 he removed his machinery, which he had previously purchased for a door, sash and blind factory, to Sheepshead Bay, New York, and operated the same in partnership with J. Y. McKane for a short time, selling his interest in 1887 on account of an injury he had received and going into the country for his health. While idle, he conceived the idea of manufacturing kindling wood for the city markets, and soon afterward built a large plant at Lopez, Pennsylvania, which, with two partners, he operated for several years. At one time the plant was totally destroyed by fire, but was promptly rebuilt, and finally sold to the combine which now owns it. He established the present industry, built and

equipped the plant, and when it was burned he rebuilt and established the Lopez Manufacturing Company, and now has one of the leading industries of Lopez, manufacturing fifteen hundred gross of clothes-pins per day, and also a large quantity of broom-handles, curtain-poles, mine rollers, cant-hook handles, dowels, wooden novelties, etc. Under the management of our subject the firm does an extensive and profitable business.

In 1881 Mr. McCartney was united in marriage with Miss Margaret O'Hanlon, at Malden, Massachusetts. She is a native of county Louth, Ireland, and there Mr. McCartney first met her. They have no children living. Socially, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Foresters, and politically is identified with the Republican party.

ROBERT H. GUY, the well-known inside foreman for the State Line & Sullivan Railroad Company at the Bernice mines and a prominent citizen of Bernice, was born in Durham county, England, July 4, 1850, and is a son of Paul and Ann (Lawery) Guy, also natives of England, where the father engaged in mining for many years. Our subject had no educational advantages during his boyhood and entered the mines when a lad of nine years, working in England until 1870, in which year the family came to the United States, locating at St. Clair, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania. He entered the mines in that section, as did also his father, who was killed by a falling rock while thus employed.

In 1871 Robert H. Guy removed to Shenandoah, Pennsylvania, where he worked at mining for ten years, and then accepted the agency for a history of the Inde-

pendent Order of Odd Fellows, which he sold in several counties of the state. Coming to Bernice, Sullivan county, he entered the mines here in May, 1882, and was promoted to his present responsible position on the 1st of August, 1893. He is an expert miner and holds certificates from the state for both anthracite and bituminous coal-mining.

On the 25th of December, 1873, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Guy and Miss Sarah Cooper, and to them were born two children, namely: Paul, who died in infancy; and Sarah C., now the wife of Rev. W. F. Colebough, of Monroeton, Pennsylvania. He was again married, December 5, 1883, his second union being with Miss Anna E. Huffmaster, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Reeser) Huffmaster, pioneers of Cherry township, Sullivan county. By this marriage there were two children: Lloyd F., who was born June 15, 1886, and died September 9, 1892; and Ethel M., who was born June 21, 1893. Mrs. Guy, a most estimable lady, is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Socially Mr. Guy affiliates with Bernice Lodge, No. 962, I. O. O. F., Towanda Lodge, F. & A. M., and also the chapter and commandery of the Masonic fraternity. He is president of the Bernice Citizens' Band, has held the office of school director, and is one of the public-spirited and influential men of Bernice.

DANIEL SCHOONOVER, the well-known foreman of the wood gang and also sawyer for the State Line & Sullivan Railroad Coal Company's mines, at Bernice, Pennsylvania, was born in Pike county, this state, September 25, 1837, a son of John and Mary (Rowley) Schoonover,

natives of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, respectively. By trade the father was a carpenter. In the family were eleven children, of whom nine are now living (1898), namely: Daniel, our subject; John, a resident of Foot of Plane, Bradford county, Pennsylvania; Ann, wife of Lester Camp, of Monroe township, Bradford county; Melvina, wife of Charles Van Loovin, of Barclay, Bradford county; Elizabeth, widow of Daniel Reed, of Walston, Pennsylvania; Manning, a resident of Monroe township, Bradford county; Lewis, of Towanda, Pennsylvania; and Mary Adelia, wife of Clayton Lewis, of Greenwood, Pennsylvania.

Daniel Schoonover received a common-school education at Milford, Pike county, and when sixteen years of age went into the pine woods of New York state, where he worked for three years, after which he spent several years on a farm. His patriotism and loyalty to his country were manifested in August, 1862, by his enlistment in Company C, One Hundred and Forty-first Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and for nearly three years he served with that famous regiment, participating in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg and many other fierce engagements. He was twice wounded, first at Chancellorsville and again at Strawberry Plains. The war being over, he was honorably discharged and mustered out at Bailey's Cross Roads, Virginia, May 28, 1865.

Returning home, Mr. Schoonover entered the employ of M. C. Mercur as sawyer in a mill in Monroe township, Bradford county, and later held similar positions at Foot of Plane, Barclay and White Haven. In June, 1874, he accepted the position of night watch-

man with the State Line & Sullivan Railroad Coal Company, and has since remained with them, an honored and trusted employee, being promoted to his present position after being one year in their service. In his political affiliations he is an ardent Republican, and socially he is a prominent member of Sullivan Post, No. 388, G. A. R., the Improved Order of Red Men, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On the 17th of November, 1866, Mr. Schoonover was united in marriage with Mrs. Harriet Knowles, widow of Levi B. Knowles and daughter of Ambrose Garey. She was born in Windham, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, March 17, 1840, and by her marriage to our subject became the mother of the following children, namely: Addie E. M., who was born March 7, 1869, and died September 14, 1872; John A., who was born May 14, 1871, and died April 14, 1872; Hattie A., who was born June 9, 1874, and is now the wife of William Brown, of Bernice.

JAMES J. CONNOR, the well-known and popular proprietor of Connor's hotel, Mildred, Pennsylvania, and outside foreman for the company operating the old Jackson mine, Bernice, was born in county Cork, Ireland, June 2, 1852, a son of Daniel and Johanna (White) Connor. The birth of the father occurred in the parish of Ross, county Cork, and learning the stone-mason's trade in early life he followed it in his native land until 1854, when he and his family emigrated to the New World, locating in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania. He secured employment in the mines and worked there until the spring of 1868, when he removed to Barclay, this state, where he was similarly employed. The fall of that year,

however, found him a resident of Bernice, Sullivan county, and he secured work at his trade on the State Line & Sullivan Railroad, then building, and remained with the company until 1872. That year he again entered the mines and while there employed was killed by a fall of top coal in September, 1872. His worthy wife passed away in May, 1880. In their family were six children, namely: John, who was born in Ireland, for nearly a quarter of a century a miner at Bernice, later in trade at Dushore, until he died May 6, 1894; James, our subject; Patrick, manager of a general store at Bernice for W. H. Blight; Johanna, wife of Dennis O'Brien, of Bernice; Michael, an engineer at the coal-breaker at Bernice for ten years, and now in charge of his brother's store at Dushore; and Ellen, wife of Edward Mannix, of Bernice.

The subject of this review was about three years old when brought by his parents to America, and made his home with them in Schuylkill county, where he attended the public schools until nine years of age. He then secured employment as a slate-picker in the mines. In 1868 the family removed to Bernice, where he engaged in mining until 1879, when he took a trip west, prospecting in Colorado for several months. On his return to Bernice he resumed mining, which he continued to follow until 1885. In that year he erected his present hotel at Mildred, where he has since catered to the public, and in this undertaking he has met with a well-deserved success. In the spring of 1898 he was employed by W. B. Gunton to superintend the opening of the old Jackson mine, and in July of that year was appointed outside foreman, which responsible position he is now acceptably filling. On the 23d of May, 1882, Mr. Connor was united in marriage with

Miss Ellen Scanlan, daughter of John Scanlan, of Bradford county, Pennsylvania, and to them have been born nine children; Daniel P., who is serving as clerk in the hotel; John E., Johanna, Honora, James, Michael, Ellen, Catherine and Julia. The family are members of the Catholic church and are quite prominent socially. Mr. Connor is identified with the Democratic party, and affiliates with Katonka Tribe, No. 336, Improved Order of Red Men, and the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

He is one of the foremost business men of Sullivan county and his success is due entirely to his own energy and business ability. His hotel is modern and conveniently arranged and under his judicious management has become one of the most popular public houses in this section.

JOHNSCHAAD, a well known and highly esteemed citizen of Mildred, Pennsylvania, was for many years actively identified with the business interests of Sullivan county, but is now living retired. As a young man of twenty-four years he came to America, and with no capital started out in a strange land to overcome the difficulties and obstacles in the path to prosperity. His youthful dreams have been realized, and in their happy fulfillment he sees the fitting reward of his earnest toil.

Mr. Schaad was born in Canton Schaffhausen, Switzerland, March 11, 1834, and received a good education in his native country. About 1858 he came to America and located in New Jersey. He manifested his loyalty to his adopted country by enlisting at Philadelphia, in 1862, in Company I, Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served for one year, being discharged on account of disability. He then

settled in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, where he worked for a short time in the mines and then engaged in the meat business. Selling out his interests there in 1865, he came to Sullivan county and embarked in the saloon business at Dushore, but a year later removed to a farm in Colley township, which he operated for one year. He then purchased a farm in Bradford county, and in connection with its cultivation engaged in the meat business for two years, selling out at the end of that time. He next conducted a meat market in Bernice until 1880, when he erected Schaad's hotel at Mildred and carried it on until 1893, selling it that year to his son, John C. Near his hotel property he built a large distillery; which he successfully operated until August 23, 1898, when he sold all his business interests to his sons, John C., William J. and Frank F., and with his wife sailed for Switzerland, where he passed some time amid the scenes of his childhood, and returned in the fall. The vessel in which he returned encountered twelve days of heavy storm, the same that wrecked the steamship Portland and so many other vessels, but his vessel came through in safety.

Mr. Schaad was married in 1865 to Miss Elizabeth Mosier, a daughter of Christian Mosier, of Colley township, Sullivan county, and to them have been born seven children: John C.; William J.; Katherine, deceased; Henry J., a brakeman on the Lehigh Valley Railroad; Frank F.; George P., who is in the employ of Scouten, Lee & Company at Parsons, Pennsylvania; and Anna L.

John C. Schaad, the eldest son, was born in Colley township, March 15, 1867, was educated in the public schools of the county, and at the age of twenty-one years

entered the mines at Bernice, where he was employed for six months. He then secured a position in Philadelphia with N. G. Taylor & Company, plumbers, for whom he worked for two years. Returning home, he bought his father's hotel and has since successfully conducted that well-known hostelry. It is one of the largest in the county and enjoys an excellent patronage. As previously stated, he and his brothers, William J. and Frank F., purchased the Schaad distillery in August, 1898, and they also bought equal interests in the hotel property. Each year the distillery places on the market three hundred barrels of the famous "Straight Rye Schaad Whisky," and it has proved quite profitable.

On the 11th of February, 1892, John C. Schaad was united in marriage with Miss Henrietta, daughter of D. G. Goodin, of Cherry township, and they now have three children: Grace L., born September 16, 1893; Joseph G., born October 13, 1894; and Joshua G., born May 21, 1898. The parents are members of the Lutheran church, while socially Mr. Schaad is identified with Bernice Lodge, No. 962, I.O.O.F., and politically supports the Republican party. He is an enterprising, wide-wake business man, and has already met with excellent success in his undertakings.

William J. Schaad was born in Sullivan county, October 29, 1869, attended its public schools, and on attaining his majority entered the employ of Scouten, Lee & Company, of Wilkesbarre, where he worked his way upward to the position of manager. He, too, is an ardent Republican in politics, and is a member of the Patriotic Order Sons of America and the Sons of Veterans. He wedded a Miss Mosier, by whom he had two children, Cassie and George; but she is now deceased.

Frank F. Schaad, born at Bernice, May 27, 1873, also pursued his studies in the public schools, and on reaching manhood went to Parsons, Pennsylvania, where he, too, was in the employ of Scouten, Lee & Company for one year. Returning home he worked in the hotel, and is now successfully engaged in business with his brothers as a member of the firm of Schaad Brothers. In his political affiliations he is a Democrat.

JOHAN SANTEE LINE, a leading citizen of Bernice, Pennsylvania, now serving as associate judge of Sullivan county, is entitled to distinction as one of the most progressive and enterprising men of this section, and he was for many years actively identified with its railroad interests. He was born in Salem township, Luzerne county, this state, June 15, 1831, a son of Conrad and Sarah (Santee) Line, also natives of Luzerne county. He received his education in the public schools of Salem and Hollenback townships, and at the age sixteen secured a position as clerk in a general store at Wapwallopen, where he remained for two years. At Beach Haven he was likewise employed for about three years and then went to Mauch Chunk, where he began railroading in the service of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, with which he was connected for three years. At the end of that time he returned to Beach Haven and took charge of the store where he had formerly been employed, remaining there about two years. Returning to Mauch Chunk he held the position of conductor on the famous Switch Back Gravity road for two years, and in 1863 entered the employ of the Lehigh Valley Railroad as conductor on the Beaver Meadow division. In 1865, however, he be-

gan running a locomotive on the Mochonoy division, two years later was transferred to the Wyoming division, and in 1869 to the Pennsylvania and New York division. In 1873 he was promoted to the position of engine dispatcher at the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Junction, holding the same for three years. In 1877 he entered the service of the State Line & Sullivan Railroad Company, as engineer, and became a resident of Bernice. There he began running a stationary engine at the pumping station in 1884, and was thus employed until 1897, when he retired from active service.

Mr. Line was married, December 23, 1857, to Miss Emma, daughter of Jacob West, of Mauch Chunk, and to them have been born seven children, as follows: Alonzo G., who died in infancy; Samuel, a stationary engineer now engaged in the water works at Sayre, Pennsylvania; William L., who was killed in his nineteenth year by the collapse of the railroad bridge at that place in 1883, while on duty as brakeman for the company; Edward T., telegraph operator at the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Junction, Pennsylvania; Sarah F., wife of George B. Winter, of Towanda, Pennsylvania; Anna G., deceased; and Catherine F., at home. The family hold membership in the Presbyterian church and are quite prominent socially.

In the spring of 1896 Mr. Line was appointed justice of the peace, but the following fall resigned that position to assume the duties of associate judge, an office to which he was elected on the Republican ticket in the fall of 1896. He is thoroughly impartial in meting out justice, his opinions being unbiased by either fear or favor, and fidelity to the trust reposed in him is above question. Fraternally he has been a member of the Independent Order



John S Linn

of Odd Fellows since 1857, is district deputy grand master for Sullivan county, and also belongs to the Masonic order, the Improved Order of Red Men and the Patriotic Order Sons of America. As one of the leading and most highly respected citizens of Bernice it is consistent that the Judge be represented in a work whose province is the portrayal of the lives of the prominent men of Sullivan county.

JOSEPH A. HELSMAN, who for fifteen years has held the position of superintendent of barns for the Sullivan Railroad Coal Company, at Bernice, was born in Scranton, Pennsylvania, March 8, 1857. His father, Anthony Helsman, was born in Coblenz, Germany, in 1812, and was a miller by trade. He married Miss Anna Hymbredt, who was born in the same town as her husband, and they came to this country in 1854, settling in Scranton, and later in Bernice, where the father died in 1883, and the mother in 1880. Their children were Joseph, Benjamin, Mildred, Frank and Joshua, the two latter being deceased.

The subject of this sketch attended school in Scranton and for a short time in Sullivan county. He, however, began life for himself at the early age of eleven years, when he went to work and has kept steadily at it ever since. His first labors were in a coal mine at Fallbrook, Pennsylvania. In 1872 he came to Bernice and commenced work in the breakers, and by careful attention to his duties he earned the esteem of his employers and was promoted to his present position. The barns of which he has charge contain forty-five mules and twelve horses, which require careful attention.

Mr. Helsman was married in Bernice,

July 1, 1878, to Miss Susan Mater, a native of Dushore and a daughter of Valentine and Susanna (Reeser) Mater. Mrs. Helsman is an intelligent woman who is a good helpmeet to her worthy husband. They have eight children, as follows: Lucy; Walter, who has been night watchman at the engine house at Bernice for two years; Mary; Alfred and Albert, twins; Rowena, Charles and Raymond. Mr. Helsman was for many years a Democrat in his political belief but is now a staunch Republican, and has filled a number of responsible offices, having been a member of the school board, tax collector and township treasurer. Socially he is a member of the Order of the Red Men, Knights of Labor and Camp 481, P. O. S. of A., of which latter he has been head officer. He is a man of integrity, well informed, and is a prosperous and highly respected citizen of Bernice.

WILLIAM JOHNSON, foreman of the old Jackson anthracite mines at Mildred, Sullivan county, is one of the best known and best read men in his locality. While always busily engaged in the duties of his occupation he has yet found time to make himself acquainted with the literature of the day, as well as more solid reading; and by study and research, much of it carried on at hours which should have been devoted to sleep, he has mastered the details of his business to such an extent that he is considered an expert in mining matters.

Mr. Johnson was born at Anwick, Northumberland county, England, September 10, 1850, a son of William H. and Barbara (Riddle) Johnson. His father was a miner and worked in West Virginia and also in Sullivan county. He died August

14, 1891, when sixty-four years of age. His widow is still living and makes her home at Dubois, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania. Their family consisted of the following children: William, the subject of this sketch; James, a resident of Dubois, a miner by occupation and also a well-known musician, having great talent in that direction. He was the leader of the volunteer band of Dubois, and was a favorite with all his associates. His death in 1895 was a severe blow to his family and also to the members of the various musical organizations of the town, all of which were represented at his funeral, one of the largest ever seen in Dubois; he left a widow and seven children. The other children of the parental family were: Isabella, wife of H. W. Harrington, who died at Bernice in 1878, leaving two children: Alonzo, who lives at Burlington, Pennsylvania; and Mary Ann, deceased. The parents were upright people, devoted members of the Presbyterian church and brought up their children to habits of industry and sobriety.

The immediate subject of this sketch received a good education in the common schools, which he supplemented by study in the evenings after the day's work was done. He later attended the Scranton School of Mines, from which he received a diploma as a mining expert. He has held the position of foreman of mines in Bradford, Lackawanna, Jefferson, Clarion, and Sullivan counties, and from all his employers he received the highest recommendations for his ability and thorough knowledge of his business. For a while he taught a district school, and, as has been stated, has been a student all his life.

Mr. Johnson was united in marriage to Miss Mary Whateley, January 31, 1872, at Barclay, Bradford county, where she was

born and educated. Mrs. Johnson is a daughter of William and Jane (Hall) Whateley, natives of England, and is a woman of fine mind, a devoted wife and mother and a useful member of society. Their children are: William E., living in Mildred; Albert Lee, Frank Earl and James E.; one child died in infancy. Mr. Johnson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he is an exhorter and class-leader. He was converted under the preaching of Mr. Moody, the evangelist, and was for a time a member and elder of the Presbyterian church. He is a zealous worker in the cause of religion and is always ready to lend his aid to all good works. He is a man of broad views, liberal in every sense and is known as a thoroughly reliable and upright man whose standing in the community is second to none. He was always enthusiastic in the cause of temperance. He wrote and compiled the ritualistic workings of the Independent Order of Loyal Templars, which existed at Bernice, Sullivan county, Pennsylvania, and was the source of doing much good, especially in enlightening the minds of the young people in reference to the evils of intemperance. Socially he belongs to Lodge 534, F. and A. M., at Punxsutawney, and in politics is a Republican.

Mr. Johnson has built a large and convenient house with all modern improvements, which is furnished in excellent taste. His house is a popular resort for old and young who enjoy the friendship of this hospitable couple.

GEORGE E. FORREST.—The popular and well-known station agent of Bernice is George E. Forrest, a young man whose fidelity to duty and ability in the line

of his chosen vocation has made him one of the leading representatives in business circles in the town. He is a western man by birth, a native of the Hawkeye state, which is the banner agricultural state of the Union. He first opened his eyes to the light of day in Fayette, Fayette county, Iowa, in July, 1874, and is a son of Charles H. Forrest. His ancestry is American and English, and he is a type of the energetic, enterprising Anglo-Saxon race. He acquired a good practical education in the public schools and was thus fitted for life's responsible duties. For some years he has been in the employ of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, having been located at Dushore previous to his removal to Bernice. He entered the railroad service in the subordinate position of section hand, and by his faithfulness to duty and his able performance of the task assigned him steadily worked his way upward to the responsible place which he is now filling. Determining to enter the telegraph service, he began studying telegraphy at Hornet's Ferry, Pennsylvania, and worked two and a half years at Tunkhannock as night operator, when he was promoted to be day operator at Dushore. He availed himself of every opportunity to practice the art and gain a high degree of proficiency therein. He was very careful and accurate. September 1, 1896, his ability enabled him to accept a position in the service of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company as operator and station agent. In July, 1898, he was transferred from Dushore to Bernice, where he is now located, and his courtesy to the patrons of the office, his capable service and his trustworthiness have won the confidence of his employers and the high regard of the public.

Mr. Forrest was united in marriage to

Miss Luella Fulford, a lady of good family and of intelligence and culture, who was reared and educated in Pennsylvania. They now have two children, Helen and Percy, who are the life and light of the household. In his political views Mr. Forrest is independent, voting for the men whom he regards as best qualified for office, regardless of party affiliations. He has never sought office, but attends strictly to business, and has won the respect of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

J O S E P H M. I R E L A N D.—Doubtless many of our readers, in tracing their ancestral lines to the point where uncertain tradition brings their researches to an early and unsatisfactory ending, have realized the value to future generations of this attempt to preserve in substantial form the information yet obtainable concerning the genealogies of our citizens, together with such account of the men of this day as will serve to continue the record for posterity's use.

In the case of the subject of this sketch, a well known citizen of Ricketts, Sullivan county, the first ancestor of whom there is any authentic record was one Isaac Ireland, who died about two hundred years ago, leaving a cane that has been handed down through six generations and which is now in the possession of our subject. In each generation the eldest son has been named Isaac in honor of this ancestor, but unfortunately no definite account has been preserved of their history. The family has long been identified with the town of Truro, Cornwall, England, and Isaac Ireland, our subject's grandfather, was born and reared there and during his youth learned the saw-maker's trade. He married a Miss Mitchell, of Cornwall, and some years later removed

to the township of Percy, Ontario, Canada, where he and his wife spent the remainder of their years. They had the following children: Thomas Isaac, a farmer in Percy township; Electa, the wife of George Bush, of Green Bank, Ontario; Daniel, a lumberman at Maripossa, Ontario; Louisa, who became the wife of Willard Gould, a farmer near Hersey, Michigan; and John Seley, the father of our subject.

John Seley Ireland was born in Cornwall and was about eleven years old when his parents moved to their new home in Canada. He learned the saw-maker's trade, returning to England for that purpose, and for several years was employed in that capacity in mills at Chicago, Illinois, and Green Bay, Wisconsin. During the Civil war he became interested in lumbering and at one time he owned a large amount of valuable timber land in Northwestern Wisconsin, but the fire of 1871 swept over the tract, causing the loss of his entire investment. For one year he was in the hotel business at Green Bay, being proprietor of the Fox River House, but soon after the fire he located at Whitehall, Michigan, where he was employed as a sawyer. Later he left a similar position in Muskegon, Michigan, and after a time he formed a partnership with Mr. Gregory and opened a saw-repairing shop in that city. The venture proved successful, and he and our subject, who had come into possession of some capital, decided to build a shingle mill at Muskegon. This burned, proving a total loss, and Mr. John Ireland then removed to Fort Bragg, California, taking a position as saw-filer in a mill. He also spent some time in a mill at Puget Sound but afterward located at Keating Summit, Pennsylvania, as a saw-filer in a sawmill. After a few years he and our subject took a contract

which did not turn out well, and on June 1, 1897, he removed to Ricketts, taking employment as a saw-filer. He owns farm property in Cattaraugus county, New York, and he and his wife, whose maiden name was Maria Mitchell, are now residing there. Mrs. Ireland is a native of Cornwall, England, and a daughter of Sophia and Joseph Mitchell. Two children have been born to them, namely: Isaac, a sawyer by trade, who died at Buffalo, N. Y., at the age of thirty-one, leaving a widow and two children, who are now residents of Muskegon, Michigan; and Joseph M., our subject.

Joseph M. Ireland was born November 25, 1859, in Percy township, Ontario, Canada, and when four years old accompanied his parents to Green Bay, Wisconsin, where he remained about nine years, the family then removing to Muskegon. Before he attained his majority he learned the saw-maker's trade, working with his father and later with the Branch Crook Saw Company, at St. Louis, and on completing his apprenticeship he found employment in a mill at Muskegon. At first he was kept at ordinary work, but as his ability and skill were seen he was promoted to a position as sawyer and from that time to this he has never worked for less than five dollars per day, and at times has received as high as twelve dollars. In 1887 he came to Pennsylvania, taking a place as saw-filer in the mill at Austin, where he remained seven years and a half. The following year was spent in operating a saw-mill in McKean county on his own account, but the venture resulted in a total loss of his capital. He then passed one year at Thornton, Arkansas, and three months at Monroe, Louisiana, as a saw-filer, and since that time he has been with Trixler & Terrill, of Ricketts, in the same capacity. He

came with the intention of staying one month, but has now been in their employ more than a year, his efficient service being highly appreciated by the company.

On August 7, 1881, he was married, at Au Sable, Michigan, to Miss Anna McFarlane, a native of Appin, Canada, and a daughter of Malcolm McFarlane and Janet *nee* MacMaster, who were both born in Scotland. Three children were born of this union: Jeannette, born June 20, 1882; Francis M., June 22, 1884; and John Malcolm, August 14, 1886. The family now resides in Bradford, where the children are attending school.

Politically Mr. Ireland is a staunch Republican and while residing in Austin he served as a member of the town council. Socially he is identified with the Masonic fraternity, having united in 1882 at Au Sable, Michigan, with Au Sable Lodge, No. 243, F. and A. M., and Iosco Chapter, No. 83, R. A. M. He also belongs to the council at New Orleans, Louisiana, the commandery at Coudersport, Pennsylvania, and the Mystic Shrine at Buffalo.

JOHN C. MOSS.—Among the farmers who are devoted to their calling and bring skill to the aid of agricultural art is John Moss, whose fine property in Colley township, Sullivan county, Pennsylvania, is a source of pride to the entire community. He was born near Wilkesbarre, this state, July 3, 1861, and is a son of David and Sarah (Wright) Moss, both natives of New Jersey. The father died September 29, 1879, leaving the following children: Emily, deceased; Aaron, of Bowman's Creek, Pennsylvania; Solomon, a soldier of the Civil war; Wesley, who lost his life in the service; Mary, the wife of Mr. Dow, of Col-

ley township; Joseph, also of the same township; Daniel, residing near Ashley, Pennsylvania; Horace, of Luzerne county; Sarah, the wife of Mr. Talyor, of Bangor, Pennsylvania; Margaret, the wife of J. R. Weaver, of this township; and John, the subject of this sketch.

John Moss represents a class of substantial, progressive farmers. He purchased his present farm of eight hundred and ninety-seven acres in 1894, and the year following erected a good barn sixteen feet high and forty-six by fifty feet in dimensions. He has but lately completed his residence, at a cost of eleven hundred dollars, a building constructed especially with a view to convenience and comfort. He has added many other improvements to his property, making it one of the finest farms in this section

GEORGE McDONALD.—Though yet comparatively young in years, the subject of this sketch, now treasurer of Cherry township, Sullivan county, Pennsylvania, has by his own unaided efforts climbed to a position of influence and worth in the community in which he lives. He is one of those active young men to whom life means accomplishment, and he possesses both the will and the energy to attain that position at which he aims.

Mr. McDonald was born in Cherry township, Sullivan county, May 9, 1861, the son of Patrick and Catherine (Burns) McDonald. Both parents were natives of the Emerald Isle and were there married, but shortly afterward they emigrated to America and settled in the township above mentioned on the old turnpike road, on the Hemeway farm, which they greatly improved. Later they located on the old

homestead, upon which our subject now resides. It was then wild land, but under the applied efforts of Patrick McDonald and later of his sons has been brought up to a high state of cultivation. The father did not long survive his emigration to the new country. He died in 1865. In politics he was a Democrat and in religious faith a Catholic. Through life he was an industrious farmer. His widow survived him many years and died at the age of seventy-four years. She had been a faithful wife and a devoted mother, and as a neighbor she was loved and esteemed by all. To Patrick and Catherine McDonald were born twelve children, of whom ten grew to maturity. Among them were: John, a resident of Bradford county; William, a miner of Reynoldsville, Pennsylvania; Miles, a hotel-keeper at Cripple Creek, Colorado; Charles and Thomas, miners at Cripple Creek; Ellen Dudley, a widow, of Bradford county, Pennsylvania; George, subject of this sketch; Daniel, who died at Cripple Creek; and James, who was drowned, when a young man, at Big Rock, Sullivan county.

George, our subject, was raised on the old farm and in the schools of the neighborhood received a good education. He has devoted his life to farming and stock-raising and now owns the old homestead of one hundred acres. He was married October 18, 1885, to Miss Alice Farrell, daughter of James and Catherine (Farrell) Farrell, and a native of Bradford county, this state, where her parents now reside. Mrs. McDonald was educated at the Rochester (New York) high school and had fitted herself for a teacher. She possesses many accomplishments and estimable qualities, which endear her to many friends. To George and Alice McDonald have been born six children: James, Patrick, Willie,

Katie, Lizzie and George. James, the eldest, died at the age of twelve years. The pleasant home of Mr. and Mrs. McDonald was erected in 1895, at a cost of one thousand dollars.

In religious faith Mr. McDonald is a Catholic; in politics he is a Democrat, and since attaining his majority he has been an active and zealous worker for the success of his party. He is recognized as one of its leaders in Cherry township. In the spring of 1898 he received the nomination for township treasurer and after a spirited campaign won the election. He is regarded as one of the prosperous and leading men of the township, and the circle of his influence as a citizen is steadily widening.

H J. KELLER, engaged in the general blacksmithing business in Bernice, was born in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, on the 9th of May, 1866, and is a son of E. H. and Mary (Richart) Keller, both of whom were natives of the Keystone state and of German descent. The father was born in Bloomsburg, and during the Civil war he loyally served his country as a defender of the Union. In his family were eleven children—nine sons and two daughters.

When fourteen years of age H. J. Keller started out in life on his own account, and the success achieved is due entirely to his well directed efforts and his enterprise. He began learning his trade in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, and afterward followed that pursuit for three years in Unionville, this state. He then came to Sullivan county, locating at Laporte, where he was employed for a year, after which he went to Towanda, where he followed blacksmithing for a time. He next came to Bernice,

where he has now been located for over twelve years. He does the general blacksmith and mechanical work for the Sullivan County Railroad and the Anthracite Coal Company, and has given excellent satisfaction, being an expert in his line. He repairs boilers and engines and does all kinds of work on iron and steel, and his capability in that direction is most marked. He thoroughly understands everything in this line of industrial interests, and as the result of his capability and honorable dealing has won a very liberal patronage.

Mr. Keller was united in marriage, on June 19, 1888, to Miss Cora Wilmot, of Bernice, daughter of Albert Wilmot, and they now have two sons—Ray W. and Carl A. In his political affiliations Mr. Keller is a Republican and keeps well informed on the issues of the day. He has served on the school board and has held other local offices. Socially he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Bernice, has filled all the chairs and is now Past Grand. He also belongs to the Masonic fraternity. He is a man of fine physique, weighing over two hundred pounds, and well proportioned, is frank and jovial in manner, honorable and trustworthy in his dealings, and by his fellow-townsmen is regarded as one of the valued residents of the community.

G S. LANDBACK.—This name is well known in Sullivan and adjoining counties, as at least four generations of the family have made their homes here. John Landback, the grandfather, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania; and Harvey, the father, was born in Luzerne county, but moved to Sullivan, where the former was engaged in agricultural pursuits. Har-

vey Landback was formerly a cooper and for twenty-five years worked at his trade in Cherry township. In later years he has quit the duties of his trade for the more peaceful and healthful life of a farm, securing for this purpose property in Colley township, where he now resides. He is a Democrat in his political affiliations. The maiden name of the lady with whom he was united in marriage was Caroline Thrasher. She was a daughter of Benjamin Thrasher and a native of Cherry township, now living in Colley. Fourteen children were born to them, of whom five are deceased. The living that now honor the community in which they reside are: Wilson, who lives with his father in Colley township, as do the two youngest children, Amanda and Levi; G. S., who is the subject of the biography; Annie E., the wife of Edward Hunsinger, of Colley township; Malinda, the wife of Howard Winslow, of Lovelton, Pennsylvania; W. H., a tinsmith of Wyalusing, this state; and Louis, a farmer, of Lovelton.

G. S. Landback was born in this county, in Cherry township, January 6, 1865, and has since made it his home. His opportunities for a schooling were decidedly limited when he was a boy, but by comprehensive reading and intelligent observation he has stored his mind with varied and useful knowledge. When eighteen years of age he embarked in the manufacture of birch-oil in his native township, and carried on the business there for twelve years. In 1894 he engaged in the lumber business in Colley township, purchasing a plant which embraced a shingle, planing and grist mill. Here he does an extensive business, receiving work from three counties. He is a Democrat in general politics, but votes independently of party in local elections. He

is a liberal member of the Lutheran church, and is esteemed for his upright walk in life. He is not an aspirant to office, but has served on the board of election.

He was married in Waverly, New York, August 12, 1887, to Miss Euphios Shoemaker, a daughter of John and Sarah (McGardiner) Shoemaker. She died August 22, 1898, when in the prime of life, having but recently reached her forty-third year. They were the parents of two children: Edna, born July 2, 1888; and Grover Benjamin, born January 9, 1894.

FRANK MEYER, a general merchant and dealer in dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes and other lines of trade at Mildred, is one of the successful and progressive men of that place. He occupies a new store and carries an extensive stock, and his large acquaintance throughout the county is such as to bring him an excellent trade. He was born in Cherry township, Sullivan county, September 10, 1856, where his father, John Meyer, was an early settler. The latter was born in 1800 in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, and was of German descent. He remained in Lehigh county until 1853, when he removed to Cherry township, Sullivan county, where he was married to Miss Mary Hoffa, who is still living at Mildred. The father died in 1864. They were the parents of four children: Frank; Matilda Lily, of Dushore; Henry, living at Beach Tree, Jefferson county; and Cora, wife of Charles Hererly, of Lopez. The father was a farmer by occupation, politically was a Democrat and in religion a Lutheran.

Frank Meyer, the subject of this review, was carefully reared by his parents, whose teachings he has endeavored to follow dur-

ing his life. He was reared on the home farm and received a good education in the common schools. He was married when twenty-two years of age to Miss Emma Vogel, who was born and educated in Germany and was sixteen years old when she came with her family to Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Meyer have four children—Raymond, Ruth, Julius and Henry.

Mr. Meyer had followed various business pursuits, such as mining, lumbering and general jobbing, before taking up his present occupation. In 1893 he went into the coal trade at Hughsville, but remained only six or eight months when he sold out at a good profit and returned to Mildred. He owns the building in which his store is located and also two good dwelling-houses, and has been successful in his business enterprises. He is an intelligent and progressive man, honorable in his transactions with others, and in politics is a stanch Democrat.

ROYAL SCOUTEN, postmaster of Colley, is one of the best known and most popular men in Sullivan county. He has held the offices of tax-collector and justice of the peace and in every position assigned him has earned a reputation for honesty, good judgment and courtesy.

Mr. Scouten was born in Bradford county, January 11, 1864, and comes of a good family, being a son of Solomon and Deborah (Hartford) Scouten. His father was born in Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, and died in 1875. He was a stanch Republican and an honored citizen. The mother is still living and is well-known for her earnest work in church circles and her kindness and benevolence to all in need of sympathy and aid. They were parents of eight children—three sons and five daughters.

Our subject was brought up on a farm. In the district schools he obtained the rudiments of a good education, and has studied and read much ever since his school-days were over, and is a well informed, intelligent man. He was married to Miss Hattie Hunsinger, July 2, 1887, and they have three children—Clyde, Stella and Bernard. Mrs. Sconten is a daughter of Martin and Sarah (Santee) Hunsinger, a family prominent among the citizens of Sullivan county.

Mr. Scouten takes an active interest in political matters and is a hard worker in the Republican party. He has held nearly all the local offices, with credit to himself and for the welfare of the public, and is deserving of the esteem in which he is held. He has a fine farm of one hundred acres, on which he located in 1888. He has built a comfortable house, capacious barn and convenient outhouses, and the entire aspect of the place, with its meadows, pastures, wood lots and cultivated fields, is one of comfort and plenty. Mr. Scouten has made a successful farmer because he has been thorough and industrious, and has been equally successful by his genial ways and honest dealing in making friends wherever he is known.

ENOS MCGEE, car repairer for the Sullivan Railroad Coal Company, in whose employ he has been for twenty-three years, resides at Bernice, where he is a highly respected citizen. He was born at Binghamton, New York, June 15, 1836, and is of Irish descent, his father, Patrick McGee, being a native of the north of Ireland and reared among the beautiful flax fields for which that part of the Emerald Isle is noted. The father came to this country when eighteen years of age and was mar-

ried in New York about 1833, to Miss Sarah Quinn, also born in Ireland. They resided for a time in Binghamton, and then came to Sullivan county, where the father died at sixty-two years of age, and the mother when fifty years old. They were most worthy people, highly respected in their community, and reared their family to habits of industry and sobriety. The father was a stone mason by trade and did general work in that line. Their family consisted of nine children, of whom the sons were: Enos; John and James, of Albany, Pennsylvania; William, a son of John, who became a soldier in the Spanish war.

Enos McGee was for many years engaged in mining and has always borne a high character as an honest, upright man. He is interested in all the live questions of the day and favors all enterprises which tend to the welfare of his community. Mr. McGee was married in Dushore, June 14, 1864, to Miss Mary Donagan, a native of Ireland and a daughter of Patrick and Margaret (O'Brien) Donagan, and the following children have been born of this union, namely: Sarah (Mrs. Parr), of Bernice; Catherine (Mrs. Donovan), of Cherry township; Patrick H., of Bernice; Robert, of Cherry township; Enos, Jr., and William.

Mr. McGee is a staunch Democrat and has frequently served as judge of elections. Socially he is a member of the Knights of Labor.

HERBERT M. KELLOGG, a prominent business man of Lopez, Sullivan county, is a representative of a well-known pioneer family, and his successful career shows that he has inherited the enterprise and thrift which characterized his ancestors. The Kellogg family became identified with

Connecticut during the colonial period and the first of the name to settle in this state was Amasa, our subject's great-grandfather, a native of Connecticut who came to Bradford county on horseback when this region was a "howling wilderness." Ezra Kellogg, our subject's grandfather, was born in Hadley, Massachusetts, and reared in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, where he followed farming and lumbering for many years, his death occurring in Monroe township, on March 12, 1885, at the age of seventy-nine years. He was a man of influence and for thirty consecutive years held the office of commissioner in his township. He married Miss Lovina Sweet, who was born at Spencer, Tioga county, New York, and died in Monroe township, May 7, 1893, aged eighty-one. The fifty-six years of their wedded life were passed in the same house in which they began housekeeping. They had the following children: Orinaldo, deceased, who conducted a hotel at Towanda for many years; Morris, father of our subject; Guy, a farmer on the old homestead near Monroeton, Bradford county; Jemima, widow of Warren Brown, of Wyalusing; Brunette, deceased, who was the wife of Samuel Irving, of Liberty Corners, Bradford county; Amy, who died at the age of eighteen years; Berenice, wife of J. V. Rettenbury, a jeweler at Dushore.

Morris Kellogg was born in Bradford county and grew to manhood on the old homestead. For a time he followed farming near New Albany, in which town he later engaged in the hotel business, which he carried on until his death in 1886, at the age of forty-six years. Politically he was a Republican, but was never an aspirant for office. His wife, *née* Minnie Haythorne, who died in 1885, at the age of thirty-nine years, was a native of East Franklin, Brad-

ford county, and a daughter of Benjamin and Fanny (Knickerbocker) Haythorne. The children of this union were: Elizabeth May, wife of A. D. M. Henry, a traveling salesman, of Dushore; Herbert M.; Myrtle, wife of B. J. Ely, of Lopez; Fanny, Blanche and Lovina all reside in Dushore.

Herbert M. Kellogg was born June 7, 1869, near New Albany, and during his youth enjoyed the educational advantages afforded by the graded schools of that place. When he was sixteen years old his father died and later he went to Dushore to learn the jeweler's trade with his uncle, J. V. Rettenbury, remaining three years. On October 29, 1890, he opened a branch store at Lopez for Mr. Rettenbury, and in January, 1892, he purchased the business, which he still carries on with marked success. In connection with the jewelry business he has a news depot and also keeps a large stock of toilet articles, patent medicines and similar commodities. He owns the store-building and a pleasant home in Lopez and is regarded as one of the substantial business men of the place. In politics he is a Republican and at present (1898) he is serving his second term as treasurer of Colley township.

On July 14, 1891, our subject was married at Dushore, by G. H. Miller, to Miss Florence Scureman, and they have one son, Herbert M., who was born at Dushore, May 2, 1892. Mrs. Kellogg was born July 3, 1869, and is the daughter of Appolos E. and Lydia (Wilt) Scureman, and granddaughter of Henry and Eliza Ann (Clark) Scureman, of New Jersey. Her father was born in New Jersey, but for many years has been a citizen of Dushore. He married Miss Lydia Wilt, of Allentown, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Andrew and Mary (Swartz) Wilt. They were the par-

ents of nine children, as follows: R. H., a miller at Luzerne; Francis E., died in childhood; Anna E., wife of Fred Sweet, living in Dushore; Mary Alice, wife of Langley Smith, of New York city; Emma H., wife of G. J. Clark, a lawyer at Wilkesbarre; Florence (Mrs. Kellogg); Mark A., of Dushore; Charles G., of Ithaca, New York, and George W., of Dushore.

JOHAN HEMBURY is a native of Colley township, Sullivan county, Pennsylvania, where he was born May 28, 1870, and still resides, one of the most enterprising, wide-awake citizens of Lopez. His ancestors were English, the grandfather being a crockery-ware dealer in London, England, where he died. His father, Josiah Hembury, was born in London, and when sixteen years old came alone to America to try his fortunes in this land of promise. He secured a position in Colley township, this county, in a sawmill, and for many years followed that occupation in this county. He owned a sawmill in Cherry township and another near Laporte, which he operated until some five years ago, when he disposed of them and bought a farm in Cherry township. This farm consists of sixty-five acres of improved land and upon it he is spending the sunset years of life in the quiet pursuits incident to farming. His wife was Miss Mary Carroll, a native of Philadelphia. Of their numerous family many are residents of this vicinity. The children are as follows: William, who died at the age of twenty-three; Ellen, wife of Adam Deafen, a merchant and farmer of Cherry township; Jane, wife of Aaron Reed, of Lopez; Ella, wife of Judson Cooper, of Lopez, whose sketch appears elsewhere; John, who was drowned near New Albany,

Bradford county, when but fourteen years of age; Josiah, living at Bernice, engaged in lumbering and mining; Sarah, wife of Adam Bumgardner, a railroad foreman at Towanda, Bradford county; John, the subject of this sketch; Elizabeth, wife of Frank Bumgardner, foreman of the Lehigh Valley Railroad; Andrew, employed in lumber work at Lopez; George, at work in the same place; Samuel; and Lottie, at home. The father is a radical Republican and served four years during the Civil war, taking part in many important engagements, among which was the battle of Gettysburg, where he was wounded. He is a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic. While a resident of Colley township he filled the office of road commissioner, most acceptably to the people.

John Hembury received a common-school education and assisted his father about the work at the mills, becoming thoroughly conversant with every detail of the business. At the age of eighteen he embarked for himself, first in lumber work and later in the hotel business at Dushore and Ricketts, this county. In February, 1897, he accepted a position with Jennings Brothers as filer in their hardwood mills. He was married at Dushore February 10, 1898, to Miss Cressie Kier, a daughter of George Kier, a farmer of Cherry township. Mr. and Mrs. Hembury are members of the Catholic church. He is an unswerving Republican in his political views, and was formerly a member of Dushore Lodge, No. 494, I. O. O. F.

CHARLES E. PEALER, the well-known and popular druggist of Dushore, occupies a position in the front rank in business circles of Sullivan county. Tireless

energy, keen perception, honesty of purpose, genius for devising and executing the right thing at the right time, guided by resistless will power, are the chief characteristics of the man, and have brought to him his success.

Mr. Pealer was born in Dushore, April 5, 1862, and is a son of Thomas Pealer, whose birth occurred in Fishing Creek township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania. April 29, 1811, his father, John Pealer, being a pioneer of that section. It was in 1860 that Thomas Pealer came to Sullivan county and took up his residence in Dushore, where he engaged in the boot and shoe business. Soon after his arrival he was appointed justice of the peace and served his fellow citizens in that capacity for several years, to their entire satisfaction. He was one of the first to begin the imposing of fines in place of imprisoning in petty cases, and in this way soon accumulated a snug sum, which he proposed should be used to build sidewalks in the town. He was a man of fine attainments, and his decisions were never reversed in the higher courts. While a resident of Columbia county, he was instrumental in securing the formation of Montour county, and ever took an active and prominent part in public affairs, his opinions always being received with favor. In 1868 he removed to Muncy, Pennsylvania, where he spent two years; from there went to Lock Haven, where the following twelve years were passed, and then took up his residence in Renova, at each place being engaged in the boot and shoe business. In 1890 he returned to Dushore and lived with his son Charles E. until his death, which occurred in 1898. In 1832 he married Miss Eleanor McHenry, by whom he had eight children, namely: Susanna, Charlotte, Martha, Silas, Elmira,

Eli B., Erastus and Dyer C. He was again married in 1857, his second union being with Miss Adaline McHenry, and to them were born two children: Emma J. and Charles E. The mother still finds a pleasant home with our subject.

During his boyhood and youth Charles E. Pealer attended the public schools of Lock Haven and began his business career as clerk in a drug store at that place, still continuing his studies, however, in night school. In 1882 he was graduated at the Lock Haven State Normal, and subsequently he secured a position in a drug store in Renova, where he remained about a year. Going to Driftwood, he had charge of a drug and general store as manager for four years, and then embarked in the drug business on his own account at that place, in partnership with W. H. Roach, the two carrying on operations together for five years. On selling out, Mr. Pealer returned to Dushore, in October, 1891, and bought his present fine store, which he has since so successfully conducted, receiving from the public a liberal patronage.

He has been twice elected as a member of the borough council, and is now serving a second year as president of the board. He was for several years a member of the Patriotic Order Sons of America, and has held all the chairs in said lodge.

Mr. Pealer was married on the 4th of June, 1890, to Miss Alice, daughter of William R. Jordan, of Benazette, Pennsylvania, and they have become the parents of two children: Robert E., born March 10, 1891; and Howard W., born June 20, 1895.

FREDERICK AUGUST BEHR, father of Herman and Otto Behr, of the firm of Behr Brothers, who are prominent lum-

bermen and millers in Colley township, is one of the leading German-American farmers of Sullivan county. He was born in the province of Piess-Schleic, Germany, June 25, 1823, the son of John A. Behr, a draper and cloth manufacturer. The mother was Christina Marie Oelert, who was born in the same village as her husband. John Behr's family comprised eight children, one of whom died in childhood, the others being: Antonia, Wilhemina, Frederick August, Caroline A., Edward, Adolph and Anton. The parents were Lutherans in their religious belief and both died in their native land.

The subject of this sketch received a good education in the public schools of Germany and when fourteen years old entered college, where he remained three years. At the age of twenty-four he sailed from Hamburg on the ship *Caroline Marie* and was forty-five days making the voyage to New York City. From the latter place Mr. Behr went to Philadelphia, where he resided for thirteen years, carrying on a manufactory of picture and mirror frames. He was united in marriage, in Philadelphia, 1852, to Ottilie Foerster, a native of that city, who bore him one child, now deceased, named Alvina, who died in 1855. Mr. Behr was subsequently married, on November 13, 1857, to Miss Anna Huch, a native of the duchy of Brunswick, Germany, whose parents were Carl and Sophia (Vendenburg) Huch, both born in the same village as their daughter, where the father was a custom-house officer. The family came to Philadelphia in 1855, and there the father died in 1858, the mother in 1873. Their children were four in number: Carl F., who is proprietor of a large type foundry at Philadelphia; Anna (Mrs. Behr), Helen A. and Hermina.

Frederick A. Behr came to Sullivan county in 1860 and purchased five hundred acres of land, on which no clearing had been made. He at once began its improvement and by unceasing industry and a thorough knowledge of the art of agriculture he has succeeded in converting the one-time wilderness into fertile fields, green meadows, and orchards bearing luscious fruits. Here he has a beautiful residence, with grassy lawns, large barns and out-buildings and everything necessary to a well kept farm. He also has an extensive park, in which deer roam at pleasure, and in fact nothing is wanted to make this an ideal place. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Behr consists of seven children: Hedwig Sophia, wife of Ernest Troeger, living in Philadelphia; Otto Frederick, a lumberman and prominent business man of Colley township, who has held township offices for a number of years; Bertha, wife of Lowe Werner, of Philadelphia; Hermann August, one of the firm of Behr Brothers, of Lopez; Sophie, wife of August Kramer, of Denver, Colorado; Helena, wife of Adolph Otten, of Wyoming county; and Minna, who is at home. They also have an adopted daughter, Frances, whom they took when a babe two months old.

Mr. Behr is a Republican in his political views, as are all his sons, and he has held nearly all the township offices, to the satisfaction of the public. He was one of the founders of the Republican party among the Germans of Philadelphia, and was a valued counselor among Republican leaders. The firm of Behr Brothers is composed of Hermann August Behr and Otto Frederick Behr, and owns thirteen hundred acres of land. They do an extensive business in lumbering and milling, employing from six to twenty-five men, and having a

high reputation for honesty and fair dealing. They received an excellent education in Philadelphia, are men of culture and are noted for their frank and genial disposition, their hospitality and for the interest they take in all that affects the growth and welfare of the community. They are both honorary members of the Delaware Ornithological Club, of Philadelphia, which is connected with the American Academy of Natural Sciences, and are highly interested in the workings of this body.

JUDSON D. COOPER, of Lopez, Sullivan county, Pennsylvania, was born in Elmira, New York, October 20, 1857, and is the son of William L. and Hannah (Lathrop) Cooper, and a grandson of William Cooper, a pioneer farmer of Chenango county, New York. William Cooper was born in Orange county, New Jersey, in 1800, and remained there until he had attained his majority, when he located in Chenango county, New York, which at that time was an almost unbroken wilderness, inhabited by wild beasts and the fiercer redman. Here he spent the remainder of his life, clearing and cultivating his land and caring for the wants of his family. He married Elizabeth Longcoy, and to them were born the following children: William L., the father of our subject; Julia, wife of James Warren, of Chemung county; Charles, a farmer of Bulkhead, that county; Charlotte, deceased wife of Ray Warren, also of that county; Allen, a soldier in the Rebellion, and two terms sheriff of Chemung county, now a resident of Elmira, New York; and Mary Elizabeth, wife of Isaac Garrabrant, of Elmira Heights, New York. His wife dying, William Cooper was united in marriage to Lydia Mudd, who was born in 1800

and lived to the extreme age of ninety-eight years. Mr. Cooper was called to his reward March 20, 1872.

William L. Cooper, the father, was born in Chemung county, in Baldwin township, and was there reared to manhood. His first business venture was as proprietor of the hotel at Dean's Corners, where he remained several years. He chose for his life's partner, Hannah Lathrop, a daughter of John Lathrop, and to them were born three children: Judson D., our subject; John W., who died young; and George Franklin, a bookkeeper, thought to be living in Brooklyn. When the Civil war threw its dark cloud over our land, William L. Cooper was among those who sacrificed their lives for the national honor, enlisting, in 1862, in Company E, One Hundred and Forty-first Regiment, New York Volunteers, and contracting spotted fever, from which he died.

Judson D. Cooper was thrown upon his own resources at a much earlier age than the average boy. From the time he was twelve years old he has been obliged to provide for himself, first as chore boy on the farm, and, as he became older, being employed in milling and carpenter work. He has since continued in the milling business. In 1880 he came to this county, where he and Josiah Hembury, his father-in-law, purchased a mill in the vicinity of Cherry Mills and for some five years operated it most successfully. The following six years were spent in a mill in Forks township, after which he came to Lopez, in 1892, to accept the position of head filer for Jennings Brothers—a position he still holds.

He was married at Dushore, this county, to Adella E. Hembury, October 29, 1881. She is a daughter of Josiah and Mary (McCorrel) Hembury. Their chil-

dren were: Mary Elsie, who died at the age of one and one-half years; George Franklin, Cora Belle and Forest Judson. Mrs. Cooper is a member of the Evangelical church, and their religious faith is exemplified by their daily lives. Mr. Cooper is a member of the Sawmill Experts' Association, of Minnesota, and also belongs to the Patriotic Order Sons of America, having united with that body at New Albany, in 1890, and is identified with the Knights of Maccabees, becoming a member in 1896, at this place. Mr. Cooper also expects soon to be initiated in the order of Free Masons, of which he intends to be a member through life.

CHARLES MORRIS CROLL, a popular tonsorial artist of Dushore, Sullivan county, is an excellent illustration of what fair dealing, strict attention to business, careful management and a genial disposition will do toward the consummation of a successful business career. Mr. Croll was born in Columbia county, this state, October 22, 1854, a son of William and Jennie (Auman) Croll, and received a good common-school education in the public schools of his native county. When twenty-one years of age he started to learn his trade under the tuition of William Weary, of Dushore, after which he rented a shop and on his own responsibility entered upon his chosen vocation. Three years later he purchased a lot and built his present place of business, one of the finest and most completely equipped in the county. He owns three houses in Dushore, and the one in which he resides is a handsome edifice, fitted up with every modern improvement and convenience.

Mr. Croll was united in marriage June

25, 1890, to Miss Carrie A. Taylor, a daughter of David Taylor, of Muncy Valley. She is a member of the Methodist church.

William Croll, the father of our subject and a native of Pennsylvania, was born January 22, 1819. He was a carpenter by trade and came to Sullivan county in 1860, locating at Dushore, where he followed his trade up to the time of his death, which took place in 1871. He married Miss Jennie Auman, of Columbia county, and to them were born seven children, namely: Annie, who is the wife of Willard Clayton, of Duluth, Minnesota; Clarence D., a carpenter of Athens, Pennsylvania; Charles M., our subject; William D., a hotel clerk in Athens; Freeman W., a finisher in an Athens furniture factory; George W., a clerk in a clothing store in Duluth, Minnesota, and Elsie M., a stenographer in New York city. Mrs. Croll survives her husband and is a resident of Athens, where she has a large number of warm friends.

HENRY G. HUFFMASTER.—Nowhere among the tillers of the soil who have made the virgin wilderness and broad prairies of our country to bloom and blossom as the rose can there be found more industrious, upright and loyal citizens than those whose ancestors came at an early day from the fatherland. To the strong, thrifty character of the German they have added the push and perseverance of the native-born American, and under their busy hands the country has been developed and wealth and honors have become their portion.

Among the early settlers of Sullivan county were Frederick and Christina Huffmaster, paternal grandparents of the subject of this sketch, who emigrated from Germany in

1801, landing at New York, where they remained until 1825, when they came to Sullivan county, Pennsylvania, settling on land which forms a portion of the present farm of Henry G. Huffmaster. On the maternal side Mr. Huffmaster's grandparents were Frederick and Mary Bartch, also natives of Germany. They came to America in 1821 and took up their residence in Sullivan county in 1828.

The parents of our subject were Henry and Barbara (Bartch) Huffmaster, both natives of Germany. Henry was but seven years old when his father emigrated to America and settled in New York. There he followed his trade of weaver and taught his son the same business. The family removed to Sullivan county, Pennsylvania, when Henry was about twenty-one years old and located on fifty acres of land in the wilderness. This was soon converted into fertile fields and is still in possession of the family. The father pursued his trade in connection with farming and reared his children to habits of economy and industry. He was a worthy member of the Evangelical church, and a good Republican. He died March 17, 1873, at the age of seventy-seven years, seven months and seven days, and was interred in Bahr Hill cemetery, Cherry township. His wife's death took place August 3, 1878, in her seventieth year, at Mapleton, Illinois, where she was buried.

To this worthy couple the following children were born: Joseph, who married Elizabeth Reeser and was killed at the battle of Chancellorsville during the Civil war; Eliza, who married Rev. John C. Bolten, an Evangelical minister, and is deceased; Magdalena, who married Henry Stiff and is deceased; Frederick, who married Sallie A. Thrasher, and is a farmer in Cherry township; John, who served as a soldier in

the Civil war and now resides in Hancock county, Illinois; Henry G., subject of this sketch; Mrs. Nancy Hawk is next in order of birth; and Robinson, who lives at Coldwater, Kansas.

Henry G. Huffmaster was born in Cherry township, November 16, 1838, on the old homestead, where he still resides. His long life has been one of activity, and as a result of his thrift he has accumulated a fair share of this world's goods. Remaining at home, working upon the farm until reaching his majority, he then learned the carpenter's trade of his brother Joseph, with whom he worked for two years. He then went into business for himself, at the same time carrying on farming. In November, 1896, Mr. Huffmaster was elected county commissioner for a term of three years and has now the esteem of the community by the justness and fidelity with which he has discharged the duties of his office. He also filled the office of school director for six years, and took an active interest in the cause of education. He is a member of the Reformed church and in politics is a Republican. Mr. Huffmaster was married October 20, 1859, to Miss Ellen Yonkin, who was born in Cherry township June 17, 1837, and is a daughter of Henry and Barbara (Hartzigg) Yonkin. Her family is one of the best known and most prominent in Sullivan county, a full record of which will be found in the sketch of her brother, Judge John Yonkin. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Huffmaster: Edward, who is unmarried and is at home; Rudolph, who died at the age of three years; and Brush, who married Miss Minnie Vail and is farming in Cherry township. The Huffmaster family stands high in the community socially and are excellent citizens.

JOHN ROBERTS.—The subject of this sketch is one of the young men of Bernice who has become identified with the mining interests of that vicinity and who by his thrift, faithfulness, reliability and energy is regarded as one of the prominent citizens of the county. He is foreman of the coal-breaker at Bernice and for nearly ten years has been connected with that industry, receiving the promotion which from application and ability he has so well deserved. Mr. Roberts is prominent in social affairs and a thoroughly representative citizen.

He was born in Little Lizard, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, April 17, 1869, the son of Nathan and Inez (Moyer) Roberts, natives of Susquehanna county, where the father, a life-long carpenter, died, February 20, 1893. The mother, who was born February 10, 1846, now lives at Bradford, Pennsylvania. She is a member of the Evangelical church. To Nathan and Inez Roberts were born six children, as follows: Adon, who is fireman of the breaker at Bernice; John, subject of this sketch; Jennie, wife of Charles Quick, a miner of Bernice; William, a miner of Bernice; Belle, who is now residing at Susquehanna; and Nettie, of Bernice.

Our subject was reared at the home of his parents in Susquehanna county, where he received a common-school education. In 1889 he came to Bernice, where he secured a position as fireman in the present breaker, which position he filled until his promotion in 1895 to foreman of the breaker. Adon, brother of our subject, is now fireman at the breaker and has been in the service of the company for the past five years. He is the patentee of an anthracite-slate picker, which is a most valuable invention.

On November 18, 1892, at Bernice, was celebrated the marriage of our subject and Miss Bertha Snowsky, who is the daughter of Henry and Augusta (Gnoskey) Snowsky. To Mr. and Mrs. Roberts have been born two children—Ruth and Eunice.

Mr. Roberts is a prominent member of the P. O. S. of A., of which he is treasurer. He is also a member of Camp Bernice, I. O. P. M. In politics he is a Republican. He is progressive and enterprising and is held in high esteem by the community in which he lives.

CHARLES N. PORTER.—Among the brave men who helped to make up the quota of soldiers sent by Pennsylvania to the defense of the Union in the dark days of the Rebellion was the subject of this sketch, now a leading agriculturist of Fox township, Sullivan county. He made an honorable record by his gallant service and in the paths of peace he has proved himself equally worthy of the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens.

He was born in Schoharie county, New York, where his ancestors made their home many years ago. Latney D. Porter, our subject's father, was born and reared in the town of Broome, that county, and was married there to Miss Mahala Loose, a native of the same county. In 1842 he removed to this section, having received by will a tract of land in Sullivan county, from a relative of his wife. Later he bought other tracts in Fox township, and at the time of his death he owned a large amount of land. His wife died when our subject was but three years old. Of their other children the first died in infancy; William is a farmer in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania; Nathan, formerly a resident of

Fox township, who was killed by a falling tree; Daniel, a farmer in Fox township, who died in 1897; Harvey, a farmer in Fox township; Densey, wife of B. S. Porter, a farmer in Lycoming county; and Miner, who married Annie Brown and settled in Fox township, Sullivan county, but met a soldier's death at Fort Garrison, on October 1, 1864, while serving in Company B, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

Our subject was brought to Sullivan county when a babe and was educated chiefly in the schools of Fox township. On October 18, 1861, at the age of twenty, he enlisted in Company B, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, for three years, under Captain Metcalf, and during his term he took part in many severe battles in Virginia and North Carolina. He returned home in the fall of 1864 and in the following year went to Minnesota and spent a winter working as a lumberman in the woods. Since that time he has been engaged in general farming in Sullivan county and has besides conducted a grocery store in Shunk for a year and has filled numerous contracts for buildings and similar work. He owns about one hundred and fifty acres of land, much of it under cultivation, and has devoted considerable attention to stock-raising. Politically he is a steadfast Republican, and among the offices which he has held we may mention those of constable, overseer of the poor and commissioner of the township; and he has served on the election board at various times as judge and clerk, while his interest in educational affairs has been shown by several years of effective work as school director. Socially he and his family are prominent and he belongs to the P. of I. and the P. O. S. of A., being a charter member of the latter society at Shunk.

Mr. Porter was married to Miss Henrietta Williams, November 5, 1866, in Fox township. She was a daughter of Henry Williams, and her death took place in 1871. Our subject was married a second time, his bride on this occasion being Miss Rebecca Kilmer, a native of Fox township, Sullivan county, and a daughter of Peter Kilmer. By the first union he had two children: Myrtie, the wife of Morris E. Morgan, a farmer in Fox township; and Henry, who died in infancy. By his second marriage there are three children: Otus, a farmer living on the homestead; Orwell, who married Miss Eva Brown and resides on a farm in Fox township; and Harry E., at home. Mrs. Myrtie Morgan has six children: Lenora, eleven years of age; Floyd, nine years; Henrietta, seven years; Daniel, four years; Leon, two years; and Agnes, three months.

CHARLES EMERY JACKSON, proprietor of Hotel Jackson, at Mildred, Pennsylvania, was born in Ithaca, New York, May 20, 1865, and is a son of Cornelius W. and Elanora (Stevens) Jackson, both natives of New York state. His father was a dealer in, and breeder and trainer of horses. Our subject, the only child, was principally educated in the public schools of his birth-place, and for a time he attended a business college. At the early age of twelve years he began tallying lumber for McGraw & Company, of Tonawanda, New York, and a year later entered the employ of F. N. Dounce, a coal dealer of Elmira, New York, as bookkeeper, remaining with him four years. He then assumed the management of a branch coal office at Elmira for W. H. Blight, and in October, 1884, came to Bernice as confidential clerk, bookkeeper and

assistant postmaster for Mr. Blight, with whom he remained for ten years. In 1894 he erected the Hotel Jackson, a small but modern hostelry at Mildred, Pennsylvania, since which time he has given his personal attention to the hotel and proved himself a genial and obliging host. His place has become a great favorite with the traveling public, particularly with hunters and fishermen, and is well patronized.

On the 10th of April, 1886, Mr. Jackson led to the marriage altar Miss Emeline E. Utz, daughter of John Utz, of Dushore, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. Three children have been born to this union: Charles U., Robert E. and Richard W.

Socially Mr. Jackson is prominent, and is to-day an honored member of Bernice Lodge, No. 962, I. O. O. F.; Katonka Tribe, No. 336, I. O. R. M.; and Washington Camp, No. 481, P. O. S. of A. He is a recognized leader in the ranks of the Democracy in his community, and takes an active and influential part in local positions, was congressional conferee in 1893, a delegate to two county conventions and secretary of both, and was a Democratic candidate for congress in 1898. He has served one term as auditor of Cherry township, Sullivan county, and was justice of the peace in the same township for a term of five years. In all the relations of life he has been found true and faithful to every trust reposed in him, and his official duties have been most satisfactorily discharged.

BENJAMIN C. STEPHENSON, a well-known citizen of Elk Lake, Fox township, is a veteran soldier, who is justly proud of his record during the Civil war. He was a member of Company G, Forty-

ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, First Division, Third Brigade, under Colonel Hickman and Captain James T. Stuart. Mr. Stephenson took part in the battle of the Wilderness and the seven-days fight, into which the regiment entered with eight hundred and eighty-seven men, and at the close of the seven days not one hundred responded for duty. They succeeded, however, in driving the rebels from the vicinity of Washington, District of Columbia. This regiment was also in the battle of Winchester, Virginia, after which it went to Petersburg and served at Fort Hill. Our subject was present at the surrender of General Lee to General Grant at Blackwater Run, which ended the war. He also took part in a skirmish at Hall's Hill, and in fording the Potomac river caught a severe cold, which brought on the rheumatism and caused him great suffering. When he entered the service he was physically one of the best men in the regiment, weighing one hundred and eighty-five pounds, but after his attack of rheumatism was reduced to less than one hundred pounds! He was honorably discharged in July, 1865, and returned to Bradford county, stopping at Harrisburg to procure a pair of crutches, as he was so badly crippled that he could not walk without them. He has suffered much from his experience in the army, but has never regretted the sacrifice he made for the good of his adopted country.

Our subject was born in Liverpool, England, January 1, 1834, a son of Benjamin and Jane (Watson) Stephenson, natives of Yorkshire, England. He was brought to this country by his parents when a small boy and they settled in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, where his mother died in 1849 and his father in 1864. The latter was a farmer and lumberman by occupation

and was a member of the Episcopal church, while his wife was a Catholic. They were the parents of four children: William, living in Sheshequin, who was a soldier in the same company and regiment as our subject; Anastatia (Mrs. Horton), deceased; Mary (Mrs. Rice), deceased; and Benjamin C., our subject.

Mr. Stephenson was married July 15, 1855, to Miss Sarah Jane Dickens, who was born in Ulster county, New York, a daughter of Stephen E. and Mary (Miller) Dickens. They are the parents of the following children: Dorrance Ulysses, who died when twenty-nine years old, unmarried and living with his parents, to whom he was devoted; Ann Eliza, wife of John D. Kunzman, of Elkland township; Kate (Mrs. Warner), who died at the age of twenty years; Joseph Edward, who was born in 1876 and married Miss Grace E. Martin, and they have one daughter, Sarah Elmina; John Franklin, who was born December 18, 1877, and lives with his parents.

Mr. Stephenson is a Democrat but liberal in his views, voting for the men he deems the most suitable for office. He was for many years a member of the G. A. R., is a loyal citizen and good neighbor and well thought of by all.

JOHN C. CAMPBELL, the popular postmaster at Piatt, Fox township, is one of the well known citizens of Sullivan county and a veteran of the Civil war. He was born in New Albany, Pennsylvania, December 31, 1837, the son of Caleb and Catherine (English) Campbell. Caleb Campbell was the sixth son of John C. Campbell, who was a direct descendant of the famous Campbells of Scottish history, whose Highland chiefs play such a promi-

nent part in song and story. John Campbell and his wife, *née* Caroline Metcalf, had seven children: Alice, William, Caleb, John, James, Hiram and Joseph. Caleb Campbell was a miller by trade and followed this occupation in company with C. H. Mills for a number of years in Susquehanna and Bradford counties. He then came to Sullivan county and founded the town of Campbellsville in or about 1850. Later he lived in New Albany, Dushore, Headly Mills, Monroe Corners, Cape Mills, and finally settled in Shunk, Fox township, where he carried on a milling business until his health failed and he was obliged to retire from active life. His death took place at Eagle's Mere, in October, 1895, when seventy-eight years of age.

Mr. Campbell was twice married, his first wife being Miss Catherine English, who was born in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, and was the daughter of William and Mary English. Ten children were born of this union: John C., subject of this sketch; Fernando, who died in childhood; Theodore, who also died at an early age; William, who was a soldier in the Civil war, a member of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, in which he served nineteen months, and died while at home on a furlough; Henry, who also was a soldier, serving three years and four months in the Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and is deceased; Wilson, who lives in New Albany, Pennsylvania; Charles, deceased; Alice, who became the wife of George Northrup and is deceased; Louise, who married John Smith and lives near Forksville, this county; and Rebecca, the wife of Charles Easenwine, and is living in Towanda, Pennsylvania. The mother of these children died in 1854, at the early age of thirty-three years. Mr. Campbell's

second wife was Miss Ursula Cheever, who bore him two children—Willis and Samuel.

John C. Campbell had the usual advantages of schooling which boys of his day enjoyed, and when he was old enough learned the carpenter's trade. In August, 1864, he enlisted as a soldier in the Civil war, becoming a member of Company I, Two Hundred and Third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served during the remainder of the war and saw some heavy fighting in the battles of Deep Bottom, Fort Fisher, Wilmington and Portsmouth. He was in the hospital for some time at Long Island and was discharged on July 14, 1865, with a good record as a faithful and brave soldier. Mr. Campbell took up his residence in Sullivan county in 1867, working at his trade at Williamsport. After General Harrison had been elected president Mr. Campbell went to Washington, District of Columbia, where he remained some time, returning to this county in 1892, since which time he has lived at Piatt.

Mr. Campbell's first wife, to whom he was married in 1861, was Miss Margaret Lowe, a daughter of Jesse and Jessie (Plotts) Lowe. She died at Eagle's Mere in 1892, leaving one son, George L. Campbell, now a resident of Dushore and the manager of the Campbell Electric Traction Company, of Towanda. See his sketch on another page of this volume. Mrs. Jessie (Plotts) Lowe was widely known throughout Sullivan county, before the days of regular physicians, as an expert nurse and doctress. The second wife of our subject was Mrs. Emily (Hoagland) Williams, the widow of Daniel Williams, to whom he was married January 25, 1893. Mr. Campbell resides on a fine farm of fifty acres, which he has under excellent cultivation and on which he has built a very pleasant and comfortable

house and also a cosy little building used as the post-office. He was appointed postmaster by President McKinley on November 24, 1897, and is fulfilling the duties of that office to the general satisfaction of the public. He is well liked by every one and is deserving of the high esteem in which he is held.

JAMES L. BRENCHLEY.—This well-known farmer and lumberman of Shunk, Fox township, Sullivan county, is a native of Bradford county, this state, having been born at the latter place November 15, 1864. His parents are George and Lydia (Loomis) Brenchley, now residing in Fox township. The mother is a native of Bradford county and a daughter of James Loomis, of the latter place. The father was a native of Fox township, his parents coming to this country and locating in that township before 1840. George Brenchley was twice married—his first wife being a Miss Weed, by whom he had two children, Abraham and John, the latter dying at the age of twenty-four years. After the death of his wife he was again united in matrimony to Miss Lydia Loomis. To them were born the following children: Minnie, the wife of Guy Fuller, of Springfield, Pennsylvania; James, the subject of these memoirs; Frank, who married Mattie Leonard and is living at home engaged in lumbering; Maggie, the wife of Emery Tellison, of Smithfield, this state; Maud, Walter and Wallace, the latter three living at home.

When James L. Brenchley was a child of nine years his parents came to Sullivan county, settling in Fox township. Here he attended the common schools, receiving such education as could be obtained from them until he reached his eighteenth year;

at this age he began to work for himself, employed in the extensive lumber tracts of that region. He afterward bought a farm of seventy-four acres, from which he has cleared most of the timber and otherwise greatly improved, devoting the land to gen-farming. He also engaged in lumbering.

At the age of twenty-three he was united in marriage to Miss Cora, daughter of James H. Campbell. Two children have blessed this union: Ina Belle, born December 6, 1896, and Ethel M., born July 26, 1898. In politics Mr. Brenchley is an unyielding Republican and is at present serving a three-years term as road commissioner. He is a prominent member of the Patriotic Order Sons of America, with which he united some four years ago, and is deservedly popular throughout the county, where he is well known.

FRANCIS W. OSTHAUS.—The foreign-born residents of this section constitute a most desirable class of citizens, and the subject of this sketch, a worthy representative of the thrifty, enterprising class, is deserving of special mention in this volume. For many years he has been identified with the agricultural interests of Forks township, Sullivan county, while he also conducts a large mercantile business at Overton, Bradford county, and in both these lines of work he has met with marked success.

The ancestral home of Mr. Osthaus is in Munster, Germany, and his grandfather, Antone Osthaus, a life-long resident of that place and a prosperous wine merchant, died there at the age of eighty-four years, leaving two children: Henry A., father of our subject, and a daughter who married and remained in Germany. Henry A. was born in Munster, April 22, 1766, and when a

young man moved to Hamburg, where he secured a position as bookkeeper in a large merchandising house. He remained there a few years, when his health failed, and in 1793 he took up farming. He located first on government land in Himmelsthueur, or Heavensport, remaining about fifteen years, then renting a farm at Woeltingerode, near Goslar, where he died in June, 1838. He was married in 1803 to Clara Van Buck, who was born in 1786 and was the daughter of Major Van Buck, an officer in the army of the Bishop of Munster. Her death occurred in February, 1844. Our subject was the youngest of four children, the others being: Minnie, who married Gustavus Wienhagen, a farmer in Germany, and is deceased; Carl, who succeeded his father on the home farm and died in 1879; and Elizabeth, who is now the widow of Carl Boettcher, a judge in Hertzberg in the province of Hanover.

Francis William Osthaus was born in Woeltingerode, May 10, 1821. He grew to manhood in his native province, receiving a college education, and at the age of eighteen was employed by a gentleman who lived in the city as overseer and administrator of his farm land. This position he held for twelve years. In 1852 he came to America and located in Forks township, Sullivan county, where he first purchased fifty acres of partially cleared land. This he sold a few years later and he now owns two adjoining farms, one of one hundred and seventy and the other of ninety acres, having about one hundred and fifty acres in all under cultivation. He is a general farmer but has been interested in stock-raising for many years, and was extensively engaged in that business during the Civil war. In 1854 he went into the mercantile business in the same township, and in 1867

built his present store at Overton, where he has a lucrative trade in general merchandise. Politically he is a "gold standard" Democrat, but has never aspired to public office, and at one time when elected, justice of the peace, he declined to qualify. Although not a church member he is in hearty sympathy with religious movements and has always been a friend to progress in any form.

In 1851 Mr. Osthau was married to his first wife, Miss Minna Huebenir, who died in 1859. In 1861 he was married in Sullivan county to Jennie, a native of Prussia and a daughter of Edward and Augusta (Groskopf) Francke. By his first marriage he had four children: Herman H., who was educated in Heidelberg and Göttingen, Germany, and in Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he was graduated in 1877; in 1878 he was admitted to the bar and at present is practicing law at Scranton, Pennsylvania; Arthur, who was a Normal graduate, and died in 1876, at the age of twenty-one years; Elizabeth, who is the wife of Dr. Herrmann, of Dushore, Pennsylvania; and Gustavus died in infancy. By the second marriage there were three children: Rowena; Carl Edward, who resides at home and is in partnership with his father in the store at Overton; and Adolphus, who died in 1876, aged two and a half years.

HIRAM LONG, a prosperous general farmer residing in Cherry township, was there born December 26, 1826, being a son of Hiram and Barbre (Hartzigg) Long. His father was of English extraction and was born in Venango county, New York, where he died in 1840; at the age of forty years. He conducted a hotel and also carried on a general merchandise business.

The mother died in 1861, at the good old age of eighty-six years.

When two years old our subject was taken to raise by his grandfather Hartzigg, with whom he made his home until reaching his majority. He then went to Monroe-ton, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, where he was employed as a hostler in a hotel for a short time, then removed to Towanda, Pennsylvania, where he worked for a Mr. Fowler at rafting on the Towanda creek. From this place he went to Laporte and was in the employ of Michael Millett, working in the lumber woods. From Mr. Millett he purchased a farm of one hundred acres, agreeing to work out the price of it at fifty cents a day, but at the end of two months he became discouraged, and, feeling that at that rate it would take a long time to earn the purchase money, he threw up his job and returned to Monroe-ton. He spent the following nine months in lumbering, and then, his grandparents desiring him to return, he went back to his old home and ran the farm one year on shares.

On June 23, 1850, Mr. Long was married, in Cherry township, to Miss Victoria Ritchlin, and soon afterward bought his present farm. There were at that time but two acres of it cleared, and in this stood a poor log cabin built by the former owner of the place, Solomon Hunsinger. In no way daunted by the prospect of hard work, Mr. Long repaired the humble home and made it as comfortable as possible, and at once began the improvement of his land. Later he put up a better house of logs, and in 1870 built his present comfortable residence. By constant industry, coupled with economy and with never-failing persistence and energy, Mr. Long has conquered all difficulties and has prospered in his undertakings. To-day he owns three profitable

farms, has money at interest, and is able to sit down and rest, with the pleasant conviction that his work has been well done and that the closing days of his busy life may be passed in the bosom of his family, peacefully and happily.

Mr. Long has been twice married, and by his first wife had ten children: Louis F., born January 4, 1852; Julia A., born March 14, 1854, deceased; Edward W., born November 1, 1855, is a hotel-keeper at Mt. Jewett, Pennsylvania; Ellen L., born November 19, 1857, married Harry Carson, who keeps a hotel at Kane; Mary J., born March 5, 1860, deceased; Julius, born May 28, 1862, married Miss Mary Barth and is in the laundry business at Dushore, Pennsylvania; Loretta, born January 20, 1865, deceased; Charles F., born May 5, 1866, deceased; Amelia, born September 25, 1868, married Fred Stark and is deceased; Alice A., born May 26, 1872, married Walter Matthews.

Mrs. Victoria (Ritchlin) Long was born June 16, 1830, at Dayton, Switzerland, and came with her parents to America and settled in Sullivan county at an early day. She died December 4, 1893, at the age of sixty-three years.

Mr. Long was married the second time on December 16, 1896, when he wedded Mrs. Sarah (Kaye) Wilkinson, a native of Yorkshire, England. She is the daughter of Henry and Ruth (Crawshaw) Kaye, of Yorkshire, where they still reside, her father now being seventy years old and her mother seventy-five years old. They had three children, Sarah; Harriet, who died in infancy; and Albert, who married Miss Mary A. Taylor, and is carrying on coal-mining in his native land. Mrs. Long's paternal grandparents, Henry and Ann (Bedford) Kaye, came to this country from England

in 1850, and settled in Sullivan county, where they spent the remainder of their lives. By her marriage to Albert Wilkinson, in England, Mrs. Long had two children: Ruth Alice, deceased, and Carrie, born October 15, 1883. Mrs. Long came to America in 1885 with relatives, who settled in Elkland township, where she made her home until her marriage to our subject.

Mr. and Mrs. Long are members of the Lutheran church and in politics he is a Democrat. They have one child, Elizabeth Winifred, born November 7, 1897.

RANSOM THRASHER.—The subject of this sketch, the treasurer of Sullivan county, is not only one of the foremost citizens of that county, but is also a representative of one of its foremost families. In the township of Cherry is the Thrasher settlement, thus made memorable by a hardy and enterprising pioneer, George Thrasher, the grandfather of our subject, who came to the county in its state of native wildness, and with the aid of his seven lusty sons made the welkin ring with the cheery and civilizing ax till the nucleus of a settlement rapidly developed into a prosperous community, radiating a beneficent influence throughout a widening region.

George Thrasher, the pioneer, was a native of Reading, Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1774, just before the Revolutionary war. He married Catherine Fox, of that city, and became one of the strong and prosperous lumbermen and farmers of the Keystone state. He first settled in Luzerne county, where he remained until 1828. Purchasing from a land agent, a Mr. Kittwolder, a tract of eight hundred acres in what is now Cherry township, Sullivan

county, he in that year emigrated with his household of hardy lads to the new county. Here he remained, an energetic and prosperous citizen, through life, and passed away July 12, 1846, aged seventy-one years, nine months and twenty-four days. His wife Catherine who was born July 18, 1773, and died May 8, 1854. The ten children of George and Catherine Thrasher were as follows: Elizabeth, who died unmarried; Catherine, who first married a Mr. Miller and afterward Philip Heverly; Hannah, who first married George Rupert and later Mr. Bendinger; George, father of our subject; Benjamin, who married Anna Hunsinger; Jonathan, who married Catherine Bostian; Samuel, who married Rachel Person; Adam who married Hannah Dieffenbach; Joseph, who died unmarried; and Reuben, who married Anna Suber.

George Thrasher, father of our subject, was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, in 1803. He was raised in that county and there married Lydia Weaver, a native of Luzerne county, the daughter of Christian and Maria Weaver, who on April 1, 1847, emigrated to Cherry township, Sullivan county, and there remained through life. Christian Weaver was a wheelwright and followed his trade in connection with farming. He died December 26, 1837, aged fifty-one years, five months and one day; his wife, Maria, died May 10, 1831, aged thirty-seven years and nine months; both are buried in the Thrasher cemetery. To Christian and Maria Weaver were born seven children, as follows: Lydia, mother of our subject; Rosanna, who married Christian Benninger; Anthony, who married Mary Dieffenbach; Barnhart, who married Mary Kizer; George and Jacob, twins, the former marrying Margaret Eagly and the latter having twice married, first Eliza Conley, and later a widow

from New York; Margaret, who became the wife of George Eberling.

The family of George and Lydia Thrasher consisted of the following children: Joseph, who married Sally Moyer and is a farmer of Cherry township, Sullivan county; Stephen, who married Caroline Kinsley and is now deceased; Phœbe, who became the wife of J. B. Lamberson and is now deceased; Ransom, subject of this sketch; Adam, who is unmarried and is the partner of our subject in the ownership and tilling of the old homestead; Rachel, widow of Benjamin Heiver, a farmer of Cherry township, who was killed by lightning at his home in June, 1895; Reuben, who married Elizabeth Barber and resides in Colley township, Sullivan county; and Catherine A., who died unmarried. George and Lydia Thrasher remained in Luzerne county until the death of the elder Thrasher in 1846. He then moved to the farm in Cherry township, now owned by his sons, Ransom and Adam. Two years later his life was cut short by an accident. While on his way to mill, March 18, 1849, with a load of grain, between his home and Dushore, his team ran away and he was killed, at the age of forty-five years, seven months and twenty-one days. The widow, who was born June 13, 1812, survived until June 13, 1887. Both are buried at the Thrasher cemetery, which adjoins the homestead of our subject, a spot which in 1829 was dedicated to burial purposes and where about sixty of the Thrasher family are now interred. The first burial in the lot was that of Joseph Thrasher, an uncle of our subject, who was there laid away in 1829. George Thrasher was a successful farmer and in political faith a Democrat. He and his family were members of the Lutheran church.

Ransom Thrasher, the subject of our

sketch, was born in Sugarloaf township, Luzerne county, February 5, 1839. He was seven years of age when he came with his parents to Sullivan county and but ten years of age when deprived of a father's care. He has remained a citizen of Cherry township and for his home clings to the old homestead which he and his brother Adam secured by purchasing the interest of the other heirs, and which they have since jointly and very successfully cultivated. Adam has avoided political honors, but the subject of our sketch has been called upon to fill some of the most responsible public duties. In 1882 he was elected collector of Cherry township, and in 1896 was elected to the office of county treasurer, an office for which his keen business grasp of mind has eminently fitted him. Mr. Thrasher has been highly successful in his business affairs, is public-spirited, and besides the general yet deep interest which he takes in public affairs is especially attached to home, party and religion. He is in politics a staunch Democrat and his religious affiliations are with the Lutheran church. The edifice of that denomination in which he attends services and the adjoining cemetery are situated on land taken from the old homestead. The premises are kept in that neat and tasteful manner which characterizes methods on the Thrasher homestead. Long since Mr. Thrasher has risen by his native talents and kindly disposition to an envied place in the esteem of his fellow citizens, and he now enjoys the full meed of respect and regard which come to a life so well and successfully spent.

JOSHUA BATTIN is among the oldest residents of Sullivan county, and was born in Fox township March 21, 1819, when

that township was known as Elkland. He has passed all of his life as a resident of these two townships. He was an industrious youth, and at the age of twenty-two began to take care of himself, working on the railroad at track work or for the neighboring farmers. He then cultivated the homestead, raising stock and saving his earnings until he had accumulated sufficient to purchase land of his own. His first farm was in his native township; this he soon sold and bought land in Elkland township. He continued to buy at different times and was at one time the owner of two hundred and fifty acres. Much of this land has since been sold. It was his custom to buy land partly improved, and he has cleared some fifty acres of timber. He devotes his time to stock-raising and general farming.

His grandfather, John Battin, was born in Chester county, on the Brandywine river. He married Susanna McDermitt and lived in Columbia, Lycoming and Sullivan counties, dying in the latter. He was a surveyor and school-teacher, many years having been spent in the latter employment in this county. Being a man of more than ordinary education, his services were in much demand in writing for his neighbors. Of his children, John was a weaver in Columbia county; Henry was a farmer and horse-dealer in the same county; and Marshall, the father of our subject.

Marshall Battin was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, December 23, 1784. He was married in that part of Lycoming county, now Fox township, Sullivan county, March 27, 1809, to Mary Hoagland, of Elkland township, Esquire Eldred performing the ceremony. Soon after his marriage he received a tract of one hundred acres of land as a homestead from the Barclays, offered by them as an inducement to open

up the wilderness to settlement. This land lay in Elkland and was wild timber land. He cleared some seventy-five acres and did farming and stock-raising. He took a deep interest in politics, especially during his later years. He was first a Democrat, became a Whig, and at the time of his death was a Republican. He served his town as supervisor and auditor several times. Both he and his wife were members of the Friends' church and were earnest Christians. Their family was composed of the following children, viz.: John, born March 3, 1810, a farmer of Fox township, deceased; Joseph, born May 6, 1812, also was a farmer in Fox township, and died there; Henry, born June 6, 1815, resided in the same township, and died July 19, 1859; Hannah was born September 9, 1816, married George Kilmer and died in Nebraska; Joshua, whose history is here briefly given; Samuel, born November 25, 1821, is a farmer in Fox township, as is Reuben, who was born May 18, 1826; and Benjamin, born October 24, 1831, and died January 30, 1835. Marshall Battin was a noted hunter, even for that time, and killed a great deal of the game which was so plentiful in that region. He died December 4, 1875. His wife was born December 30, 1789, and died December 2, 1880.

Joshua Battin was married in Elkland township, to Miss Ellen Woodhead, a native of England, by whom he had three children, namely: Mary Hannah, who died at the age of five years; Edwin P., a farmer of Forks township; and Walter C., living in Elkland township. After the death of his wife, Mr. Battin contracted a second matrimonial alliance, with Miss Amelia Hess, a daughter of Christian Hess and a native of Germany. They are members and liberal contributors to the Friends' church, and are

quick to respond to the call of any worthy object. He is a staunch Republican, and has been supervisor, auditor and school director, and also served on the board of election.

THOMAS J. FITZGERALD, who is telegraph operator and also clerk for the State Line & Sullivan Railroad Company, at Bernice, was born at Wyalusing, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, July 6, 1874. He is the son of John and Nancy (Donahue) Fitzgerald, the former of whom was born at Pottsville and the latter in Bradford county. They now reside at New Albany, this state, where the father is foreman of a railroad section. Besides our subject they have four children: Ella M., Anna B. and Gertrude are at home with their parents; and John B. is an agent of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

Our subject attended school until eleven years of age, when he became clerk in a country store in Bradford county, where he remained two years. He was then employed as an extra operator and station agent at various points, among them Wilkesbarre, Buffalo, etc., finally accepting a position with the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, with which he remained ten years. He was sent to Bernice October 11, 1893, for that company, and worked for it until July 6, 1898, when he accepted his present position.

Mr. Fitzgerald was married at Bernice, June 18, 1895, to Miss Jennie T. McDonald, and they have two children—John D. and Thomas. Mrs. Fitzgerald was born in Du-shore, April 8, 1872, and is the daughter of John and Julia (Sheridan) McDonald, the former a native of England and the latter of Sullivan county. Mr. McDonald came to

America with his parents when he was four years old and has lived in Sullivan county ever since. He removed from Bernice to Dushore in 1881. The following children have been born to this worthy couple: Andrew, an iron-molder in Towanda, Pennsylvania; Kate, who married Frank Farrell and lives at Dushore; Mary, who married Daniel Clark, of Cortez, this state; Julia, who married Richard Clark and lives in Marquette, Michigan; Rudy, the wife of John Dailey, of Mildred, Pennsylvania; Clark, who is unmarried and lives at Cortez, this state; Jennie, wife of our subject; and Mildred, Florence, and Lawrence are at home.

Mr. Fitzgerald is one of the most promising young men in his community, being intelligent, industrious and thrifty in all his habits, and is very popular with all classes of good society. He is a member of the Catholic church and a Republican in his political views.

PETER ALBERT, a prosperous general farmer in Cherry township, was born on an adjoining farm October 5, 1861, and is the son of George and Eliza (Bartch) Albert. He attended the district school, obtaining a good education, and during the winter of 1882-3 attended a commercial college in Philadelphia. He remained at home assisting his father until the age of twenty-three, when he purchased the farm on which he now resides and which contains one hundred and two acres of fertile land. He was married in Columbia county, this state, and immediately afterward moved to Sullivan county. Mr. Albert has always been an industrious, progressive man, and is a most worthy citizen, and has been at the head of several farmers' organizations. He

is a Republican in politics, and while he does not take an active part in political campaigns his opinion is frequently asked on the questions at issue, and he may be relied upon to support candidates who have shown their fitness for office.

Mr. Albert was married July 4, 1885, at Dushore, Pennsylvania, to Miss Julia M. Seidler, and three children have been born of this union—Lillie E., Aury C. and Arthur L.

George Albert, father of our subject, was a native of Wehrden, kreis Saarbrücken, regierungsbezirk Trier, kingdom of Prussia, and came to America when twenty years of age. He first located in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, where he was married and five years later removed to Cherry township, Sullivan county, settling on a farm adjoining the one where our subject now resides. At that time the land was in a wild state, and before the log cabin in which they first made their home could be built it was necessary to cut down the timber and clear away the undergrowth. His property consisted of sixty-six acres, which Mr. Albert purchased at an orphans' court sale at two dollars an acre. In the course of years this became a fertile spot and is now a fine property. The children born to this worthy couple were as follows: Eugene, who died in infancy; Maternus, who married Miss Minnie Troup and is a school-teacher in Payette, Idaho; Peter, subject of this sketch; Lena M., who married A. L. Tuttle and lives in New Plymouth, Idaho; and George W. H., who resides at Payette, Idaho. Mr. Albert died September 23, 1890, aged fifty-eight years, and is buried in Bahr's cemetery in Cherry township. He was a man of prominence in his community and served three years as county commissioner and also as school director. In

politics he was a Democrat. Mrs. Albert was born April 17, 1837, and is still living on the old homestead.

The paternal grandfather of our subject was John Albert, a native of Germany, where his entire life was spent. The maternal grandparents were John G. and Magdalena (Stiner) Barch.

The wife of our subject was born at Dushore, Pennsylvania, February 6, 1865, and is the daughter of William and Catherine (Long) Seidler. Her parents were natives of Germany and Switzerland, respectively, who came to America in their younger days and were married at Dushore. Her father was a wagonmaker by trade and in politics was a Democrat. He died February 12, 1865, aged fifty-five years, his wife surviving until October 13, 1876, when she, too, passed away, at the age of fifty-two years. They are buried in Thrasher's cemetery in Cherry township. The father was a member of the Lutheran church, while his wife was a Presbyterian. They were the parents of six children, namely: Bertha, who married Freem L. Martin and lives in New Albany, Pennsylvania; John, who is unmarried and is a farmer in the state of Washington; and Julia, wife of our subject; Adelaide, who died at the age of six years; and two who died in infancy.

THOMAS W. GAHAN.—Among the many successes of the hardy sons of Erin who emigrated to America, a fitting example is found in the family history of the progressive farmer whose name is at the head of this sketch. Mr. Gahan is himself a native of America. He was born on the farm which he now so successfully cultivates, December 22, 1844. But his parents were natives of the Emerald Isle and crossed the

ocean in that tide of sturdy Irish emigration, which in 1833 set in so strongly toward the land of freedom. When Patrick Gahan came in 1833 to the present farm of his son in Cherry township it was an unbroken wilderness. With Patrick came his brother Morris, and each bought fifty acres of wild land, paying for it one dollar an acre. A little later Morris sold to Patrick his little farm and moved to Bradford county. In Sullivan, then Lycoming county, Patrick Gahan met his future wife, Nora Fitzgerald. Both were natives of county Kerry, Ireland. To this marriage were born five children: Elizabeth, wife of Cornelius Harrington, a farmer of Cherry township; Thomas W., the subject of this sketch; Mary, wife of John Reilly, a farmer of Idaho; Morris, a machinist of Williamsport, Pennsylvania; and William, deceased. The mother died in 1851, aged thirty-five years, and the father married as his second wife Mary Manning. Patrick Gahan died in 1883, aged seventy-three years. He was a thrifty farmer and in politics a Democrat. Both parents of our subject were devout members of the Catholic church, and both are buried in St. Basil's Catholic cemetery, Dushore.

Thomas W., our subject, was reared on the farm in Cherry township, and obtained a fair education in the schools of his youth. At the age of twenty years he went to West Branch, Potter county, and to Clearfield county, where for many years he followed lumbering. He was married February 2, 1874, at Dushore, to Miss Bridget Curry, who was born in Cherry township, Sullivan county, May 15, 1851, a daughter of Martin and Margaret (Flynn) Curry, natives, respectively, of counties Cavan and Mayo, Ireland. The parents of Mrs. Gahan were early pioneers of Sullivan county,

were married at Wilkesbarre, and in 1842 came to Cherry township, Sullivan county, where they remained through life. They entered into a wilderness home and the father cleared the acres, year by year, transforming it into a prosperous farm. The children of Martin and Margaret Curry were as follows: Mary, who married Thomas McCale and is now deceased; Edward, who married Mary Blade and is now deceased; Charles, a resident of Garfield county, Colorado, who for his first wife married Mattie Harper and for his second Ellen Carney; Michael J., who died at the age of two years; Bridget, wife of our subject; Cecelia, wife of Michael O'Toole, of Garfield county, Colorado; James, who lives on the old homestead; and Margaret A., who died unmarried. Martin Curry and wife were consistent members of the Catholic church. He died in January, 1883, aged seventy-five years; the wife died December 10, 1893, aged seventy-two years; both are buried at Dushore.

To Thomas W. and Bridget Gahan have been born the following children: Nora, Maggie, Thomas F., Mary, Charles, Winnie, Patrick, Edward and Leo. In 1879 Mr. Gahan returned to Sullivan county, and has since that time devoted himself to farming. He is one of the representative farmers of Sullivan county. His clear and active mind is quick to see improved methods and his force of character impels him to undertake that which seems to him best. He is therefore progressive. He has been highly successful in his agricultural pursuits. Like his ancestors, he holds to the faith of the Catholic church and politically he is a Democrat. He has served his fellow citizens as township treasurer, school director and road commissioner. In 1896 he was a candidate for representative, but at the

polls was defeated, by a very small majority. In his township and county he is regarded as a strong and capable man, one who ranks easily among those whose opinions have weight and whose example is worthy of close emulation.

JACOB J. SUBER.—For the success which he has attained in life, the subject of this sketch gives due credit to the admirable training, the example and influence of his father, Benjamin Suber, who was in point of intelligence and in business capacity one of the remarkable men of a generation ago, and whose talent and faithful life were spent within the confines of what is now Sullivan county.

Jacob J. Suber's great-grandfather, Jacob Suber, served under General Washington in the Revolutionary war. This shows the early date at which the family was domiciled in America. It is certain that any of the present generation who is eligible can be admitted to those select orders, the Sons of the Revolution or the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Benjamin Suber was born in Windsor township, Berks county, Pennsylvania, in 1820. When young he was brought to Lycoming (now Sullivan) county, by his parents, Jacob and Mary (Fraunfelder) Suber, who settled on a farm in Cherry township now owned by John Utz. Here Jacob Suber engaged in farming through life; his widow afterward married Jacob Hoffa, of Sullivan county. Benjamin was reared amid the privations and hardships of pioneer life, to which some young men succumb, but which others, more courageous, more ambitious and keener-sighted, surmount and outrun to their own advantage. His facilities were meager but his

wits were sharpened by the prolific education of nature, which surrounded him; and even the knowledge of books did not elude him, for where will and preception abide a pathway may be blazed and cut to the lighter realms of mental attainment. In 1844 Benjamin Suber married Caroline Hoffa, daughter of Jacob Hoffa. He engaged in general farming in Cherry township and to himself and wife the following children were born: Mary M., who married Benjamin Thrasher and is now deceased; Jacob J., subject of this sketch; Catherine, who married Jacob H. Kinsley and is now deceased; Hannah S., wife of Louis Sax, a farmer of Bradford county, Pennsylvania; Elizabeth L., wife of Elisha Wilson, a farmer of Bradford county; George F., who married Emma Hopkins and is engaged in farming in Cherry township, Sullivan county; Adam R., who died young; Daniel, who married Emma Peterson and lives on the old homestead in Cherry township; and Benjamin L., who died young. The business talents of Benjamin Suber met with signal reward and he amassed considerable property, including several large farms. In religious faith he was a devout Lutheran. In politics his convictions drew him to the Republican party, the principles of which he expounded ably and forcibly. He became one of its leading advocates in Sullivan county, and received from the party the nomination of associate judge. Gallantly with flying colors he led the forlorn hope against the entrenched majorities of the Democratic party, but went down beneath the too powerful opposition. He served as path master of Cherry township and filled other positions of trust. His death occurred January 12, 1887, at the age of sixty-six years, five months and five days, and his remains were laid away in Thrash-

er's cemetery. During the Civil war he was drafted, but having a large family put a substitute in his place. His widow afterward married John Dieffenbach, a prominent farmer, and they now live in the quiet and peace of business retirement in Cherry township.

Jacob J. Suber, our subject, was born in Cherry township, November 17, 1847. He was raised on his father's farm and when in 1868 he attained his majority he found himself the possessor of twenty dollars, which he had saved from his earnings. His father in token of the faithful services of his youth offered him a watch, valued at twenty dollars, or the same amount in money. The lad accepted the currency, and, no doubt thinking his father a very satisfactory employer, arranged to remain in his services at a stipulated rate of wages. He thus continued in the employment of his father until he had attained the age of thirty-five years; but meanwhile from his wages he had purchased from Jeremiah Deegan eighty-six acres of land. He settled upon his farm after his marriage and there remained until 1891, when he removed to his present home.

Mr. Suber was married May 15, 1883, to Caroline C. Bachman, who was born on the farm which they now occupy, February 20, 1851. She is the daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Bahr) Bachman. The father was a native of Bavaria, Germany, there learned the miller's trade and when a young man emigrated to America. He secured employment in the mill at Dushore. He married Sarah Bahr, a native of Berks county, and soon afterward settled upon a farm in Cherry township, which he had purchased from a Mr. Hieber, and upon which he erected a two-story brick residence, now the home of Jacob J. Suber. Here he remained until

his death in 1893, when he had reached the age of eighty-three years and two months. He was buried in the Bahr Hill cemetery, Cherry township. He was a member of the Evangelical church. The widow, who was born in 1822, is now living at the home of her son-in-law, subject of this sketch. To Joseph and Sarah Bachman were born the following children: Jacob, who died in infancy; John, who died at the age of twenty-seven years; Loretta, wife of Nathan Person, a farmer and surveyor of Dushore; and Caroline C., wife of our subject.

In politics Jacob J. Suber is a Republican. His religious faith is that of the Lutheran church. Mr. Suber has combined farming with the spirit of modern times and has made the combination a success. He is widely known as a successful and "up-to-date" farmer. He not only possesses the envied talent of financial success but also that rarer instinct of successful investment. But not to farming does he give sole attention. He thoroughly appreciates the relations of an agricultural life with the broader affairs of the world and is well versed in general history and current affairs. In a word the career of Mr. Suber typifies in a most excellent manner the independence of farming blended with the intellectual possibilities and culture of modern times.

EDWARD J. MULLEN, one of the leading members of the Sullivan county bar, was born in Overton township, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, December 2, 1865, a son of Martin and Sabina (Clark) Mullen. He attended the public schools of his native township until sixteen years of age, when he entered the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute at Towanda and there completed his literary education, graduating in 1885.

After leaving school he went to Plymouth, Pennsylvania, and there engaged in teaching for one year, subsequently securing a school at North Towanda, where he remained another year, registering in the meantime as a law student in the office of William Maxwell and giving all his spare time and his vacation to the study of his chosen profession. During the fall and winter of 1888-89 he taught school at Laporte, Pennsylvania, and in the fall and winter of 1889-90 he was similarly engaged at Sonestown. In the spring of 1891 he entered the office of Hon. Bryan S. Collins, of Dushore, and, completing his law studies, was admitted to the bar in May, 1892. Until 1896 he practiced at Dushore and then removed to Laporte, where he now resides.

Mr. Mullen is acknowledged as one of the leading attorneys of Sullivan county, and by many as the leading one; and he enjoys a large and lucrative practice, his oratorical powers and convincing arguments before a jury being well known. He was admitted to the Bradford county bar in 1896 and to the bar of the supreme court in 1898. In politics Mr. Mullen is an active Democrat, and in 1890 he was a delegate to the state convention from Bradford county and assisted at the nomination of Pattison. He was elected chairman of the county committee of Sullivan county in 1892, serving until 1897; was elected a delegate to the state convention at Reading in 1897, and was elected and served as district attorney from 1895 to 1898.

On June 10, 1896, Mr. Mullen was united in marriage to Miss Mary O'Donovan, daughter of Dennis and Mary O'Donovan, of Arnot, Pennsylvania, who were formerly residents of Sullivan county. Mr. and Mrs. Mullen are both consistent members of the Roman Catholic church.

Martin Mullen, father of our subject, is a prominent farmer of Overton township, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, and is a native of county Mayo, Ireland, where he was born November 10, 1837, his parents being Bartholomew and Ann (Judge) Mullen, who also were born in county Mayo. The family emigrated to Canada in 1847 and moved to Overton, Pennsylvania, in 1851, where they spent the remainder of their lives in agricultural pursuits. The father departed this life in 1862 and the mother in 1891. Martin Mullen received a common-school education, and, following his father's example became a tiller of the soil. He married Miss Sabina Clark, a daughter of John and Barbara (Brown) Clark, both of them being natives of Ireland. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Mullen: Mary A., who became the wife of John Welch; Edward J., the immediate subject of this sketch; and Barbara C. The Mullens have for many years been prominent farmers of Bradford county.

HENRY H. GUNTHER, of Ricketts, Sullivan county, is an expert telegrapher and for some years has been in charge of the office of the Lehigh Valley Railroad at that point, his efficient discharge of duty winning the appreciation of his employers and the general public.

Mr. Gunther is of German descent in both paternal and maternal lines. His father, Gottlieb Gunther, was born in Stuttgart, Germany, March 31, 1839, and came to America in early manhood, locating first in Philadelphia, where he learned the butcher trade, and for some time was employed as foreman over twelve other workmen in an establishment there. Later he removed to Catawissa, Columbia county, Pennsyl-

vania, where he carried on a general meat-market business for many years, his death occurring in 1878. Politically he was a strong Democrat and he and his wife were both devout members of the Lutheran church. He was married in Philadelphia to Miss Mary Zeigler, a native of Munich, Germany, who was born March 30, 1837, and died October 13, 1897. Nine children were born in this family: Mary, Emma and Reuben C., who died in infancy; Elizabeth, who married H. T. Young, of Catawissa; William, who is a butcher in the same town; the next is one who died in infancy; Henry H., mentioned more fully further on; George, who was drowned at the age of four years; and A. T., who is in the laundry business at Catawissa.

The immediate subject of this review was born April 18, 1868, at Catawissa, where he attended the common schools for some years. At the age of fourteen he began to provide for himself and for about five years he worked in the meat business. While thus employed he determined to learn telegraphy, and by night study he prepared himself for that line of work. When nineteen years old he secured a position as operator on the Pennsylvania Railroad at South Wilkesbarre, where he remained until 1890, and for three years he had charge of the office of the Lehigh Valley road at Penn Haven Junction, but since January, 1893, he has held his present position at Ricketts.

Mr. Gunther's marriage took place October 21, 1893, when he was united to Miss Annie H. Weaver, at Catawissa. She is a daughter of John Y. Weaver, of that city. Three children have blessed this union, namely: Elizabeth, Mary and Freda.

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members of the Lutheran church at Ricketts. He is also identified with various social orders, having united with the Masonic fraternity at Monroeton, Pennsylvania, in 1895, the I. O. O. F., at Catawissa, in 1889, and in the same year joined the P. O. S. of A., and he has held the office of commander in the latter order.

HON. EDWIN MURRAY DUNHAM.—In the last half of the present century the lawyer has been a pre-eminent factor in all affairs of private concern and national importance. He has been depended upon to conserve the best and permanent interests of the whole people and is a recognized power in all the avenues of life. He stands as the protector of the rights and liberties of his fellow men and is the representative of a profession whose followers, if they would gain honor, fame and success, must be men of merit and ability. Such a one is Judge Dunham, who now occupies the bench of the forty-fourth judicial district of Pennsylvania, winning high commendation by his fair and impartial administration of justice.

The Judge was born at Windham, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, August 31, 1844, a son of John L. and Laura M. (Cheney) Dunham, both of whom were descended from good old New England stock. (The latter belongs to the well-known Vermont family of that name.) Our subject's paternal grandparents were John and Drusilla (Brainard) Dunham, natives of Connecticut and early pioneers of Bradford county, this state. In their family were three children, namely: Cynthia, John L. and Matilda. John L. Dunham was also a native of Windham, born September 11, 1811, and received a very meager education in the dis-

trict log school-house. He followed his father's vocation, becoming a tiller of the soil. On the 1st of January, 1857, he removed to Laporte, Sullivan county, where he was engaged in the lumber business, and while attempting to start a jam of logs on the river he was drowned August 31, 1861. In 1836 he married Miss Laura M., a daughter of Abel Cheney, of Bradford county, and she long survived her husband, departing this life February 26, 1894. The Judge is the youngest of their three children. Henry R., born April 22, 1838, died at Laporte, September 7, 1877. He was an attorney-at-law, a lieutenant in the Civil war and for a time a farmer in Kansas. Benjamin M., born February 14, 1840, was also one of the boys in blue of the Civil war, a member of Company K, One Hundred and Forty-first Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was killed at the battle of Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.

Judge Dunham acquired his early education in the public schools of Windham and Laporte, and later enjoyed the advantage of four years in a private school conducted at the latter place by Rev. Hallock Armstrong. He then spent a few years in teaching school in Bradford and Sullivan counties, Pennsylvania, and in Orange county, New York. In the meantime he registered as a law student in the office of Judge Ingham at Laporte and pursued his legal studies during the vacations, and at such times as his duties permitted while engaged as a teacher. In 1866 he was admitted to the bar of Sullivan county at the May term of court, and at that time entered into partnership with Judge Ingham, remaining with him until elected district attorney in 1870. Since his admission to the bar he has been continuously and actively engaged in the practice of his profession and has for many

years been one of the most prominent and distinguished attorneys of the county. He has been engaged on one side or the other of every important case tried in the county, and he has been remarkably successful in his chosen profession.

On the 19th of June, 1872, Judge Dunham was united in marriage with Miss Hannah M. Crocker, daughter of Daniel Crocker, of Deposit, New York, and to them were born four children: Ellen L., an invalid residing at home; and Charles, Benjamin and Edwin M., all of whom died in infancy. The wife and mother departed this life February 9, 1895, at the age of forty-seven years, five months and fourteen days.

Judge Dunham is an ardent supporter of the Republican party, and has often publicly advocated his principles. On various occasions he has been called upon to stand as a candidate of his party, and has several times filled elective offices in a county which is more than two-thirds Democratic. He has served as burgess, school director and member of the city council, and was one of the first jury commissioners of the county. He was elected district attorney in 1870 and to the legislature in 1878. In 1882, and again in 1886, he was the choice of his county for congress but failed of nomination in the district conference in the latter year, lacking but one vote of being the successful candidate. His election in the fall of 1894 as president judge in a district that is Democratic by a large majority was entirely due to his high reputation as a man of the strictest integrity, with a high sense of honor and a past career marked by a consistent course of justice to all and malice toward none. On these principles the Judge was elected and his course since has borne out all that his most sanguine friends expected of him. He possesses a mind prac-

tically free from bias, and he brings to his duties a most thorough knowledge of the law and of human nature, a comprehensive mind, and calm and deliberate judgment. His sentences are models of judicial fairness, and he is a type of the law that respects and protects, not condemns, humanity. In his career he has met with success financially as well as professionally, and is a stockholder and director in the Dushore bank and also in the Lake Mokoma Land Company. During the Civil war he was a member of the Union League, and socially he now belongs to Evergreen Lodge, F. & A. M., of Monroeton, the Chapter at Towanda, and Laporte Lodge, No. 923, I. O. O. F.

MANNING CHILSON.—Among the charming summer resorts which annually attract to this region a host of visitors is the North Mountain House, at Ganoga lake, near Ricketts, Sullivan county, which the subject of this biography has lately opened to the public. The natural advantages of the locality are the best, the lake and numerous streams affording unusually fine fishing and the buildings having been improved to suit the requirements of a refined class of guests. The house accommodates about a hundred visitors and many of the best people of Wilkesbarre have chosen it as their favorite resting place during their vacation season, while a daily passenger train in each direction makes it easily accessible from all points. The enterprising proprietor is a native of the Keystone state and belongs to a well-known Bradford county family.

Hiram Chilson, our subject's father, was born in 1833 in Bradford county and is now residing upon a farm of seventy-four acres

on the river flats near Owego, New York, where he is engaged in the cultivation of tobacco, celery, vegetables and small fruits. He was married in Bradford county to Miss Jane Neiley, a native of that county, and both are held in high esteem among their circle of friends. They have had five children: Manning, our subject; Horace, a mechanic in Athens, Pennsylvania; Celia, the wife of Charles Patterson, a mechanic in Elmira, New York; Burley, a telegraph operator on the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Falls, Pennsylvania; and Stuart, now residing at Owego, New York.

Manning Chilson was born January 13, 1858, in Frenchtown, Bradford county, and at the age of fourteen went to Towanda, Pennsylvania, where he attended the grammar school for some time. At twenty-four he entered the employ of the Barclay Railroad as brakeman, remaining eight years and a half, and on April 14, 1890, he took a position as brakeman on a freight train on the Lehigh Valley Railroad. On August 14 of this same year he was promoted to the post of brakeman on a passenger train, and this he held until October 1, 1898, when he left the employ of the company to engage in the hotel business. He rented his present hotel for one year, together with the fishing rights in the lake and neighboring trout streams, and has the privilege of renewing his lease for five or eight years. He has made extensive preparations for an enlarged business and his plans will doubtless be realized.

Mr. Chilson is a Republican, his father being also affiliated with that party. Socially he and his wife are prominent in society and both are members of the Episcopal church at Towanda. He is also identified with the I. O. O. F., having joined Towanda Lodge, No. 167, in December,

1892, and in 1896 he united with the Knights of the Maccabees, Towanda Lodge.

On September 6, 1882, Mr. Chilson was united in marriage to Miss Frances L. Northrup, who was born in Bradford county, November 4, 1862, the daughter of Marion Northrup. Three children have been born of this union, namely: Lena, born July 23, 1887; Walter, May 2, 1893; and Margaret, January 12, 1896.

ANTHONY SCHOCH, a well known resident of Ricketts, Sullivan county, has held for many years a responsible position with the Trixler & Terrill Lumber Company, of that place, and at present is foreman of their extensive mills. He is a member of a highly esteemed family of Carbon county, Pennsylvania, his ancestors having settled there at an early period.

Philip Schoch, our subject's father, was born and reared in Carbon county and followed farming there for many years, his death occurring in 1886. He married Miss Lydia Klindup, who was born in 1819 and whose death took place September 22, 1898.

Anthony Schoch was born in Carbon county and grew to manhood on the old homestead. His first employment was as a lumberman, but after some years he left his native county and removed to Hazelton, Luzerne county, being employed for a time in that city. On his return to Carbon county he resumed his former work, some time being spent at Hickory Run; later he went to Goldsboro, Pennsylvania, and engaged in the manufacture of wintergreen and birch extracts. After a few years he sold this business and took a contract as mail-carrier, while he also followed lumbering at the same time at Harvey's Lake,

Pennsylvania. He then went to Lopez, Sullivan county, to enter the employ of a milling company, and since leaving that place he has held his present position at Ricketts. He is a much esteemed citizen and is a leading member of the Lutheran church of his town. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party, but he does not aspire to official honors. In 1870 he married Miss Catherine Meckes, a native of Carbon county and a daughter of Philip Meckes. She departed this life May 19, 1889, and of their large family of children only three lived to maturity: Adam, who is an enterprising and popular citizen of Ricketts; Emory, who married Gertrude Bealmer and resides at Ricketts, an employe in a lumber mill; and Eugene, who resides at Ricketts.

ANTHONY SCHOCH, more familiarly known as Adam Schoch, is a young man of undoubted integrity who has secured his present position of foreman in the yards of Trixler & Terrill, at Ricketts, Sullivan county, Pennsylvania, through his industry and energy. He is a son of Anthony Schoch and was born February 5, 1873, in Carbon county, this state. At the age of twenty he came to Ricketts to work for himself and began as a laborer for the firm in whose service he is still engaged. So diligently did he apply himself to the duties in hand that at the expiration of three years he was made foreman, a position for which he has shown himself well qualified.

He was married at Waverly New York, on March 9, 1892, to Miss Annie F. Sliker, a daughter of W. M. Sliker. She was born at Tobyhanna, Pennsylvania. They have had three children, namely: Florence, deceased; Esther and Lawrence. Mr. Schoch

is a strong Democrat and takes an intelligent interest in the workings of his party. He was made a Mason at Monroeton, Pennsylvania, in 1897.

TILGHMAN D. SCHANTZ, a prominent resident of Ricketts, Sullivan county, is a descendant of a well known pioneer family of this state, his ancestors having come from Posen, Germany, at an early date to settle on the present site of Egypt, Lehigh county.

The first of the family of whom we have an extended account was Jacob Schantz, the grandfather of our subject, who was born and reared in Lehigh county, where he was engaged in business as a miller for many years, his death occurring in 1843. He married Hiss Sarah Fogle, a member of another pioneer family of Lehigh county, and they had the following children: H. J., father of our subject; T. P., formerly a physician at Allentown, who died shortly after beginning practice of his profession; F. J. F., who has been for many years a Lutheran minister and who is now (1898) pastor of the church at Myerstown and a trustee of Muhlenburg College; L. J., who was accidentally killed in boyhood; Amanda, who married Rev. Aaron S. Leinbach, formerly pastor of the Reformed church at Reading, Pennsylvania, and both are now deceased; and C. Eleanor, deceased, who married Dr. Thomas B. Cooper, of Coopersburg, Lehigh county, whose death occurred while he was in congress.

H. J. Schantz was born on the old homestead at Schantz's Hill, Lehigh county, June 27, 1820, and remained on the home place during his entire life. By occupation he was a miller, but he retired from active business about ten years before his death,

which took place at Allentown, Pennsylvania, January 13, 1893. He received a good practical education in his youth and was always a leader in his community. He was the founder of the Allentown bank, the first in the county, and rode on horseback to Harrisburg to get the charter. In his later years he took a keen interest in agricultural progress and was the second president of the Lehigh County Agricultural Society. He and his wife were members of the Lutheran church, in which he held many offices; and politically he was a Democrat, as was his father before him. He was married in Lehigh county, in January, 1847, to Miss Caroline Schall, daughter of David Schall, her grandfather, also named David Schall, being a leading pioneer of Berks county, where he was a merchant, farmer and hotel keeper. Her mother, Mary Rupp, was a granddaughter of Jacob Rupp, a prosperous farmer of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, where he was probably born. Mrs. Schantz, the mother of our subject, is still living at Allentown, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Schantz became the parents of two sons: C. H., who is unmarried and resides at Ricketts; and T. D., our subject.

T. D. Schantz was born February 4, 1852, at Schantz's Mills, and his education was begun in the public schools of that locality. Later he attended Wyoming Seminary and Nazareth Hall in North Hampton county, Pennsylvania, where he acquired a knowledge of military tactics. In early manhood he became a traveling salesman for a Reading firm, remaining with them eleven years, and for five years he operated the mill at the old homestead. He then spent two years at Newfoundland, Wayne county, as proprietor of a hotel, and in 1893 settled in Ricketts, where he opened another hotel, which is largely patronized

by lumbermen. In politics Mr. Schantz is a staunch Democrat and he and his wife are leading members of the Lutheran church at Ricketts. Socially the family is much esteemed and Mr. Schantz has been identified with the Masonic fraternity since 1874.

On February 24, 1888, Mr. Schantz was married in Philadelphia to Miss Alice R. Culvertson, daughter of John L. and Rebecca (Huffman) Culvertson, and three children have blessed the union: Helen M., born September 3, 1887; Carrie R., May 23, 1892; and Marie L., May 15, 1894.

FRANK G. RICE, who is general manager and buyer for the firm of Jennings Brothers at Lopez, is a man who has attained his present responsible position by his own exertions, having been first employed by this firm in a subordinate capacity and earning his promotion by the faithful discharge of his duties. The firm have a general store and are also proprietors of the Jennings Lumber Mill and dealers in all kinds of mill goods. Mr. Rice was with this firm for two years before coming to Lopez, his connection with them covering twelve years in all. His ability as both buyer and salesman and his genial and accommodating manner, combined with his honorable dealings in all business transactions, have made him invaluable to the firm and placed him in high favor with all who patronize the establishment.

Mr. Rice was born at Monroe, Bradford county, July 27, 1865, the son of Joel Rice, who was a gallant soldier during the Civil war, where his health was injured by exposure, which later caused his death. He was a Republican and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Miss Mathena Kellogg, who is still living,

and three children were born to them: Mary I., who has for a number of years been a popular and successful teacher; Frank G., our subject; and Willard, who resides on the old homestead in Monroe, where the family have a good farm and a pleasant home. Our subject obtained a good education in the common schools and at Susquehanna Collegiate Institute, and later engaged in teaching for a short time. He then went into the store of Jennings Brothers, in whose employ he has remained ever since. In 1887 the firm removed to Lopez, as has been stated, and are doing an extensive business there.

Mr. Rice was united in marriage January, 22, 1892, at Athens, Pennsylvania, to Miss Adelaide Kinney, a daughter of Frank G. and Harriet (Mineer) Kinney, of Athens. Mr. Kinney was a lumberman, but is now deceased. Mrs. Kinney is now living with Frank G. Rice, in Lopez. Mr. and Mrs. Rice have three children—Frank Richard, Elizabeth K. and Joel K. Mr. Rice is a staunch Republican and a loyal citizen, who takes a deep interest in all public questions of the day and lends his aid to all progressive movements. He is frank and genial in his manners and is one of the popular men in Lopez.

GEORGE H. HUFFORD.—Longfellow wrote: "We judge ourselves by what we feel capable of doing, while others judge us by what we have already done." If this golden sentence of the New England poet were universally applied, many a man who is now looking down with haughty stare upon the noble toilers on land and sea, sneering at the omission of the aspirate, the cut of his neighbor's coat or the humbleness of his dwelling, would be voluntarily

doing penance in sackcloth and ashes, at the end of which season of self-humiliation he would handle a spade, or, with pen in hand, burn the midnight oil in his study in the endeavor to widen the bonds of liberty or to accelerate the material and spiritual progress of his race. A bright example of one of the world's workers is the man whose name introduces this review. Comparatively young in years, he occupies a responsible position with the firm of Jennings Brothers at Lopez, holding this place by reason of ability, his faithfulness to duty and his industry.

George Henry Hufford was born in Mehoopany, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, on the 26th of December, 1868, and is a son of Jeffrey Hufford, who was born in Stroudsburg, Monroe county, this state, and was of German descent. When the Civil war was ushered in between the north and the south, he offered his services to the government in defense of the Union, and served for three years as a valiant defender of the cause represented by our starry banner. He was never wounded, and with an honorable military record returned home on the cessation of hostilities. He married Addie Dull, and they had seven children—five sons and two daughters.

The subject of this review was reared on his father's farm, and in addition to his labors in field and meadow he worked in the lumber woods. He was early trained to habits of industry and honesty, which have ever been salient points in his character. For twelve years he worked in the lumber woods, and there is now no more proficient judge of hard woods than Mr. Hufford. For some time he has occupied the responsible position of hardwood inspector for the firm of Jennings Brothers, proprietors of the extensive hardwood mills

and plant at Lopez. He has served in this position since 1889, and is certainly well qualified to fill it. Much depends upon his selection of lumber, else the product of the mills would be unsatisfactory and the patronage of the firm would decrease. Mr. Hufford, however, has the full confidence of his employers and enjoys their warm regard.

On the 3d of July, 1895, Mr. Hufford was joined in wedlock to Miss Kate Frounfelker, who was born, reared and educated in the Keystone state. They have two children, Grier and Ross. In his political views Mr. Hufford is a staunch Republican, unswerving in support of the principles of the party. He attends the Methodist Episcopal church, and is a frank, genial gentleman, honorable in all business dealings, and a favorite among his large circle of friends.

BENJAMIN M. SYLVARA.—The deserved reward of a well-spent life is an honored retirement from business, in which to enjoy the fruits of former toil. To-day, after a useful and beneficial career, Mr. Sylvara is quietly living at his pleasant home in Dushore, Pennsylvania, surrounded by the comforts that earnest labor has brought him. He is one of the most prominent men of Sullivan county.

He was born at Spring Hill, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, July 7, 1821, a son of Don Emanuel Sylvara, who was born at Lisbon, Portugal, about 1790. He came to America when a lad of fifteen years, in 1805, to escape being impressed in the army, and was well supplied with money, but it was taken from him by the captain of the ship, who bound him out to pay his passage money. He soon escaped from his master, however, and went to Connecticut,

where he found a friend in Joseph Nichols, a landlord of a hotel, with whom he remained for several years, later learning the furrier's trade and working for a time at it. In 1816 he came to Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, and soon afterward purchased a farm in Tuscarora township. Clearing a portion of it, he resided thereon and followed farming until 1839, when he traded it for property at Silvara, Bradford county, where he continued to engage in agricultural pursuits until his death, in March, 1853. Prosperity crowned his efforts and he left to each of his children a farm. He married Miss Janette Marsh, and to them were born ten children, as follow: Joseph, a physician, now deceased; Benjamin M., of this review; Eliza A., wife of Robert Cooley; Theodore and Andrew J., both farmers of Bradford county; John T., deceased; Emily, wife of Charles Davidson; Lewis B., an invalid residing in Silvara; Louisa, who died in infancy; and Ebenezer L., a broker, of Perry, Michigan. For her second husband the mother married Benjamin Dexter, but they had no children by that union. She died in 1874.

Benjamin M. Sylvara received a meager education in the public schools of his native place, and worked on the home farm until thirty years of age. During this time he learned the carpenter and joiner's trade. On leaving home he moved to a farm given him by his father and later to Laceyville, Pennsylvania, where he worked at his trade for a short time. He then went on the road peddling, and later opened a store, at Norconk's Corners, Bradford county, which he sold at the end of a year and returned to his farm. Soon afterward, however, he again went to Laceyville, where he purchased a store and conducted it for two years, returning to his farm at the end of that time.

He next made his home in Towanda, where he worked in a hotel one year, and on the 1st of May, 1860, came to Dushore, where, in the spring of 1861, he became proprietor of the Dushore House, conducting that well known hostelry for three years. At the end of that time he opened a store and two years later bought a sawmill, gristmill and one hundred and forty acres of land. After operating the mills for a year, he purchased a large farm near Dushore and moved thereon, being engaged in tilling the soil until 1882, when he moved to his present residence in Dushore. He successfully engaged in the brokerage business until 1891, when he retired from active business. When the First National Bank was organized in Dushore, in 1890, he became a stockholder and director, and in January, 1895, he was elected president, but retired a year later, owing to failing health. He has always been one of Sullivan county's most progressive and public-spirited citizens. Prior to 1860 Mr. Sylvara was a Democrat in politics, but since then has given an unwavering support to the men and measures of the Republican party. Always upright, honest, plain-spoken and truthful, he has made no enemies, and in his declining years enjoys the love and respect of all who know him.

On the 1st of April, 1845, Mr. Sylvara married Miss Harriet L. Stone, a daughter of Calvin Stone, of Herrick, Pennsylvania, where she was born March 10, 1821, and they have become the parents of four children: Lucretia A., born September 19, 1846, married James H. Hughes, of Olean, New York, November 2, 1874, and they have two children: Lottie A. and Don E. Edwin G., a merchant of Dushore, is mentioned below; Emily J., born October 7, 1852, was married July 3, 1870, to J. New-

ton Martin, who died January 2, 1894, and the children born to them were Bayard T., born August 12, 1873; Linta V., born July 29, 1876; and Dudley H., who was born November 9, 1881, and died December 30, 1883. Mrs. Martin resides with her parents. Ellen L., born May 13, 1855, died August 16, the same year.

EDWIN GRANVILLE SYLVARA, one of the leading merchants of Dushore, was born in Tuscarora township, Bradford county, obtained his primary education in the public schools of Sullivan county, and later attended Dickinson Seminary, at Williamsport, Pennsylvania. In 1869 he secured a position as bookkeeper with Charles Pugh, a wholesale grocer of Wilkesbarre, where he remained ten years, and on returning to Dushore engaged in the butter business until 1884. In that year, in company with J. D. Reeser, he opened a general store, and together they conducted the business until 1891, when he purchased Mr. Reeser's interest and has since been alone. He carries one of the largest and finest lines of general merchandise in Sullivan county, occupying a large double store, and he is one of the most progressive and enterprising business men in this region. He employs five clerks, and in connection with his general mercantile business also deals largely in country produce.

Mr. Sylvara was married May 1, 1879, to Miss Sarah E. Albertson, daughter of Samuel Albertson, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, who was born in Burlington, New Jersey, of Quaker stock, and was for thirty years superintendent of the Wolf, Hard & Company's glass works at Pittsburg. Mr. and Mrs. Sylvara have two children: Leland A., born March 8, 1880; and Benjamin M., born September 24, 1890.

Mr. Sylvara has a high standing in the

Masonic fraternity, belonging to the blue lodge, chapter and commandery of Pittston, Pennsylvania, the consistory at Towanda, and the Lu Lu Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Philadelphia. In his political affiliations he is a Republican, and he has held the offices of school director and auditor in his borough. As a citizen he ever stands ready to discharge every duty devolving upon him, and he receives and merits the high regard of the entire community.

ALBERT LEE DYER, the well-known proprietor of the Lopez Meat Market and also a livery stable at Lopez, Pennsylvania, is a native of Bradford county, born at New Era, February 13, 1868, and is a son of John C. and Mary (Butler) Dyer, who are likewise natives of Bradford county and now make their home in Lopez, Sullivan county. The father is now in the employ of Trexler & Terrell, as saw-hammerer, at their mill in Ricketts. Albert L. is the oldest of the three children of the family, the others being William W., a telegraph operator in Brooklyn, New York; and Sadie E., wife of C. M. Tozer, of Lopez.

The primary education of our subject was obtained in the public schools of New Era, but he later attended the Towanda graded school and the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute. At the age of nineteen he came to Bernice, Sullivan county, and worked in the lath mill for a year, after which he was employed as foreman for J. W. Strowd, the lumberman, for two years, and was in partnership with that gentleman in the lumber business for a year. In May, 1891, he removed to Lopez, and opened a confectionery store and pool room, which he conducted for four years, and on selling out

purchased a meat market. Consolidating his business with that of J. D. Place, they carried on the meat market together for fifteen months, but at the end of that time Mr. Dyer bought his partner's interest and has since been alone. In addition to the meat business he also conducts a livery and and feed stable, with good success. He is enterprising and progressive, and the success that has crowned his efforts is due entirely to his own perseverance and good management.

On the 4th of October, 1894, Mr. Dyer was united in marriage to Miss Ella M., daughter of John Utz, of Dushore, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. She is a member of the Lutheran church, while socially Mr. Dyer is a member of Evergreen Lodge, No. 163, F. & A. M., of Monroeton, Pennsylvania; Dushore Lodge, No. 494, I. O. O. F.; and Lopez Tent, K. O. T. M. He is an active member of the Republican party, was appointed constable for one year and twice elected to that office, and in 1896 was also elected town clerk. His official duties have always been most faithfully performed, and in all the relations of life he has been found true to every trust reposed in him.

JUSTIN LOOMIS CHRISTIAN, M. D., an eminent physician and surgeon of Lopez, Sullivan county, was born near Millville, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, August 18, 1866, a son of Jacob and Martha (Smith) Christian. His early education, acquired in the district schools near his childhood home, was supplemented by a course at the Orangeville Academy and at Millville Seminary, and later he successfully engaged in teaching school for a period of three years. Entering the office of his

brother, Dr. H. S. Christian, of Millville, he commenced the study of medicine, and subsequently he was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, Maryland, and the Medico-Chirurgical College at Philadelphia. He began the practice of his chosen profession at Hillsgrove, Sullivan county, Pennsylvania, in April, 1890, and removed to Lopez on the 15th of January, 1897. His thorough knowledge of medicine and his skill in surgery have won for him the confidence of the people, and he has already succeeded in building up a large and lucrative practice.

Among his professional brethren Dr. Christian stands high, and he is now serving as surgeon for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, is president of the board of pension examiners for Sullivan county, and is special examiner for all of the leading insurance companies operating in the county. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, the Lycoming County Medical Society and the West Branch Medical Association. He is also president of the Lopez Athletic Association, and belongs to Monroeton Lodge, F. & A. M., Hillsgrove Lodge, No. 305, I. O. O. F., and Washington Camp, P. O. S. of A., at Bernice. He has ever taken an active and commendable interest in public affairs, is a member of the Republican county committee and is an ex-member of the Republican State League.

In 1898 Dr. Christian was unanimously nominated as the Republican candidate for member of the state legislature, and in a strong Democratic county, which gave that state ticket two hundred majority in this fall's election, the popularity of Dr. Christian was shown by his election as member of the assembly with a majority of two hun-

dred and thirty-three. His home town, Lopez, gave him nearly every vote cast, he receiving two hundred and fifty-two votes and the Democratic candidate only eighteen.

The Doctor was married, August 20, 1893, to Miss Celia Peck, daughter of Homer Peck, of Hillsgrove, and to them have been born one son, Justin L. Mrs. Christian holds membership in the Baptist church.

J W. LUCK, the affable, genial proprietor of Lopez's flourishing confectionery and grocery store, was born in Tioga county, New York, February 6, 1861, and is of English and German parentage. His father, William Luck, was born in England, coming to America when a young man and locating in the the state of New York. His wife, to whom he was married in Broome county, that state, was Lucy M. Councilman, daughter of David Councilman, who was of German descent and died in Tioga county, at the age of eighty-three years. William Luck was a farmer of Tioga county, and died when our subject was but three years of age. The children were Edward, who died in boyhood; Olive, living with her mother in Tioga county; J. W. and Julia, twins, the former the subject of this sketch, the latter the wife of George Lull of Owego, New York; and Ozias F., foreman of the bridge division of the Erie Railroad, at Paterson, New Jersey.

After receiving an education in the common schools Mr. Luck began to earn a living for himself, working for the farmers in his neighborhood, and later worked in the lumber woods in New York and Pennsylvania. From the lumber regions of New York he came to Sullivan county and embarked in lumber jobbing at Ricketts and

Lopez. He spent three years as foreman in the Standard kindling-wood factory, and in May, 1897, he decided to try a more congenial business and opened his present stand, where he deals in confections, groceries and cigars. Into this, as in all his business, he throws his best efforts, and he enjoys a large and lucrative patronage, which is accorded him as much for his kindly, pleasant manner of treating his patrons as for the superior excellence of his goods.

He was married in Maine, Broome county, New York, to Miss Berdena Ballard, and this union resulted in the following children: Ina Belle, born November 22, 1885, and Hazel, born September 3, 1893. Mrs. Luck is a most estimable lady, and is a communicant of the Evangelical church of Lopez.

Her maternal grandfather was Amos Ballard, who was born in the state of New York, where he resided for a number of years and where he married Cornelia Curtis. They finally moved to Pennsylvania, where they lived until the death of his wife. Seven children were the fruits of the union. The mother was laid to rest at the age of thirty-six. He then enlisted in the late war of the Rebellion, and died at Washington, at the age of forty years. Gardner Ballard, the grandfather on the father's side, was a resident of New York state and married Keziah Haines. Six children were born to them. One of the sons, Leroy, was killed in the Civil war at the battle of Weldon Railroad. Gardner Ballard was a veteran in the late Civil war and died at the age of seventy-four years. He was also a devout Christian.

John O. Ballard, father of Berdena Ballard, was born in the state of New York, was a lumberman in early life, and married his cousin, Olive Ballard, at Centre Lisle, Broome county, New York, in 1868. He

enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Ninth Regiment United States Volunteers, and served three years in the Civil war. Olive Ballard, his wife, was born near Her-
rick, in Pennsylvania, in 1850. She was left an orphan at an early age. She lived several years in the family of a physician, and was launched on the sea of matrimony while in her teens. Three children were born to them, only two, Berdena and Edna, reaching maturity.

Mr. Luck favors the Democratic party, but in minor elections always gives his support to the candidate he thinks will fill the office in the most acceptable manner.

OLIVER H. BIRD.—The subject of this sketch is a prominent member of a family which has long been influential and well known in the history of Sullivan county. More than a century ago, or in 1793, his great-grandfather, Powell Bird, and family emigrated from their ancestral home in Norfolk, England, to America. He crossed the ocean with John Warner and a Mr. Molyneux. For two years he lived in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, and then came to Forks township, Sullivan county, to property which was then in the wilderness, and which for more than a hundred years has now been in possession of the family. To each of the three emigrants, Messrs. Bird, Warren and Molyneux, Joseph Priestly had presented a deed for fifty acres as an inducement to bring cultivation and civilization to the wild surroundings. In England Powell Bird had married Lydia Hamant, and the young wife and her babes made with him the long pilgrimage to the new home. The first white child born in Forks township was a daughter of Powell and Lydia Bird, Rebecca, who married

Edward Molyneux. The emigrants lived to a good old age and died on the wilderness homeand were buried on the farm.

George Bird, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Norfolk, England, in 1789, and was three years of age when, in 1793, home ties were broken and a start made for the fertile fastnesses of Pennsylvania. He grew up in Sullivan county and here married Sally King, who was a native of England. Their children were Phoebe, born November 23, 1813, widow of John Fawcett, of Elkland township; Powell, born January 16, 1815, married Sarah P. Molyneux, and died March 8, 1896; Mary, born November 8, 1816, widow of Thomas Norton, of Forks township; Thomas, born August 1, 1818, died October 8, 1819; Esther, born April 29, 1820, married Richard Biddell, and died October 15, 1894; Lydia, born March 3, 1822, widow of Joseph Fawcett, of Elkland township; Charles, father of our subject, born June 21, 1821, died October 15, 1897; William, born July 2, 1826, died February 20, 1828; George C., born February 15, 1829, married Harriet Kaye; Ann, born August 10, 1832, died March 21, 1879; and John K., the youngest, born November 25, 1837, married Caroline Yonkin, and is now a prominent farmer of Forks township, and the owner of the old Bird homestead. Caroline Yonkin was the daughter of Peter Yonkin, a prominent farmer of Sullivan county. George Bird remained a farmer through life and died July 14, 1872, aged eighty-three years; his wife died September 3, 1867, aged seventy-nine years. The remains of both were interred in the Bird family burying-ground, on the old homestead in Forks township.

Charles Bird, father of our subject, was a life-long resident of Forks township, and,

like his ancestors, devoted his attention to the tilling of the soil. At the age of twenty-one he moved to the farm now worked by his son Oliver H., and here remained through life. He was married to Harriet Molyneux, of Sullivan county, daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Rogers) Molyneux, and a descendant of the Mr. Molyneux who emigrated from Norfolk, England, to America with Powell Bird in 1793. To Charles and Harriet Bird were born five children: Oliver H., subject of this sketch; Ruth, who married George Reinbolt, a farmer of Forks township; William, a farmer of Forks township; and Angeline and Adeline, twins. The former married Louis McCarty and is deceased; Adeline is the wife of James Farrell, of Forks township. Charles Bird was a man of considerable prominence. In politics he was a Republican and he was called by his fellow citizens to hold many local offices of trust and responsibility. He died October 15, 1897, aged seventy-two years. His widow, who was born January 12, 1825, still survives and resides with our subject.

Oliver H. was born on the farm he now cultivates, March 24, 1846. His boyhood and youth were spent here, and through the earlier years of his manhood he continued to till the acres, remaining on the old farm until 1883, when he settled upon a tract of fifty acres in the rough wilderness, which by his unrelenting energies he cleared and reduced to a high state of cultivation. Upon the death of his father, in 1897, he returned to the old homestead to care for the aged mother.

Our subject was married December 6, 1872, at Millview, Sullivan county, to Miss Catherine Hunsinger, who was born in Forks township, May 18, 1851, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Probst) Hunsinger.

There were born to them six children: Samuel J., who married Viola A. Clark and is a farmer of Forks township; Clara M., wife of James Dristol, a farmer of Forks township; Jennie L., wife of Tilman J. Clark, a farmer of Forks township; Ralph, Mary S., and Angeline, deceased. Oliver H. Bird is a member of the Methodist Protestant church and in politics is an earnest Republican. He is not an office-seeker, but at times has been elected to local offices, having filled the offices of assessor and school director. Few men can claim a family residence in Sullivan county, so long continued. The record of these four generations has been one of honest toil, blameless conduct, an intelligent view of the relations of life, a public-spirited interest in the welfare of the community,—in brief, a typical presentation of that high American citizenship which constitutes the heart and brain of the country. He is honored and esteemed by his fellow men, and is held to be one of the prominent substantial men of Sullivan county.

FRED PORTER VINCENT.—Although residing in Philadelphia in order to discharge the duties attaching to the office of United States appraiser at the port of Philadelphia, Fred Porter Vincent is numbered among the leading citizens of Sullivan county. He was born in Milan, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, February 2, 1856, and was the second son of David B. and Joanna E. Vincent. He acquired his preliminary education in the public schools, later attended a private school in Athens and then completed his education in the common schools. He thus gained a good practical knowledge of those branches of learning which fit one for life's responsible

duties, and was also trained to habits of industry by his father, who encouraged him to engage in such work as usually falls to the lot of young lads in country villages. For a few years prior to attaining his majority he spent the greater part of his time in his father's blacksmith shop, and in the fall of 1877 he entered the employ of J. W. Carroll, a prominent clothier of Athens. Soon mastering the principles and methods whereon a successful mercantile business is conducted, he was entrusted by his employer with the establishment of several branch stores, and in the fall of 1879 came to Dushore in the interest of Mr. Carroll. Here he opened a clothing store, which he successfully conducted for his employer until 1885, when he purchased a half interest in the business, the following year becoming sole proprietor. Carrying a large and complete stock of men's clothing and furnishing goods, and endeavoring earnestly to meet the wishes of the public, he won a liberal patronage, and conducted is store until the winter of 1896.

Mr. Vincent has always taken an active part in political affairs in his county and is a pronounced Republican, unswerving in his support of the principles of the "grand old party." He has served as chairman of the Republican standing committee for several years, and his keen discrimination and capable management have been very effective in securing Republican victories. He has been honored with a number of official positions, was appointed postmaster at Dushore by President Harrison, in 1889, for a four-years term, and in 1886 was elected collector of Dushore. In the early spring of 1897 he was appointed by President McKinley to the position of assistant United States appraiser of the port of Philadelphia, and is now residing tempo-

rarily in that city. His administration of the affairs of the office has been most commendable and acceptable, for he is a man of sterling integrity of character and upright purpose, who never falters in the performance of any duty of public or private life. He and his estimable wife have a very extensive circle of warm friends in Sullivan county, and as one of the prominent men of the locality he well deserves representation in its history.

HENRY REINBOLD, one of the most prominent and prosperous farmers of Cherry township, has been a life-long resident of the farm which he now owns and occupies. He was born on this farm March 24, 1839, and his memory goes back to the time when it was almost in a condition of a primitive wilderness, for only a few years before his birth his father had founded a home in the wilderness.

The family of which Mr. Reinbold is a worthy and honored representative has been domiciled in America for three generations. The paternal grandparents of our subject, Ludwig and Sally (Lindes) Reinbold, were natives of Germany. Emigrating to America they tarried for a time in Philadelphia and later removed to Lehigh county, where they remained through life. Ludwig Reinbold rendered signal service for the country of his adoption by enlisting in the Revolutionary war and serving under General Washington. His wife proved her devotion to the cause of liberty by baking bread for the hungry patriots. The family of Ludwig and Sally Reinbold consisted of twelve children. The eldest son, William, lived to the extreme age of almost a century, dying in 1875, at the age of ninety-nine years, ten months and twenty days.

Another of the sons, Henry, was the father of our subject. He was born in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, 1796, and there married Mary Werst, who was born in Lehigh county in 1796, the daughter of Jacob and Susannah (Landrus) Werst, who remained life-long farmers of that county. In 1833 Henry Reinbold, Sr., emigrated to the present home of his son, subject of this sketch. He purchased fifty acres in the wilderness, paying for it two dollars and fifty cents per acre. In this forest he made a small clearing, upon which to build a log cabin. When completed, settlers from far and near gathered for a house-warming or a dance. House furnishings were not very complete in those times, and a blanket served for a door. One of the party leaned against it and was precipitated into outer darkness. He was severely reprimanded by a companion for imagining that all people had doors to their houses. Deer abounded in the vicinity, and many were shot. One dark night Mr. Reinbold shot a deer and lost his way in the forest. He only found his path home by making a loud outcry and evoking a distant bark in response from the dog of a neighbor. Guided by the sound he recovered his bearings in the trackless wilderness. Henry Reinbold, Sr., was a shoemaker, and he followed his trade in the wilderness home. He was fertile in resources and possessed of excellent business judgment, becoming quite prominent in the new community. He died September 24, 1867, aged seventy-one years. His widow survived until October 8, 1890, when death overtook her at the age of eighty-six years and eight months. Both are buried in Germany cemetery. The children born to Henry and Mary Reinbold were as follows: Lavina, widow of Samuel Faust, of Tavola, Pennsylvania; William, who resides with his

brother, Henry; Ann, wife of George Bender, a farmer of Cherry township, Sullivan county; Mary, who first married Solomon Hess and later Edward Diggin, of Northampton county; Elias, who married Sarah Biddle and lives in Northampton county; Henry, subject of this sketch; Samuel, deceased; and Hannah, wife of Daniel Babst, a farmer and butcher of Sullivan county.

Our subject has always remained upon the ancestral farm in Cherry township, where he has engaged successfully in farming, besides filling various public trusts. He was married September 26, 1875, at Overton, Pennsylvania, to Ann M. Bahr, who was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, January 18, 1835, daughter of John and Susannah (Hoffman) Bahr, and granddaughter of John and ——— (Reeser) Bahr, and of John and ——— (Kruber) Hoffman. Both grandfathers were farmers of Berks county. In 1835 the paternal grandparents of Mrs. Reinbold removed from Berks county to Cherry township, Sullivan county. Two years later her parents, John and Susannah Bahr, also came to Cherry township. John Bahr, the father of Mrs. Reinbold, was a farmer and stone-mason. He died August 16, 1884, aged seventy-six years, nine months and eleven days. His wife died April 26, 1884, aged seventy-seven years. Both are buried at Germany cemetery. The family of John and Susannah Bahr consisted of the following children: Charles, deceased; Ann M., wife of our subject; Julius, deceased; Mary, deceased; Jacob, deceased; Susan, who married John Hartzig and now resides in Cherry township; Catherine, wife of Jere Barth, a farmer of Cherry township, and Libbie A., wife of Louis Bender, a farmer of New Albany, Pennsylvania.

Henry Reinbold served as township as-

essor for the years 1883 and 1884. In 1892 he was elected surveyor for the Farmers' Home Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Sullivan county, serving three years. In 1898 he was re-elected to the same position. Since he was eighteen years of age Mr. Reinbold has been a member of the Lutheran church. In politics he is independent. He has demonstrated his fondness and ability for an agricultural life by bringing his excellent farm under a high state of cultivation. Mr. Reinbold is regarded as one of the leading men of the company, a reputation which has been won by the success of his life, by his advanced ideas, and by his interest and helpfulness in public affairs.

JEREMIAH DEEGAN is numbered among the pioneer settlers of Sullivan county. For sixty-five years he has resided in this locality, coming here long before the county was organized, it then constituting a part of Lycoming county, while the town of Dushore was then called Cherry. He was born in Kingston, New Jersey, on the 7th of September, 1833, and is a son of Jeremiah Darby and Alicia T. (Birmingham) Deegan. His father was a native of county Kildare, Ireland, born in 1783. He acquired a fair education, and while a resident of the Emerald Isle engaged in boating. In 1827 he crossed the broad Atlantic to America and took up his residence in Easton, Pennsylvania, but soon afterward removed to Kingston, New Jersey, where he was employed on the construction of the state's public works until the spring of 1833. That year witnessed his arrival in Sullivan county. He purchased a farm in Cherry township, and in the fall of the same year brought his family and

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household effects by wagon to his new home. Here he cleared a small farm, and by diligent efforts and careful economy managed to provide his family with all the necessities and many of the comforts of life, and to give his children good common-school privileges.

In his native county Jeremiah D. Deegan was united in marriage to Miss Alicia T. Birmingham, a lady of excellent family and superior education, who was born in Dublin, 1799. His death occurred in 1851, and his wife, long surviving him, passed away on the 14th of April, 1886. To this worthy couple were born the following children: Mary, the eldest, a native of Ireland, became the wife of Patrick Mooney, but both are now deceased. James was born in Ireland, December 5, 1819, raised a company during the Civil war and went to the front as captain, gallantly serving his adopted country through that momentous struggle. Returning from the war, he became one of the leading and influential citizens of Sullivan county, was justice of the peace, associate judge for two terms, and for one term represented his county in the state legislature. He died in Hughesville, Pennsylvania, September 24, 1882. Catharine, the next of the family, was born in Ireland and is the widow of John Groves, her home being in Leadville, Colorado. Margaret, also a native of Ireland, died in infancy, while the family were crossing the Atlantic to the New World. William, born in Easton, Pennsylvania, died in infancy; John, born in New Jersey, served for three years in the Civil war and afterward went to the Indian Territory, where his death occurred. Jeremiah is the next of the family; William, born in Cherry township, Sullivan county, died in infancy; Thomas, born in Cherry township, April 22, 1839,

enlisted in the Union army, was wounded at Fredericksburg and died from his injury, January 9, 1863. William H., born in Cherry township, May 18, 1841, resides in Dushore, and is section foreman for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. He was married October 23, 1877, to Miss Catharine Miner, and to them have been born seven children: John F., Viola, Alice, James H., Thomas A., William J. and Mary. The last named died in infancy.

Jeremiah Deegan was only a few days old when brought by his parents to Sullivan county. Here he obtained a good common-school education, and when sixteen years of age began driving a team used in connection with the construction of the New York & Pennsylvania canal. He was thus employed for about two years, after which he learned the wagonmaker's trade, although he never followed that pursuit. He found employment in the lumber woods and on the river booms for about four years, and was then, by his brother, placed in charge of some contract work on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, being thus engaged until October 28, 1861.

On that date Mr. Deegan offered his services to his country and enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. On the 28th of November, 1861, he was made second lieutenant of his company, at Camp Curtin, was promoted first lieutenant January 16, 1863, and on the 13th of March, of the same year, took command of the company with the rank of captain. He participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Cedar Mountain, the second battle of Bull Run and many other engagements, and won his promotion as the result of gallant and meritorious conduct while under fire. He resigned from the service and re-

ceived his honorable discharge May 10, 1863.

Returning to the north, Mr. Deegan purchased a farm in Cherry township, Sullivan county, and engaged in its cultivation for two years. He then disposed of that property and entered the employ of Hon. George D. Jackson as clerk in his general store, where he remained two years. Through the succeeding five years he was with the State Line & Sullivan Railroad Company, prospecting for coal. He then resumed farming, purchasing a tract of land in Cherry township, which he operated for eighteen months, when, selling, he removed to Dushore and worked for one year as a laborer on the railroad. He next rented the Dushore House, then the leading hotel in the town, conducting the same for ten years, when he embarked in the confectionery business. Selling that enterprise a year later, he established a livery stable, which he sold after six months. In partnership with Ambrose Ferrell he purchased the Hotel Lopez, at Lopez, Sullivan county, and together they carried on business until the death of Mr. Ferrell. Mr. Deegan then rented his interest in the hotel to Mrs. Ferrell and afterward sold to her, in May, 1898, since which time, on account of delicate health, he has lived in Dushore, retired from active business.

Mr. Deegan was married, April 5, 1863, to Miss Ella B. Smith, who was born in Monroeton, Pennsylvania, March 19, 1843. Her father, Jonas P. Smith, was born in Camden, Oneida county, New York, June 25, 1810, and at an early day located in Monroeton, where he engaged in merchandising and later conducted a hotel. He was married July 1, 1840, to Miss Fidelia S., daughter of Jared and Sophia Woodruff, and to them were born two children: Ella

B., now Mrs. Deegan; and Emma B., who married W. K. Taylor, and after his death married Jesse Schoonover, of Towanda, Pennsylvania. Mr. Smith died December 1, 1849; his wife, March 23, 1856. To Mr. and Mrs. Deegan have been born nine children: George T., whose sketch follows; W. Francis, who was born May 25, 1865, and died on the 9th of October of the same year; Alice P., who was born September 27, 1866, and is the wife of Henry J. Castle, of Lopez, Pennsylvania; Emma B., who was born May 8, 1868, and is the wife of James P. Carmody, of Towanda; M. Eugene, who was born September 12, 1869, and is a locomotive fireman on the Lehigh Valley railroad, his home being in Sayre, Pennsylvania; Oscar J., who was born November 1, 1873, and died March 30, 1874; J. Leonard, whose sketch appears on another page of this work; Margaret E., who was born April 22, 1877, educated in St. Elizabeth's College, of Allegany, New York, and is now in the employ of Jonas Long and Sons, of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania; and Bessie A., who was born November 22, 1882, and is still with her parents.

The family are devout members of the Catholic church, while socially Mr. Deegan is affiliated with the Grand Army of the Republic, and politically is identified with the Democratic party. He is one of the prominent and highly esteemed citizens of the county, and has most capably served as school director and a member of the town council. He is highly esteemed for his sterling worth, and in the community where his life has been passed has many warm friends.

GEORGE T. DEEGAN is an enterprising business man of Dushore. He is there conducting a confectionery store and,



Leonard Dregan

is also proprietor of a livery stable. He was born in the town, December 28, 1863, and is a son of Jeremiah Deegan, an honored pioneer of the county. In the public schools he acquired his education, and after putting aside his text-books he worked for eighteen months in the employ of C. S. Fitch, a confectioner, of Towanda, Pennsylvania. On the 1st of April, 1883, he took charge of his father's confectionery store in Dushore, establishing his present business one year later. In 1890 he opened his livery stable and has since enjoyed a lucrative trade in both his ventures. He is an enterprising, progressive young business man, of known reliability, and the success that he has achieved is well merited.

Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Sons of Veterans; politically he is a staunch Democrat; and religiously he is a member of the Catholic church. He was married February 15, 1887, to Miss Bertha J. Pealer, a daughter of Jacob M. Pealer, of Dushore.

J LEONARD DEEGAN was born in Dushore, Pennsylvania, on the 22d of September, 1875. His father, Jeremiah Deegan, is a son of one of the pioneers of Sullivan county, and at the opening of the Civil war enlisted for service among the Pennsylvania Volunteers. In recognition of his military worth he was made second lieutenant of Company C, One Hundred and Seventh Regiment, receiving his commission November 28, 1861. He was made first lieutenant of the same company on the 16th day January, 1863, and was promoted to the captaincy on the 13th of March of the same year. His wife was Ella B. Smith, and she belongs to an old, wealthy and respectable family. She bore her husband nine chil-

dren, namely: George T., Francis, Alice, Emma, Eugene, Oscar, J. Leonard, Maggie and Bessie.

Of the family Leonard was especially endowed with talent. He attended the parochial school conducted by the Sisters of the Immaculate Heart until sixteen years of age, when he was sent to the St. Bonaventure College and Seminary, at Allegany, New York, where he studied for two years. There he laid the foundation for the grand manhood that so signalized him; there he imbibed the principles of morality and religion that he so faithfully practiced and that endeared him to all who knew him. Completing the commercial course at the above named institution, he accepted a position with the firm of Jonas Long's Sons, at Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania. It was while he was discharging his duties there that the tocsin of war was sounded, and he heard the voice of executive authority issuing from the national capital calling the sons of the nation to do battle for the flag. The war with Spain had been declared, and young Leonard laid down his merchandise upon the counter, donned a suit of blue and went forth to do battle for the cause of human freedom. On the 8th of May, 1898, he enlisted as a private in Company D, Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, at Wilkesbarre, and was sent to Chickamauga, Georgia. There he was made regimental postmaster, a position that he ably filled, endearing himself at the same time to his companions. While in the discharge of the exacting duties of this office he was stricken with typhoid fever, which resulted in his death on August 9, 1898. The first to leave his native county, he was the first to die—the first to offer up his young life, so full of promise, on the altar of liberty. Amidst all the trials and hardships of camp life,

patriotism was his guiding star to duty. "Who has a better right to defend the flag than the son of a soldier," was his answer to a protest against entering the army. "If I die—well 'tis sweet to die for one's country."

His remains were borne home to Dushore by way of Wilkesbarre. At the latter place a vast concourse had assembled to do honor to the dead soldier, while at his home the entire place was in mourning, flags at half mast, business places closed, and every evidence of grief and sympathy made manifest. The obsequies were held on the 13th, and were very largely attended. Practically the entire population of the county was present, while Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Auburn, Pittston, Towanda and New Albany sent representatives. Numerous and beautiful floral tributes told eloquently the story of the young hero's worth, and the place that he held in the heart of his friends. The local post of the Grand Army of the Republic attended as a guard of honor. A requiem high mass was celebrated by Rev. X. A. Kaier, and Rev. J. A. Enright preached an affecting sermon from the text, "A good name is better than precious ointment, and the day of one's death is better than the day of one's birth." The warmest friendship had ever existed between young Leonard and Father Enright, who thus officiated in compliance with the request of the dead hero. The vast audience was in full sympathy with the eloquent priest, and sobbed when his voice, broken with emotion, described the life and death of his friend or grew quiet and hushed when he uttered words of consolation. Later the flower-strewn grave in the churchyard received the coffin, and there now rests in an eternal sleep under the blue skies of his childhood's home and beneath the folds of

the flag for which he died, Sullivan county's sole representative in the ranks of the dead of the Spanish-American war.

"Your cry was the flag, yes, the flag of the brave;
To sustain it forever, death, glory, the grave;
May it wave o'er the land, the dear red, white and blue,
May it wave o'er the graves of the gallant and true.

Then rest, soldier boy, in thy garment of blue;
To the star-spangled banner, you've proved yourself true;
May it wave o'er your grave, o'er the land, o'er the free,
And remind us forever, dear Leonard, of thee."

CHARLES LOREN WING, the popular postmaster of Laporte, Pennsylvania, and editor of the Republican News Item, was born in Binghamton, New York, June 13, 1871, a son of George T. and Mary (Porter) Wing. He received his education in the public schools of Tioga and Sullivan counties, Pennsylvania, and when thirteen years of age entered the office of the Sullivan Republican at Laporte, to learn the printer's trade. Three years later he went to Buffalo, New York, where he worked on a paper for five months. The following five years he spent in Chautauqua, New York, Laporte, Pennsylvania, Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, and New York city, and one year in Europe, after which he returned to Laporte. Here he formed a stock company and, as editor, began the publication of the Republican News Item May 8, 1896. He is a supporter of the Republican party, and on the 1st of April, 1898, was appointed postmaster of Laporte, being the present incumbent. Socially he is identified with the Patriotic Order Sons of America and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Although a young man, he has

already attained a prominent and influential position in the community, and in journalistic work has met with marked success.

JOHN ELMER McLEOD, a prominent resident of Lopez, Sullivan county, Pennsylvania, was born in Susquehanna county, near Skinner's Eddy, July 15, 1857. The family are of Scotch extraction, the great-grandfather coming from Scotland to America and locating in the state of New York. He was a weaver by trade and was forced to work three months after reaching this country to pay his passage over. He eventually became a farmer in Genesee county, New York. John McLeod, the grandfather, was born in that county. While yet a young man he came to Tunkhannock, this state, and secured employment. He married Hannah Gregory, a native of Connecticut. Her father was Levi Gregory, of Montrose, Susquehanna county, this state, at which place the wedding was solemnized, and which was also the scene of her death. Her husband died in Wisconsin. They were the parents of the following children: Nancy, deceased wife of William LaFrance, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Parney, wife of William Burris, of Wisconsin; Caroline, wife of Norton Baldwin, near Skinner's Eddy, Susquehanna county; Calvin, who has retired from business and lives in Rush township, Susquehanna county; Levi, killed by guerrillas while on fatigue duty in the Civil war, while a member of the Forty-eighth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, a wife and five children survived him in Wyoming county; Daniel G., the father our subject; Sarah, wife of Solomon Gay, of Harford, Wyoming county, this state; Maria, wife of James Turrell, a farmer of New York; and Lucy,

widow of William Satcher, now residing in Minnesota.

Daniel G. McLeod, the father of our subject, was born near Skinner's Eddy, in Susquehanna county, February 5, 1831, and there grew to manhood. He secured employment in the lumber mills of that county, and later went to Wyoming county, where he was engaged in agriculture for five years. In 1863 he enlisted to serve in the Civil war until its close, in Company F, Fifty-third Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was in the battle of the Wilderness, and on the second day's fight received two wounds almost simultaneously, one in the leg, another in the hand, while a third bullet passed through the crown of his cap. He was sent to the hospital, where he remained some time and was afterward sent home on a furlough. He then returned to the front of battle and saw the surrender of General Lee. He has always been an ardent Democrat and has acceptably filled a number of town offices, having been tax collector, school director, constable, overseer of the poor, and postmaster at Lehigh Tannery, at which place he operated a saw-mill for a period of eight years. In 1890 he took the census of Carbon county. For several years past he has resided at Lopez, where he is foreman of the bundling room of the kindling works. He was married at Allison, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, January 24, 1855, to Lydia Frear, a daughter of Abram Frear. She died September 28, 1882, leaving, besides her husband, three children, as follows; Edith, who married E. W. DeWitt, of West Pittston, Pennsylvania, and died in her thirty-eighth year; Florence, the wife of J. S. Friant, of White Haven, Pennsylvania; John Elmer, the subject of this biography, who was the eldest of the family.

John Elmer McLeod attended the common schools of Carbon county, where he grew to manhood. He secured employment in the sawmill at Bridgeport when twenty-one years old and remained there seven years, when he accepted a position with the kindling-wood factory at the same place. He was with this firm but a short time, and in 1889 came to Lopez to work for the Lopez Kindling Wood Company, under Mr. McCartney. He was foreman of this plant seven years, and resigned to accept a similar position in the Fisher Kindling Wood Factory. In 1897 he was promoted to the position of general superintendent and contractor of the entire plant. They furnish employment to a large number of persons, giving work to eighteen men and about sixty boys and girls, the latter being employed for the most part in tying bundles. They find in New York city a ready market for the entire product of the factory.

Mr. McLeod was married September 16, 1886, in White Haven, Pennsylvania, to Miss Laura Morris, who is a daughter of Enos P. and Rose (Fairchild) Morris, and who is a native of that city. Four children have blessed their home: Harry, born in 1882, lives at home and is employed in the mill with his father, and Joy Fletcher and Jessie, all at home. Mr. McLeod is a Democrat. He is a zealous and conscientious member of the Methodist Protestant church, and his wife is a communicant in the Presbyterian church.

HENRY OBERT is the genial and popular proprietor of the Obert House, of Dushore, one of the best-known hostleries of Sullivan county, of which he took charge in March, 1894. Since taking possession he has practically rebuilt the whole struct-

ure, turning the old-fashioned house into a modern hotel that is first-class in every particular. On the interior it is finished in hard wood and presents a pleasing appearance. The office is large and well furnished, the bar occupies a handsome room and is stocked with the choicest of liquors; the dining-room is large, well lighted, cheerful and fitted for the accommodation of the many guests of the house; the kitchen is well appointed and convenient, while the rooms of the house are all newly finished and furnished, the entire building being airy and cool in summer, and heated throughout by steam in the winter. Mr. Obert gives special attention to the service at his table, which in its way is unexcelled. He makes a popular and courteous landlord and the many patrons of the Obert House are always sure of every attention conducive to their comfort and convenience.

A native of Sullivan county, Mr. Obert was born in Colley township, April 10, 1863, and is a son of Mathias Obert, a retired farmer of Mildred, Pennsylvania, who was born in Baden, Germany, February 22, 1818, a son of Frederick and Rosa (Dutter) Ober, of Baden, where the grandfather followed the occupation of a weaver. Mathias was the youngest of a family of five children, the others being Bernard, Celestine, Charles and Catherine. In 1851 he came to America and purchased a farm in Colley township, Sullivan county, where he resided until October, 1898, when he removed to Mildred and laid aside all business cares. He wedded Mary Hulsert, who was born in Baden, Germany, June 20, 1820, a daughter of Anthony and Mary (Auldhouser) Hulsert, and ten children have been born to this union: Mathias, deceased; Adeline, now Mrs. William Widdicks; Caroline, Mrs. Samuel Saxe; Rose, Mrs. Jacob

Dice; Pauline, Mrs. Emil Biehler; Mary, Mrs. Frank Baker; Elizabeth, Mrs. Jerry Donovan; Emma, Mrs. Timothy Ryan; John, a farmer of Colley township; and Henry, our subject. The family are connected with the Catholic church, and the father is identified with the Democratic party. He has been honored with a number of official positions, including those of school director and path-master, and for fifteen years was supervisor of his township.

The common schools of his native township afforded our subject a good practical education and he was later graduated at Pierce's Business College, in Philadelphia. He worked on the home farm until twenty years of age and then engaged in the lumber business, carrying it on quite successfully in Cherry and Colley townships until he purchased his present home, on the 1st of March, 1894. He has since given his entire time and attention to its management and has met with most gratifying success.

On the 1st of February, 1894, Mr. Obert was united in marriage to Miss Clara, daughter of Martin Saxe, of Wilmot township, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, and they have become the parents of two children: Martin, born October 14, 1894; and Mary, born March 13, 1898. In religious faith both Mr. and Mrs. Obert are Catholics.

RUSH JACKSON McHENRY, D. D. S., a prominent and successful dentist of Dushore, Pennsylvania, belongs to an old and honored family which was founded in this country prior to the Revolutionary war by Daniel McHenry, who was born in Scotland, in 1736, and located in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, where he succeeded

in accumulating large landed interests. He was a man of means and a fine education. When the Revolutionary war broke out his sympathies were with the colonies and he enlisted in the Continental army, was made sergeant of his company, and was in command of his regiment at the battle of Bunker Hill. He wedded Miss Mary Stevens, who bore him eight children, namely: John, Daniel, Jr., Martha, Susana, Benjamin, Uriah, Moses and Elias.

Daniel McHenry, Jr., was born at Stillwater, Columbia county, March 28, 1783, and received a good common-school education. Throughout life he continued to be engaged in agricultural pursuits upon lands given him by his father, and there died March 28, 1862. He was an active member of the Democratic party, and was one of the most prominent, progressive and influential men of his community. He was united in marriage to Miss Polly Coleman, and to them were born ten children: Elizabeth and Sally, both now deceased; Benjamin, living retired in Benton, Columbia county; Polly, widow of Elisha Alberson, of Columbia; William, father of our subject; Martha, widow of Jacob Curry, of Cambria, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania; Moses, deceased; Uriah, a retired miller of Millersville, Columbia county; Joseph, who still resides on the old farm in Columbia county; and Charlotte, widow of George Laubach, of Orangeville, Columbia county.

William McHenry, our subject's father, was born at Fishing Creek, Columbia county, March 28, 1818, and during his youth received a fair common-school education, while his business training was obtained on the home farm, where he remained until attaining his majority. He then operated a rented farm for two years, and at the end of that time purchased a place in Columbia

county, where he continued to engage in agricultural pursuits until 1849, when he sold his property there and came to Sullivan county. Here he rented a farm in Cherry township for a short time, but it was not long before he purchased property and has resided thereon up to the present time, in 1898. In his political affiliations he is a stanch Democrat, and he has most efficiently served as constable and overseer of the poor for several years. He is widely and favorably known, and he and his family are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has been twice married—first, in Columbia county, to Miss Charity A. Alberson, a daughter of William Alberson, and of this union two children were born: George L., a carpenter and cabinet-maker of Dushore; and Angeline, wife of Seth Johnson. On the 6th of March, 1850, he led to the marriage altar Miss Priscilla, daughter of Dr. Charles Kinsley, of Dushore, and to them have been born seven children, as follows: Frank, a blacksmith, of Waverly New York; Rush J., our subject; William, a contractor in West Virginia; John S., a clerk in C. E. Pealer's drug store of Dushore; Sarah A., widow of Henry Ballard, residing with her parents; Ellen, wife of Josiah Smith; and Maude at home.

Dr. McHenry, of this review, was born in Dushore, July 21, 1864, and obtained his literary education in the public schools of that place and the Tunkhannock high school. He commenced the study of dentistry under Drs. Avery & Palmer, of Tunkhannock, and later entered the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, at Philadelphia, where he graduated in the spring of 1885. He at once opened an office for the practice of his chosen profession in Dushore, and his skill and ability soon becoming recognized he was not long in

building up a large and lucrative practice, which he still enjoys. He makes a specialty of bridge and crown work, on which he took a special course of lectures in the spring of 1897, and he has ever been a constant and thorough student of his profession. He is also a musical composer of some note, has written many able compositions now before the public, and is a talented musician, being an expert performer on the double-bell euphonium and the violin.

John S. McHenry, the Doctor's brother, was born in Dushore, May 30, 1868, was educated in the public schools and learned the barber's trade, which he followed for five years. In 1891, he accepted a position in Pealer's drug store, where he still remains. He is a supporter of the men and measures of the Democratic party, and socially is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. On the 26th of September, 1894, he was united in marriage to Miss Inez Jordan, a daughter of William R. Jordan, of Benezette, Pennsylvania, and they now have one son, Ralph J. Mrs. McHenry is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

C. F. HUNSINGER, the popular proprietor of the Colley House, which is located in Colley township, six miles from Dushore, on one of the principal country roads, is a representative farmer of Sullivan county and is most favorably known, not only to the traveling public but also to all throughout the community. He was born in that township, June 29, 1848, his parents being among the early settlers and prominent citizens of the county. His father, Taper Hunsinger, is still living, at the advanced age of seventy-five years. He is a son of John Hunsinger, was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and came with



C. F. HUNSINGER.

his parents to Sullivan county when a boy of six years. He was one of the respected citizens of Colley township until his removal to Wyoming county about 1895. His wife's maiden name was Mahala Henry. To them were born four children: C. F., the subject of this sketch; Hannah Jane, wife of J. B. Winslow, of Santa Ana, California; Margaret Theresa, wife of G. W. Brown, of Orange county, same state; and Jonathan, of Jackson township, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. The mother of these children died on April 9, 1869, and the father married again, his second wife being Miss Elmina Steele, who also is deceased. She left four children, namely: Thomas, living in Colley township; Hetty, wife of Reuben Shader, of Bradford county, Pennsylvania; Lizzie, wife of J. P. Allen, of Colley township; Rush, also of Colley township. Taper Hunsinger has carried on farming during the most of his life. He was a soldier during the Civil war and made an excellent record as a brave and faithful man. He was a member of Company I, First Battery, First United States Light Artillery, and has held a number of local offices, such as constable, tax collector, etc.

The family of John Hunsinger, father of of Taper, consisted of the following children: William, Jeremiah, Daniel, Taper, Hettie, wife of Rev. Carl Early, of Colley township, also deceased; Margaret, who married Ira Steele; Catharine, the wife of Wilson Potter; and Alfred, also of Colley, a member of the One Hundredth and Forty-first Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry in the Civil war.

C. F. Hunsinger was brought up to habits of honesty and industry and received a common-school education, to which he has added by study and reading, and is today one of the best-informed men in Sulli-

van county. He has for many years taken an active part in the Grange and other orders, whereby his knowledge of public matters has been greatly enlarged, and he is a fluent speaker on all topics of the day. He is a practical farmer and has been successful in business enterprises. In 1888 he bought the hotel he is now managing, which is one of the most popular houses in that region. He is a model landlord, giving personal attention to the wants of his guests and providing for them such pleasant accommodations that they are always ready to return to his hospitable abode. In this he is ably seconded by his estimable wife and capable daughters. He has a large patronage, of which he is fully deserving.

The first wife of Mr. Hunsinger was Miss Helena Schock, a daughter of George and Catharine (Kuhnley) Schock, of Wilmot, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, to whom he was married July 5, 1869. Of this union three children were born: Howard Milton, deceased; Henrietta, wife of William C. Richard, of Colley township; and Anna M., wife of John H. Dieffenbach, also of Colley township. Mrs. Hunsinger died November 28, 1877, and our subject was united in marriage to his present wife, formerly Miss Celinda E. Hunsinger, January 15, 1879. She is the daughter of P. B. and Lydia (Dresher) Hunsinger, of Wilmot township, Bradford county, Pennsylvania. The children of this marriage are Maude Lillian, Leona May, deceased, and Gladys D. Both the surviving daughters are living at home.

Mr. Hunsinger is an active member of the Grange, being a charter member of Colley Grange, No. 365, in which he has held the offices of master, lecturer and secretary. He has represented Colley Grange in the State Grange several times,

and has been a representative to the national convention three times. He has been twice elected lecturer of his, Pomona Grange, consisting of the counties of Bradford and Sullivan. Mr. Hunsinger's wife is heartily in sympathy with the Grange movements and has been a zealous laborer in Grange work, as was also his former wife. As soon as his children become eligible they are brought into the circle of the same organization, and his daughter, Maude L., received the seventh degree, admitting her to the National Grange, at the age of seventeen.

Mr. Hunsinger was a charter member of the Sullivan County Agricultural Society, and has had twelve years' service on the executive committee of that society. He has been frequently requested to accept its presidency and to take other prominent offices, but the location of his home being in the extreme northeast corner of the county has prevented his acceptance of any of them.

Mr. Hunsinger was twice elected justice of the peace and served for nearly ten years. A remarkable history is connected with this service. His justice's docket, carefully preserved, shows that there was never a case tried before him which was appealed or a person bound over to the higher courts. His purchase of the hotel prevented his continuance in this office, otherwise it is probable that his docket would have been continued for many more years. For many years a Democrat, although now claiming himself as an independent, Mr. Hunsinger has been a candidate on two occasions for nomination to the legislature in Democratic conventions. He has often been a delegate to political and social conventions, and is always to be found an active and a working member. He is also a valued member of the Odd Fellows fraternity,

holding membership in the order since he was twenty-one years of age.

Mr. Hunsinger comes naturally by his devotion to the Grange. He is a farmer by nature, and although trying other vocations at various times, he has always come back to farming as his preference. Since his purchase of his hotel ten years ago he has purchased one hundred and eighty-seven acres of land adjacent, which he has developed into the finest farm in Colley township. During this period he has erected not only a fine residence but a large and model barn, and the evidences of his love for agriculture and his interest in that are seen on every hand.

Mr. Hunsinger is a man of pleasing address, frank and genial in his manners, honorable in his business affairs and deservedly popular.

GEORGE STREBY, one of the leading newspaper men of Sullivan county, is the popular editor and proprietor of the Sullivan Gazette, of Dushore, Pennsylvania. He is a native of the county, born in Forks township, January 7, 1855, and is a representative of one of the honored pioneer families of this section of the state, his great-grandfather, Leonard Streby, having been the third white settler of Overton township, Bradford county. Thomas Streby, our subject's father, located on a farm in Forks township, Sullivan county, in 1852, and is still one of its successful and prominent agriculturists. Politically he is a Democrat, and he has been honored with a number of local offices, including those of tax collector, road commissioner and school director. He married Miss Caroline Bleiler, and our subject is the oldest of their children, the others being Lloyd, a farmer

of Forks township; Frank, a journeyman wheelwright; Clinton, a farmer of Overton township, Bradford county; and Anna. The family all hold membership in the Reformed church and are widely and favorably known.

George Streby received his early education in the public schools of Forks township, and later attended the Sullivan County Normal Institute and the State Normal at Mansfield, Pennsylvania. In 1874 he commenced teaching, and successfully followed that profession until 1887. In February of the latter year he came to Dushore and established the Sullivan Gazette, a clean, newsy weekly journal and the only successful Democratic organ published in the county. Mr. Streby is public-spirited in an eminent degree and has done much in behalf of the general welfare of the community. For twelve years he efficiently served as auditor in Forks township, and was school director for several terms.

On the 22d of February, 1880, Mr. Streby wedded Miss Mary J. Woodley, a daughter of A. K. Woodley, of Overton, Bradford county, and of this union four children have been born: Clara A., Martha J., Oscar R., who died in his third year; and Austin W. Mrs. Streby is a most estimable lady and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

FRANCIS W. GALLAGHER.—It is said that biography yields to no other subject in point of interest and profit, and it is especially interesting to note the progress that has been made along various lines of business by those of foreign birth who have sought homes in America; to note the readiness with which they adapt themselves to the different methods and customs of America; to recognize the advantages offered

and utilize the opportunities which the new world affords. Mr. Gallagher, the genial proprietor of Hotel Gallagher, of Laporte, Pennsylvania, is a worthy representative of this class.

He was born June 15, 1862, in county Fermanagh, Ireland, of which his parents, Dennis and Ann (Johnston) Gallagher, also were natives. The father followed the occupation of farming. When a young man he came to the United States and spent a few years in the south, but returned to his native land, where he followed agricultural pursuits until called from this life, in 1875. The mother is still living and continues to reside on the Emerald Isle. The family of this worthy couple consisted of eleven children, namely: James, now deceased; John, who conducts a livery stable in Potter county, Pennsylvania; Mary and Sally, both deceased; William, who is living in Texas; Hugh, a machinist in Boston; Francis, our subject; Dennis, a weaver in Boston; Catherine, also a resident of Boston; Patrick, who is still in Ireland; and Thomas, who is in Scotland.

During his boyhood Francis W. Gallagher attended the common schools of Ireland to a limited extent, and when thirteen years of age went to England, where he worked as a glass-blower for five years. In June, 1879, we find him en route for America, and on reaching the shores of this country proceeded to Warren county, Pennsylvania, where he secured work in a tannery. Later he worked in several different tanneries in this state, and the spring of 1892 found him employed in the tannery at Laporte. It was then that he quit that business and opened a restaurant, and in 1896 he built an addition to his place and engaged in hotel-keeping. In the fall of 1898 he again rebuilt, and now has one of the

largest and best hotels in Sullivan county. He has proved a genial and accommodating host and now enjoys a large and lucrative patronage. He has ever taken an active and commendable interest in public affairs and has been elected to official positions of honor and trust, being tax collector one term and burgess seven years. He is also prominently identified with local politics and is now serving his second year as chairman of the Democratic county committee.

On the 12th of May, 1885, Mr. Gallagher led to the marriage altar Miss Theresa, daughter of Charles Briger, of Thorndale, Pennsylvania, and to them have been born five children: Mary A., born October 12, 1886; Emma, born July 15, 1889; Susan, who was born February 28, 1892, and died the same day; William P., who was born March 8, 1894, and died May 8, 1898; and Francis, born July 13, 1897. The family hold membership in the Catholic church.

REV. ELIAS S. NOLL, pastor of the Reformed church at Dushore, to which he came in 1895 and in which he was first ordained as a minister, has deservedly been most successful in his chosen work. At the time when he accepted the call the congregation was small and the church building anything but desirable; but through his zealous efforts, ably assisted by his congregation, he has been the means of largely increasing the membership and also of erecting a fine new edifice of modern architecture, which was dedicated February 7, 1897, and comfortably seats three hundred people. It was built at a cost of four thousand five hundred dollars. In addition to the audience room there is a basement for a Sunday-school and for meetings of various

kinds. The principal officers of the church are Henry Stahl and A. Yonkin, elders; Lewis Zaner and Guy Yonkin, deacons. Mr. Stahl is the treasurer and also superintendent of the Sunday-school. The church has eighty members, which represents some thirty families, and all are in sympathy with their pastor, whose hands they uphold in every good work. The ordination of Mr. Noll occurred September 15, 1895.

Rev. Mr. Noll was born near Reading, Berks county, Pennsylvania, March 5, 1866, the son of Mahlon and Maria (Seyler) Noll, both of German descent. Besides our subject their children were: Rosa E. (Mrs. Milton Feather); Sarah A. (Mrs. William Hill); Mahlon, Jr.; and Chester. Elias was reared upon a farm, attending the common schools until seventeen years old, when he began teaching and preparing for college. He later took a course at the Keystone State Normal school, which was supplemented by attendance at Ursinus College and at the theological seminary at Collegeville, Pennsylvania, graduating at that college in the class of 1893 and at the seminary in that of 1895. He taught in the normal school at East Stroudsburg, Monroe county, for one term.

Mr. Noll was married June 7, 1898, at Milton, Pennsylvania, to Miss Linda Zaner, whose family are among the old and prominent settlers of Sullivan county. Mrs. Zaner was educated in the normal school at Muncy and before her marriage was a popular and successful teacher and is a cultured and refined woman. Mr. Noll is a man of strong physique, active and energetic in all he undertakes and one who uses every power of his intellect to advance the cause to which he has devoted his life. He has made many friends in the short time in which he has resided at Dushore and with his wife is

universally loved and respected. In politics he is a Republican and is also strongly in favor of prohibition.

ELGEROY WILLARD HILL.—Among the veterans of the Civil war who went from Susquehanna county none bears a more honorable record or is held in higher esteem by his neighbors than the subject of this sketch, who is a citizen of Fox township, his post-office being Shunk. When a boy of only thirteen years his youthful patriotism was aroused by stories of the war then raging between the north and the south, and on March 1, 1863, he enlisted and remained in the service until the close of hostilities in 1865. His regiment, the Fiftieth Pennsylvania, in which he was a member of Company G, First Division, Second Brigade, was assigned to the Army of the Potomac under General Burnside of the Ninth Corps.

Mr. Hill was in many of the famous battles, among them those of the Wilderness, Vicksburg, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Knoxville and Petersburg, Virginia. He was one of the regiment that seized the Weldon Railroad and blew up Fort Hull, and he also had the good fortune to be present at the surrender of General Lee at Richmond, which was virtually the close of the war, and saw those two great commanders, Grant and Lee, as they met preparatory to arranging terms of surrender. Mr. Hill was badly wounded in the ankle at the battle of the Wilderness, but otherwise escaped injury. He was honorably discharged September 2, 1865, with a good record as a brave and faithful soldier.

The subject of this review was born at Butternuts, Otsego county, New York, November 11, 1849. His father, Pardon Hill, was a native of Connecticut and served with

honor in both the Mexican and Civil wars. He was a son of David Hill, who was a son of Russell Hill, the latter a soldier of the Revolutionary war, who was killed at Stony Point. Pardon Hill married Miss Nancy Hopkins, whose father, Cyrus Hopkins, served in the war of 1812, and who shot and killed General Brock just before the battle of Queenstown, Canada. Cyrus Hopkins' father, Stephen Hopkins, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Pardon Hill and wife had three children: Elsie Ann (Mrs. Avery), of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania; Elgeroy, our subject; and Cyrus Hopkins, who died at South Delta, Maryland. The father died when seventy-six years of age and the mother when forty-four.

From early childhood our subject was thrown on his own resources, and what schooling he received was obtained after he left the army. He, however, has improved all his opportunities and is well posted on the current literature of the day. On August 29, 1875, he was married at Grover, Bradford county, to Miss Sarah May Thomas, who was born in South Wales, a daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Thomas) Thomas, the latter of whom died at Landors, Swansea, South Wales, when sixty years of age. The father is still living and is seventy-five years old. There were thirteen children in this family, of whom six died in childhood, the others being: Herbert, Sarah May, Margaret, John, William, Benjamin and Elizabeth. Mrs. Hill was reared and educated in South Wales and was twenty-four years of age when she came to Pennsylvania.

In 1875 Mr. Hill settled on a farm on which he now lives, and which, under his care, has become a valuable property. He

has on it a commodious and comfortable house, good barns and other out-buildings, a cider-mill and a fine orchard. The whole place shows evidence of being in the hands of a competent manager. Mr. Hill is a Republican in politics and a member of the G. A. R. He has served in various township offices, among them being those of road commissioner and school director. While inheriting from his chivalrous ancestors the warlike spirit and love of country which led them so often to risk their lives in the service of their country, our subject is a man of peace, and none rejoices more than he that the recent war with Spain was so speedily ended. He is perhaps more interested in the fact that he and his father have been noted hunters and lovers of sport than in any other matter. He has kept a record of the deer which he has himself killed, and they number one hundred and twenty-eight. Mr. and Mrs. Hill have one child, Herbert Telford, born November 28, 1876. He was educated at the State Normal school and has taught one term.

HENRY W. McKIBBINS, proprietor of the McKibbins House at Lopez, Pennsylvania, was born in Elmira, New York, August 24, 1867, a son of Henry and Caroline (Granger) McKibbins. The father of our subject was a well-known citizen of Pine City, Pennsylvania, where he kept a hotel and spent the most of his life. He died in that place May 28, 1872, aged forty-eight years. His wife is still living and resides with her son, Henry W., at Lopez. This worthy couple were the parents of eight children, namely: Mary, the wife of Emery Heller, of Breesport, New York; Lottie, deceased; Samuel, a painter and paper-hanger in Elmira, New York; Mattie,

deceased; Henry W.; Carrie, deceased; Charles, a journeyman painter and paper-hanger; and Thomas, deceased.

Our subject received his education in the public schools of Elmira, and when eighteen years of age began tending bar at Waverly, New York. For nine years he was thus employed, working in Waverly, Hancock, Lordville, New York city, and in Wyalusing and Dushore, Pennsylvania. In October, 1894, he bought the lease and fixtures of the Kennedy House, Laporte, Pennsylvania, and, changing the name to the Commercial House, operated it until June, 1896, when he sold out, and going to Lopez purchased the Mark Brown saloon, which he rebuilt into his present commodious up-to-date hotel. He is a model landlord, giving every branch of his business his personal attention and making all his patrons comfortable and satisfied. He consequently enjoys a large patronage and is making a great success in his business.

Mr. McKibbins was united in marriage August 20, 1893, to Miss Mary Sax, daughter of Martin and Elizabeth (Dunkleburg) Sax, of Wilmot, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, and to them have been born two children—Henry M. and Maggie. The family are members of the Catholic church and are highly esteemed by all their acquaintances.

THEODORE WRIGHT, M. D., a well-known physician and surgeon of Dushore, Pennsylvania, is one of the younger members of the medical fraternity of Sullivan county, but his prominence is by no means measured by his years; on the contrary he has won the reputation which many an older practitioner might well envy.

The Doctor was born in Venango county,

Pennsylvania, October 28, 1868, and is a son of Theodore and Stella E. (Ferry) Wright, both natives of northeastern Pennsylvania, the former of Bradford county, the latter of Tioga county. The father is a man of prominence and is now editor-in-chief of the Philadelphia Record. Our subject was educated in a private military academy of that city, and commenced the study of medicine under Dr. M. T. Prendergast, attending physician to St. Joseph's hospital. In the spring of 1891 he graduated in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and gained a good practical knowledge of his chosen profession by spending one year in practice at the Polyclinic Hospital. Coming to Dushore in the winter of 1892-93, he remained here for five months, but in the spring of 1893 returned to Philadelphia, where he was engaged in practice for two years. On the 1st of May, 1898, he returned to Dushore, where he now enjoys a lucrative and constantly increasing practice his skill and ability being widely recognized.

In 1892 was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Wright and Miss Rose M. Murney, daughter of Captain John Murney, of Philadelphia, and of this union have been born four children, namely: Theodore, John Bruce, Joseph Singerly and George Dewey.

PROFESSOR J. H. THAYER, principal of the Dushore high school, is one of the best known and efficient educators in Sullivan county and is deserving of the high esteem in which he is held, both as a teacher and as a citizen. He has occupied his present position for over a year, having begun his duties at the high school September 1, 1897, and during this time has given general satisfaction and proved himself to a

marked degree an able and conscientious instructor.

Professor Thayer was born in New Albany, Bradford county, this state, August 1, 1863, his parents being James and Tempe (Watson) Thayer. His father was of good old Virginia stock and of French descent, and spent his boyhood days in Virginia, where he attended the common schools until sixteen years of age, when he joined the Confederate army under General Lee and served nearly through the entire period of the war. Then he located in Elkland township, and afterward in Bradford county. He married Miss Tempe Watson, a daughter of Jairus H. and Rebecca (Van Loon) Watson. In September, 1871, he removed to Bernice, Sullivan county, and died February 25, 1896; his wife had died February 24, 1895. They had nine children left by their death, namely: Elizabeth, now Mrs. Heflin; Jairus H.; William N.; Bernice, now Mrs. Shaffer; James M., Jr.; John W.; Cora, now Mrs. Rutherford; Frank A., and George W.

The subject of this review was well brought up and early learned habits of honesty and industry. While a boy he attended the common schools and also pursued his studies at home, subsequently attending Susquehanna College at Towanda and the State Normal at Mansfield, and when only seventeen years old began teaching school during his vacations. For the past thirteen years he has been constantly employed as a teacher, eight years of which he had charge of the schools at Bernice. He is now, as has been stated, principal of the Dushore high school, which contains one hundred and thirty scholars, and he is assisted in his duties by two ladies, Miss Julia Cronin and Miss Jennie Vaughn. Professor Thayer has been most successful

in his chosen calling and has gained the affection and respect not only of his pupils but of their parents also, who find in him a capable teacher and a man worthy of their confidence in every respect. He is genial in his manners and popular with all classes of good society.

Professor Thayer was married July 15, 1891, at New Albany, Pennsylvania, to Miss Annie Coyle, a popular and successful teacher of Bradford county. Four children have been born to this union: Frederick William, Francis Ivan, Mildred Eugenia and Nellie R.

CONRAD KRAUS.—It so seldom happens that the incumbent of a public office reaches that position solely by the force of his own merits, recognized by his fellow citizens and without the use of the machinery so well known to all politicians, that the biographer feels that a sketch of such a one cannot fail to be interesting to residents of his town and county. As an industrious, honest and intelligent citizen and a conscientious and wise judge, Conrad Kraus in his daily private business and in his duties as associate judge of Sullivan county has earned the esteem and respect of everyone, and no more popular or honored man is to be found in his community.

Mr. Kraus, who resides in Cherry township, his post-office being Dushore, was born in Tamaqua, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, December 27, 1858. His parents, Henry and Catherine (Blumenstein) Kraus, were natives of Hesse-Cassel, Germany. The father, after serving five years in the army in his native land, grew tired of military life and came to America in 1849. In Tamaqua he met and married his wife, Anna Catharine Blumenstein, who, with her sis-

ter Elizabeth, came to the United States in 1854. Mr. and Mrs. Kraus lived in Tamaqua until 1887, when they moved to Sullivan county and located near Cherry Mills. Henry Kraus was a drover and dealt largely in stock. Forty years ago he commenced to drive cattle from Sullivan county to Philadelphia and other markets, and by this, and by dealing in meats, in the course of years he accumulated a comfortable fortune, much of which was lost, however, at the time of the panic at the mines in Schuylkill county in the 70's, caused by the protracted idleness of the hundreds of miners working in the coal mines there. These miners Mr. Kraus had long been supplying with meat, and he thought he ought not to desert them in their time of need. The strike lasted long and failed. The miners had no money to pay anything and Mr. Kraus's losses rose into thousands of dollars. Mr. Kraus lived to the good old age of seventy-two years and died on October 16, 1896. His wife died on November 4, of the same year, aged sixty-three. They are buried in the German cemetery at Dushore. Both were members of the Lutheran church, and in politics Mr. Kraus was a Democrat. Mrs. Kraus had three brothers, Peter, and Jacob and Casper (twins). Peter was for many years principal of a school in Rodenburg, Hessen, Germany; Jacob served in the German army through the entire Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71, and now lives in Prussia, a proprietor of an extensive manufactory of brick; Casper served in the same war as an officer, and at the historic and bloody battle of Gravelotte was severely wounded. In recognition of his distinguished bravery in this and other engagements he received the decoration of the Iron Cross from the emperor. He is now living a retired life in Prussia. The two sisters of Mrs.



Ernest H. H. H.

Kraus are Elizabeth and Doratha. Elizabeth came to America with Mrs. Kraus, as already stated, and lives near Hazelton, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. Doratha remained in Germany, where she married a prominent official, Burgomaster Conrad Weimer.

The paternal grandfather of our subject, also Henry Kraus, passed his entire life in Germany, where he served in the army for several years and subsequently carried on the trade of butcher. His wife's maiden name was Julia Helwig. The children of this couple were Conrad; Henry, father of our subject; William G.; George and Susannah. All came to America, where the sons engaged in droving and the butcher business, and all are now deceased except George, who lives at Tamaqua, Pennsylvania.

The family of Henry Kraus comprised five children, of whom Conrad, the subject of this sketch, was the eldest; Elizabeth married Conrad Kœhler, a designer for a carpet company at Philadelphia; William H. married Miss Sarah Atherton and carries on butchering in Cherry township; his sketch may be found on another page; Henry, who is also a butcher, married Miss Emma Litzelman and lives at Laporte, Pennsylvania; Sophia married Frank Weinschenk, a baker of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Conrad Kraus, the subject of this sketch, was married May 4, 1880, to Miss Kate M. Hecker, who was born in Philadelphia May 4, 1860, and of their union the following children have been born, all of whom are at home with their parents: Frederick C., Conrad H., Charles A., Matilda C., Henry C. and Albert S.

Mrs. Kraus is the daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Miller) Hecker, who were

natives of Saxony and Wurtemberg respectively, and who came to this country in 1852. They settled in Philadelphia, which was their home until 1881, when they came to Sullivan county, locating in Cherry township, where they still reside. The children of this worthy couple were four in number: Ernestina, who married David Phillips, and is deceased; John, who died in childhood; Frederick and Kate M., who are now living. A sketch of the Hecker family will be found on another page.

Conrad Kraus remained with his parents until reaching the age of eighteen, in the meantime pursuing his studies in the district and also private schools. He became well acquainted with both German and English literature and on leaving school helped his father in the work of driving cattle and also perfected himself in the trade of a butcher. He later went to Philadelphia, where he was for two years in the employ of John Wuster, a pork butcher, and then took charge of two meat and provision stores for Levy & Bloch for about five years.

In 1881 Mr. Kraus removed to Sullivan county with the intention of going into business at Dushore, but owing to the closing down of the tanneries at Laporte and Thorndale he went into the lumber woods, where he worked about two years for Jennings Brothers. He subsequently went to Dushore, engaging in the meat business with John Utz, Jr., whose interest he bought two years later; and, sending to Philadelphia for his brother, William, the two carried on the business for five years or more. Mr. Kraus then bought his brother's interest and operated a few years by himself, then sold out, and in 1893 removed to his present place, which he purchased from his father-in-law, Charles Hecker. On this

farm is a large butchering plant. This establishment is fitted out with steam chopper, tanks and all the necessary appliances for operating an extensive slaughter house. In connection with this he carries on general farming.

While never an aspirant for office, his private business, occupying so much of his time, Mr. Kraus was induced by friends, who admired his sterling common sense and his upright course in business matters, to accept the nomination for associate judge of the county court, and in November, 1896, he was elected to that office, polling the largest vote ever given to a single candidate in Sullivan county. His straightforward, manly discharge of his duties in that office have justified the confidence placed in him. In politics he is a Democrat, loyal at all times to the principles of his party. He is a member of the Lutheran church and is classed as one of the most thrifty, intelligent and popular men in the county. His fine library, well stocked with the best of modern as well as classical works, shows his good taste in literary matters, and he passes as much time with his books as his extensive business and public duties will permit. His combined library and office is a unique sight in a country section. It seems more in accord with metropolitan life, and on its walls are carved heads of various domestic animals wrought out by the clever skill of his father.

Judge Kraus possesses a very social nature and enjoys society life. In 1875 he was a member of a junior lodge of the United Order of American Mechanics at Tamaqua. On October 19, 1880, he was enrolled a member of Company B, Second Regiment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, in which he served until he left Philadelphia for Sullivan coun-

ty. He was also a member of the Odd Fellows lodge at Laporte, and at present is a member of Union Lodge, No. 108, of Towanda; Union Chapter, No. 161, of Towanda, and of Northern Commandery, No. 16, Knights Templar. In these Masonic bodies, as in all social relations, Judge Kraus is most highly esteemed, and he enjoys a wide friendship with the leading people of a large extent of country.

REV. JOHN W. KLINGLER, pastor of the Lutheran church at Dushore, is one of the prominent divines of Sullivan county and is active and zealous in the cause of his Master. He entered upon his present charge March 4, 1894, and since then has accomplished much good, both in the church and in the community.

Mr. Klingler was born in Reading, Pennsylvania, receiving his early education in the public schools of that place and later attending the college at Myerstown and Muhlenberg College at Allentown, Pennsylvania. He was a very studious youth and excelled in his classes, taking a four-years course at Muhlenberg College, and graduating in the class of 1880 with high honors. He received also the degree of Master of Arts at the Theological Seminary in Philadelphia in 1883. Although but a little over forty years of age Mr. Klingler is well known as a fine classical scholar and is now conducting two classes in Greek. Since taking charge of the church at Dushore he has been the means of adding one hundred and ninety-two members to its rolls, has baptized one hundred and eighty-four persons and has married forty-one couples.

He is a fine speaker and his congregations are always large and attentive. In politics he is an independent Republican with pro-

hibition tendencies, and his influence, especially with the younger people in the town, is most beneficial. His aspirations are of the highest and he gives promise of a brilliant career of usefulness.

The marriage of Mr. Klingler to Miss Agnes E. Gruber, of Stouchsburg, Pennsylvania, took place May 10, 1887, and they have one child, Caroline. Mrs. Klingler is an intelligent, refined woman, and ably assists her husband in his church work.

WILLIAM JOHN LAWRENCE is a well-known contractor and builder of Dushore, senior member of the firm of Lawrence Brothers, of whose skill and ability many notable examples are seen at various points in this region. Thoroughly reliable in all things, the quality of his work is a convincing test of his own personal worth, and the same admirable trait is shown in his conscientious discharge of the duties of the different positions of trust and responsibility to which he has been chosen in business and political life. He is now acceptably serving as prothonotary, register and recorder, and clerk of the courts of Sullivan county, and makes his home in Laporte.

William Lawrence, our subject's grandfather, was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1803, and came to Sullivan county about 1828, purchasing a farm in Cherry township, where he was engaged in tilling the soil until his death. He took an active part in the organization of the county and was one of the commissioners first elected. He married Miss Eliza, daughter of Horatio Ladd, and to them were born four children: Ann, who married Andrew Jackson, of Dushore, now deceased; Celinda, wife of Freeman Wilcox, of New Al-

bany, Bradford county, Pennsylvania; John H., justice of the peace in Dushore; and Fidelia, deceased. For his second wife he married Mrs. Ann Gage, daughter of Thomas Manley, and to them were born two children: Ida, deceased; and William T., of East Canton, Pennsylvania.

John Horatio Lawrence, our subject's father, was born in Cherry township, April 11, 1833, was educated in the district schools, and on attaining his majority embarked in mercantile business in Dushore. Two years later, however, he sold out and bought a farm in Cherry township, which he has since successfully conducted. He has not confined his attention alone to agricultural pursuits, but has again engaged in merchandising in Dushore, has engaged in lumbering to a considerable extent, and also acted as insurance agent. He has taken quite an active and prominent part in political affairs, has held the offices of school director, auditor and constable; in 1865 was elected sheriff of the county on the Democratic ticket, and was appointed justice of the peace in 1893 and again in 1898, being the present incumbent. He married Miss Hannah C., daughter of John Dieffenbach, of Cherry township, and they have become the parents of twelve children: Elizabeth, Mrs. D. W. Pealer, of Lopez, Pennsylvania; Ida E., Mrs. D. H. Larah, of Sonestown, Sullivan county; William J., our subject; Clarence, deceased; Charles T., a contractor and builder, of Dushore; Clinton E., a contractor and builder, of Lopez; Jennie F., Mrs. J. P. Little, of California; Howard, deceased; Orville H., a manufacturer, of Waverly, New York; Celinda A., a resident of California; Laura, Mrs. A. J. Bradley, of Laporte; and Frank W., a journeyman machinist.

William J. Lawrence was born in Cher-

ry township, Sullivan county, February 27, 1857, and was there educated in the district schools. At the early age of sixteen years he taught one term of school, and in the spring of 1874 secured a position in the office of a lumber firm in Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania. A year later he entered the office of Broderick & Company at Luzerne, Pennsylvania, as bookkeeper, remaining in their employ one year. The following two years he worked at the carpenter's trade in the summer and in the mines during the winter, but being injured in the mines he returned to Sullivan county and worked at his trade in Dushore through the summer and taught school during the winter for three years. He then moved to Milton, Pennsylvania, and later to Chester, but in 1884 returned to Sullivan county, and in the fall of the same year he and his brother, Charles T., began contracting and building. In the conduct of this business they have been eminently successful and among the prominent buildings which they have erected are the Hotel Eagle's Mere at Eagle's Mere; the Catholic church at Overton; the Episcopal church at Laporte; the Catholic churches at Wilmot and Laporte; and the court-houses at Troy and Laporte; besides many other public buildings and residences in Sullivan and Bradford counties.

In May, 1877, Mr. Lawrence was united in marriage to Miss Annie B., daughter of Mrs. Harriet Baker, of Luzerne, and to them have been born five children: Bertha G., a successful teacher, who is a graduate of the Bloomsburg State Normal; Eva Blanch; William S.; Hattie Winifred; and John R.

Mr. Lawrence is a director of the First National Bank of Dushore, and has always been counted as one of the representative

and most enterprising citizens of the place. In the fall of 1889 he was the Republican nominee for sheriff and was defeated by a small majority. He was elected school director at Dushore in 1891, and resigned that position in 1896 on his removal to Laporte. In the fall of 1895 he was elected to the offices which he is now so creditably and satisfactorily filling. Again in 1898 he was re-elected as prothonotary, register and recorder and clerk of the courts. Upright and honorable in all his dealings and true to every trust reposed in him, he has the confidence and esteem of all with whom he has come in contact either in public or private life, and his friends are many throughout Sullivan county.

MORGAN GAVITT is a well-known and successful educator of Sullivan county, now holding the responsible position of principal of the Laporte high school and also as deputy county treasurer. He is one of the most reliable, progressive and popular young men of the community, and the success that he has achieved in life is due entirely to his own efforts.

Professor Gavitt traces his ancestry back to William Gavitt, a native of Massachusetts, who located in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, about the beginning of the nineteenth century. His son, Peter Gavitt, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Susquehanna county, July 10, 1827, and is now a well-known farmer of Laporte township, Sullivan county. In his family were the following children: Temperance, now the widow of William Stone, of Susquehanna county; Nancy, wife of Daniel Reynolds, of the same county; Prentice, who was killed at the battle of Chancellorsville; Peter, a farmer of Laporte township, Sulli-

van county; Mary, widow of Francis Rosencrants, of Susquehanna county; John, a retired tanner of the same county; and Thankful, wife of Albert Conklin, of Laporte.

Peter Gavitt, Jr., our subject's father, was born in Susquehanna county, received a common-school education and became a tiller of the soil in his native county. In the spring of 1869 he came to Sullivan county and purchased his present farm four miles south of Laporte. He married Miss Eliza, daughter of John Rosencrants, of Susquehanna county, and to them have been born six children: Polly, wife of E. J. Messenger, of Susquehanna county; Louisa, wife of Troutman Simmons, of the state of Washington; Ruby, wife of William Low, of Laporte township, Sullivan county; Jennie, wife of J. W. Buck, of Sonestown; Lee R., a farmer on the old homestead; and Morgan, our subject.

A native of Sullivan county, Morgan Gavitt was born February 28, 1871, in Laporte township, where he attended the public schools, acquiring a good practical education. At the age of sixteen years he commenced teaching school, and has since successfully followed that profession, while for five years he also worked in the lumber woods during his vacations. In 1892 he was elected county auditor of Sullivan county, which office he most creditably filled for one term. In 1894 he was chosen principal of the high school of Laporte, where he still remains, and he is acknowledged to be one of the most thorough and capable instructors in the county. Although still a young man his popularity is established on a firm basis, that of his own well-tested merit. Politically he is an active member of the Democratic party, and socially belongs to Sonestown Lodge, No. 321, I. O. O. F.

On the 30th of May, 1892, Mr. Gavitt was united in marriage with Miss Alda Buck, daughter of Jacob Buck, of Glen Marr, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, and to them have been born three children—Lou M., Blake and Fredda.

JAMES MCFARLANE, merchant, lumberman and farmer, of Laporte Tannery, Sullivan county, was born in Arbroath, Scotland, June 10, 1830. He is the oldest of five children born to Rev. James and Elizabeth (Anderson) McFarlane, and was eight years old when his parents came to America and settled in Hudson county, New Jersey, where he received a thorough education under the tutelage of his father. When eighteen years old he secured a position in a large leather store in New York city, where he remained until 1864, and then formed a partnership with William and Jonathan Thorn, embarking in the hide and leather business at 76 Gold street, New York. Soon afterward the firm purchased an old tannery and ten thousand acres of timber land at Laporte, and, repairing and refitting this plant, began the manufacturing of leather, this branch of this business being under the sole charge of Mr. McFarlane, the latter also attending to the sales department in New York, by traveling back and forth. In 1883, the manufacturing department at Laporte having grown to such large proportions, he became a permanent resident of that city and devoted his entire attention to this branch of the business. In 1887 the firm purchased a tract of land at Thorsdale and there erected a tannery, which also fell to Mr. McFarlane's full management. The Hill's Grove tannery had been bought in 1873, but after running for two years had been sold to Hoyt Brothers, and

at one time this firm owned forty-two thousand acres of land in Sullivan county, selling the latter interests to the Union Tannery Company in 1893 and also closed their New York sales department. Mr. McFarlane retained his extensive private interests, consisting of one of the largest tilled farms in the country, a large sawmill with a capacity of ten thousand feet a day, a timber tract on Loyalsock creek and a large, well stocked general store.

Mr. McFarlane has always been one of the representative business men of Sullivan county. The interests which he represents have been of incalculable value to Laporte and he is still planning new improvements and extensions for the benefit of the farming and working community. He is a stockholder and director in, and for some years was president of, the Lake Macoma Land Company. In politics he is a Democrat.

On February 5, 1868, he was united in marriage to Miss Augusta Lovell, daughter of John Lovell, of Hudson county, New Jersey, and to them have been born three children, namely: James J., born June 10, 1869, is in the employ of Austin Nicholas & Company, of New York; Ada, who is at home; William, who died at the age of eighteen years. Mr. McFarlane owns a small farm and a handsome residence, "Glen Wild," in North Bergen township, Hudson county, New Jersey, where his family reside.

AMOS COX.—After a long life of useful activity, in which he has accumulated a comfortable fortune, and by his uprightness, benevolence and genial manners has won the esteem of his fellow citizens, Mr. Cox is now spending his old age in happy retirement at his beautiful home near Dushore,

whose hospitable doors are ever open to his numerous friends and acquaintances. He was born in Anthony township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, January 23, 1830, the son of David and Mary (Buck) Cox, the former of whom was born in New Jersey and the latter in Berks county, Pennsylvania. David Cox was an extensive farmer and also a blacksmith by trade, and became a wealthy and prominent citizen of Anthony township, where he died March 3, 1879, at the age of seventy-nine years, one month and fifteen days. He and his wife were members of the Evangelical Association. He maintained an untarnished reputation as a Christian for forty-three years, and he was a firm believer in the principles of the Republican party, to which he lent his hearty support. His wife died February 19, 1890, aged eighty-three years, and both are interred in White Hall cemetery in Montour county, Pennsylvania, which was formerly a part of Columbia county. To this worthy couple five sons and two daughters were born, namely: John B., deceased; Elizabeth, who is the widow of Peter Deal and lives in Montour county; Amos, our subject; Frank, deceased; Mary, who married Seth Bond and is deceased; William J., who is a farmer in Columbia county; and David A, a merchant and inspector of agriculture in Montour county.

Amos Cox was reared on the home farm, attending the district school and assisting his father in such occupations as usually fall to the lot of a farmer's lad, remaining with his parents until twenty-eight years of age, when he took entire charge of the farm for his father, for two years, also renting and operating a place for himself for one year. At the end of this time his father-in-law, being very anxious for him to come to Sullivan county, he did

so and purchased a farm in Cherry township, on which he lived until 1888. In that year he gave up all active business and removed to his present delightful home, which is in the suburbs of Dushore and which he had erected under his personal supervision. It contains all modern improvements and is in every way a model home.

The marriage of Mr. Cox and Miss Hannah J. Zaner took place at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, December 24, 1859, and of this union two children have been born: Elmira J., who married Frank C. Welever, a machinist for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, lives at Sayre, Pennsylvania, and has two children, Fred C. and Harry C.; and Eva Z., who married the Rev. S. S. Mumey, a United Evangelist clergyman at Espey, Pennsylvania, and they also have two children, Mildred H. and F. Euphemia. Mrs. Cox is a daughter of Lewis Zaner. Her mother's maiden name was Eve Chrisher. She was married to Lewis Zaner at the family home in Berwick, Columbia county, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Cox are worthy members of the United Evangelical church and he is a Republican in his political views.

JOHN LITZELMAN.—The man who starts out in life empty-handed, and with no wealthy or influential friends to aid him, finds that he has many difficulties to encounter, many obstacles to overcome; yet determination, perservance and energy will enable him to push aside all barriers which impede his path to success and to gain at last the goal for which he has striven. It is in this manner that John Litzelman has won a place among the prosperous and valued citizens of his native

country. Obstacles which would have disheartened a man less resolute spirit have but nerved him to greater effort, and he now enjoys a handsome competence as the reward of his labors.

Mr. Litzelman was born in Cherry township, on the 24th of October, 1847, and is a son of Mathias and Mary (Yenne) Litzelman, both natives of France. In that country they were reared and married, but in 1822 severed all ties which bound them to their native province and sailed for the new world. Landing in New York they spent two years in the metropolis and then came to Sullivan county, locating in Cherry township, where the father purchased a farm of Mr. Cadwallader, a land agent, buying one hundred acres at two dollars and a half per acre. In France Mr. Litzelman had engaged in the manufacture of soap, but now turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. His property was a wooded tract, but with characteristic energy he began to clear away the trees, and in course of time where once stood the forest were seen waving fields of grain. His death occurred in 1846, at the age of fifty-four years, and his wife passed away in 1888, at the advanced age of eighty-nine. They were devout members of the Catholic church, and were buried in St. Basil's cemetery.

They had a family of eleven children, as follows: Mary, who was married and died in Illinois; Mathias, who wedded Mary Baumgartner, and died in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania; George, a retired farmer of Bradford county, Pennsylvania, who married Lavina Hollenback; Christina, who became the wife of Nicholas Young and died in Lycoming county; Magdalena, who married Benedict Ordlick, and died in Dushore, where her husband's death also occurred; Michael, who married Elizabeth Yonkin,

and is a carpenter of Sayres, Pennsylvania; Louisa, wife of Peter Moshineau, a stone mason of Lycoming, county, Pennsylvania; Gabriel, a farmer of Cherry township, who first married Mary White, and after her death wedded Elizabeth Baker; Adeline, wife of George Sollinger, a farmer of Oregon; Raphael, who married Lydia Sick and follows farming on the old family homestead; and John, of this review.

During the greater part of his minority John Litzelman resided under the parental roof, and in the district schools of the neighborhood acquired his education. At the age of twenty he began learning the carpenter's trade under the direction of his brother Michael, with whom he worked for five years, thoroughly mastering the business. He then went to Towanda, Pennsylvania, where he spent two years in the employ of Henry Lamereaux, after which he began contracting and building on his own account. He has since followed that pursuit and has met with excellent success in his undertakings. He has erected many buildings, including the following school-houses in Sullivan county: Ringer Hill, Shrimp, Jordan Hill, the King, Barth, Lammer, Cherry Mills, Quinn, Bernice and repaired the Wampool school. He also erected two school-houses in Bradford county, and these substantial structures stand not only in evidence of the educational progress of the community, but are as monuments to the thrift and enterprise of Mr. Litzelman. In connection with his building interests, he also operated a planing-mill on Lard creek, in Cherry township for ten years, from 1871 until 1881, and while thus engaged a belt caught his sleeve, drawing his arm into the machinery and severing his left hand at the wrist. He afterward had an iron hook at-

tached to his arm, and in this way accomplishes almost as much as though he had the use of both hands. This certainly indicates the indomitable enterprise and energy of the man, for many others would have become disheartened under such circumstances. In 1885 he purchased of John Bahr his present farm in Cherry township, and with the aid of his children is now carrying on agricultural pursuits in connection with contracting and building.

On the 7th of November, 1853, Mr. Litzelman was united in marriage to Miss Mary Sick, a native of Cherry Mills, born in July, 1852, and a sister of Charles Sick, the postmaster of Cherry Mills, and one of the most prominent citizens of Sullivan county. An extended notice is given of his life on another page of this work. Twelve children have been born of this union, namely: Samuel, now deceased; Agnes, wife of John A. Yonkin, proprietor of a restaurant in Lopez, Pennsylvania; Stephen, Windsor, Clara, Amelia, Charles, Thada, Mary, William, Jennie and Elizabeth, all yet at their parental home.

Mr. Litzelman is a member of the Catholic church, and in his political associations is a Democrat, but has had neither time nor inclination to seek public office. His duties of citizenship, however, are always faithfully performed, and he supports all progressive measures for the public good. His life has been well spent, and his honorable business career has brought him the high regard of many friends as well as gained for him a desirable property.

ALPHONSUS WALSH, one of the most prominent men and leading citizens of Sullivan county, was born in Pottsville, Pennsylvania, August 16, 1854, receiving



Alphonse Walsh

his education in the public and private schools of Sullivan county, which he attended until sixteen years old, when he began teaching and followed that vocation for fourteen years. In 1878 he took up the study of law in the office of Thomson & Collins at Dushore, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1884. In the fall of 1886 he was elected on the Democratic ticket to the office of prothonotary, register and recorder, and clerk of the court, holding office for nine consecutive years, during which time he was also Burgess of Laporte borough. On retiring from these incumbencies he opened an office in Dushore, where he has built up a large and lucrative law practice. He is one of the leading Democrats in the county, was the party nominee for congress in 1896 and the county nominee for the same honor in 1898. He is a stockholder and director in the First National bank at Dushore, for which he is also attorney.

Mr. Walsh was united in marriage June 10, 1893, to Miss Elizabeth Donahoe, daughter of Thomas Donahoe, of Cherry township, and to them has been born one daughter, Helen. The family are members of the Catholic church.

John Walsh, father of our subject, was born in 1810, in county Kilkenny, Ireland, received a meager education in the public schools and earned a livelihood by tilling the soil. He emigrated to Canada in 1840 and a few years later came to the United States, locating in Albany, New York, whence, after a short sojourn, he removed to Pottsville, Pennsylvania, and in the fall of 1856 came to Sullivan county and purchased a farm in Cherry township, continuing to follow agricultural pursuits until his death, October 19, 1886. He married Miss Anna Burk, a native of his own country, and of this union were born nine children, as fol-

lows: Catherine, who became a Sister of Charity; Ella, Mary, James, Anna, Alphonsus, Teressa, Michael (who died on the eve of being ordained a priest), and Agnes. Alphonsus is the only living member of this family. John Walsh was an honest, hard-working farmer, respected by all who knew him. In his political principles he was a staunch Democrat and in religion a sincere member of the Catholic church. Mrs. Walsh was a woman of sterling qualities who devoted her married life to the welfare of her family and whose death occurred January 11, 1894.

JOHN B. COX, who was born in Derry township, Montour county, Pennsylvania, April 3, 1826, was a son of David and Mary (Buck) Cox, natives of the state of New Jersey, and of Berks county, Pennsylvania, respectively. He was a brother of Amos Cox, in whose sketch on another page is given some of the family history.

Mr. Cox, during his early days, assisted his father upon the farm and in his blacksmith shop, but he was a studious lad whose ambitions led him to a different field of work, and when eighteen years of age he began to prepare himself for the ministry. Unfortunately his health failed him, and he was obliged to give up all his hopes and prospects in that direction and to turn his attention to some means of making a livelihood. He went to Philadelphia, where he learned the art of photography, and for many years followed that business with success. In 1862 he came to Sullivan county, locating in Dushore, where he combined the business of photography with those of blacksmithing, wagon-making and undertaking. In 1874 he removed to the farm in Cherry township, where he spent the remainder of

his life. He was well known and highly esteemed in his community, was a court officer for twelve years and justice of the peace four years. It was while holding the latter office that his death took place, on October 13, 1892.

Mr. Cox was twice married, his first wife being Miss Mary A. Eisenbrown, by whom he had six children, of whom five died in infancy; the remaining daughter, Mary L., married Bigler Andy and lives in Bernice, Pennsylvania. For his second wife Mr. Cox married Miss Hannah Heppler, to whom he was united March 22, 1862, in Montour county, Pennsylvania, by Rev. John Thomas. Of this union the following children were born: David F., born March 12, 1863, married Miss Emma Kinsley, and is farming in Cherry township; Levi N., born July 26, 1864, married Miss Jennie Baker, and is a track-layer in a mine at Bernice; A. Lincoln, born September 18, 1866, is unmarried, and lives with his mother; Rev. William B., born May 9, 1863, is a United Evangelical minister at Newberry (Williamsport), Pennsylvania, his wife being formerly Miss Anna Farley, of Buffalo Valley, Union county, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Hannah Cox was born September 26, 1841, a daughter of George and Hannah (Kruser) Heppler, who were farmers in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania. Her father died April 15, 1847, aged about thirty-five years, and the mother February 28, 1857, aged fifty-two years. They were members of the Lutheran church. Their family consisted of the following children; Catherine, widow of John Burrier, lives in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania; Andy, who married Eliza Daniels, and died at the age of thirty-five years; Isaac, who is a merchant and farmer, and who formerly kept a hotel, and

is living at Gratztown, Pennsylvania; he has been twice married; Polly, who died when six years old; Hannah, the wife of our subject; Elizabeth, who is the wife of David Willard, of Uniontown, Pennsylvania; George, who has been twice married, and whose present home is at Rocktown, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania; John, who married Miss Harriet Keller, resided in Ashland, Schuylkill county, where she died in 1888; he now makes his home at Springtown, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Cox were Stoeffel and Catherine (Wagner) Heppler, of Schuylkill county, where their entire lives were spent.

JEFFERSON THEODORE JACKSON, late a leading citizen of Lopez, Sullivan county, was prominently identified with the business interests of that locality for many years. He belonged to a well known family of this section and his father, Alexander Jackson, was born and reared in Cherry township, where he became a prosperous farmer, owning a valuable tract of land within four miles of Dushore, and there his death occurred in 1888, from heart disease. He was married to Miss Mary Arey, a native of Lancastershire, England, who came to America in childhood with her parents, John and Margaret Arey. Her father became interested in farming and mining in Bradford county, where his last years were spent. Mrs. Jackson survived her husband four years, her death occurring in 1892. The following children were born to Alexander and Mary Jackson: John, who is engaged in farming on an extensive scale in Wilmot township, Bradford county; Robert, a miner at Beaver Meadow, Luzerne county; William, a farmer near Hollenback, Bradford county; Louisa, who

became the wife of Henry Frailey, residing near Hollenback; J. T., our subject; Wellington, who occupies the old homestead in Cherry township; George, a lumber worker at Lopez; Henrietta, the wife of Henry Smith, a hardware dealer at Wyalusing and a stockholder in the bank at that place; and Abbie, who is unmarried and resides in Sullivan county.

J. T. Jackson, the immediate subject of this memoir, was born September 14, 1859, on the old homestead in Cherry township, Sullivan county, and his educational opportunities during boyhood were limited to the district schools of that vicinity. At the age of fifteen he began working for neighboring farmers, continuing to be thus engaged for the following three years, when he went to Hazelton, Luzerne county, and found employment in the mines, where he worked for two years and was promoted to an outside position, retaining the latter for two years, when, having a desire to see something of the country, he took a trip through Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. During his tour he visited many points of interest, including the famous battle-fields of Gettysburg, Bull Run and Antietam, together with the country around Richmond and the Shenandoah Valley. On his return he spent a year on the homestead at Dushore and a year as a farm laborer in Colley township, Sullivan county. Later he was employed in a tannery at LaPorte, and for a short time he kept a boarding house there for the men who worked in the tannery. For three years he conducted a similar establishment at Thorndale, and then, removing to Lopez, he built a large hotel, with accommodations for about ninety guests. This he operated alone for five years, but at present it is managed by a tenant.

The marriage of Mr. Jackson took place on August 26, 1885, when he was united to Miss Julia Erb, a native of Cherry township and a daughter of Frederick Erb, who was born in Germany. Of this union five children were born, namely: Virginia, November 9, 1886; James, April 3, 1888; William, September 15, 1889; Arthur, August 11, 1891; an infant girl, Mary, born in February, 1892, died in infancy; and Izetta, born August 23, 1898.

Mr. Jackson was a Democrat in politics and at times has taken an active part in local affairs, serving one year as constable in Colley township. He was, and his family are, popular socially, and during the existence of the branch of the P. O. S. of A. at Lopez he was an active member.

On October 18, 1898, Mr. Jackson was found dead in the dining-room of his own hotel, where he had been lifeless for several hours from heart disease, leaving his wife to manage all affairs, with a family of small children.

JOHN P. KILMER & SON, proprietors of the sawmill at Shunk, Fox township, are men who thoroughly understand their business and consequently have a large patronage and are making a success of their enterprise. Their mill was built in 1892, is run by steam, and is of thirty-five horse power. They do all kinds of sawing, turning out large timbers for building, laths, shingles, etc. Everything about the place is in good shape and shows excellent management.

John P. Kilmer was born in Fox township, this county, December 30, 1844, and is a son of Peter Kilmer. The latter was a native of Schuyler county, New York, and was eight years old when he came to Sullivan

county with his father, Philip Kilmer, one of the earliest settlers, who located here about 1812. Philip was a native of Germany and was twice married, the names of his wives being Hannah McMullen and Mrs. Anna Brown.

Peter married Mrs. Lutica Letts, a widow with three children: James, who died in service; Elizabeth, whose husband, Usual Wheeler, a soldier in the Civil war, died in service, of the measles, and his wife, of the same disease, contracted from him, on the day before; and William, also a soldier of the Civil war. Mrs. Letts' parents were John and Axa (Ryder) Scudder. Of her marriage to Mr. Kilmer two children were born,—John P. and Rebecca, who became the wife of Charles N. Porter. Peter Kilmer died in 1897, at the advanced age of ninety-four years. He was a farmer and in politics was a Republican. Mrs. Kilmer died in 1887, aged seventy-three years; both were worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

John Philip Kilmer was brought up on the home farm and learned the blacksmith's trade, to which he added that of carpenter and cabinetmaker. He was married November 1, 1868, to Miss Samantha R. Williams, who was born in Ridgebury township, Bradford county, November 6, 1849. Her parents were Henry and Christina (Rightmire) Williams. Both died in Fox township, the mother when thirty-five years old and the father when seventy-three. Henry Williams was a very prominent man in the county, a leading Democrat in a Democratic county. He stood high in the councils of his party and was often called on to hold important trusts, among them being that of county commissioner. For many years he was justice of the peace in Fox township and was universally known as

"Squire" Williams. He also was a noted hunter,—in fact his choice of a home in Sullivan was largely due to the advantages it afforded for hunting.

Their children were: Sanford R., who died in service in the Civil war; Henrietta, deceased, who was the wife of Charles N. Porter, of Fox township, this county; Matilda, now Mrs. Frank A. Boyle, of Elkland; Mortimer, of Auburn, New York; and Samantha R., the wife of J. P. Kilmer. For his second wife Mr. Williams married a Miss Shadduck, and by this marriage there were four children, namely: Rosetta Fuller and Homer K., both of Ithaca, New York; Evert S., of Michigan; and Mary, the wife of Jacob Bohn, of Dushore.

John P. Kilmer and wife are the parents of five children, namely: Francis L.; Claude, who died when nearly six years old; Maude E., Nancy E. and Jesse R. Mr. Kilmer is a prominent citizen of Fox township, of which he has been the overseer of the poor and also a member of the school board. He is a charter member of the local lodge of the P. O. S. of A., whose meetings are held in Kilmer hall at Shunk. The family is highly esteemed throughout the community.

Francis L. Kilmer, junior member of the firm of J. P. Kilmer & Son, was born in Fox township, February 26, 1871. He was married January 6, 1892, to Miss Ora Foster, also a native of Fox township and the daughter of Rial and Ann (Cranmer) Foster. Of this marriage three children have been born, namely: Howard D., Carlton R. and Orley Fred.

Mr. Kilmer is an intelligent, industrious and enterprising young man, who bids fair to make his mark in the world and who has a fine reputation among business men for his honesty and fair dealing. He is a

charter member of the local lodge of the P. O. S. of A. and is greatly interested in the object for which the order was established.

JOHN MARTIN UTZ has for many years been one of the most highly respected and valued citizens of Sullivan county. He is of foreign birth, but his duties of citizenship have been performed with a loyalty equal to that of a native son of America. In early life he was prominently identified with the industrial and political interests of this section, but is now practically living retired at his present home in Dushore.

Mr. Utz was born August 30, 1834, at Hengestfeld, kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, and is the eldest of the eleven children born to George Andrew Utz, a blacksmith. Our subject was educated in his native place and learned the blacksmith's trade with his father. He came to America in August, 1853, and located at Towanda, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, where he worked at this trade until May of the following year, when he became a resident of Dushore, continuing to follow his chosen occupation here until the close of the Civil war. During that struggle he served as deputy marshal, and later became interested in the stock business with Isaac Reitz, buying horses and cattle for the government and also for the city and local markets. After nine years of successful business in this line Mr. Reitz retired from the firm, but our subject continued operation alone and also engaged in the real-estate business. Mr. Utz has ever taken an active and commendable interest in public affairs, and entered the field as an independent candidate for sheriff of Sullivan county, and

was elected by a large majority. Later he was nominated for sheriff on the Democratic ticket and was triumphantly elected. He held the office of constable many years, was school director for several terms, and has been a member of the town council of Dushore. He owns and operates a large and valuable farm in Cherry township, Sullivan county, and it has been through his own efforts that he has gained a comfortable competence and become one of the most substantial citizens of his community, as well as one of its most influential and prominent men.

On the 1st of May, 1859, Mr. Utz married Miss Mary A. Sacks, who was born in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, February 12, 1841, and they have become the parents of ten children: Adia F., now the wife of George E. Scouten, of Dushore; George A., deceased; John E., a resident of Dushore; Emeline E., wife of Charles E. Jackson, of Mildred, Sullivan county; Laura B., wife of O. H. Lawrence, of Waverly, New York; Mary E., wife of William H. Hill, of Dushore; Ella M., wife of Albert Dyer, of Lopez, Pennsylvania; Frederick W., of Dushore; Gertrude R., deceased; and Margaret M., at home. The family are identified with the Lutheran church and are quite prominent socially.

DANIEL EMANUEL DIEFFENBACH. —The subject of this sketch is the representative of one of the most prominent families of Sullivan county, typifying those sterling qualities which in that county, as well as in any locality, must bring to their fortunate possessors the successes of life. The history of the family in America dates back four generations.

His great-great-grandfather was Conrad

Dieffenbacher (as the name was then spelled), who was the son of Leinhart Dieffenbacher and was born at Eppingen, in Grait Herzogthum, Baden, March 1, 1743. In the autumn of 1764 Conrad emigrated to America and settled at Faulkner Swamp, Pennsylvania. There he was married January 30, 1769, to Catherine Betz, a native of Faulkner Swamp. Afterward he moved to Limerick township, now Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. He had eleven children, as follows: Abraham, born November 16, 1769; John, July 13, 1771; Frederick, May 4, 1773; Jacob, grandfather of our subject, November 17, 1775; Philip, February 3, 1778; Henry, January 31, 1780; Elizabeth, May 11, 1782; Conrad, February 15, 1785; Catherine, May 2, 1787; David, June 17, 1789; and Susannah, August 31, 1791. Conrad Dieffenbacher moved with his family to Derry township, Northumberland county, in April, 1793. There his wife died June 3, 1809, aged about sixty years, and he married as his second wife Catherine Hass, a widow, of Selin's Grove. Conrad died in Derry township, Northumberland county, August 6, 1813, at the age of seventy-one years.

Jacob Dieffenbach, grandfather of our subject, was a farmer and miller of Lycoming county. He married Christina Gardner, who was born in Lycoming county, February 14, 1784, and to them were born these children: Susan, who was the wife of Jacob Fullmer; Daniel; Elizabeth, wife of Christol Springer; Sarah, wife of William Kessner; Charles; John, father of our subject; Hannah, wife of Adam Thrasher; Mary, wife of Anthony Weaver; Jacob; Henry; and Rebecca, who married Amos Reeser. Jacob Dieffenbach, in 1829, removed to what is now Sullivan county. He remained a lifelong farmer and died Octo-

ber 30, 1840, aged sixty-four years; his widow died December 21, 1859, aged seventy-five years.

John Dieffenbach, father of our subject, was born in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, March 29, 1813. In 1829 he came with his parents to Sullivan county and at Dushore from 1840 to 1850 he operated a mill, having at the age of twenty years served an apprenticeship at that trade. He also engaged extensively at farming and became a prominent citizen of the county. In Lycoming county he served as constable and in Sullivan county he was a county commissioner. He married Miss Elizabeth Hoffa, who was born at Mahatonga, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, April 10, 1819, daughter of Jacob and Catherine (Swallow) Hoffa, who moved from Schuylkill county to Dushore April 1, 1827, where he engaged in farming. Jacob Hoffa was a very prominent citizen. He was county commissioner and served as justice of peace for many years. To John and Elizabeth Dieffenbach these children were born: Hannah C., born January 4, 1836, married John Lawrence and is now deceased; Jacob, born November 26, 1837, died October 1, 1840; Daniel E., the subject of this sketch, born October 11, 1839; John S., born October 29, 1841, was lieutenant in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-First Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and died in the army, October 11, 1862; Henry S., born December 15, 1843, served in the United States Army during the Civil war and died February 6, 1871; Catherine A., born March 19, 1846, became wife of Julius Vogel, a merchant of Mildred, this state; Clinton A., born July 20, 1850, is a farmer and carpenter of Cherry township, who married Caroline Kingsley; George F., born June 6, 1857, married Gertrude Strong,

of Wyalusing, Bradford county; Elizabeth, born October 29, 1864, became the wife of George Heverley, a traveling salesman of New Albany. Mrs. Elizabeth Dieffenbach died November 11, 1886, and was buried in Thrasher's cemetery.

For his second wife John Dieffenbach married Mrs. Caroline (Hoffa) Suber, a sister to his first wife. She was born in Cherry township, Sullivan county, April 18, 1827, and her first husband was Benjamin Suber. John Dieffenbach is a member of Christ church, and is a Democrat in politics. He now lives a retired life at Dushore, enjoying the comforts which he has won from the world by a life of industry and business prosperity.

D. Emanuel Dieffenbach, the subject proper of this sketch, was born October 11, 1839, on the homestead farm, now also his property, which adjoins his home farm; it was then in Lycoming county, but is now a part of Cherry township, Sullivan county. He was reared a farmer and remained at home until his marriage, at the age of twenty-three years, to Miss Loretta C. Zaner, daughter of one of the most prominent residents of the county. She was born in Cherry township, Sullivan county (then Lycoming), November 17, 1837. Her father, Lewis Zaner, was born in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, October 2, 1804. He married Miss Eve Chrisher, and in the spring of 1828 the young couple emigrated to what is now Cherry township, Sullivan county. Here he settled in almost an unbroken wilderness, upon a farm now owned and occupied by his grandsons, Lewis and Nelson Zaner. In this forbidding environment, single-handed and alone, he began the struggle for life. By his exercise of patience, perseverance and economy, his struggle ended happily. Fortune favored

him with winning smiles. He soon attained prominence in the affairs of the county. He became the first sheriff of Sullivan county and for many years was actively influential in the administration of the new county's affairs. His life partner passed away August 20, 1883, aged eighty-one years, four months and twenty-four days. After her death he removed to Muncy, Pennsylvania, where he purchased a handsome home and surrounded himself with all the luxuries of life, which his fancy dictated and which his wealth made obtainable. Though living in ease at Muncy, his attachment to his old home remained, and family ties drew him in frequent visitations to the homes of his children in Cherry township. His sturdy and erect figure was a familiar and cheering sight on the streets of Dushore. Only one week before his death, which occurred October 27, 1887, he had visited the old home. His remains were borne to the grave in Bahr's cemetery, Cherry township, and laid beside those of his wife, by C. W. Garey, James Thompson, Hon. F. B. Pomeroy, Hon. D. H. Fairchild and B. M. Sylvara, of Dushore, and Peter Yonkin, Sr., of Cherry township. To Lewis and Eve Zaner were born four sons and five daughters, among them Adam H.; Levi, who married Christia Ann Crawford; Rebecca, who married Henry Whitmire; Hannah, wife of Amos Cox; Loretta C., wife of our subject; and Elizabeth, the oldest, who married Jonathan Colley.

The family of D. Emanuel and Loretta C. Dieffenbach consists of the following children: Sylvellin A., who married Eudora Brown, and is a miner at Mildred, Pennsylvania; Alverna M., wife of S. H. O'Brien, a farmer of Columbia county, this state; Charles M., who married Mary Kinsley, and is a farmer of Cherry township;

Harry L., a contractor and builder at Cleveland, Ohio, who married Anna Bushy; and Cora E., wife of F. J. Grover, agent for the Union Tea Company, at Dushore. After his marriage our subject for eleven years was engaged in farming "on shares" on his father's farm. He then purchased the farm of one hundred acres which he now owns and occupies, and about ten years ago he bought the old homestead of ninety-five acres, which adjoins his present home.

Mr. Dieffenbach is a member of the Reformed church and in politics is a Democrat. He is one of the foremost farmers in the county, and in Cherry township has frequently been called to fill local office, serving from time to time as treasurer, school director and collector. He is a progressive agriculturist and a good business man. Financial success has crowned his labors, and in the community he is held as a man of sterling character and worth, possessing excellent business judgment and in every sense a substantial and representative citizen.

JOSEPH SCOTT TAYLOR, outside foreman of the Bernice mines for the State Line & Sullivan Railroad Company, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Franklin township, Bradford county, July 20, 1840, a son of John M. and Ruth A. (Albro) Taylor, well known farming people of that county. He received his early education in the public schools of his native place and there grew to manhood. Soon after attaining his majority, in November, 1861, he responded to his country's call for aid to assist in putting down the Rebellion and became a member of Company E, Fifty-second Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. The first engagement in which the regiment

took part was the battle of Fair Oaks, Virginia. It was under command of General McClellan in the Peninsular campaign and was one of the most active regiments in the command; and it is able to boast of having approached nearer to Richmond than any other. For three years Mr. Taylor followed the old flag to victory on southern battle fields, and in November, 1864, was honorably discharged, when sergeant of the company.

Returning to Franklin township, Bradford county, he engaged in farming for two years, and then spent the following two years at Greenwood in the employ of a tannery company. From there he went to Barclay and entered the service of I. O. Blight, who a year later promoted him overseer of the lumber department, which position he held until 1875. In that year he came to Bernice and accepted his present responsible position, which he has so creditably and satisfactorily filled for almost a quarter of a century, having the entire confidence of his employers as well as the esteem of those under him.

Mr. Taylor has been twice married—first, in 1861, to Miss Jane Kellogg, of Burlington, Pennsylvania, and to them were born four children: William, who died in infancy; Herman W., a stationary engineer for the coal company at Bernice; Martha, wife of Fred Price, of Arnot, New York; and Bessie, who died in infancy. He was again married in December, 1889, his second union being with Mrs. Inez Roberts, a daughter of Nathaniel Moger.

In his political affiliations, Mr. Taylor is an ardent Republican, and in his social relations is a member of the Patriotic Order Sons of America. He held the office of school director in 1893, 1894 and 1895, and in February, 1898, was elected road com-

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missioner, the duties of which position he is now most capably discharging. He is one of the best known and most highly respected citizens of Sullivan county, and he and his estimable wife are active and prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Bernice.

FRED NEWELL.—One of the prominent representatives of the journalistic profession is the gentleman whose name heads this brief notice, the well known editor and proprietor of the Sullivan Review, of Dushore, Pennsylvania. He was born at Canton, Bradford county, this state, October 11, 1862, a son of Josiah T. and Melissa (Webster) Newell, both of New England Puritan stock, the former a native of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, the latter of the Mohawk valley, New York. The family has ever been a very patriotic and loyal one, and the father of our subject was a soldier of both the Mexican and Civil wars. He died in February, 1869, and the mother now lives with her son, at the old homestead in Canton. In the family were four children, namely; Belle, deceased wife of B. J. Rundell, of Blossburg, Pennsylvania; Charles P., who operates the old home farm at Canton; Anna, the present wife of B. J. Rundell; and Fred, of this review.

The district schools of Canton township, Bradford county, afforded our subject his early educational privileges, and he later attended the Canton high school. At the age of eighteen years he entered the office of the Canton Sentinel to learn the printing business, but soon afterward went to Elmira, New York, where he worked for a time on the Daily Gazette; returning to Canton, he was again employed in the Sentinel office, and on the 1st of April, 1882, came to

Dushore as foreman of the Sullivan Review, but the following October went to Towanda, Pennsylvania, where he was employed as compositor on the Daily Journal and also the Daily Review. In the summer of 1883 he returned to Dushore as foreman of the Sullivan Review, and on the 1st of September, 1887, purchased the paper which he has since successfully published, it being the only independent paper in Sullivan county. He is a prominent member of the Northwestern Pennsylvania Press Association, which was organized at his suggestion, and he was its first president. He is a non-resident charter member of the Ontario Club, of Towanda, Pennsylvania; was the first president of the Dushore Fire Company, and from 1887 until 1896 was corresponding secretary of the Sullivan County Agricultural Society. He is also a leading member of Dushore Lodge, No. 494, I. O. O. F., and in 1883 and 1884 was district deputy grand master of Sullivan county. He organized at Dushore a camp of the Patriotic Order Sons of America and a camp of the Sons of Veterans, of which he has been lieutenant and captain and also aide-de-camp on the staff of the division colonel. It will thus be seen that he has taken quite an active and prominent part in public affairs, and is one of the representative and influential citizens of Dushore. He served as borough auditor from 1890 until 1893, and was school director and president of the school board from 1893 until 1896.

Mr. Newell was married December 21, 1882, to Miss Sallie, daughter of Judge D. H. Fairchild, of Dushore, and they now have two children: Hattie Belle, born April 4, 1884; and Fred, Jr., born January 10, 1892. The parents both hold membership in the Lutheran church and are quite prominent socially.

MARTIN E. HERRMANN, the oldest, best known and most successful physician in Sullivan county, was born in Mallersdorf, Bavaria, April 10, 1842, a son of Dr. Lionhart Herrmann.

The Herrmann family dates back to the invasions of the Huns and Goths, in Germany. On the mountains that divide Bavaria and Bohemia there was, about the time of these invasions, given to a certain chosen class of men each a tract of land that they might reside thereon and act as guards to give notice of the coming of the Huns and Goths, their common enemies. They were a sturdy race of people, trained in military tactics, bold and brave in warfare. They were freemen in every sense of the word, proud of their position, and declining such honors as titles and other empty distinctions. They were heard in the councils of their people, and were known by the names of Hoarige Maenner, later as Hoermann, and, in the seventeenth century, as Herrmann. Such, in brief, is the known early history of the people from whom Dr. Herrmann descends. His grandfather and his brothers were soldiers under Napoleon, and were all killed on the battlefield or died from diseases contracted in the army.

The father of our subject, Lionhart Herrmann, was a seventh son, and as by the customs of the country he should have devoted his life to the church, he began fitting himself for the priesthood, but decided that he was not a suitable person for that sacred position, and gave up the idea. He studied law and was made a justice or judge, by which title he was known until 1848, when, by the change of the constitution and the laws of this country, he began the practice of his profession, in which he continued until his death, in 1866, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. He was

married to Miss Anna Beiler, a daughter of the director of Italian opera in Germany, who bore him four children, namely: Catalina M., Henrietta H., Martin E. and Anna. Mrs. Herrmann died in 1865, aged sixty-six years.

Dr. Herrmann received his early education in a monastery in his native land, and was graduated in the colleges of Wurzburg and Munich in 1866. He then traveled extensively throughout Europe, subsequently coming to America and landing at Philadelphia in 1868, where he remained four years in the practice of his profession. In 1871 he came to Dushore, where he has since resided and has a large and lucrative practice. Socially he is a Knight Templar and a member of the consistory, thirty-second degree, Scottish Rite. He is also a member of the Bradford County Medical society, of the town council, the board of health and board of pension examiners. He has held the office of school director for many years, and takes an active interest in the cause of education. In politics he is a staunch Republican.

Dr. Herrmann has been twice married, first, in 1869, to Miss Agnes Meylert, who died in 1872. His second marriage took place in 1876, when he was united to Miss Elizabeth Osterhous, daughter of Francis and Jemy (Franke) Osterhous, of Overton, Bradford county. Three children have been born of this union: Arthur F., a student of medicine in his father's office; Rowena A. and Miriam Anna.

ROBERT MCGEE, proprietor of McGee's restaurant and Cafe in Dushore, was born on the homestead farm at Satterfield, December 19, 1855, and is a son of Patrick and Sarah (Quinn) McGee. He at-

tended the public schools of Cherry township and when thirteen years of age he began life for himself as a cart-driver at the building of the State Line & Sullivan Railroad. Eighteen months later he entered the breaker at Bernice as a slate-picker, and then went into the mines as driver boy and finally as miner, a vocation he followed until May 11, 1882, when he met with a serious accident on the railroad, which resulted in the loss of a foot and incapacitated him for work in the mines. In the spring of 1883 he opened his present place of business—an up-to-date cafe, bar and billiard parlor, the finest of its kind in the county. Mr. McGee is well adapted to the business and has won a host of friends and enjoys a large and lucrative business.

On December 23, 1886, Mr. McGee was united in marriage to Miss Ellen Happler, a daughter of James and Catharine (Kirk) Happler, of Wilmot, Bradford county, and they have one son—James H. The family are consistent members of the Catholic church and enjoy the high esteem of a wide circle of friends.

OWEN SWEENEY.—There are men whom it is a delight to know, and in whose cheery presence it is a delight to be—men whose natures seem to overflow with geniality and good nature. Such men are popular. If with those qualities are combined industry, a love for work, and thrift, material conditions must be such as to preserve and enrich that geniality. His neighbors say that Owen Sweeney is a man of that kind. He is engaged in general farming in Cherry township, Sullivan county, Pennsylvania, and the outlines of his family history are herewith presented. He was born at Greene, Chenango county, New

York, August 14, 1835, the son of Michael and Catherine (Sweeney) Sweeney. Though the parents were of the same name and natives of the same county in Ireland (Sligo), they were not related. Michael Sweeney was the son of Owen and Catherine (Hebern) Sweeney. He married in his native land and soon afterward, in 1830, set out for a new land. It was some years before he finally found the spot in America on which he resolved to make his home. Landing at Montreal in 1830, he remained there a short time, then went to Maine, where he remained a year. He then lived successively in New Jersey and in New York until 1836, when he moved to Bradford county, Pennsylvania. In 1842 he came to Sullivan county (then Lycoming) Pennsylvania. He had previously worked on the Chenango canal and on the North Branch canal, and had saved a portion of his wages. Upon his arrival in Sullivan county, in 1842, he purchased fifty acres of wooded land, at two dollars per acre, and there for more than half a century he remained. His wife died June 24, 1877, and Michael survived until February 14, 1895, when he passed away at the age of ninety-two years, five months and fourteen days. Both are buried in St. Basil's cemetery, Dushore. The seven children of Michael and Catherine Sweeney are as follows: Mary; Owen, subject of this sketch; Martin, a farmer of Cherry township, Sullivan county; Ann, who died at the age of eighteen months; Michael, who resides with his brother Owen; Patrick, a sawyer of Jefferson county, Pennsylvania; and Ellen, wife of Thomas Lavell, of Walla Walla, Washington.

Our subject remained at the home of his parents until he attained his majority. Then for five years he engaged in lumbering during the winter and farming during the sum-

mer. At the age of twenty-six years he was married and he began housekeeping on his present farm of one hundred and four acres, which he purchased at one dollar and fifty cents an acre, from Colonel C. Jones. It was densely wooded, and when he came to the place he had to make a clearing for the plank dwelling which he erected, a dwelling which in 1893 he enlarged and improved.

The wife of Mr. Sweeney was Miss Margaret Jordan, and the marriage occurred at Dushore, October 6, 1861. She was born in county Sligo, Ireland, February 3, 1839, the daughter of Patrick and Margaret (Walsh) Jordan, natives of counties Sligo and Mayo, respectively. Patrick was the son of Henry and Mary (Cosgrove) Jordan, who remained through life in Ireland; But Michael and Mary (Howley) Walsh, the parents of Patrick's wife, emigrated to America in 1842 and settled in Cherry township. With them came Patrick and Margaret Jordan. Patrick Jordan settled in that part of Cherry township which later became Laporte township. He was for many years justice of the peace, and held various other offices of trust and responsibility, becoming a man of great prominence in the community. He died in 1889, at the age of eighty-four years. His wife survived until June 2, 1891, when she passed away, at the age of seventy-eight years. Both are buried at St. Basil's cemetery, Dushore. The children born to Patrick and Margaret Jordan were as follows: Mary, Mrs. Thomas Cavanaugh, of Forks township; Margaret, wife of our subject; John, a lumberman of Cherry township; Martin, a farmer of Cherry township; Michael, a farmer living on the old homestead in Laporte township; Thomas, a carpenter living on the old homestead; Abby, the deceased wife of

Michael McDonald, a farmer of Cherry township; Bridget, wife of Michael Byron, a farmer of Bradford county; Ann, wife of Francis McDonald, a farmer of Cherry township.

The marriage of Owen and Margaret Sweeney has been blessed with the following children: Anna, wife of Michael McDonald, of Cherry township; Catherine, wife of Michael L. Daily, a florist of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Mary M., wife of Timothy J. Casey, a machinist of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Margaret M., now residing in New York; Ella B., a school-teacher, at home; Elizabeth A., wife of Thomas J. Froley, a blacksmith of Dushore; Abby J., residing in New York; Stephen M., at home; John J., at home; Agnes, deceased; Martin M. and Thomas J., at home. Mr. Sweeney and family are members of the Catholic church. In politics he is a Democrat. He has frequently been called to fill local office. For a year he was township tax collector. For two terms he has been a school director and is now serving in that capacity. He is also assistant assessor. Mr. Sweeney has proved a successful farmer, and like him his children are industrious and steadily advancing. He has a pleasant home, in which good cheer reigns, and he finds comfort and pleasure in the vocation of his life.

CHARLES S. SICK.—When the record of Sullivan county is written the history of Charles S. Sick should occupy a prominent place on its pages, for he is one of the leading business men. He possesses untiring energy, is quick of perception, forms his plans readily and is determined in their execution; and his close application to business and his excellent management

have brought to him the high degree of prosperity which is to-day his. As farmer, merchant and postmaster of Cherry Mills, he is widely known, and the community regards him not only as a prosperous business man, but also as one of the most progressive and valued citizens of the locality, for his support is ever given to the measures which are calculated to promote the general welfare.

Mr. Sick has spent his entire life in Sullivan county, his birth having occurred about a half mile from his present home, on the 13th of February, 1841. The family is of German origin, and the ancestry can be traced back to the great-grandfather, who was a native of Prussia. The grandfather, Joseph Sick, was born in Baden, Germany, and there spent his entire life, following farming and shoemaking. He married a Miss Reinbold, and died in 1832, at the age of fifty-one years. The record of their family is not complete. One of their sons, Joseph, died in Baden, while Charles, the father of our subject came to America. A daughter, Frances, married a Mr. Seifred and came to the United States, locating in Philadelphia, where she died soon afterward. There were several other daughters of the family, but all account of them has been lost.

Charles Sick, father of our subject, was born in Baden, Germany, in October, 1815, and in the land of his birth learned the shoemaker's trade, which he there followed for seven years. Hoping to benefit his financial condition, he crossed the Atlantic to the United States, in 1836, and located in Camden, New Jersey, where he worked at his trade for a year, receiving seven dollars per month in compensation for his services. He then purchased a shop, which he conducted two years, after which he sold

out and came to Cherry township, Sullivan county, Pennsylvania. That was in 1839, and Sullivan was then a part of Lycoming county. Here he purchased seventy-one acres of land, at three dollars per acre, and in connection with agricultural pursuits he carried on his trade until his death, which occurred July 22, 1877. He was a man of considerable prominence in the community, and held a number of township offices, discharging his duties in a prompt and able manner. In 1840 he married Miss Hannah Reinfried, who was born in Germany and was brought by her parents to America in infancy. She died in April, 1863, at the age of forty-four years, and with her husband lies buried in the Germany cemetery at Dushore, Pennsylvania. They were both members of the Catholic church, and in his political views Mr. Sick was a Democrat. They reared a large family of children: Charles; Caroline, who was born August 30, 1842, and is the wife of Henry Stohl, a resident of Cherry township; Joseph, of Cherry township, who was born July 25, 1844, and married Emma Gravely; Leo, who was born February 18, 1846, and died, leaving a widow, who in her maidenhood bore the name of Elizabeth Younkin; Lydia, who was born January 23, 1848, and is the wife of Ralph Litzelman, a farmer of Cherry township; Wendell, a farmer of the same township, who was born September 11, 1849, and married Sarah McDonald; Mary, who was born June 16, 1851, and is the wife of John Litzelman, an agriculturist of Cherry township; Hannah, who was born May 10, 1853, and is the widow of Joseph Cook, of Dushore, Pennsylvania; Augustine, who was born in March, 1855, and died in November, 1857; Rosina, who was born March 15, 1857, and is the wife of Edward J. Weisbrod, a farmer of Cherry township;

Julius, a farmer of Nordmont, who was born December 30, 1861, and married Dora Sperry; William, who was born November 28, 1863, and married Kate Kelly, of Overton, Pennsylvania.

Charles S. Sick, whose name introduces this review, was reared on his father's farm in Cherry township until twenty-two years of age, and assisted in the development and cultivation of the fields. He then went to the lumber woods, where he worked for four years, at the expiration of which period he returned home with a capital of one thousand dollars, as the result of his industry and economy. He then purchased a gristmill of Benjamin Sylvarie, for which he paid thirty-five hundred dollars, and operated the mill for eleven years, when he traded it to John Dado for the place which he now owns. The mill is now carried on by his brother Joseph. After his retirement from milling, Charles S. Sick turned his attention to farming, and his richly cultivated fields well indicate his careful supervision and progressive methods. In 1882 he also embarked in merchandising which he has since followed, and for some years he has engaged in loaning money and discounting notes. He is a man of splendid business ability and sound judgment, and carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes. For the past twenty years he has served as postmaster of Cherry Mills, and in the discharge of his duties has been most faithful.

On the 29th of June, 1866, at Cherry Mills, Mr. Sick married Miss Hannah Yonkin, who was born in Cherry township March 26, 1846, a daughter of Peter and Catherine (Suber) Yonkin. The latter was a daughter of Jacob and Mary (Frowndelder) Suber, of Schuylkill county, whence they removed to Sullivan county. Peter

Yonkin was born in this county, December 2, 1823, and died in Cherry township, June 9, 1897, his remains being interred in Germany cemetery. He was a farmer throughout his entire life and was a leading and influential citizen, who held a number of local offices, including that of justice of the peace, in which capacity he served for ten years. His wife, who was born in Schuylkill county, March 15, 1824, is still living on the old homestead in Sullivan county. She is a member of the Reformed church, while her husband belonged to the Lutheran church, and was a Democrat in his political affiliations. They were the parents of seven children, as follows: Caroline, wife of John K. Bird, an extensive farmer of Millview, Pennsylvania; Hannah the honored wife of our subject; Adam, who died at the age of four years; Joseph H., who married Hannah Mosier, and is living on the old family homestead; Elizabeth, widow of Leo Sick, of Cherry township; Emma M., a resident of Elmira, New York; and Levi, who married Orilla Wentzel, and is a farmer of Cherry township.

Mrs. Sick has spent her entire life in Sullivan county, and is most widely and favorably known, her many excellencies of character bringing her the high regard of all. She has been to her husband a faithful companion and helpmeet during the thirty-two years in which they have traveled life's journey together, sharing with him in the joys and sorrows, the adversity and prosperity, which checker the lives of all. They have become the parents of four children: Cora, wife of John Gross, proprietor of the hotel at Cherry Mills; Allie, wife of Morris Baumgardener, a railroad man of Sunbury, Pennsylvania; Blanche and Edna, twins, at home. The members of the family have many friends in the community

and the household is noted for its hospitality. The parents are members of the Reformed church, and Mr. Sick exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Democratic party. In business circles he is energetic, prompt and notably reliable, and his success has resulted from his own well directed and honorable efforts.

JAMES S. GAINER.—Among the family names that will ever be remembered in connection with the pioneer history of Cherry township, Sullivan county, that of the prosperous and successful farmer, whose name stands at the head of this sketch, shines clear and prominent. Mr. Gainer is of the third generation of a sturdy Irish family, which in the early years of the present century left their native land, and in a new country laid the foundations for a new fortune.

The grandfather who thus severed his home ties to endure the trials and hardships of a journey to a distant and unknown land was James Gainer. With his young wife, who had been Bridget Finnan, and with his small children he, in 1832, bade adieu to his friends in county Longford, Ireland, and took passage for the long ocean voyage. Upon his arrival in America he lived for a time in Philadelphia and in New York, then removed to Bradford county, Pennsylvania, whence he came to Cherry township, Sullivan county, arriving March 25, 1841, and taking up his abode upon a small and wild tract of sixty-one acres, which is now a portion of the beautiful farm owned by his grandson and namesake, the subject of this sketch. A small clearing was made, upon which the primitive log cabin was built, that for many years remained the homely

but endeared family shrine of the emigrants. Honest toil gradually cleared the acres, crops brought return, and the little farm began to expand by the purchase of adjacent tracts.

Thomas Gainer, his son, and the father of our subject, was born in Ireland, August 1, 1831, and was only one year of age when brought by his parents to America. He was ten years old when the future home in Sullivan county was founded—old enough to vividly recall in his later years the scenes of desolation that environed the pioneer cabin. He was old enough, too, to realize in a great measure the great labor that must be performed to reduce those monarchs of the forest and bring to a state of prolific cultivation those broad acres. Perhaps he discerned with prophetic vision the rewards that were to come to him in after years, but at any rate he was manfully ready to assist with his young strength in the work of subduing wild and cheerless nature.

When he grew to manhood Thomas Gainer chose for his helpmate Margaret Cullen. He had met her in Cherry township and they were married in January, 1856. Like her husband, she was a native of Ireland, the daughter of Daniel and Mary (Murphy) Cullen, who had emigrated to America and settled in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, where they remained lifelong residents. Seven children were born to Thomas and Margaret Gainer, of whom but two survived—James S., the oldest and the subject of this sketch, and Kate, who is the wife of Thomas Doyle, a farmer of Cherry township. Two children died in infancy; Peter and Mary D. died in childhood, and Maggie at the age of twenty-nine years.

Thomas Gainer remained through life a farmer of Cherry township. He was emi-

nently successful, possessing one of those rare judgments, combined with industry, which made the acquisition and accumulation of property easy. In politics he was a Democrat, and he and his family were devout members of the Catholic church. His useful and successful career was closed by death July 30, 1898. His wife had many years preceded him to the grave, passing away September 8, 1886, at the age of twenty-nine years. Both parents were buried in St. Basil's cemetery.

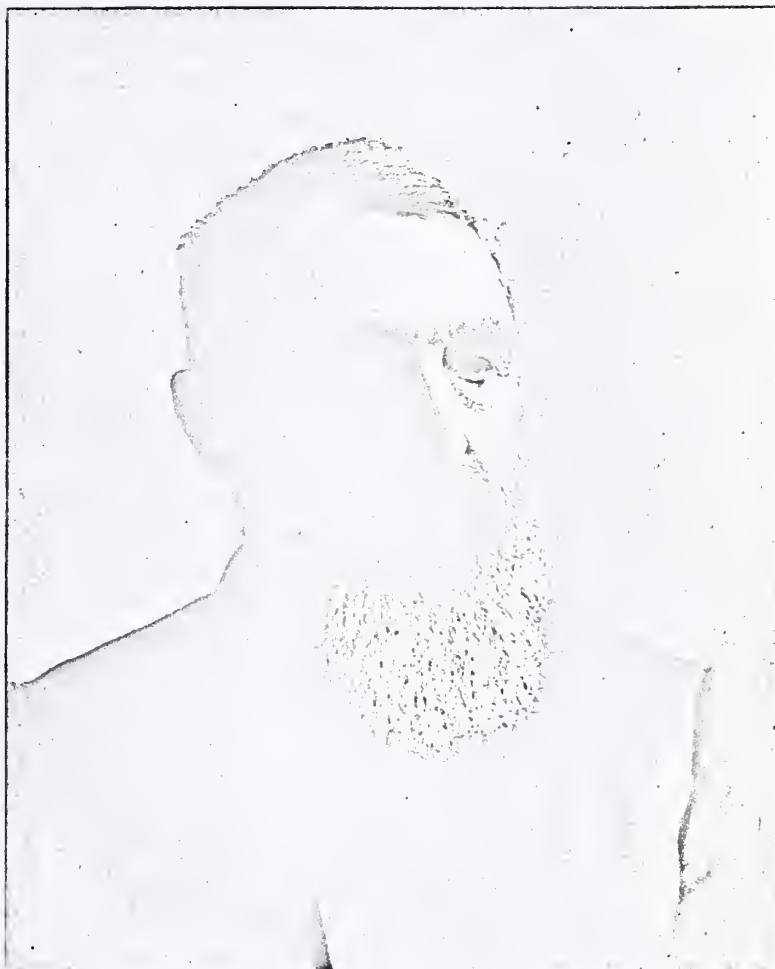
James S. Gainer, our subject, was born the farm he now owns and occupies on December 26, 1856. There he was reared, and obtained such education as was afforded by the time and place of his youth. He adopted the vocation, so successfully followed by his father, and devoted himself with diligence and liking to the independent pursuits of farming. His marriage to Miss Bridget Farley was celebrated at Dushore April 18, 1891. She was born in county Cavan, Ireland, February 1, 1866, daughter of Cornelius and Margaret (Burns) Farley, and granddaughter of Michael and Ann Farley and of Edward and Bridget Burns. All her grandparents died in Ireland. There, too, her father now resides, an active old gentleman of ninety years, yet engaged in farming. The mother of Mrs. Gainer died April 23, 1891, aged forty-five years. The family of Cornelius and Margaret Farley consisted of the following children: Michael, a farmer in Ireland; Ann and Edward, both living in Ireland; John, a farmer of Wilmot, Pennsylvania; Bridget, wife of our subject; Patrick, a farmer of Wilmot, Pennsylvania; Mary, residing in Ireland; James, a merchant in Ireland; Margaret, deceased; and Thomas, residing in Ireland. Bridget was seventeen years of age when, in 1883, accompanied by her younger brother Patrick, she migrated

to America, arriving July 18th of that year. For four weeks she remained in Philadelphia, then removed to Wilmot, Pennsylvania. Her future husband she first met at a picnic at Overton, Pennsylvania. Mutual regard followed and a happy marriage.

Mr. Gainer has been a life-long resident of his present home. He is a prominent member of the Catholic church, and in politics he is a Democrat. He has inherited the excellent business talent of his father and has established for himself the reputation of being not only a prosperous and successful farmer, but a man of affairs, whose opinions and judgments are prized, and whose acts are naturally those of a leader among men. His farm now consists of one hundred and fifty-three acres, of which one hundred and five acres were purchased, and the remainder inherited from his father.

WILLIAM ALVAH MASON, son of Eliphalet and Roxey (Fowler) Mason, was born in Towanda, Pennsylvania, on September 29, 1818. His parents were of sturdy New England stock, the ancestral line reaching back through prominent generations to the early days of colonial occupancy.

Eliphalet Mason, himself a native of Ashford, Connecticut, born on June 23, 1780, was a man far in advance of his day. Educated for the Presbyterian ministry, in early manhood he came to the new settlements of Bradford county, Pennsylvania, and became a surveyor, making his residence first at Orwell (Warren), but soon at Towanda. He constructed a surveyor's compass and for many years was largely engaged in laying out lands, roads, etc. He possessed a taste for science, wrote numer-



Wm. A. Mason

ous articles for various journals and other publications, and was a practical worker in electricity, having quite a store of electrical machines and apparatus. In 1814 he was elected auditor of the county, the first Democrat elected to any office in the county. In 1821 he purchased a mill property and lands in Monroe, where he made his home, erected saw and grist mills, and developed the little village of Masontown, which yet retains his name. He was a Freemason for many years, standing high in the fraternity. He held numerous and important offices, fully set forth in an extended biography in Craft's History of Bradford County. He died in Towanda, on March 11, 1853, aged seventy years. He was twice married—first in 1802 to Zilpah Coburn, who died in 1803, and secondly to Roxey Fowler, on October 22, 1804, who died February 15, 1851, at the Monroeton homestead, aged sixty five years. Of their nine children, eight attained mature life and all are now deceased. They were Zilpah; Mrs. Isaac Rogers; Roxey, Mrs. Charles Burch; Gordon F., long an attorney and prominent citizen of Bradford county; Rufus H.; Eliphalet Hastings, a leading physician and prominent man in county affairs; William A.; Lemuel A.; and Sarah, Mrs. Jacob Vealie.

Judge William A. Mason, after a course of instruction at Towanda Academy, became a surveyor and civil engineer, acquiring practical skill under the tutelage of his brother Gordon. His first surveying and engineering was done in 1840 on the preliminary survey of the Barclay Railroad. From that time until his death he was largely engaged in these vocations. In 1847 he was employed in running lines and surveying in Clinton county, and the same year was one of the commissioners appointed to define

and set off the new county of Sullivan. He surveyed extensively in Susquehanna, Lycoming, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Columbia, Wyoming, Bradford, Wayne, Pike, Monroe, Schuylkill, Tioga and other counties in a period embracing many years. He was especially noted for his skill in tracing old lines and ascertaining the exact original location of tracts of land. Much of his work was expert work on difficult and contested lines, and his great skill and acknowledged integrity made him a most valuable witness in litigated cases. In 1848 he made his permanent home in Laporte, the incipient county-seat of Sullivan county, where his residence was the second framed house erected, and here his widow and children now reside. In 1847 Mr. Mason surveyed the site of Laporte, and broke the first brush in the virgin forest now occupied by the county-seat. During the construction of the State Line & Sullivan Railroad Mr. Mason was its resident engineer. He was the chief engineer of the Muncy Creek Railroad, which he built from Halls to Hughesville, and when this road was reorganized as the Williamsport & North Branch Railroad, he became its chief engineer, and held the position until his death. He located the extension from Hughesville to Dome Summit (Satterfield), and under his administration the road was built from Hughesville to Nordmont.

Originally a Democrat, Mr. Mason became a Republican soon after the organization of that party. He was the first postmaster of Laporte and its first justice of the peace, was county surveyor for several terms, and in 1856 was elected an associate judge of the county, which office he held five years. In 1881 he was elected county treasurer and served as such for three years. In all his official positions integrity, accur-

acy and promptness were his leading characteristics, and such was the purity of his life and motives that never a word was uttered in disparagement of either. His character was above reproach and his word was as good as a bond. In social and family relations Judge Mason was an exemplar of the moral and domestic virtues, an unwavering friend, a devoted husband and an affectionate parent. He had a winning personal magnetism that attracted individuals and made them friends. His nature was constructed on broad and liberal lines, his religion in early and mature life being Universalism. In later life both himself and family gave their adherence to the great truths of Spiritualism, which to them became eternal verities, not mere questions of belief subject to doubt. Judge Mason was long a Freemason, and held his membership in the chapter at Towanda. In a very wide range of acquaintance, acquired during years of active life, he was unusually popular, and when called to the higher life, on January 7, 1892, a wide circle acknowledged a personal loss.

On September 23, 1841, Judge Mason was married to Mary Angeline Cheney, a daughter of Abel and Priscilla (Washburn) Cheney, who was born in Cortland, Cortland county, New York, on October 28, 1820. Her ancestry reaches back through historic New England families to prominent English and Scotch progenitors. The six children of Judge and Mrs. Mason are Ethlin M., born November 17, 1842, long a successful teacher in Sullivan county schools, and twice postmaster of Laporte; Ida A., who was born July 11, 1845, married Warren T. Watrous, and died September 26, 1891; Mary E., who was born November 22, 1847, died January 16, 1874; William E., who was born May 18, 1850,

and died June 27, 1852; William Clayton, born July 11, 1853; and Gordon H., who was born June 22, 1861, died July 28, 1863.

William Clayton Mason, son of Judge William A. and Mary A. (Cheney) Mason, received a common-school education, supplemented by attendance at the excellent private school of Rev. Hallock Armstrong, at Monroeton, Mansfield's Normal School and at Oberlin (Ohio) Commercial College. Under the supervision of his father he became skilled in surveying and civil engineering, in actual service in the field and in the surveys and locating of the Muncy Creek and Williamsport & North Branch Railroads, and also on the State Line & Sullivan Railroad. Later he was a transit man in the location of the Pennsylvania Midland road, now part of the Wilkesbarre & Eastern Railroad. From there he went to northern New York as a transit man on the Adirondack & St. Lawrence Railroad. Serving here with ability in a higher position than his ostensible station indicated, he returned to Sullivan county, and has since been identified with railroad work. He located and had full charge of the construction of the Eagle's Mere Narrow-gauge Railroad running from Sonestown to Eagle's Mere, and is still the chief engineer of the road. He then became the resident engineer of the Williamsport & North Branch Railroad during its extension to Satterfield, and in 1897 became the chief engineer of that road and now holds the position.

He has been justice of the peace for fifteen years, is a Republican in politics, and has served acceptably as chairman of the Republican county committee. He was married on December 28, 1881, to Eliza S. Stormont, daughter of Scotch parents, Rob-

ert and Elizabeth (Lindsey) Stormont and a native of Canada. She died in La Porte on October 13, 1895, aged thirty-five years. Their children are Mary Irene, born December 2, 1882; William Robert, August 24, 1885, Ethlin Ione, January 9, 1889; and Marjorie Ida, August 14, 1894.

JOSEPH SICK.—The self-made man is a product of America. In this "land of the free" where effort is untrammelled, and where industry wins advancement that is crowned with a just reward, the man of ambition and enterprise frequently rises from humble surroundings to a position of affluence. Of this class Joseph Sick is a representative, and his prosperity is certainly well deserved. He is now proprietor of the Cherry Mills, located in the village of that name, in Sullivan county, Pennsylvania. In Cherry township he was born July 26, 1844, his parents being Charles and Hannah (Reinfried) Sick. He remained on his father's farm until seventeen years of age, and then went to the pine woods, whence he returned with eighty dollars, of which he gave his father seventy-five dollars. His father told him he might keep his earnings from that time on, if he would save them, and so with an added incentive for industrious effort, he continued to provide for his own maintenance. He attended school from January 1, until March 1, 1862, and then, borrowing a dollar and a half from his brother, went to Hillsgrove, Pennsylvania, where he worked for several months, for twenty dollars per month. He next located at Westport, Clinton county, Pennsylvania, where he worked on the river in connection with a lumber mill, receiving three dollars per day in compensation for his services. Later he worked on a boom at Williams-

port for a few months, after which he spent a short time in Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, lumbering and rafting until his enlistment in the Union army.

On the 2d of August, 1863, Mr. Sick offered his services to the government, at Lock Haven, joining Company C, Two Hundred and Seventh Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Captain James W. Fredericks. He served until June, 1865, when he was mustered out at Harrisburg. He was never wounded, but while building a stable for his colonel's horse, in front of Petersburg, cut his foot, which necessitated his remaining in the hospital for five weeks. He then rejoined his regiment, took part in the charge on Petersburg, and participated in the engagements at Dutch Gap, Poplar Grove Church, Weldon Railroad and others. He was a brave and loyal soldier, always found at his post of duty.

After receiving an honorable discharge, Mr. Sick returned to Williamsport, Pennsylvania, where his two brothers were employed, and there worked on a boom until his removal to Lock Haven, where he remained until Christmas, of 1865. He then returned home, and on the 6th of April, 1866, purchased of Benjamin Sylvarie an eighty-acre farm. In 1891 he bought of Mrs. Haycock the mill which he now owns and operates—a water-mill of twenty-horse power, which was built in 1846. It was operated by Mr. Sick's son until 1894, when he assumed the active management. In 1888 he purchased another farm, of eighty-four acres, of Patrick Finnen, and has both tracts of land under a high state of cultivation, the rich fields yielding to the owner a golden tribute in return for the care which he bestows upon them.

On the 28th of August, 1866, in Colley township, Sullivan county, Mr. Sick wedded

Miss Emily S. Gravely, who was born in Cherry township, in 1848, a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Yonkin) Gravely. Her father was a native of Germany, and came to America when two years of age, with his parents, the family locating in Cherry township, Sullivan county, which district was then an almost unbroken wilderness. Upon the farm which he there developed, his wife, son and daughter are yet living. In 1833 he married Elizabeth Yonkin, who was born in Pennsylvania, May 18, 1816, a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Haines) Yonkin. Mr. Gravely followed farming throughout his entire life, and died in Cherry township, October 14, 1883, his remains being interred in the Germany cemetery at Dushore. He gave support to the Democratic party, and was a member of the Lutheran church. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Gravely are E. Catherine, who died in 1896; William H., who died suddenly in Dushore, in September, 1898; Jacob J., a farmer of Cherry township, who married Elizabeth Henshaw; Mary, who resides with her mother on the old homestead; Emma, wife of Joseph Sick; George, who is also on the homestead farm; Lewis, an agriculturist of Cherry township; and Wellington, a partner of Lewis.

Mr. and Mrs. Sick had a family of seven children: Lloyd H., who wedded Mary Stoup, and resides on his father's farm; Elizabeth V., who died at the age of seventeen; Frank W., at home; Guy, a blacksmith at Lovelton, Pennsylvania; Horace J., a student in the seminary at Selin's Grove, Pennsylvania; Edgar and Arthur—both at home. The family is one of prominence in the community and the members of the household enjoy the hospitality of the best homes in this section of the county. Mr. Sick is an intelligent, progressive citi-

zen, a reliable and enterprising business man, and commands the respect of those with whom he has been brought in contact. He votes the Republican ticket and has served as constable of Cherry township and has filled other offices of trust in the county. He is at the present time a director of the Home Insurance Company; is also the oldest mail carrier in this section, carrying mail from Dushore and back—his regular trips aggregating as much as a journey around the world. In 1886 Mr. Sick ran for sheriff of this county against a Democratic majority of about five hundred. He was defeated by a majority of only about thirty-six, this being a wonderful record for a Republican candidate here, but one that shows the popularity of this esteemed gentleman in Sullivan county. When he was twenty-one, he had of his own savings over one thousand dollars, which he had earned after he left home, at the age of seventeen years. In all the relations of life he has ever been true to the trust reposed in him, and, in this volume, he well deserves mention.

CONRAD WEISBROD was for many years prominently connected with the agricultural interests of Sullivan county, but is now living retired in the enjoyment of a well-earned rest, his industry, enterprise and perseverance having brought to him a comfortable competence. He is one of the worthy sons of the Keystone state that the Fatherland has furnished to America. He was born in Cohessa, Germany, on the 1st of June, 1819, and is a son of Henry and Lena (Item) Weisbrod, who were also natives of Germany, where the father spent his entire life, devoting his energies to agricultural pursuits. His wife died on the farm which is now the property of our subject, Septem-

ber 11, 1865, at the age of forty-four years, and her remains were interred in Germany cemetery, of Dushore, Pennsylvania. She was a daughter of John and Catherine (Snyder) Item, who were farming people of Germany, where their entire lives were passed. To Henry and Lena Weisbrod were born six children, namely: John, who remained in Germany; Lewis, who came to the United States; Gitterof and Kate, who never left their native land; Elizabeth, wife of John Kile, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; and Conrad, of this sketch.

The last named acquired his education in his native land, and there learned the weaver's trade which he followed until his emigration to America. He was also a member of the German army for five years. Hearing of the advantages afforded young men in the New World, he resolved to try his fortune beyond the Atlantic, and in 1843 became a resident of Sullivan county. For a year he rented, of Philip Miller, a farm in Cherry township, and then purchased the farm which is now owned by his son, Edward J., and upon which he has resided continuously since. The tract contains sixty acres, and for the same he paid Ward & Mason, land agents, two dollars per acre. It was then an unbroken wilderness, but he soon made a clearing, built a log cabin, and continued the work of development and cultivation until the place was transformed into rich and productive fields. After a time the cabin home was replaced by a more modern residence, and other important improvements were made, which add to the value and attractive appearance of the place.

On the 17th of July, 1847, Mr. Weisbrod was married, in Germany, to Miss Elizabeth Snyder, a daughter of John and Catharine Snyder, who spent their entire lives in the Fatherland. Ten children

have been born of this union: Margaret, who is now deceased; Edward J.; Catherine E., wife of Charles Whitebred, of Dushore, Pennsylvania; John, who married Anna Sick and carries on agricultural pursuits in Forks township, on a farm adjoining our subject's; Anna, wife of Joseph Litzelswop, a farmer of Cherry township; Elizabeth, who died at the age of eleven years; and four who died in infancy.

Conrad Weisbrod is a consistent member of the Lutheran church, and in his political views is a Republican, keeping well informed on the issues of the day. Thrift and enterprise have crowned his efforts with a fair degree of success, and he is now numbered among the substantial as well as highly-respected citizens of the community.

EDWARD J. WEISBROD was born on the farm, in Cherry township, which is still his home, and is to-day numbered among the practical and progressive agriculturists of the community. His birth occurred September 14, 1849, his parents being Conrad and Elizabeth (Snyder) Weisbrod. At an early age he was trained to habits of industry and economy, and became skilled in the labors of the farm, so that when he began farming on his own account, experience had well fitted him for the duties that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. He has a valuable property, the fields well tilled, buildings in good repair, and everything indicating the industry and watchfulness of an enterprising owner.

On the 20th of December, 1876, in Forksville, Pennsylvania, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Weisbrod and Miss Rosannah Sick, a sister of Charles Sick, one of the most prominent citizens of Cherry

township. They became the parents of three children, but Eudora A., their first born, died June 24, 1895, at the Lock Haven State Normal School, at the age of eighteen years, having taught three terms of school before her death. Two daughters, Hilda P. and Vida A., are still at home.

Mr. Weisford and his family have a wide circle of friends in this locality and enjoy the regard of all. In his political views our subject is a Republican, but has never been an aspirant for office. He belongs to the Lutheran church and is the advocate of all measures or movements which he believes will prove of public benefit. In his business he is straight-forward, energetic and enterprising, and his careful management is bringing to him prosperity.

JOHN WEISBROD.—The Fatherland has furnished to Sullivan county many of its most prominent representatives. The thrifty, industrious sons of Germany have become valued citizens of this community, and have contributed materially to the promotion of its best interests. A well known farmer of Forks township, of German parentage, is John Weisbrod, who possesses many of the sterling qualities of his ancestors, combined with the progressive spirit so typical of America. He now carries on agricultural pursuits in Forks township, and was born on an adjoining farm, in Cherry township, on the 18th of May, 1854. His father, Conrad Weisbrod, located there eleven years previously, and reclaimed the land from its wild condition, transforming it into a rich and productive farm, where waving fields of grain give evidence of abundant harvests. He is now living retired upon that place, in the enjoyment of a rest which he has truly earned and richly

deserves, and his late years are crowned with the contentment that comes from a life well spent. He married Elizabeth Snyder, who, like her husband, was born in Germany, and they became the parents of ten children, of whom John is the fourth in order of birth.

Amid verdant meadows and golden fields of grain John Weisbrod was reared, and from an early age he assisted in the work of plowing, planting and harvesting. He acquired his education in the schools of the neighborhood, and during the months of vacation worked at the tasks which are usually assigned to the farmer's boy. When he reached the age that he deemed it proper to begin life on his own account he chose as his vocation the pursuit to which he was reared, and he has always carried on agricultural pursuits. The perseverance in the pursuit of a purpose, so characteristic of the German people, has marked his business career and brought him success where others of less determination would have failed. He continued on his father's farm until May 4, 1888, when he removed to his present home in Forks township, where he purchased seventy acres of land, which is now under a high state of cultivation. He has also made substantial improvements on the place, and his farm is one of the best in township.

In February, 1878, Mr. Weisbrod was united in marriage to Miss Anna S. Sick, the wedding being celebrated in Forksville, Pennsylvania. The lady was born in Cherry township, on the 3rd of January, 1858, and is a representative of a prominent family of this locality. Her parents were Charles and Hannah (Reinfried) Sick, natives of Baden, Germany. The former, born October, 1815, died in Cherry township, July 22, 1877, while his wife passed

away in April, 1863, at the age of forty-four, their remains being interred in the Germany cemetery at Dushore. He was a very prominent and influential citizen, held a number of offices, and was recognized leader in public affairs. To Mr. and Mrs. Weisbrod have been born eight children: Coloman, at home; twins who died in infancy; Cynthia, Walter, Herbert H., Lewis and Stephen, who are all with their parents.

Mr. Weisbrod is a faithful member of the Reformed church, and in his political views is a Republican. He has studied closely the issues of the day, is well informed thereon, and casts an intelligent ballot for the men and measures of the party, but has never sought official preferment or honors, preferring to devote his time and attention to his business. His well directed labors, sound judgment in business matters, careful management and industry have brought him a desirable competence, and his standing among the substantial farmers of the community is high.

AMBROSE E. FARRELL.—The life labors of Ambrose E. Farrell were ended in death March 12, 1896, but the memory of his upright career remains as a blessed benediction to all who knew him. Man's true position in the world is determined by his character, and he who lives nobly leaves to his family the priceless heritage of a good name. Ambrose E. Farrell was one whom all respected for his genuine worth, for in both the social and business relations his line of conduct was such as to commend him to the high regard of all with whom he was brought in contact. He was born in Dushore, Pennsylvania, in 1849 and was of Celtic parentage, his father being James Farrell, now deceased. In the public

schools he acquired a good education, which was supplemented by extensive reading and the knowledge acquired through experience and observation. Early in life he embarked in the lumber business and afterward became identified with mining. By assiduous labor and careful management he acquired a handsome competence, and in 1889, in connection with Jeremiah Deegan, became proprietor of a hotel in Lopez, known as the Lopez Hotel. He continued to conduct that enterprise until his death, and made it one of the best hostleries in Sullivan county. It contains fifteen rooms, pleasantly and tastefully furnished, and every attention possible was paid by Mr. Farrell to the comfort of his guests. Broad verandas surround the hotel and give it a homelike appearance. In his management of the enterprise Mr. Farrell was very successful and made it a favorite resort with the traveling public, and thus it still continues.

Mr. Farrell was twice married. He first wedded a Miss Burgin, by whom he had one daughter, Mary, who is now a student in St. Cecelia's school, in Scranton, Pennsylvania. On the 3d of January, 1893, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Anna Gilligan, daughter of James and Bridget (Corden) Gilligan, of Dushore, both now deceased. The family came from Scotland, but for many years the parents of Mrs. Farrell resided in Dushore. They had eight children, five sons and three daughters, namely: Anna; James, a resident of Bernice; Mary, wife of James P. McGee, the genial manager of Hotel Lopez; Nellie, wife of Peter Riordan, of Lopez; John, who is living in Lopez; Maggie and Michael, twins, of this place; and Alice, a successful teacher of Sullivan county. The father died at the age of fifty-three years, and the

mother passed away at the age of forty-six. Both were members of the Catholic church.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Farrell were born three children, Joseph, Genevieve and Ambrose, who with the mother still survive the husband and father. Mr. Farrell early learned the lessons of Catholic piety, lessons that he faithfully and perseveringly practiced. He had great sympathy for the oppressed and distressed of every race and every creed, and was charitable and benevolent, often giving of his means to the poor and needy. The purity and integrity of his life were most marked, and made him deserving of the tribute paid to Brutus many years ago: "His life was gentle, and the elements so mixed in him that Nature might stand up and say to all the world, 'This was a man.'"

Mrs. Farrell still resides in Lopez, and has long been associated with the interests of Sullivan county. She was educated in Dushore, and is now an esteemed resident of Lopez, where she has a good property, left to her by her husband. The hotel is now managed by her brother-in-law, James P. McGee, who was born, reared and educated in Bradford county Pennsylvania. He was married September 5, 1893, to Miss Mary Gilligan, and they have two children, Lee and Mary Alice. In his political views Mr. McGee is a stanch Republican, and does all in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of his party. He is now serving as town treasurer, and is a capable and trustworthy official.

WILLIAM H. LEONARD, a prosperous farmer of Cherry township, is among the many loyal citizens of the grand old Keystone state who gave the best years

of their early manhood to the cause of their country, and his record as a veteran of the Civil war is one of which he is justly proud. He was born at Nichols, Tioga county, New York, July 18, 1841, and is the son of Chauncey and Mary (Gould) Leonard, also natives of Tioga county. When fourteen years old our subject started out in life for himself, working on farms and in the lumber camps until 1861. At that time the whole country was in a state of excitement over the attack on Fort Sumter and the call of the president for volunteers, to which old and young responded with an enthusiasm which has never been equaled in the history of any nation.

On October 21st of that historic year young Leonard, then in his twenty-first year, enlisted at Owego, New York, and was enrolled in Company H, Sixty-fourth New York Volunteer Infantry, Second Brigade, Second Division, Second Army Corps, as a private, later being made corporal of his company. He took part in a number of famous battles, among them those of Seven Pines, the seven-days fight at Malvern Hill, the memorable disaster of Bull Run, Antietam and White Swamp. In November, 1863, he was sent to the hospital at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, suffering from chronic diarrhea and rheumatism, and was not able to rejoin his regiment until in February, 1864, when he was sent to the convalescent camp, and soon after was granted an honorable discharge. During his service in the army Mr. Leonard received many slight wounds, to which he paid no attention, keeping up with his comrades and discharging his duties as if nothing had happened. He was a brave soldier and continued the fight until nature rebelled and he was compelled by physical weakness to retire to private life. For two years

after his discharge he was disabled and obliged to refrain from any heavy work. In 1882 he removed to the farm on which he is now living, and which he has under a fine state of cultivation. Mr. Leonard is a Republican in politics and a prominent member of Post No. 388, G. A. R., at Dushore. In recognition of his sacrifice of health in the cause of his country he receives a pension from the government.

Mr. Leonard was married in Tioga county, New York, December 25, 1874, to Miss Emily Friess, and the children born of this union are: Virginia F., born April 14, 1877, now the wife of Aaron Stiff, and living at Owego, New York; Chauncey J., born August 10, 1881, lives with his parents; Cleveland G., born July 19, 1884. Mr. and Mrs. Leonard have also taken as one of their family Fayette E. Klump, the daughter of George and Jessie (Knox) Klump, who was born in Forest county, Pennsylvania, November 15, 1886. She is a bright, pretty child, and well repays the care and affection lavished upon her.

The parents of Mr. Leonard were natives of Tioga county, New York, where the father carried on farming and where he died in 1884, at the age of sixty-five years, his wife passing away in 1885, aged sixty-seven years. They are buried at Riverside cemetery, Tioga county. Both were members of the Baptist church. The father was a Democrat in politics. The children of the family were as follows: Nathaniel, living in Owego, New York; George, who was a soldier in the Civil war, lives in Tioga Center, New York; William H., our subject; Silas lives at Nathans, Pennsylvania; Sarah married Rodney Taylor and is deceased; John, deceased; Allen, living in Owego, New York; Emily married Young Wright and lives in Michigan; Jane became the wife

of S. D. Holliday, an attorney at Etha, New York; Frank is a carpenter at Athens, New York; Charles, deceased; James, who served in the Civil war, died at the navy yards in Washington, D. C., in 1862. The paternal grandfather was Nathan Leonard, of North River, New York. The Leonards are of Scotch descent.

Emily (Friess) Leonard was born in Paris, France, April 3, 1850, and is a daughter of James and Fanny (Rush) Friess, of Switzerland, who were married in Paris and came to America in 1851. They located in New York city, where they resided for nearly two years, then removed to Bradford county, Pennsylvania, and in 1859 came to Sullivan county and settled on the farm where they resided for the remainder of their lives. Mr. Friess was a glass-cutter and also a physician and veterinary surgeon, and became a successful farmer, his death occurring in 1871 at the age of sixty years; that of his wife in 1870, at the age of forty-seven years. They are buried in Zion church cemetery, Cherry township. Their children were as follows: Emily, wife of our subject; Cecelia F., the wife of James White, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania; and Otto, who died in infancy.

CHARLES A. HECKER.—Among the prominent residents of Cherry township, who, after a long life spent in honorable employment, have now settled down to enjoy in their comfortable homes the result of their labors, may be classed the subject of this sketch.

A native of Prussia, Mr. Hecker was born August 14, 1831, the son of Christian F. and Mariah (Thuridayer) Hecker, whose entire lives were spent in their native country, where the father was engaged in the

butchering business. The latter died in April, 1844, aged forty-seven years, while his wife survived him until 1886, passing away at the ripe old age of eighty-two. The children of this worthy couple were Charles A.; Augusta, who married Mr. Beck, and died in Germany; Ernesta, twice married, her first husband being Fredrick Shrifogel and the second John Siaman, a farmer in Cherry township; Bernetina married Conrad Lucast, and both died in Germany; Frederick lives in Germany and is a carpenter by trade.

Mr. Hecker was married, in Philadelphia, April 9, 1854, to Miss Elizabeth Miller, who was born in Rettingburg, Germany, October 7, 1831. She is the daughter of Frederick and Elizabeth (Spidle) Miller, natives of Germany, where they spent their lives, the father being a farmer and also a weaver. Mrs. Hecker came to America in 1853 with her brother John, who located in Philadelphia and followed the trade of a machinist. The remaining children of the Miller family were: Mary, who died in Germany; Catherine and David, both living and farming in that country.

Charles A. Hecker came to the United States in 1852, landing at New York city on August 1st of that year. He remained there but a short time and then went to Philadelphia, where he entered the employ of Grove & Brothers as a carpenter, millwright, etc., in their linseed-oil refinery. So useful did he make himself in various capacities to this firm that he remained with them for twenty-seven years, fully meriting the high esteem in which he was held.

At length, feeling that a change would be a benefit to him, Mr. Hecker decided to leave the City of Brotherly Love, and in 1882 he removed to Sullivan county and settled on a farm in Cherry township. After

seven years' experience as an agriculturist, he concluded that it was too slow a way to make money, and thus he returned to his old position in Philadelphia, where the next seven years were spent. The free, open-air life of the toiler of the soil still had its charms for him, however, and seven years later he again came to Sullivan county, and purchased another farm in the same township in which he formerly lived. There he has most probably settled himself for the remainder of his life, and in his comfortable home, happy in the affection of his wife and his two surviving children and in the esteem and good will of his fellow citizens, he is spending the latter years of his life,—years which with him may be called the best of all.

Of the four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Hecker, Ernestina married David Phillips and is deceased; John died in childhood; Frederick was born September 23, 1858; and Kate M. is the wife of Conrad Kraus, whose sketch will be found on another page.

Mr. Hecker in politics is a loyal Democrat, in religious views is a member of the Lutheran church and socially belongs to Humboldt Lodge, I. O. O. F., in Philadelphia.

JAMES P. GORGG has had to take care of himself since a boy of tender years, and whatever success he may have achieved is due to his own unaided efforts and industrious habits. His father, George W. Gorgg, was employed in a sawmill in Carbon county, Pennsylvania, and died the year our subject was born. His mother, formerly Miss Lucinda Keiper, is a resident of Long Pond, Monroe county, this state.

Mr. Gorgg was born in that county July

12, 1869, and was raised in Tunkhannock township, Monroe county, although he lived a short time in Luzerne, Lackawanna and Wyoming counties. His opportunities for obtaining an education were very meager, and at the age of twelve years, when most boys are playing at marbles or ball, he secured work in the clothes-pin factory at Houser's Mills, where he remained several years. When he attained his majority he came to Ricketts, this county, and remained one year as a lumber hand. Hoping to find as pleasant and more profitable occupation, he rented a farm and tried agriculture for a year in Monroe county. A year convinced him that farming was not his "forte" and he returned to this county and worked in a sawmill for another year. In September, 1896, he bought a business consisting of a billiard hall, confections, groceries, cigars and tobacco, at Lopez. He did a flattering business here until he sold out, about December 1, 1898. Mr. Gorgg enjoys a wide popularity in the entire community.

In 1890, he was joined in matrimony to Miss Catherine Altemose, in Cortland, New York. She also was a native of Monroe county. Three bright children have been sent to brighten their home. They are Calvin, born July 29, 1891; Edith Edna, born May 23, 1893; and an infant daughter, Beatrice, born in September, 1898. Mr. Gorgg is an unyielding Republican. In 1897 he became a member of Lopez Lodge, No. 286, Knights of the Maccabees.

F E. ROSE, proprietor of the large hotel at Lopez, this county, has been untiring in his efforts to please his guests, and the large patronage which he enjoys speaks for the success of his undertaking. No hotel in that section stands so high in the

estimation of the traveling public. Mr. Rose was born March 18, 1870, at Hop Bottom, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Henry and Eliza (Birch) Rose. Henry Rose was born near Montrose, Susquehanna county, and received an education in the common schools. While quite young he began to support himself, working at whatever came in his way. After his marriage to Miss Eliza Birch, of his native county, he engaged in railroad contracting until his death.

F. E. Rose was but a little child when his father died. His education was acquired in the country schools, and at the age of seventeen he went to Luzerne county, where he secured employment and remained three years. He then located in Wyoming county and worked as a lumberman. Shortly after this, he purchased a portable sawmill, which he moved from place to place doing contracting and custom work. He continued this industry until the spring of 1898, when he disposed of the business and rented the Jackson property, where he is conducting the hotel business with flattering success. He has accommodations for about ninety guests, and has spared neither trouble nor expense to bring the cuisine up to its present excellent basis.

Mr. Rose is a Republican, but in local elections believes the best plan is to support the best man, regardless of party. He was made an Odd Fellow in Wyoming Lodge, No. 767, in the year 1891, and in 1898 became a member of the Red Men at Bernice. He was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Huffman, at Philipsburg, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. She died, leaving three children: Edna, who makes her home with her grandparents in Wyoming county; Fannie and Hattie, who are with their father. Mr. Rose then led to the altar Miss Lulu Duke,

of Nanticoke, the wedding being solemnized in Wilkesbarre. She is the daughter of Reuben and Rhoda (Slyker) Duke.

D W. PEALER, one of the leading and substantial business men of Lopez, this county, is a native of Fishing Creek township, Columbia county, this state. He was born February 21, 1851, and is a son of Elias and Susanna (Weimer) Pealer, and a grandson of Jacob Pealer, of Reading. When a young man Jacob Pealer came to Fishing Creek township, Columbia county, where he purchased property and engaged in husbandry until his death, which occurred in his eighty-ninth year. He married a Miss Yapil in Columbia county, and to them were born the following children: John, a farmer of Fishing Creek township, now deceased; Thomas, who died at Dushore, this county, October 1, 1898; Elias, the father, who died in 1863; Samuel, a liquor dealer of Joplin, Missouri, where he died in 1893; Susan; and Mahala, deceased, wife of Benjamin Hess.

Elias Pealer also was born in Fishing Creek township, having been ushered into existence in 1819. He grew to manhood in his childhood home, and received an education in the common schools, similar to that of other boys of his time. He was joined in marriage to Miss Susanna Weimer, daughter of Jacob Weimer, for many years a resident of Columbia county, where she was born in 1821. Soon after marriage Elias Pealer purchased an improved farm of ninety-nine acres in his home township, where he lived until his death, on September 12, 1863. His wife died May 15, 1875. They are sleeping in the St. James Church cemetery in their native township. They were earnest workers in the German Re-

formed church, of which they were members. He was a strong Democrat. Their children were Sarah, residing near Hunting-ton Mills, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania; Jacob, who died at Dushore, in 1877; Melinda, deceased wife of John Menick, of Shock, this state; Frank, living on the old homestead; Elizabeth, wife of Frank Prant, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania; Rachel, deceased wife of William Wolfe, also of Williamsport; D. W., subject of this sketch; Susanna, who died at the age of twenty-one; W. G., a huckster and drover of Wilkesbarre; W. W., a blacksmith of Emporium, Pennsylvania; and E. O., a fish-hook manufacturer of Sayre, this state.

D. W. Pealer attended the common schools in his younger days, and at the age of sixteen went to Williamsport, where he learned the trade of painter, at which he worked until 1871. He then went to Dushore and engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes, remaining there until 1883, when he opened a shoe shop in Laporte, which he conducted until 1889, when he opened his present manufacturing business in Lopez. He makes boots and shoes and also makes harness, doing an extensive business and supplying a ready market. The lady whom he chose as his life companion was Miss Elizabeth Lawrence, daughter of John T. and Anna (Dieffenbach) Lawrence, to whom he was united by the Rev. L. Gates, on February 16, 1875. Mrs. Pealer was born in Cherry township, August 21, 1854, and is the mother of five children, viz.: Anna, born February 16, 1876; M. L., born January 19, 1877; N. W., born February 20, 1879; Cora E., born May 15, 1881; and T. J. I., born August 1, 1883. The family are regular attendants at church, and are liberal contributors toward any scheme that promotes the public

welfare. Mr. Pealer is a Democrat in his political views. For six years he was a member of the Dushore school board. He has been an active member of the Dushore lodge of Masons for over twenty years.

PORT W. HUNSINGER.—This well known farmer and merchant of Cherry township is also the proprietor of the large sawmill located at what is known as Hunsinger Corners. He was born on the same farm which he now owns July 1, 1854, and is the son of Levy B. and Esther (Frue) Hunsinger, natives of Black Creek, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, where they were married.

Levy B. Hunsinger came to Sullivan county in 1836, and for about ten years was engaged in the carpentering business with his brother-in-law, Benjamin Thrasher. At the end of this time he returned to his old home in Luzerne county, and married soon after, bringing his wife to Sullivan county, where he spent the remainder of his life. In 1850, in conjunction with his brother-in-law, he built the mill which is now owned and operated by our subject. Two years later he purchased the interest of his partner and carried on the business himself until death, May 6, 1888, at the age of seventy-two years. He was also for a time a partner with Gottlieb Bartch in operating a steam sawmill on the old Bartch farm in Cherry township. He also built the Lutheran church in this township, which is known as Thrasher's Corners, in 1854. Mr. Hunsinger was a prominent man in his locality and held the offices of justice of the peace and school director for many years. He was a member of the Lutheran church and in political belief a Democrat. His wife died July 30, 1876, aged fifty-three

years. They are both interred in Thrasher's cemetery. The children born of this union were: Fianna, who married W.M. Shaffer, a farmer in Bradford county; G. Washington, who married Miss Noma Miller, and their residence is unknown; Port W., our subject; Esther A., who married Victor Artlip, a farmer of Bradford county.

The paternal grandparents were Bernhart and Barbara (Feller) Hunsinger. The maternal grandparents were George Frey and Mary (Wellman) Frey.

Port W. Hunsinger attended the district schools of his native place until the age of fifteen, and then worked in the sawmills under his father until a few years before the latter's death, when he purchased the property and has since continued to carry on the business. His mill is run by water power and is well equipped for turning out first-class work. In 1890, Mr. Hunsinger, in conjunction with his other business, engaged in merchandising at Hunsinger Corners. He has been successful in his various enterprises and is one of the well-to-do and progressive men of his township. He filled the office of school director for three years and takes an active interest in the cause of education. He is a loyal Democrat, an influential member of the Lutheran church and also of the I. O. O. F., of Dushore. Mr. and Mrs. Hunsinger have four children: Merton, who resides at Waverly, Pennsylvania; Walter, Charles and Blanch, who are at home.

Our subject was married April 9, 1876, in Cherry township, to Miss Irene Maynard. Mrs. Hunsinger was born in Cherry township November 6, 1855, and is a daughter of David and Eva (Graff) Maynard, natives respectively of Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, and Germany. Her mother came to America when but one year old with her

parents, who settled in Cherry township, where her father was a farmer and dairyman. Mr. Maynard died at Towanda, Pennsylvania, in January, 1894, aged sixty-three years, and his wife at the same place in 1869, aged thirty-nine years. They are buried in Coles cemetery, Bradford county. Both were worthy members of the Christian church. Their children were Irene, wife of our subject, and Elizabeth, who married Reuben Dieffenbach, a farmer and wheelwright in Bradford county.

The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Hunsinger were Francis and Elizabeth Graff, who were farmers in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania.

WARREN M. PARRISH, auditor of Colley township and the well-known salesman of Jennings Brothers, of Lopez, is a son of John F. and E. A. (Frear) Parrish, and was born in his father's native county, Wyoming, in Monroe township, on the eighteenth of October, 1860. He was the second child in a family of four, namely: Elizabeth, deceased; W. M., our subject; A. L., assistant superintendent of Pleasant Hill Coal Company, of Minerville, in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania; and Nelson E., a carpenter.

Mr. Parrish took a three-years course in civil engineering. For four years he traveled extensively as assistant on a civil-engineer corps, and two years was steward, buying all the supplies for the corps and operating in Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia. He then returned to Lopez and accepted his present position with Jennings Brothers.

He came to Sullivan county in 1880 to reside, and in 1894 was united in the bonds of Hymen to Miss Colla Frear, a native of

Wyoming county and a daughter of Rufus and Eliza (Jackson) Frear.

In politics Mr. Parrish is a Republican and was secretary at the late county convention. He gives valuable aid to the party and was elected to the office of township auditor, serving with entire satisfaction to his constituents. He is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees.

GEORGE WASHINGTON HAYMAN, one of the most enterprising and successful business men of Dushore, has by his ability and business tact built up a harness business that is a credit to the town, as he carries a larger assortment and stock than all of the shops in the neighboring villages combined. He is a thorough mechanic of the old school, having learned his trade when collars, saddles, trunks, bags, etc., were nearly all made in connection with harness-making, and he understands every detail of his business. For over a quarter of a century he has carried on business at Dushore, and consequently his work is well known throughout Sullivan and adjoining counties.

Mr. Hayman was born in Orangeville, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, June 14, 1846. His father, Peter Hayman, a tailor by trade, was born at Allentown, Pennsylvania, about 1803, and learned his trade at that place, where he worked for a time. In 1833 he removed to Orangeville, where he continued to follow his trade until his death in 1852. He married Miss Mary M. Sterner, also of Allentown, and to them were born ten children, six of whom reached maturity, namely: Randolph, an undertaker and furniture dealer at Turbottsville, Pennsylvania; Joseph, who died of yellow fever in North Carolina, while a soldier in the Civil war;

Mary, deceased wife of Charles Fisher, of Kentucky; George W., our subject; Susan, who died at the age of thirty-five years; and John W., a car-inspector for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Three members of the family served in the Civil war. Randolph and Joseph enlisted in 1861, in Company A, Sixth Pennsylvania Reserves. Randolph re-enlisted and served to the end of the war. Joseph died of yellow fever while in the service, at Newbern, North Carolina. George W., our subject, enlisted in 1863, at the age of seventeen, in Company H. Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Emergency Volunteers, and was honorably discharged with his regiment, at Harrisburg, the same year. The parents were both devout members of the Methodist church.

During his boyhood and youth George W. Hayman attended the public schools and also an academy at Orangeville, Pennsylvania. When eight years old he went to live with an uncle, and worked on his farm for four years, after which he attended school for the same length of time. At the age of sixteen he began learning the harness-maker's trade, in Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania. He completed his apprenticeship and worked as a journeyman one winter; from there he went to Danville, Pennsylvania, later to Reading, and finally to Tennessee, where he spent one year. On his return to this state he worked at his trade in Harrisburg until the fall of 1868, when he came to Dushore and entered the shop of Christian Hoffman, remaining with him four years. On the expiration of that time he embarked in business on his own account, and has since continued operations in Dushore, with the exception of seven years, a part of which time he passed in the

states of Connecticut and Kansas. Returning to Pennsylvania, he worked for two years at car-trimming for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, after which he returned to Dushore and resumed the harness business, carrying the largest and most complete stock of the kind in Sullivan county and enjoying excellent patronage. Fraternally he is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and politically is identified with the Democratic party.

In November, 1872, occurred the marriage of Mr. Hayman and Miss Catherine E. Hoffman, a daughter of Christian and Caroline Hoffman, and to them have been born seven children, as follows: Maud M.; Charles F.; Grace A.; Mabel; George S., who died in infancy; Mildred; and Marjorie. The family attend the German Reformed church and are quite prominent socially. Mr. Hayman has a fine home on Turnpike street, in Dushore borough.

HENRY J. CASTLE, of Lopez, Sullivan county, Pennsylvania, was born in Chautauqua county, New York, April 3, 1859, came to this county in 1880, and has become closely identified with the business interests of this community. His parents were John and Mary (Gordan) Castle, both natives of Ireland, where they were reared and married. They emigrated to America in 1852, and came to Chautauqua county, where they now make their home. Their children were: Alexander J., Henry J., Robert W., and Ella C., all natives of Chautauqua county, New York.

Henry Castle attended the common schools, receiving a good education. He then entered upon his career of wage-earning, first as a clerk for different employers

in his native county. In 1878 he came to Lopez and accepted the position he now holds with Jennings Brothers, lumbermen and general merchants. He is also assistant postmaster, and is accounted the friend of all who know him. In 1894 he was joined in marriage to Miss Alice Deegan, a daughter of Jeremiah Deegan. They are the parents of two children, Leo and George H. Mr. and Mrs. Castle are devoted members of the Catholic church, and he is an active worker in the ranks of the Republican party. In 1894 he became a member of the K. of M., of Dushore, Pennsylvania, and is at the present time a member of the same.

WILLIAM D. BAHR, one of the well-known and progressive farmers of Sullivan county, where he has lived during his entire life as one of its most respected citizens, was born May 13, 1849, a son of Daniel and Mary (Graftly) Bahr, of Berks county, Pennsylvania. His education was obtained in the common schools of Cherry township, after which he made his home with his parents until twenty-five years of age, when he was married and took up his residence on the place where he now lives. This property he purchased from his father and at that time it was but partially cleared. He at once began making improvements and in the course of a few years had the property under excellent cultivation, had built himself a comfortable home and to-day is classed among the well-to-do and up-to-date farmers of his locality. He held the office of school director for six years, and has always taken a great interest in the cause of education as well as other questions of the day affecting the growth and welfare of the community. He is a mem-

ber of Dushore Lodge, I. O. O. F., at Dushore; belongs to the Evangelical church, and in political belief is a Republican.

Mr. Bahr was united in marriage February 6, 1873, to Miss Mary A. Zaner, who was born in Cherry township, November 9, 1853, a daughter of A. H. Zaner, of Dushore, whose sketch will be found on another page. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bahr: Clayton A., who married Miss Carrie Bradley and is farming in Cherry township; Warden and Sherman Z., who are at their parental home.

Daniel Bahr, the father of our subject, came to Sullivan county with his parents when eight years of age. They settled in Cherry township, where his mother died in 1863, aged thirty-two years. His father remained in Cherry township until 1892, when he went to Bradford county, to reside with his son Lewis. He was a well-known citizen of this county and was school director for two terms. He was twice married, and by his first wife had seven children, as follows: William D., subject of this sketch; Wesley, deceased; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Henry Converse, and living in Great Bend, Kansas; Ada, who married George Dieffenbach, and is deceased; Celestia, deceased; Lewis; and Daniel, who resides in Sylvania. His second wife was Miss Margaret Zaner, who died in 1885, aged thirty-six years, leaving one child, George I.

The paternal grandparents of our subject were John and Mary A. (Reeser) Bahr, of Berks county, Pennsylvania, where they lived until 1834, when they came to Sullivan county, locating in Cherry township. Mr. Bahr accumulated a large property and was an influential man. He died October 27, 1855, at the age of seventy-two years, four months and twenty-four days, his wife surviving him for thirteen years, dying June

3, 1868, and reaching the good old age of eighty-one years, five months and eighteen days. They were members of the Evangelical church.

SAMUEL COLE, the eldest of the children of Alfred and Hettie (Snyder) Cole, was born February 25, 1856, in Cherry Mills, Sullivan county, and attended the public schools until fourteen years of age, at which time he secured a position as clerk in the general store of Dr. J. M. Heacock, with whom he remained six years. He then entered the general store of Wells & Ackley and was with them for nine years. In February, 1886, he purchased a half interest in the hardware store of James Cunningham, and with him conducted the business for five years, when he bought out his partner's interest and became sole owner of the establishment, which he has successfully carried on ever since.

Mr. Cole was married January 15, 1885, to Miss Kate R. Wagner, daughter of Rev. R. S. and Lydia Wagner, of Philadelphia, and they have three children, Emma K., Samuel H. and Alfred A. Mrs. Cole is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church and a most estimable woman. Mr. Cole has always held a prominent place in his community, has been burgess of Dushore borough for three terms, and is a member of the town council. He was appointed receiver of the Dushore Industrial Works in 1888 and assignee for the Bigger, Young & Company foundry and machine shops, a business he settled up and turned over to Bigger Brothers. He has the finest hardware store in the county, located at the corner of Water and Turnpike streets, and manufactures tin and copper ware, does plumbing, pipe-fitting, roofing, etc. He

owns a half interest in the lot at the corner of Railroad and Water streets, on which are located two stores, a saloon, a meat market, barber shop and the handsome residence of the late Dr. W. W. Waddell. Mr. Cole is a stockholder in the Dushore Bank and has a pleasant residence on Church street. He is a member of Deegan Camp, No. 90, Sons of Veterans, in Athens, Pennsylvania.

Isaiah Cole, grandfather of our subject, was a son of Ezekiel Cole, and was born in Columbia county, Pennsylvania. He learned the trade of a miller from his father and followed that business in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, during his life. His wife was Miss Mary Gibbons and six children were born to them, namely: Alfred, a retired miller, of Dushore; Thomas, deceased; Sydney, a resident of Venango county, Pennsylvania; Elizabeth, who became the wife of Luther Crouse, of Clearfield county, Pennsylvania; Sarah A., now Mrs. Aaron Williamson, of Tanner, Manistee county, Michigan; and Isaiah, a lumberman and miller in Clearfield county, Pennsylvania.

Alfred Cole was born in Benton township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, May 20, 1830. He received a good education in the common schools, and, following in the footsteps of his father and grandfather, became a miller by trade, remaining at home until March, 1853, when he came to Sullivan county and took charge of the gristmill at Cherry Mills. In December, 1863, he went into the army and was assigned to Company I, Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, stationed at Goldsboro, North Carolina. He was in the eight-days fight at Raleigh, after which he was taken ill and spent some time in the hospital, from which he was discharged July 3, 1865. He returned to Cherry Mills and again took charge

of the gristmill, it having been operated by his father during his absence. In the spring of 1866 Mr. Cole moved to Dushore and operated the Dushore mill up to 1895, when, owing to failing health, he retired from active life. He has always been highly respected and has taken a deep interest in the welfare of the community. He is a member of Sullivan Post, No. 388, G. A. R.

Alfred Cole was married November 25, 1854, to Miss Hettie Snyder, daughter of Isaac and Margaret (*née* Kittle) Snyder, of Cherry Mills, and five children were born to them: Samuel, our subject; Annie and Oliver, deceased; Frank, who is railroading in Mercer county, Pennsylvania; and Zachariah, a well driller and farmer in Dushore.

EMANUEL G. HIEBER, a pioneer farmer of Cherry township, who has witnessed much of the development of Sullivan county and has borne an active part in converting the virgin soil into productive farms, has inherited from his sturdy German ancestors their habits of thrift and industry, which go so far in making a man successful in any calling in life. John and Margaret (Steiner) Hieber were natives of Wurtemberg, Germany, who came to America at an early day and were married in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1828. They made that city their home until 1832, when they removed to Sullivan county, settling in Cherry township, which was then almost a wilderness. They cleared up their land, bringing it under a good state of cultivation, subsequently selling their first property and purchasing another piece of wild land, which they improved and on which they made their home the remainder of their lives. For some ten years they lived in log cabins, the last of which was afterward re-

placed by a comfortable and commodious house. Mr. Hieber was a man of considerable prominence, serving three terms as supervisor and the same length of time as school director. He was a member of the Lutheran church and a Democrat in his political belief. His death took place in October, 1863, at the age of fifty-eight years, his wife surviving him until August 27, 1878, when she died at the good old age of eighty-four years. Their remains are interred in Thrasher's cemetery, Cherry township. The following children were born to this worthy couple: Emanuel G.; John, who died in infancy; John (second), who married Mary Rettberg and lives in Cherry township; Lena, who married Henry Ring and lives in Bradford county, Pennsylvania; H. Esther, who became the wife of D. Goodwin Persun, a blacksmith at Picture Rocks, Pennsylvania; Benjamin (deceased), who was struck by lightning June 13, 1895: he had married Rachel Thrasher, of Cherry township.

The paternal grandparents of our subject were John and Mary (Magdalena) Hieber, of Wurtemberg, Germany, who had five children—John, Daniel, Christian and two daughters. The maternal grandparents were John and Margaret (Stoltz) Steiner, natives of Germany and Switzerland respectively, who came to America during the war of Napoleon, and first settled in Carbon county, Pennsylvania. In 1837 they removed to Sullivan county, where they spent the remainder of their lives. Their children were as follows: Emma, who died in Germany; John, who married Miss Stewart; Catherine, who became the wife of Baldwin Millheim; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Von Buchwalts; Mollie, who became the wife of Philip Klunt; Margaret, who married John Hieber; Susanna, who married Mr. Chiller;

Lena, who married John Bartch; Savilla, who became Mrs. Arth; Jacob, who married Kate Gerhart; and Barnett, who married Sarah Shaffer. Of these, Elizabeth is the only survivor.

Emanuel G. Hieber was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 23, 1830, and lived at home until twenty-nine years of age, when he purchased a portion of his present farm, comprising seventy acres, from Joseph Stackhouse. This was at the time wild land, which he at once set to work to improve, and which became so profitable that he was able to add to it at various times until he now is the owner of one hundred and ninety-three acres of valuable land. He has worked hard, has accumulated a comfortable share of this world's goods, and in his present commodious home is enjoying the results of his labor. He has been roadmaster for a good part of the past twenty years, and was school director for two terms. He is a Democrat in politics, a member of the Lutheran church, and a man who is well thought of and highly respected in his community.

Mr. Hieber has been twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth Nuper, a daughter of George and Elizabeth Nuper, to whom he was united December 23, 1859, and who died in the brief space of one year, aged twenty-three years. His second marriage was to Miss Maria Houser, and of this union the following children were born: John, who married Miss Kate Messersmith, and lives in Bradford county; George, who is unmarried and resides with his parents; Carrie, who is the wife of G. Robinson, and lives in Bradford county; William, who is unmarried and is a farmer; Frank D., Emma, Lena, Milton, Jacob, Ida, Oscar, Lula, Ollie; Elizabeth, who married Jacob Schrenn, of Bradford county, Pennsylvania;

and Mary, living with her sister in Towanda, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Hieber was born in Cherry township, January 5, 1842, and is the daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Houser, natives of Germany, who came to Sullivan county in that year. Her father was accidentally killed while working on a canal at Wyalusing, this state, in 1842, at the age of twenty-four years. His wife died in Cherry township, in 1891, at the age of seventy years; both are buried in Thrasher's cemetery. The children of this couple were: Catherine, who died when eighteen years of age; and Maria, wife of our subject. Mrs. Houser married the second time, her husband being John L. Heilman, who died in 1859, aged sixty-five years. The children of this second marriage were: Henry, who was a soldier in the Civil war and lives in Towanda; John, living in Dushore; Barbre A., who married Charles Biddle and lives in Dushore; Mollie and George, deceased.

SAMUEL JACKSON, who for many years was connected with the business interests of Sullivan county, was a representative of one of the old and honored families of the state. His ancestors came to Pennsylvania with William Penn, locating in Chester county. For many years representatives of the name resided in Catawissa, and then removed to Toronto, Canada. Through many generations they were also connected with the Society of Friends or Quakers. The parents of our subject were Samuel and Hannah (Davis) Jackson, and to them were born eleven children, namely: John, born May 15, 1785; William D., December 12, 1787; Samuel, April 4, 1789; Josiah, May 8, 1791; Mary, December 20, 1793; Elizabeth, May 23, 1796; Isaac, Au-

gust 2, 1798; Joseph, December 21, 1800; Charles B., February 23, 1803; Elisha D., September 10, 1805; and Hugh S., February 28, 1809.

Samuel Jackson, whose name begins this sketch, was born in Catawissa, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1789, and in his youth learned the hatter's trade of his father, who followed that pursuit as a life-work. He accompanied the family on their removal to Toronto, Canada, and engaged in the manufacture of hats until the war of 1812, when he joined the army and participated in a number of engagements, including the battle of Lundy's Lane. He held the rank of captain and did loyal and effective service for his native country.

When hostilities had ceased and peace was restored, Mr. Jackson removed to Berwick, Pennsylvania, where he followed his chosen vocation until 1819, when he removed to what was then Lycoming county, but is now Sullivan county. In Dushore he opened a store and hotel, carrying on the dual business until his death. In both departments he received a liberal patronage, and was recognized as one of the leading, progressive and enterprising men of the town.

On the 29th of September, 1814, Mr. Jackson was united in marriage, in Berwick, Pennsylvania, to Miss Hannah Shiner. Ten children were born to them, as follows: Gains Scott, who was born October 7, 1816; Andrew, January 2, 1819, and followed farming; Eliza A., April 12, 1821, and in 1842 married George Ellis, who was proprietor of a hotel; Mary M., who was born October 17, 1823, and died May 27, 1832; Susan L., born September 6, 1826; Angeline R., who was born November 17, 1828, and died May 16, 1832; George W., who was born March 12, 1831, and is a farmer

by occupation; John P., who was born December 31, 1832, and is an engineer; Hugh D., who was born December 14, 1834, and has always carried on agricultural pursuits; and Samuel J., who was born August 24, 1839, was proprietor of a store in Dushore, and died February 14, 1867.

The father of these children was a Quaker in his religious belief, and his life was an exemplification of the principles which actuate that kindly people. He died January 25, 1840, and thus passed away one who was prominent in the public life of Dushore in the first half of the nineteenth century.

REV. J. A. ENRIGHT, one of the most prominent representatives of the Catholic clergy in this section of Pennsylvania, for a number of years has labored among the people of Sullivan county, his efforts proving most effective in the upbuilding of his church. A man of scholarly attainments and great force of character, his services in behalf of Catholicism have been crowned with excellent results and he has won the love of many, both within and without his church.

He was born in Allegany, New York, June 7, 1863, and after acquiring his preliminary education in the public schools attended St. Bonaventure's College and Seminary in his native town. That school is conducted by the Franciscan fathers, and is celebrated for its thoroughness and excellence. After eight years of close application to his college duties, in which he gained a broad and general as well as comprehensive theological knowledge, he was ordained to the priesthood, at the age of twenty-four years, by the bishop, the Rt. Rev. William O'Hara, of Scranton, Pennsylvania,

and in 1888 was appointed curate at Du-shore. In a most earnest and zealous manner he entered upon his work there, and his fine attainments as a priest, gentleman and scholar won him many friends, including Protestants as well as Catholics. During the year in which Father Kaier was in Germany for his health, Father Enright had entire charge of the parish and made so many improvements in the church and its surroundings that the appearance of the place was completely changed. For nearly four years he remained in his first charge and was then transferred, in 1892, to St. Patrick's church in Scranton, where he remained for two years. At that time Bernice, Laporte, Lopez and Eagle's Mere were erected into a separate parish, and at the earnest request of the people Father Enright was made its rector. He went to Bernice in 1894 to take charge of his parish, at which time there was no Catholic church in which to hold services and no parochial residence. His energy and ability, however, soon worked a wonderful transformation in the condition of affairs. After arranging temporary places of worship, he undertook the task of building a church at Laporte, and the work was successfully accomplished in the dedication at that place of the church of the Sacred Heart, July 4, 1895. It was an occasion of great rejoicing among the people, and Father Enright may well have felt a thrill of pride as he watched the large number of people who assembled to witness the services. Many representative clergymen of the church participated in the ceremonies. High mass was celebrated, and in the afternoon the sacrament of confirmation was administered by the Rt. Rev. Bishop to a class numbering one hundred and twenty-seven.

On the completion of the Church of the

Sacred Heart, Father Enright immediately began the erection of the Church of St. Francis of Assisi and the parochial residence at Bernice. With him to attempt a thing is to succeed in the undertaking, and obstacles and difficulties serve but to bring forth the latent strength which carries him steadily forward. The beautiful church of St. Francis was dedicated Sunday, August 2, 1896, by the Rt. Rev. Michael J. Hoban, Bishop of Scranton. The spectacle was a brilliant and imposing one in an ecclesiastical sense and brought together the largest assemblage in the history of Bernice, probably four thousand people gathering to witness the ceremonies of dedication. At half-past ten in the morning the procession of clergy and acolytes passed from the parochial residence, and after prayer was said in the temporary chapel the procession gathered at the corner-stone, which was duly consecrated, and then they passed entirely around the church three times, blessing each corner. Then high mass was celebrated and the Rt. Rev. Bishop, Michael J. Hoban, delivered a most able and eloquent sermon. Vesper services were held in the evening and a large class was confirmed. Special music furnished by the choir rendered the services most beautiful and impressive, and thus the church of St. Francis of Assisi was dedicated to its holy purpose. It stands upon a commanding eminence just outside the village of Mildred, which is really a part of the larger mining town of Bernice; it is one hundred by fifty feet and is built in Gothic style, while its height from the ground to the top of the gilded cross is one hundred and seven feet. Its furnishings are most complete and tasteful and were mostly supplied by various societies of the church and by individual members. The church is in a

most flourishing condition, with well organized working societies for the men, the women and the younger members, and is doing a great work in the locality in which it is situated. All is under the guiding hand of Father Enright, who is loved and esteemed by all who know him. His magnetic power, his consecrated life, his kindness and his uniform courtesy have made him popular with all, and the name of Father Enright is one which everywhere commands respect.

Royal H. Oliver, a prominent representative of the agricultural interests of Sullivan county, extensively and successfully engaged in general farming in Colley township, is a man of marked energy and enterprise who has so conducted his business affairs as to attain a good degree of success, winning thereward of well directed and honorable effort.

A native of the Keystone state, Mr. Oliver was born in Wyoming county, on the 25th of October, 1843, and is a son of David M. and Betsy (Geary) Oliver. The father was a native of Orange county, New York, and during his boyhood removed to Wyoming county, this state, where he was employed on a farm. After having arrived at years of maturity he married Miss Betsy, daughter of Andrus Geary. His death occurred in Bradford county, April 15, 1898, when he had attained the age of seventy-three years, and his wife died February 7, 1878, at the age of sixty-one years and fourteen days. Their children were Mary, widow of Ed Ralboof, of Bradford county, Pennsylvania; Charles, who was killed in the battle of Fair Oaks, while serving in the Union army during the Civil war; Porter, a farmer residing in Wilmot township, Brad-

ford county; G. W., a lumberman of Wyoming county, Pennsylvania; Elizabeth, who became the wife of Henry Smith, of Colley township, Sullivan county, and died at the age of twenty-eight years; Royal, of this review; W. D., who is engaged in the oil business in Bradford, Pennsylvania; and Dustin, a farmer of the Empire state.

The subject of this review spent the greater part of his youth in Sullivan county, and is indebted to the common-school system for the educational privileges he received. At the age of seventeen he began working as a farm hand in the neighborhood, and when by his industry and economy he had acquired some capital he purchased a farm in this county, in 1864. The previous autumn he was married and brought his wife to his new home, where he has resided continuously since. His first tract comprised one hundred acres of unimproved land, but with characteristic energy he began its development and soon placed much of it under a high state of cultivation. He has since made other purchases, adding at one time fifty-seven acres and at another eighty acres. He has cleared three hundred acres of land, and now has a valuable property, constituting one of the highly-improved and desirable farms of the county. In connection with general farming he also engages in blacksmithing to a limited extent, and so manages his business interests that they have brought him a good financial return.

On the 19th of November, 1863, Mr. Oliver was united in marriage to Rebecca Page, a daughter of Warren and Lerinda (Schartz) Page. Her father, a farmer by occupation, was a native of Broome county, New York, and died in Bradford county, Pennsylvania. To Mr. and Mrs. Oliver have been born the following children: Ed-

ward, who was born November 7, 1866, and is now a resident farmer of Bradford county; Flora E., who was born February 24, 1868, became the wife of Ed Geary, and died August 4, 1888; David W., who was born October 22, 1869, and is engaged in the lumber business in Wyoming county; Royal F., who was born April 27, 1871, and aids his father in the operation of the home farm; Wilbur C., who was born December 2, 1873, and follows farming in Wyoming county, Pennsylvania; Wynbert P., who was born October 6, 1874, and died March 9, 1880; John S., who was born May 24, 1877; Levina E., born October 1, 1879; Retta, born April 10, 1883; and Lena G., born June 9, 1886. The four youngest children are still at home with their parents.

In his political associations Mr. Oliver is a stanch Democrat, who zealously advocates the principles of his party. He has held a number of local offices, was assessor for three years, was treasurer of Wilmot township, Bradford county, for one year, and school director for three years in that township. His duties have ever been discharged with promptness and fidelity, and he has thus proved a capable official. In 1887 he became a member of the Odd Fellows lodge, of Mahoopany, and among his brethren of the fraternity, as well as in other circles, he enjoys the highest regard. All who know him esteem him for his sterling worth, and is justly numbered among the leading farmers of Sullivan county.

LEWIS MARTIN.—Both for the long duration of its settlement in Sullivan county and for the exercise of those sterling manly qualities which count for so much in the life of a community, the Martin family is entitled to much credit and enduring es-

teem. The subject of this sketch, now one of its honored pioneers, is by political affiliation a Democrat, but in the broader and deeper sense of the word, which means the fellowship and brotherhood of man, he has been pre-eminent. Not seeking to rise above his fellows, he has been content to play the part of a good citizen, possessing and practicing the golden virtues of honest industry and thrift. Endowed with clear vision and right thinking, he has set forth to the present and future generations an example truly worthy of emulation. Lewis Martin is the grandson of Roger Martin and a native of Wales, who toward the close of the last century left his native land and crossed the ocean, here to enjoy the political privileges and blessings of a young nation. He settled in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, where he married and became the father of six children,—four sons and two daughters. Of the sons, William Martin, the father of our subject, was the oldest.

William was born in Columbia county, and there grew to manhood amid the wild surroundings which called forth the latent energies of the pioneers. He was married in his native county to Rebecca Gortner, daughter of Jacob Gortner. This marriage was blessed with five children, as follows: Sarah, who married William Ruser, of Colley township, Sullivan county, and is now deceased; Lewis, the subject of this sketch; John W., a farmer of Colley township; William, for many years a farmer and clothier of Fayette county, Iowa, and who died in 1897, aged seventy-two years; and Rebecca, who died in infancy. William Martin was a farmer and died in 1826, when our subject was but five years of age. The mother remarried, and by her second husband had two children.

Lewis, our subject, was born in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, February 11, 1821, and the scenes of his boyhood were passed amid the rugged hills of Lycoming county, now Sullivan county, and there were sufficient intervals in the hard, manual requirements of that day to give him a fair common-school education, such as the county afforded. In 1838, before he attained the age of twenty years, he had identified himself with the material interests of the county by taking up a tract of land of thirty-seven acres, and in 1840 he added to it seventy-three acres. It was all wild land and required many years of tireless application before it could be reclaimed to cultivation.

Mr. Martin founded a home by uniting in marriage, April 26, 1843, in Cherry township, with Miss Susan Loretta Jackson, daughter of Samuel Jackson. She was born September 6, 1826. They had ten children as follows: John, now living on the old homestead; Ralph, a farmer of Albany township, Bradford county, Pennsylvania; Roland, residing on the old homestead; Hannah, a milliner of Elsie, Michigan; Freeman, a farmer of Bradford county, this state; Howard, a barber of Chicago, Illinois; Leonard, a dealer in agricultural implements in Eureka, Michigan; Libbie, a school-teacher who for many years has followed her life vocation in Sullivan county and also in Clinton county, Mich.; Emma, wife of Wesley Nye, of Clinton county, Michigan; and Anna, a milliner of Towanda, Pennsylvania.

Since his marriage Mr. Martin has steadily pursued and overcome the task that lay before him, but not all his time has been devoted to his farming; for three years, commencing with 1851, he followed blacksmithing in Dushore, and at various other times

he has engaged in other enterprises. He at one time owned a sawmill in Sullivan county, and for seven years he followed lumbering, but general farming has been his permanent calling. His present comfortable and attractive home he built in 1878, at at cost of three thousand, two hundred dollars. He still supervises the cultivation of the hundred acres of well-improved land which he now owns. He has filled various local offices, including those of supervisor and constable, and is now in the afternoon of life enjoying the rewards of his many well spent years, in the neighborhood which he has helped to beautify and among the many close friends of a life-time.

MRS. CHARLOTTE BIDDLE, a most estimable and highly respected citizen of Fox township, has been a life-long resident of Sullivan county, and is descended from one of the pioneer families who, amid the privations and want which the early settlers alone have felt and can understand, helped to lay the foundation of those sterling principles which have made Sullivan county what it is to-day. Her grandfather, Marshall Battin, came from Columbia county, Pennsylvania, at an early day and settled upon a tract of wild, unbroken land in this county. He married Mary Hoagland, a native of this county, and together they labored to advance the improvement of their small domain. The country at that time abounded with game of all kinds, and being a good marksman Mr. Battin with his gun often supplied their table with venison or other dainties to help out their homely fare. He cleared off a great part of his land and engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He had seven sons and one daughter, as follows: John, the father of our subject;

Joseph; Henry; Hannah, wife of George Kilmer; and Benjamin,—all deceased; and Joshua, Samuel and Reuben,—farmers of Fox township. The grandfather passed to his reward December 4, 1875, at the advanced age of ninety-one years, and was joined on December 2, five years later, by his beloved wife, who was then in her ninety-first year.

John Battin, the father of Mrs. Biddle, was born March 15, 1810, in Fox township, this county, and spent his entire life in this township, dying March 26, 1890, in the ripeness of age and the consciousness of a well-spent life. He was united in wedlock to Emily Williams, a daughter of Thomas Williams, of New England, and to them were born the following children: Cornelius, born March 30, 1832, and residing in Kansas; Jesruth, born January 21, 1834, in business at Laporte; Thomas, born March 30, 1836, a farmer of Washington; Charlotte, born July 24, 1842, the subject of this memoir; and Allen, born September 26, 1848, and died October 13, 1849. The father worked at blacksmithing and farming, and was known as a man whose character was above reproach. He made no public profession of religion but chose rather to let his religious convictions show through his daily life. In his politics he was a Democrat, and he served as county commissioner and justice of the peace for a number of years.

Charlotte Battin was married October 12, 1870, to George Biddle, a resident of Hill's Grove. He was a son of Richard and Esther (Bird) Biddle, and was born in Forks township, where he resided until he had reached adult years, when he went with his parents to Hill's Grove, this county, where he afterward made his home. His father had extensive interests in farming, lumber-

ing and also conducted a hotel, in all of which the son was associated. He continued in these lines of business until his death, August 3, 1885. They were the parents of four children: Richard, born September 10, 1872, living at home; Cora, born September 12, 1876, wife of James Stull, a lumber worker of Glen Union, Clinton county, Pennsylvania; Emma, born December 21, 1877, at home; and Esther, born May 21, 1881, is a student of the graded school at Hill's Grove.

In politics Mr. Biddle was a Republican but not a politician.

After his death Mrs. Biddle remained at Hill's Grove some three years and then returned to the home of her childhood. This farm consists of one hundred and fifty acres and is owned by her. One hundred acres are under cultivation and she realizes a neat income from farming and stock-raising.

FRANK U. WALTMAN.—The important business corporations of the country, controlling extensive financial interests, will not retain in their employ inefficient men, and it is therefore unmistakable evidence of ability and faithfulness when one has been long in such a service. During more than a decade Mr. Waltman has represented the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company as station agent in Lopez, and is one of the most obliging and efficient men in this department of the railway service.

He is one of Pennsylvania's native sons, his birth having occurred in Skinner's Eddy, on the 27th of April, 1862. His father, Thomas Waltman, was a lumberman, and in the pursuit of that business industry gained a comfortable livelihood for himself and family. He married Miss Lavina Vanloon, and to them were born ten children,

seven sons and three daughters. A brother of our subject, J. E., is also in the railway service, being connected with the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company at Sayre, Pennsylvania. The father, Thomas Waltman, died in 1889, but the mother is still living and makes her home in Sayre.

Frank Ulysses Waltman was reared in Bradford county of the Keystone state, and is indebted to the public-school system for the educational privileges which he received. However, reading and study have occupied much of his leisure time, and possessing an observing eye and retentive memory he has become a very well informed man. After entering the railway service he was stationed at Dushore for a time, and then, by reason of his fidelity and capability, was transferred to the more important position of station agent at Lopez, where he has remained for more than a decade. He has the entire management of the railroad interests at this place, and discharges his duties in a manner creditable to himself and satisfactorily to the corporation. Considerable business is carried on at this point, and the shipments are quite extensive, as high as eight hundred car-loads of lumber and brick being sent out from Lopez in a single month. He looks after the company's interests as though they were his own, and at all times is straightforward and honorable in his dealings, and genial and courteous in manner. These qualities have won him the high regard of the patrons of the road, and he is a very popular railway official.

In Dushore Mr. Waltman was united in marriage to Miss Mary Brewer, a lady of culture and intelligence. She is a daughter of R. H. Brewer, a well known citizen of Dushore. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Waltman has been blessed with three children,—Lillie, Raymond and Anna. In the

community the parents have many warm friends and the hospitality of the best homes of Lopez is extended them. In his political views Mr. Waltman is a Republican, and though not an aspirant for office keeps well informed on all the issues of the day, as every true American citizen should do.

WILLIAM H. KRAUS, a dealer in meats and a butcher at Cherry Mills, in this county, was born at Tamaqua, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, September 28, 1863. He is a brother of Hon. Conrad Kraus, incorporated in whose sketch on another page of this work the family record will be found. When a lad of fifteen he went to work for George Stang, in Philadelphia, in whose employ he remained for six years, having previously learned his trade of butcher with his father in his native place. He then returned to Sullivan county and in connection with his brother Conrad carried on the meat business at Dushore for three years, subsequently moving to the farm where his brother now resides. Two years later the partnership between the two was dissolved and Mr. Kraus engaged in his present enterprise at Cherry Mills. He has always borne the reputation of an honest, industrious man, and has been very successful in his business. He is a loyal Democrat and takes an active interest in political affairs, although he has never aspired to office. He is a member of the Lutheran church and contributes liberally to all worthy objects.

Mr. Kraus was married at Elmira, New York, August 21, 1886, to Miss Sarah Atherton, and seven children have been born of this union, namely: Mabel, Harry, Carrie, William, Clarence, Howard and Jennie. Mrs. Kraus was born in Windom, Wyom-

ing county, Pennsylvania, March 27, 1866, and is a daughter of Judson and Sible (Gavey) Atherton, natives of Eaton and Windom, Pennsylvania, respectively. Her parents came to Sullivan county in 1881, settling in Colley township, where they still reside. Her father is a farmer and was born December 30, 1834, while her mother was born February 13, 1836. They are members of the Baptist church, and in politics the father is a Republican. The children of this worthy

couple are: Jennie, who married Lewis Long, a hotel-keeper at Forkston, Pennsylvania; Sarah, the wife of our subject; Fennimore and Samuel, who live with their parents.

The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Kraus were Jonathan and Rebecca (Mawson) Atherton, of Lovelton, Pennsylvania, who were farmers in Wyoming county. Her maternal grandparents were Ambrose and Laura (Comstock) Garey, of Connecticut and Pennsylvania respectively. They were also agriculturists in Wyoming county.

PART III.

COMPENDIUM OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY.

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PART III.

COMPENDIUM OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY.

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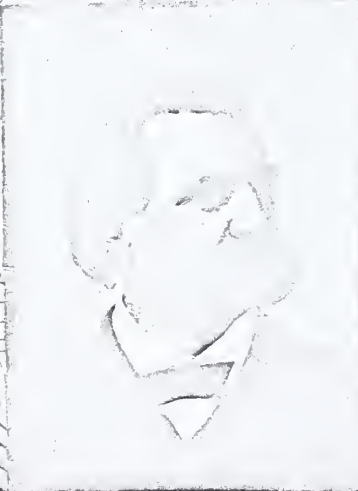
JAS. LONGSTREET



JOSEPH HOOKER



WADE HAMPTON



JOHN A. LOGAN



SALMON CHASE



JOHN C. FREMONT




SIMON B. BUCKNER



R. A. ALGER



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 bat-

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.

JOHAN 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 served 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 EMERSON



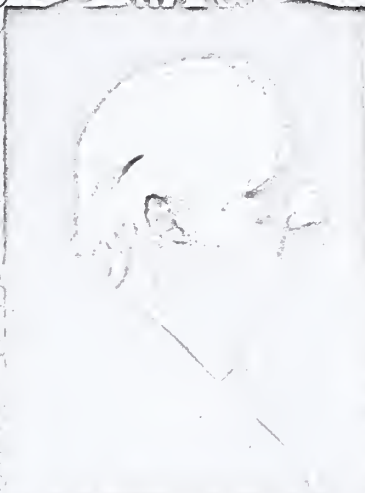
F. C. STANTON



DANIEL WEBSTER



JAS. R. LOWELL



HENRY W. BEECHER



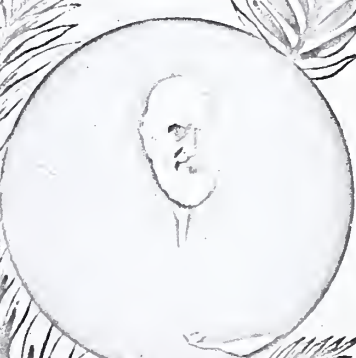
WENDELL PHILLIPS



HARRIET B. STONE



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.

ALLEXANDER 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.

JOHAN 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.

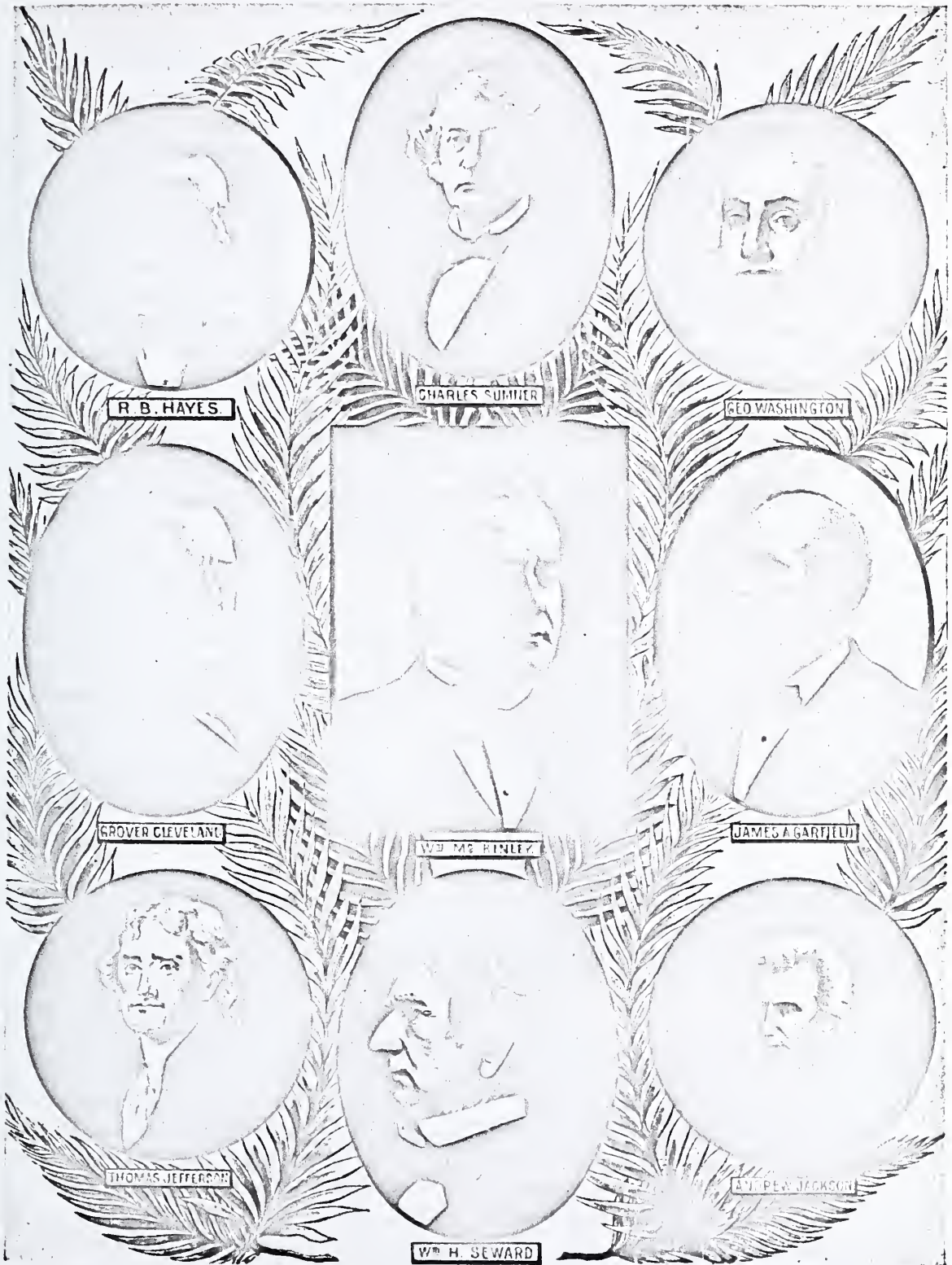
FREDERICK DOUGLASS, a noted American character, was a protege of the great abolitionist, William Lloyd Garrison, by whom he was aided in gaining his education. Mr. Douglass was born in Tuckahoe county, Maryland, in February, 1817, his mother being a negro woman and his father a white man. He was born 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

GEORGE WASHINGTON

GROVER CLEVELAND

WILLIAM MC KINLEY

JAMES A. GARTFELD

THOMAS JEFFERSON

WILLIAM 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.

NOA H 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.

JOHN 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 1829, 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.

JOHN 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

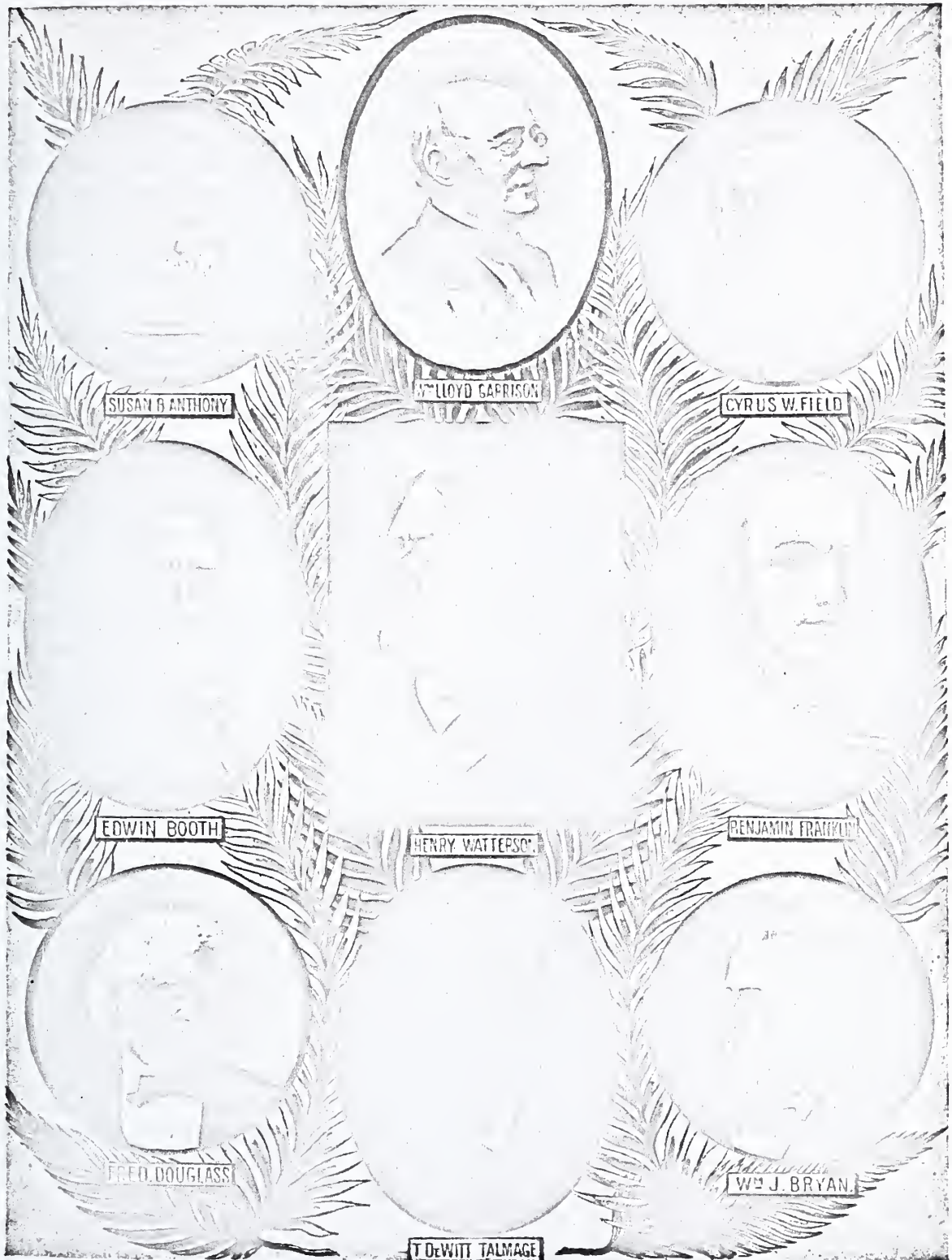
year, arose and demanded that the first paragraph of the Declaration of Independence be read as his defense. It embraced the famous sentence, "that whenever any form of government becomes destructive to those ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, 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, Pennsylv-



SUSAN B. ANTHONY

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON

CYRUS W. FIELD

EDWIN BOOTH

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

FREDERICK 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 Churubusco 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, Emucklaw 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 "Vesnivius," 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. 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, Trevilian 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.

ALLEXANDER 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.

JOHAN 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 flag-ship "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 Chasim 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



GOV. C. VANDERBILT



HENRY N. TELLER



WM. M. EVARTS



JOHN SHERMAN



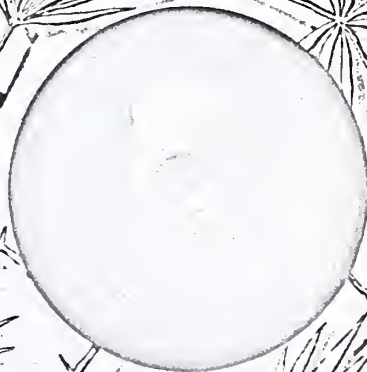
PETER COOPER



W. R. 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 unequalled 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 Lannfal," "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 iron-clad, 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.

DEWITT 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 Pomeroy, 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. BARNUM



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 "Prentissana," 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 Manassas, 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 1875, 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 Employes, 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.

FRANCESE 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.

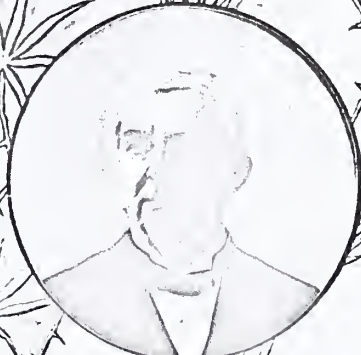
George Whitefield was born in the Bull Inn, at Gloucester, England, December 16, 1714. He acquired the rudiments of learning in St. Mary's grammar school. Later he attended Oxford University for a time, where he became intimate with the Oxford Methodists, and resolved to devote himself to the ministry. 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



W.T. SHERMAN



JAS G BLAINE



OLIVER W HOLMES



JOHN G. CARLISLE



LYMAN J GAGE



P.D. ARMOUR



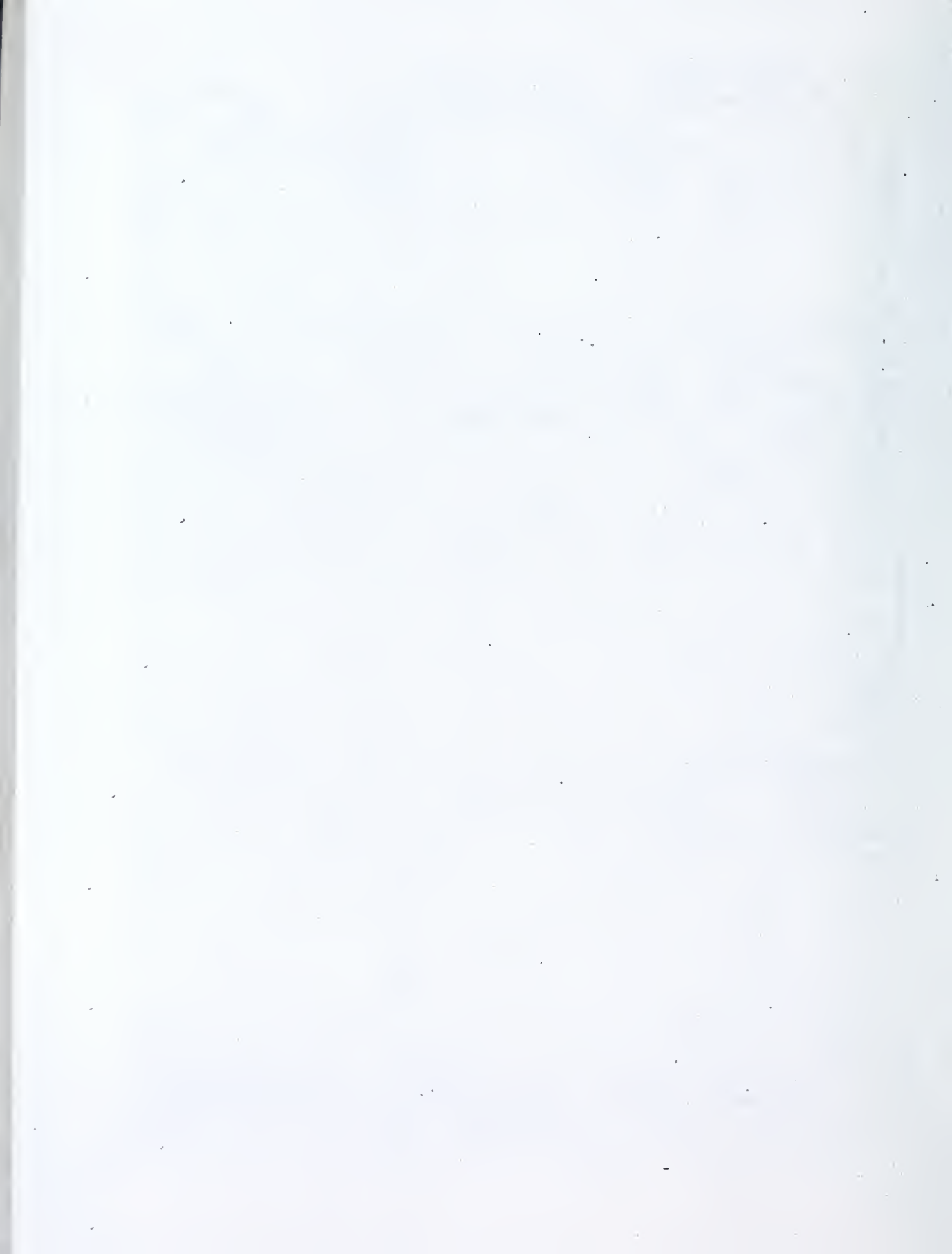
BENJ. BUTLER



CHAS A. DANA



THOS BREED



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 court's 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."

CLAUSSPRECKELS, 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." "Caesar's Column," "Dr. Hugnet," 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. Peffer 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. Peffer 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 Peffer 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 the 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 caloric. 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 archaeology 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 Westminister, 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 *role*, 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, 1884.

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 reelection 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



O. G. FARRAGUT



W. CULLEN BRYANT



WINFIELD S. HANCOCK



H. W. LONGFELLOW



ULYSES 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-

fession. 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 autcycles.

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," "Whoo!" "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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