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BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY

OF THE

AMERICAN IRISH IN CHICAGO

EDITED BY

CHARLES FFRENCH.

WITH STEEL AND OTHER ILLUSTRATIONS.

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INTRODUCTION.

It is, surely, not an unimportant contribution to the history which is of the present and the future, that there should be put in enduring form something of the story of the American Irish who have taken such a noble part in making one of the greatest cities of one of the greatest nations. What part Irishmen, or those of Irish descent, have borne in building up the vast central city of the American continent is generally understood, but the biographies of those who have accomplished most have never yet appeared in a form which could be permanent. That a collection of such biographies is most desirable is believed by the publishers; and it is felt, as well, that such a book will be welcomed by Irishmen, and native Americans scarcely less, and that it will be accepted as a good part of present local history. To living Irishmen it may not seem of as much importance as it will to their children and grandchildren, who will, because of it, be better enabled to appreciate what the men of to-day are doing and have done.

What one potent group has accomplished in advancing the growth in all telling ways of one of the regnant cities of the world will be always matter of interest, and a greater interest will come when those who read in the future find what will enable them to learn something of the personality of men who did well in a field of effort where results have surpassed all that has come, within such limit of time, in the whole world's history.

The one end sought in gathering this series of biographies has been to secure but plain outlines of the histories of those thus grouped together. Nothing appears which is not an account made curt and truthful. The work is not intended to be of the laudatory

class of biographical publications, but of the strictly unembellished type, containing only matter which may not be questioned. It is not insisted that the work is fully comprehensive—the production of such a volume would be a feat extremely difficult—but it is thought that it occupies, honestly and effectively, a place of importance in a field which has not heretofore been occupied. It is hoped and believed that not Irishmen alone will everywhere appreciate its quality, but that Chicagoans and Americans generally will count it something of value and importance, an addition to the literature of the place and time.

STANLEY WATERLOO.



P. A. Fehren
Abp. Chicago

BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY

OF THE

AMERICAN IRISH IN CHICAGO.

MOST REV. PATRICK A. FEEHAN, D. D.

Noble representative of a great race, a man loved and honored, an ecclesiastic revered and respected by all sections of the community, liberal natured, broad minded, generous, kindly and free, full of understanding of special circumstances and conditions, and with a heart open in sympathy to every necessity, Most Rev. Patrick A. Feehan, D. D., Archbishop of Chicago, is an Irishman and an American whom Americans as well as Irishmen must delight to honor.

Archbishop Feehan was born in the County of Tipperary, Ireland, on August 29th, 1829, the son of Patrick and Judith (Cooney) Feehan. In early childhood he was carefully trained by his good parents and the best teachers within reach. In his sixteenth year he was sent to the Ecclesiastical Seminary at Castleknock, and two years later to St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, in both of which institutions he was a distinguished student. In 1852, though en-

titled to a place on the Dunboyne establishment, he preferred to enter at once upon the duties of the priesthood, and selected the Archdiocese of St. Louis as the scene of his future labors. Ordained priest on November 1st, 1852, until July, 1853, he taught in the Ecclesiastical Seminary and preached in the Cathedral, alternately with Most Rev. Peter R. Kenrick, D. D., Archbishop of St. Louis, and two young priests now in the Episcopacy—Most. Rev. John Hennessey, D. D., Archbishop of Dubuque, and Most Rev. Patrick J. Ryan, D. D., Archbishop of Philadelphia. In July, 1853, he was appointed assistant at St. John's Church, St. Louis, Mo. About this time a terrible cholera epidemic raged in the city, which called forth all the self-sacrifice of the devoted young priest. Days and nights were spent in administering consolation to the poor sufferers, sometimes even preparing them for burial where friends and kindred deserted them. Appointed president of the Ecclesiastical Seminary in July, 1854, he filled this office with great distinction until July, 1858, when he was appointed pastor of St. Michael's Church, St. Louis. A year later he was promoted to the pastorate of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, St. Louis, where he continued until November 1st, 1865, when he was consecrated Bishop of Nashville, Tenn. To his new home he was accompanied by Rev. Fathers Riordon and Walsh, of St. Louis, who died of yellow fever in 1878. The first years were ones of great labor. By his untiring efforts and constant attention to duty he brought the people to the Sacraments, he instructed and prepared the children for First Communion and Confirmation, and by his great business talent won the confidence of public men. He was most assiduous in preaching and instructing the people and many new Catholics were received into the Church, some of whom were among the old settlers and wealthy citizens. When Dr. Feehan went to the Diocese of Nashville he found only a few priests, most of them being Dominican Fathers, a convent of Sisters in Memphis, an

academy and an orphan asylum conducted by Sisters of St. Dominic, near Nashville. The academy was so heavily in debt that it was sold at auction soon after Bishop Feehan's arrival. He bought it in for the Sisters, thus securing their lasting gratitude and preventing great loss for the Catholic community. In August, 1866, the cholera made its appearance in Nashville and during its continuance Bishop Feehan labored unceasingly to console the sick and dying. At the close of the epidemic he purchased a home on one of the finest sites of the city and established a community of the Sisters of Mercy from Providence, R. I. The yellow fever visited Memphis in 1877 and 1878, to which twenty-three priests fell martyrs. The full extent of this calamity will be realized when it is known that there were less than thirty priests in the whole State of Tennessee at the time. The diocese was soon again enjoying health and prosperity, when the news came from Rome that Dr. Feehan had been appointed First Archbishop of Chicago.

The death of Right Rev. Thomas Foley, D. D., administrator of Chicago, caused a vacancy difficult to fill. Archbishop Feehan left Nashville amid the tears and blessings of his many friends and reached Chicago on September 10th, 1880. His arrival was the occasion of a grand demonstration. The Archdiocese of Chicago, then, as now, comprised eighteen counties in the northern part of the State of Illinois. The wants of the Catholics were zealously attended to by one hundred and eighty priests who had charge of one hundred and sixty churches. Archbishop Feehan found that although his predecessors had done much to meet the needs of the times, still the Great Fire had destroyed nearly all the Catholic structures of any importance in the City of Chicago, and new churches could scarcely be erected to keep pace with the rapid growth of population. Under the administration of Archbishop Feehan, one hundred and two churches have been erected in the archdiocese during the past seventeen years, new parochial schools

have been built and old ones enlarged, so that over sixty thousand children are now educated in these structures. The great financial interests of the archdiocese have been carefully attended to, and the archdiocese of Chicago is one of the richest and most solvent in the United States. Homes for the aged, hospitals for the sick, Houses of Providence for young women, orphan asylums, foundling asylums, all attest the far-seeing care of Dr. Feehan to meet the many needs of a large center of population, while his encouragement of a school for deaf mutes, his wise direction of the establishment of the Chicago Industrial School for Girls and St. Mary's Training School for Boys at Feehanville, deserve lasting gratitude. Indeed there is no section of the city or of the Archdiocese of Chicago that has not felt his zeal for religious charity and Christian education, and here we may be pardoned for giving a brief list of some of the principal churches, schools and Eleemosynary institutions that have been erected since he became Archbishop and that will always stand as monuments of his munificence and desire to have the ardent faith of his devoted and liberal people appear even in material structures:

Churches—St. Adalbert's, St. Alphonsus', St. Augustine's, St. Bernard's (first marble church ever built in Chicago), St. Cecilia's, St. Charles Borromeo's, St. Elizabeth's, St. George's, The Assumption, St. Gabriel's, Holy Angels, St. Jarlath's, St. John Cantius, St. Malachy's, St. Mary's of Perpetual Help, St. Martin's, St. Monica's (for colored people), The Nativity, St. Pius's, St. Thomas', St. Vincent's, St. Patrick's (Amboy), St. James' (Belvidere), St. Mary's (Freeport), St. Joseph's (Harvard), St. John the Baptist's (Johnsburg), St. Patrick's (Kankakee), St. Patrick's (Lemont), St. Mary's (Oregon), St. Patrick's (Rochelle), St. Mary's (Rockford), St. Rose's (Wilmingtong).

Schools—De La Salle Institute, St. Patrick's Academy, Loretto Academy (Joliet), St. Francis Academy (Joliet), Our Lady of Mount

Carmel Academy, Loretto Convent (Englewood), Normal School (Irving Park), St. Agatha's Academy, The Josephinum.

Eleemosynary Institutions — St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Mercy Hospital (large additions), St. Joseph's Hospital (rebuilt), Alexian Brothers Hospital, The Ephpheta School for Deaf, Houses of Providence for young girls out of place, on the north, south and west sides of the city; Homes for the Aged, on the north and south sides; Chicago Industrial School for girls, St. Mary's Industrial School for boys (Feehanville), News Boys' Home, Boys' Orphan Asylum (Irving Park).

In a word, Archbishop Feehan has not only cared for every need for the living, he has also provided resting places for the dead in Mount Olivet Cemetery, Saneta Maria Cemetery, and a new cemetery soon to be opened on the west side. He resides in a magnificent residence, built by himself, near Lake Michigan and fronting on Lincoln Park, and is now building a summer villa at Feehanville.

As a legislator, Archbishop Feehan has been prudent and conservative. He participated in the proceedings of the Second Plenary Council of Baltimore, in 1866; he took an active part in the General Council of the Vatican; he was one of those summoned to Rome to formulate the Schemata of the Third Council of Baltimore, and deserves great credit for the part taken in the wise deliberations of that body. After the approval of the decrees at Rome he held a Synod making them applicable to the Archdiocese of Chicago.

Archbishop Feehan cannot be treated with justice in the limits of a necessarily brief biography. He has never made a mistake in the guidance of the religious affairs of the archdiocese, and this will be appreciated when it is known that the Catholics of Chicago are ministered to in twelve different languages and that all are unanimous in proclaiming his wisdom and his fairness to each and every member of the Church. He is justly popular with Cath-

olics. He has been honored by his people on various occasions, notably on his return from Rome preparatory to the Third Council of Baltimore and on the occasion of his Silver Jubilee, in the fall of 1890. The celebration of his Silver Jubilee lasted for nearly a week and was the occasion of one of the largest parades ever witnessed on the streets of Chicago.

As Metropolitan, Archbishop Feehan has the whole State of Illinois under his charge, with a Catholic population of over a million. The Archdiocese of Chicago over which he is immediately interested has a Catholic population of over seven hundred thousand who attend two hundred and sixty-two churches and are ministered to by four hundred and thirty priests.

JOHN M. SMYTH.

Equally as manufacturer, merchant, and one identified with political and public affairs, John M. Smyth is justly regarded as a thoroughly representative man. Personally he unites an old country lineage with the development and energy characteristic of the new world.

The parents of the subject of this sketch, Michael K. Smyth and Bridget (McDonnell) Smyth, left Ireland for America in the summer of 1843, and John M. Smyth was born at sea on the 6th of July of that year. The family came from Ballina, County Mayo, where their people had long been settled, and where Mr. Michael K. Smyth was a surveyor. Their first residence on this side of the Atlantic was in Quebec, but later they removed to Montreal, in which city they lived



AMERICAN BRASS PUB CO CHICAGO

John M Smyth

for five years, settling in Chicago in 1848. In the now historic days when early Chicago was mapped out, Mr. Michael K. Smyth surveyed lands for that notable pioneer real estate owner, William B. Ogden, the first mayor of Chicago. Mr. Smyth, like many others in those early days, had his opportunities of becoming wealthy by the acquisition of land, subsequently very valuable, but to be had then for comparatively trifling considerations. For instance, he was offered once for certain services, the Erie square block of land between Kinzie and Michigan, Market and Franklin, afterwards easily worth \$400,000, but which he declined to accept because it would have taken a year of labor and some slight cost to have leveled a high bank upon it, removed refuse and put generally into marketable shape. Meantime, while the elder Smyth was taking a hand in making the ground plan of the future World's Fair City, young John M. was attending the renowned "Kinzie" school, known among the youth of that time as "Wilder's" from the name of the principal, then responsible for shaping and developing the young ideas. Having completed school terms sufficiently well to equip himself with a sound general education, he started out in life on his own account. He chose the typographic art and that section of it represented in the composition rooms of a daily newspaper. Mr. Smyth was employed successively upon the early newspapers of Chicago: the "Morning Herald;" the Chicago "Democrat," when the historic paper was owned by that representative citizen, Mayor Wentworth, "Long John," and lastly on the "Press and Tribune," now the "Tribune."

Mr. Smyth, when in a leisure hour, likes nothing better than to dwell upon the details of the early newspaper life and business of Chicago; that epoch in Chicago when James W. Sheahan started "The Times" (Sheahan & Price), afterwards purchased by the Hon. Cyrus H. McCormick, and subsequently advanced to a conspicuous place in modern daily journalism by the distinguished editor, Wil-

bur F. Storey. But the comparatively unremunerative business of the printer and publisher did not satisfy John M. Smyth.

He embarked in business for himself in 1867, opening a furniture store at 92 West Madison Street. This was the beginning of the business that has since grown to such immense proportions and has made the name of its proprietor almost a household word in every part of the city. To accommodate his increasing business, he removed his establishment in 1880 to its present location, where he greatly extended and enlarged the operations of the establishment. The store was destroyed by fire in April, 1891, but Mr. Smyth immediately rebuilt on the same site, completing and occupying, by November 1st of the same year, the largest and handsomest business block on the West Side. It is a business which now embraces literally thousands of individual accounts, and the fair and just management of the great time credit department has deservedly won for John M. Smyth thousands upon thousands of friends and well wishers in Chicago.

Mr. Smyth was sent to the City Council in 1878, re-elected as Alderman until 1882, and has twice served as a Presidential Elector in the successful campaign for Garfield in 1880, and also upon the Blaine ticket. He managed the latter campaign in Chicago and Cook County in 1884 and also the Republican campaigns of 1894 and 1896. Mayor Hempstead Washburne appointed him a member of the Library Board in 1892, and from that date until 1895 Mr. Smyth served the Library upon its Finance committee. In politics he has ever been a consistent Republican, and as member and chairman of the County Central Republican Committee, has always been active in that great political party.

With all this, he is much more of a family and domestic man than a political aspirant, and cares most to live simply within the conventional requirements of the responsible citizen. Mr. Smyth married June 14th, 1871, Miss Jane A. Hand, and eight children,

three sons and five daughters, blessed a union which led to an exceptionally happy domestic life. The best exemplification of his energy and success as a Chicago business man, is found in the accomplishment of certainly the greatest business in his special direction ever known in the West.

MORTIMER J. SCANLAN.

Mortimer J. Scanlan, a member of the well known firm of Joseph J. Duffy, contractor, and a native of Chicago, where he was born March 18th, 1862, is another of that notable family that have for the last fifty years been prominent factors in the development and growth of this city. His father, Timothy Scanlan, a native of County Limerick, Ireland, emigrated to Boston, Mass., in 1848, and came to Chicago in 1851, where he followed the profession of marine and stationary engineer. Still active, notwithstanding the weight of years, well preserved and prominent in the Catholic Order of Foresters and a number of other organizations, he resides in the city he chose as his permanent home, and with whose uprising and well-being he and his family have had so much to do. His wife, Hannah, mother of Mortimer, came from Limerick to Chicago in 1849, and they were married the same year.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the public schools of this city, afterwards entering the employ of the C., R. I. & P. R. R. as clerk, a position he retained for seven years. Anxious to be his own master, he then started in the coal business on the west side, and in this unvarying success ever from the commencement has been his portion. In 1891 and 1892 he was elected West Town Clerk of the City of Chicago, and in 1894 Assessor of

the West Town. In 1895 he associated himself with Joseph J. Duffy in the contracting business, and up to the present time has been chiefly engaged in building the four mile water tunnel, under the firm name of Joseph J. Duffy.

Mr. Scanlan is a member of the Royal League and of the Knights of Columbus. In religion he is a Roman Catholic and in his political affiliations he is a Democrat, having always taken an active interest in his party's growth and development. In 1891 he married Miss Nellie Turner of Chicago, and they have three children, all girls.

Mr. Scanlan is a man of fine physique, six feet two in height, well proportioned and of vigorous constitution. He was always fond of athletic sports, making quite a mark as a baseball player, especially in the City League and Board of Trade nines, and still attends a gymnasium. His recreation is not limited, however, to the robust and physical, for like most of the Scanlan family he is a great lover of music, and withal a man of courteous and genial disposition, and as may be judged from the political position to which he has been elected, has hosts of warm and esteeming friends.

ARTHUR DIXON.

Arthur Dixon is one of the most prominent and highly respected citizens of Chicago. His private character is one to be loved and admired and as a public man his record is without blemish. His life has been devoted to pure motives and manly principles, and by following a fixed purpose to make the most and best



Governor
Arthur Dixon

of himself, he has overcome all difficulties and risen to a place of influence and honor among public-spirited men.

Mr. Dixon was born in the north of Ireland, County Fermanagh, of Scotch Irish descent. His parents, Arthur and Jane Allen Dixon, had four sons and one daughter. Arthur is the only surviving son. His father, a farmer and country school teacher, was a man of more than ordinary intelligence, who also practiced with considerable success as a country attorney. From his parents he inherited many sterling traits of character, that have signally characterized his life. When a youth of eighteen he was attracted by the advantages and opportunities of the new world and came first to Philadelphia, where he spent a short time in visiting friends. On July 4th, 1858, Arthur went to Pittsburgh and there passed three years in the nursery business, learning tree grafting and planting. In 1861 Mr. Dixon became identified with the interests of the Garden City and entered upon his business career as a clerk in the grocery store of G. C. Cook, but soon after began business on his own account, in a small retail grocery, which he successfully conducted for two years. His connection with his present industry began about 1863, and was occasioned by a seeming accident. In payment of a grocery debt he was obliged to take a team and wagon and with this he began a general teaming business at No. 299 Wells Street, now Fifth Avenue. From this beginning prosperity has attended the undertaking, until now, 1897, it is the largest transferring company west of New York.

His success has come through close attention, earnest effort, perseverance, good management, and honorable dealing. Mr. Dixon has been identified with various movements which have contributed to the city's welfare and progress during the past thirty years. In the spring of 1867 Arthur Dixon was first elected Alderman from the Second Ward of Chicago, on the same ticket with ex-Mayor Rice. From that time until April, 1891, when he voluntarily

declined to longer remain a member of the City Council, he was re-elected with increased majorities and sometimes without opposition, and has the honor of having served longer than any other Alderman of Chicago. He has been called the "Nestor of aldermen" and "Watch Dog of the City Treasury." On June 1, 1891, Mr. Dixon was presented by the City of Chicago with the following resolutions richly bound and superbly illumined and engrossed. This volume is prized as one of his richest treasures:

At a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Chicago, held April 27th, 1891, the following preamble and resolutions endorsing the official actions of Alderman Dixon were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The City Council of the City of Chicago is about to lose the services of its oldest and best known member through his voluntary and we hope temporary retirement from the political field of action,

Resolved, That we, the colleagues, some of many years, others of short acquaintance, tender to Alderman Dixon on this occasion the expression of our heartiest good wishes for his future, and also the expression of our appreciation of the loss the council and the city sustain through his withdrawal from our municipal legislature.

Resolved, That we place on record our conviction of his great public worth, his zeal for honest and economical government, his sincere interest in the cause of the taxpayers and his undoubted and unquestioned ability in every position assigned to him; and further, we record the expression of our hope that his zeal, his earnestness and ability may soon be utilized for the public in some new capacity; and be it further

Resolved, That the city clerk be and is hereby directed to spread this preamble and the resolutions upon the records of the

council, and to present to Alderman Arthur Dixon a suitably engraved copy of the same.

Hempstead Washburne, Mayor.

Jas. R. B. Van Cleave, City Clerk.

In 1874 Mr. Dixon was chosen president of the City Council and was re-elected to that place for six years. At various times he served as chairman of the finance and other important committees. As a member of the City Council, Mr. Dixon was a recognized leader in debate, a practiced parliamentarian, and an authority on the interpretation of the powers and provisions of the city charter. He advocated, among other important measures, that of the city owning her own gas plant, of high water pressure, building sewers by special assessments, the creation of a public library, the annexation of the suburbs, the building of viaducts over railway crossings, the drainage law, the city's interest upon her public fund, the extension of fire limits. He was appointed by the mayor one of the executive committee of arrangements for the World's Columbian Exposition, and was also one of the committee that was instrumental in arranging and passing the ordinance providing for the loan of five million dollars for the Exposition. In April, 1892, Mr. Dixon was elected a Director of the World's Columbian Directory and his services and counsels in that capacity were invaluable in the prosecution of this enormous enterprise. Mr. Dixon has been a member of city and county Republican central committees for more than thirty years, and has frequently served as chairman of the same.

In 1868 he was the first president of the Irish Republican organization in Chicago, and the following year was president of the National Irish Republican Convention, held in Chicago, and was treasurer of that organization. He was also elected president of the Irish Literary Society of Chicago.

Mr. Dixon represented the First Senatorial District in the

Twenty-seventh General Assembly of Illinois, and as a member of that body had charge of measures and rendered services of great value to the City of Chicago. Among the bills introduced by him which were passed by the Legislature was one providing for the location of the Chicago Public Library, the Drainage Canal, the one authorizing the mill tax and special assessment.

He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention which nominated James Garfield for the Presidency. In all his public career Mr. Dixon has maintained a character above reproach and all his actions have been straightforward, business like and in the interest of good government. Mr. Dixon is a member of the Union League, Hamilton and Sheridan clubs, having been president of the Hamilton. He is also director in the Metropolitan National Bank, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the Consolidated Stone Company, and president of the Arthur Dixon Transfer Company.

In 1862 Mr. Dixon was married to Miss Ann Carson of Pittsburgh, Pa., to whom fourteen children have been born, thirteen of whom are now living. Domestic in his tastes and home loving, he finds no place as attractive as his fireside, and there, in the midst of the estimable wife and children, he passes his happiest hours. He is a man of strictly temperate habits, of steadfast loyalty, liberal, broad-minded, charitable, and one of the most approachable of men. Fidelity to duty has ever been one of his most marked characteristics and has made him the valued citizen, the honorable business man, and the esteemed friend of to-day.

OSCAR B. MCGLASSON.

Oscar B. McGlasson, of the law firm of McGlasson & Beitler, though still so young a man, has already attained an enviable degree of prominence among the legal fraternity of Chicago. Born in Scott County, Illinois, May 27th, 1866, he comes of that sterling Scotch Irish ancestry that has given America so many brilliant, successful and eminently useful citizens. His father was Francis M. McGlasson, some of whose family had settled in Virginia as far back as the end of the seventeenth century, and his grandfather, Scott McGlasson, settled in Illinois in 1811, where his son, Francis M., was clerk of the Circuit Court of the County for several terms, and is a man of considerable prominence in local politics. His mother was Mary A. Adams, daughter of Absalom Adams, of Lexington, Kentucky.

Oscar B. McGlasson, the subject of this sketch, was educated at the Winchester High School until he entered Pierce's College at Keokuk, Iowa, whence he graduated in 1885. He then commenced the study of law in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and in 1888 received the degree of LL. B., being in the same year admitted to the bar of Michigan and Illinois. In 1889 he came to Chicago and in connection with Mr. James Lane Allen commenced the practice of law. His present partner, Mr. Henry C. Beitler, and he were classmates and friends at college and since then have been at all times closely associated. Success for the law firm of McGlasson & Beitler has been won from the very start, and the firm has advanced to a degree of honorable prominence but seldom attained in the legal profession where both members were so comparatively young men.

Thoroughly equipped in every way for a successful lawyer, not only from a thorough and comprehensive legal training but also from the possession of natural abilities of a very high order, combined with a forceful and persevering character, Mr. McGlasson is assured of a high career, at once a source of pride to himself and of usefulness to the community.

In politics he is an ardent Democrat, and has upon many occasions, by his clear-headed exposition of the various points and his eloquence of style and delivery, done work which has proved of very great assistance and has gone far towards advancing the principles of his party.

June 12th, 1894, Mr. McGlasson was married to Miss Nora A. McNeil, daughter of Mr. Malcolm McNeil, of McNeil & Higgins Co., wholesale grocers, of this city. Mr. McGlasson does not belong to any societies or clubs, and therefore spends his evenings at home in the society of his wife.

JOHN F. FINERTY.

There is no name in the West, possibly no name throughout the whole United States, dearer to the hearts of his fellow Irish Americans than that representative Irishman, true American, splendid orator, brilliant writer, and consistent patriot, John F. Finerty.

For over thirty years Mr. Finerty has made Chicago his home, and through all that time no one has been more intimately connected with the stirring events which have seen this city fire-destroyed, then rise phoenix-like from its ashes until the present



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John F. Finerty
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wonderful proportions have been attained. In the active world of Chicago's daily life are many striking figures, but there is none of stronger personality than this popular leader. Look at the strong, powerful, earnest face, the brow that "thought has knit and passion darkened," the clear and fearless eyes, the stalwart soldier figure, and the knowledge is forced upon you that here is a man who has lived and thought, a man whose life must be full of incident, one indeed who was assigned to rule among his fellow-men.

John F. Finerty was born in Galway, Ireland, September 10th, 1846. He was the son of M. J. Finerty, then prominent in the Young Ireland school of politics, and who had become editor of the Galway Vindicator some six years previous to the birth of the subject of this sketch. In the early forties, M. J. Finerty had married Margaret Josephine Flynn, and Chicago's John F. Finerty was the second son born to the union. John F.—as he is popularly called—was but two years old when his father died, at a time when his countrymen were wildly elated over the probable revolution in Ireland in sympathy with the similar movement then in progress in France. The boy was brought up by his uncle, for his mother with all her family left, when he was quite a child, for the Southern States, and in such scenes and amid such surroundings, nurtured in English hate and fostered on detestation and rebellion against its tyrannous misrule, Finerty's boyhood years were passed. His educational advantages were of the best and received partly in the national schools, but chiefly from private tuition. History and literature were the subjects that most appealed to his eager and unusually active mind, and these have unquestionably most affected his after career. He remained in the County of Galway until he was eleven, when he was taken into historic "gallant" Tipperary, and there spent his later years in Ireland, within full view of the beautiful and noble Shannon and about two miles from the base of the picturesque Steele Darragh Mountains. Living in the parish

of the patriotic Father John Kenyon, pastor of Templeberry, the strong sentiments of that well-known priest left an ineffaceable trace on the mind and heart of the impulsive boy, who has since done so much to show in practice what his reverend friend had so frequently preached. When he was fifteen, about the time that regard for Ireland's wrongs was even gaining a foothold in England, he heard many eloquent descriptions of what his ill-fated country had suffered and was suffering, and this roused the intense patriotic spirit that in him was innate. Affectionate, if wild, dreams pictured the proud old land made free, and in 1863 he became a member of the National Brotherhood of St. Patrick, which was at that time organized in the town of Nenagh. During that year, on August 15th, he delivered a very radical speech at a meeting on the summit of Slievenamon mountains, and a few months later another so-called rebellious oration was delivered by him at Ormond Stile. After this he was obliged to leave the country or be prosecuted, which would have entailed expense and annoyance to his friends, to which he did not feel like subjecting them.

It was in the spring of 1864 that John F. Finerty arrived in America, and as he had the greatest desire for military knowledge, he immediately enrolled himself in the Ninety-ninth New York Regiment. Later in the year a large portion of that regiment volunteered for service and he was among the number who served until its disbandment. He saw much of the siege operations around Petersburg and was greatly impressed by the strength of the United States army.

The Civil War at an end, he decided to settle permanently in Chicago, and came to this city in the winter of 1864-5. The Fenian movement was then at its height and he became one of the active organizers of its military sections. The Canadian invasion in 1866 found him Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp to the late Brigadier-General William F. Lynch, ex-Colonel Fifty-eighth Illinois Volun-

teers. As soldier and newspaper correspondent for the Chicago Republican, he went to the front, but was too late to assist General John O'Neill's second rash and ill-timed attack on Canada in May, 1870. He was able, however, with the help of other newspaper men, to influence Governor Hoffman, of New York, to send the Fenian soldiers back to their homes.

Mr. Finerty then became permanently connected with the Chicago daily press, his first employment in that way having been of a merely desultory character on the "Times," and found a position on the regular staff of the old "Republican," the precursor of the "Inter-Ocean." The great fire shortly afterwards destroyed the few savings he had managed to accumulate and he next went to work on the "Post" and "Tribune," remaining with the latter paper until 1875, when he was nominated on the People's ticket for the clerkship of the Superior Court. He was not successful.

He then connected himself with the "Chicago Times," and here obtained the opportunity to show the sterling qualities of which he was possessed. Through many struggles, various trials and innumerable vicissitudes of fortune he passed, until he stands to-day in the front rank of Chicago's newspaper writers. His versatility is really wonderful, and even among Irishmen, who have made the press their peculiar stronghold all the world over, he easily holds his position among the foremost as a ready, bright, mellifluous writer of sound English.

He plodded on, and his various experiences among all sorts and conditions of men and women enabled him to obtain that immense knowledge which now gives him the power to write with such detail and moving strength. He is indeed a man of the world, and his early training has taught him never to strain the spirit nor magnify the circumstances merely for the sake of effect, and by aiming correctly, to assure the striking of his object.

In 1876 he was with General George Crook's Big Horn and Yel-

lowstone expedition against the Sioux and Cheyenne Indians; he fought at the Rosebud a week before General Custer met his doom; he crossed the Big Horn with Col. Anson Mills and barely escaped capture. Afterwards for the "Chicago Times" he accompanied the noted Sibley Scout along the base of the Big Horn range and had many rough Indian experiences, until, finally, General Crook's main body of troops was reached. Again, for the "Times," he was with the march of Crook's column from the Tongue River to the Yellowstone, then beyond the little Missouri and south to the Black Hills. Other important newspaper work performed by Mr. Finerty was the writing up of the Nicholas-Packard troubles in New Orleans, and he also witnessed the actual termination of the Civil War in the evacuation of the Louisiana State House, April 23d, 1877. He was detailed to write up the fierce Pittsburg railroad riots and also those of Chicago. Later, in the same year, he proceeded to the Rio Grande, entering Mexico as far as the Cedral Mines, and telling the story of the border troubles from both sides of the boundary river. In 1878 he was with the American Commercial Expedition and sailed from New Orleans to Vera Cruz. He visited various points in the Valley of Mexico and spent two months in and around the City of Mexico. Afterwards, by ambulance, he traveled through the northern portion of Mexico, emerging at the Fort Bless crossing of the Rio Grande in April, 1879. His next big assignment was in the Indian Territory, to describe the operations of the boomers and the United States troops on the Canadian River.

Young in years, the brilliant correspondent had now made a great reputation for himself in the newspaper world. As time rolled on, he still continued to display his great powers in that direction. He accompanied the late Professor E. R. Paige in his exploration of the Bad Lands along the White and Cheyenne Rivers, in Dakota and Nebraska; next joining General Nelson A. Miles and accompanying him to the British line. In September,

'79, just back from his second Sioux expedition, he was ordered to join General Merritt's campaign for relief of survivors of the Thornburg massacre in the wilds of Colorado, and remained there until the campaign was completed in November of that year. In 1881 he wrote up the Canadian and Northern Pacific Railways, the latter as far as the Pacific slope. He was later—and still working for the "Chicago Times," for W. F. Storey had a peculiar liking for the adventurous young Irishman—ordered to Arizona, where the Apaches were at their old work. General Carr was reached at Fort Apache, after a very dangerous journey on a buckboard, and Mr. Finerty was in time to take part in the second expedition against the White Mountain renegades. While, since that time, Mr. Finerty has connected himself chiefly with home newspaper work, how little his art has lost its charm was demonstrated in the spring of 1896, when a series of Western articles from his facile pen appeared in the "Chronicle."

It was in the fall of 1881 that Mr. Finerty began to devote greater attention to Irish politics. Mr. Parnell was then at the height of his fame as "Ireland's uncrowned King." At the orders of W. E. Gladstone and "Buckshot" Forster, the latter and most of his followers were thrown into Kilmainham Jail, Dublin. Mr. Finerty, in consultation with his friends in this city, determined to organize a great Irish convention in Chicago. It was held November 29th, 30th, and December 1st, 1881, and resulted in the foundation of a fund of \$500,000 to carry on the Irish struggle. In many other ways since, either when the opportunity offered or he found it possible to make the occasion, the cause of Ireland has been advocated by him. As an Irishman, he is a firm believer in the natural advantages of his country, and associates her miseries and misfortunes to a government by aliens and a land system pernicious in its working and cruel and oppressive in its effects. Even his bitterest opponents will acknowledge his absolute sincerity, his thor-

ough disinterestedness and his complete purity of motive. To further the interest of his countrymen in this land, Mr. Finerty founded, January 14th, 1882, the "Chicago Citizen" weekly paper—now the official organ of the United Irish Societies—and in which, as editor-in-chief, his articles on Ireland, Irishmen, and Ireland's wrongs, conclusively evidence his extraordinary abilities as well as his love and loyal devotion to the land of his birth.

Of late years Mr. Finerty has devoted some portion of each year to lecturing tours, and in these his considerable historical knowledge, his wonderful memory, and the many interesting experiences he has passed through, have gained him immense popularity. His "Story of Ireland," told as he alone can tell it, is a positive revelation. With him oratory is a natural gift. Of words he has a wonderful command; he possesses a most convincing earnestness and needs nothing and uses nothing of exaggerated gesture to point his periods. His speeches are among the most masterly efforts it was ever the privilege of any American to enjoy. He possesses, too, a peculiar and entirely original power of amusing his audience; his is the bitter scorn which warms the whole blood; his the eloquence which carries away; while his contempt and ridicule, titillating with the unique power of banter, hold his audience spell-bound at his grand command over language. He speaks decisively and powerfully, giving proper weight to every argument, and is altogether wanting in that not unusual characteristic of his countrymen, the permitting himself to be carried away by his enthusiasm into exaggeration and inaccuracy.

Before the Chicago Irish convention in 1895, when the Irish National Alliance was formed, Mr. Finerty, who was the unanimous choice for chairman, delivered two speeches, which were most masterful efforts, but of which, possibly, the second was the more notable. The latter was a great speech, altogether worthy of the great occasion, and it gained for him appreciation and admiration

from opposers as well as sympathizers. For the oration no words of praise could be too high; and on the illustrious roll of speakers for liberty Mr. Finerty has proven himself well worthy of high place.

Of Mr. Finerty's political career some mention is required. In 1882 he was elected to Congress as an Independent from the Second District of Illinois, and devoted himself mainly to great national questions. His maiden speech—delivered March 1st, 1884—attracted general attention, and quickly indicated he was a master of the tongue as well as of the pen. His was the introduction of the first resolution calling for the formation of the present White Squadron. He also made, later in the session, an historical speech in favor of the coast fortification bill, and warned the House that economy in the face of national danger was not patriotism but folly.

In 1884, of James G. Blaine, who embodied his views on the great American questions of the day, Mr. Finerty was one of the most active supporters, and it was, no doubt, in consequence of this support that he suffered defeat in his congressional district, which was very strongly Democratic. He was nominated by the Republicans for City Treasurer in April, 1885, but was beaten by a few votes. Two years following, Mayor Roche appointed him City Oil Inspector, and this position he held to public satisfaction until his term expired in 1889. Since he has devoted his time to his editorial, lecturing and literary duties. In February, 1891, he was chosen to deliver the Washington oration at the University of Michigan, and at the Blaine Memorial Meeting, held here after that great statesman's death, he was one of the principal speakers. He has also taken an active part in national, State and local politics, for as an electioneering platform speaker he possesses few equals, and there is certainly none more popular.

While in national politics Mr. Finerty professes Republican views, yet among his closest friends are many of the leaders of the

Democratic party, as well as their followers. His paper, "The Chicago Citizen," is entirely independent politically.

"Warpath and Bivouac," a book containing Mr. Finerty's recollections and personal experiences in two of the Indian campaigns, was published by him in April, 1890. It was received with great favor by the press and the public. Mr. Finerty has ready, and will shortly publish, another volume of stirring adventure and memorable events, being a record of his Mexican and Southwestern experiences, and for it public appreciation is already absolutely assured.

In moral force, as applied to England, he places no faith whatever, and claims that, even were her Irish rule to undergo a miraculous alteration and to become as good as it has hitherto uniformly been bad, her government in Ireland is naught but a usurpation, whose foundation was brute force, entire faithlessness and multitudinous wrongs. The extremity of Ireland's misery was not the casual concurrence of calamitous circumstances, it was the outcome of centuries of cruel, oppressive and pernicious masterhood to an extent more than sufficient to justify the whole country in becoming desperate in action and absolutely careless as to its employment of methods or instruments. To expose the political methods of England is to him a labor of love, one in which he knows no fatigue, and a work which, both by nature and education, he is peculiarly adapted to carry out.

Matrimony, that most important event in every man's life, has been with him a most fortunate essay. He was married, in May, 1882, to Miss Sadie L. Hennessy, of this city, a lady of many accomplishments, great intellectual gifts, and bright and cheery temperament. Four children have been born to them, of whom two survive—John F., Jr., who was born May 27th, 1885, and Vera C., born July 7th, 1886.

To be prominent and successful in these days is to gain the envy

and malice of many; perchance Mr. Finerty may be accused of the impetuosity and the quick temper of his race, but any such failings are more than compensated for by his great kindness of disposition and his never failing good nature; indeed, his absolute inability to refuse any assistance in his power, has resulted in the number of his enemies being immeasurably counterbalanced by a great army of admiring and devoted friends.

John F. Finerty has always placed principle before party, the needs of the country of his birth before his own well-being, and by so doing has earned for himself the respect and esteem of all nationalities and of all creeds, as well as a place in the minds and affection of the majority of his fellow countrymen, which almost approaches worship. To him, indeed, might well be applied the words spoken by the present Lord Chief Justice of England, Lord Charles Russell, with reference to Michael Davitt, in the Parnell Commission: "I say that the whole course of his life may be examined, and not one incident will be found to say that he has been unfaithful to any trust or has been guilty of any dishonorable action."

In America the best work of his life has been done. Devoted to the old land across the seas, he loves with no less deep affection the great free country which has given him home and opportunity. From early manhood to his present prime of life, Chicago has numbered him among her truest citizens, and in its large area there is no fitter representative of Western energy and Irish American achievement than large-hearted, generous-souled John F. Finerty.

HON. JOSEPH P. MAHONEY.

The city of Chicago, perhaps the greatest field for professional enterprises on all this great continent, has no lawyer of nobler promise, no stronger example of what enterprise, perseverance, and never ending application can achieve, than Senator Joseph P. Mahoney. Faithful attention to the interests of his clients, every detail of each case fully weighed and properly considered, are the means by which Mr. Mahoney has attained so high a place in his profession. Indeed, his honorable conduct in all and every position in which he has found himself, the display of abilities of the very highest order, well accounts for the honor which was done him in three consecutive elections to the Legislature as representative from the Fifth Senatorial District, followed by the position he now holds, that of Senator from the same district.

Joseph P. Mahoney was born in Oswego, New York State, on November 1, 1864. His parents, Michael and Mary (Canty) Mahoney, were both natives of County Cork. Michael came to America in 1843, and took the position of night watchman. His parents settled in Chicago, when the subject of this sketch was only three years old. Most careful and anxious regarding the education of their children, young Joseph, when old enough, was sent to the public school, and quickly made himself marked by his application to his books and his great love for study. He graduated from the public schools of this city, and does most excellent credit to the teaching such schools afford.

The choice of a profession having been made, Joseph P. Mahoney applied himself diligently to the study of law, for which he

had always felt and evinced a strong inclination. He was grounded in the theory and practice of his profession in the office of Messrs. Jewett & Norton, a firm of the highest reputation in this city. He made application for admission to the bar when only twenty years old, and in the examination showed such satisfactory knowledge that he was, though under age, admitted to practice conditionally, that a license should be taken out so soon as he came of age. The practice of his profession was at once commenced, and he has since continued to demonstrate how especially fitted he was to become a lawyer. Of late years he has chiefly devoted himself to Chancery Law.

His career has been a remarkable one, and in this State absolutely without parallel. He was but twenty-one years of age when he was first elected a member of the State Legislature, and three years later was given appointment as a Master in Chancery of the Circuit Court of Cook County. The Hon. Hempstead Washburne, then Mayor of Chicago, appointed him to the Board of Education.

Mr. Mahoney's gifts are of a very varied character. He is a born speaker, easy in his manner, forcible in his arguments, but never in any way offensive in his method. His voice is musical, his words always well chosen.

A Democrat at all times, and ever active for his party, defending its principles fearlessly and earnestly, he is never without tolerance for the views and opinions of others.

When in the Legislature, to which, in this State, he was the youngest man ever elected, he acquitted himself in a manner to entirely satisfy his constituents. A resident of the west side of this city, its interests have always obtained his first attention, but whenever the good of the citizens, or the city of Chicago were concerned, he has never been found wanting. He was the author of the bill authorizing the West town of Chicago to make a million dollar issue of bonds, the money to be expended on park and

street improvements preparatory to the World's Columbian Exposition. In the passing of the Convict Labor Bill to prevent the competition of prison with outside labor, he also took a very foremost part, as also in that very popular bill which gives in the poor man's court trial by jury, if demanded. He has also been intimately connected with other well known bills, among which may be mentioned the Eight Hour Law; the repeal of the Edwards Compulsory School Law; and the Truck Store Bill for the miners.

Such a record while still so young a man, is one of which any lawyer might well be proud. Among his professional brethren his success has aroused no jealousy, for what he has achieved has been the result of hard work and continual and unwearied application, thorough conscientiousness and unquestionable integrity.

Before Senator Joseph P. Mahoney looms a future so full of the brightest prospects, that it would be impossible for any one to prophesy how high a position he may hereafter attain.

JOSEPH DOWNEY.

There is no man in Chicago better deserving of credit for what he has achieved in this world than Mr. Joseph Downey. By sheer pluck and perseverance, united with integrity and a determination to succeed, he has been enabled to accomplish at a comparatively early age what it takes most men a life-time to attain. In his own profession, that of a contractor and builder, he has few equals and none superior.

Joseph Downey was born in Parsons Town, Kings County, Ire-



Joseph Downey

<http://stores.ebay.com/Ancestry-Found>

land, April 23rd, 1849, and is the son of Michael and Elizabeth (McGuire) Downey. His father and grandfather were both noted builders in their day, having together planned and built many of the leading structures in that part of the country, one of which was the Ross Castle, also the building and foundations of the Ross Telescope, the largest of its kind in the world up to a few years ago. Mr. Downey's father dying when he was five years of age, his mother at once came to America, bringing with her her family; she first settled at Cincinnati, but soon afterward moved to this city.

Joseph's education was obtained in the public schools of this city, and at an early age he learned the mason trade in all its branches, which gave him a practical knowledge of building, thereby fitting him for what he now is, one of the most successful builders in this country.

Mr. Downey laid the foundation and superintended the first permanent structure after the great fire in this city, namely, the building on Madison Street, fifty feet west of Fifth Avenue, which stands there to-day.

In 1874, Mr. James McGraw, an old builder of this city, took him into partnership, and the wisdom of his employer was soon justified by the keen perception, untiring energy, and good business qualities evinced by him.

December 7th, 1871, Mr. Downey married Miss Clara McGraw, who died in May, 1883.

In 1883, Mr. Downey severed his connections with Mr. McGraw, having bought out the interests of the firm, and since that time up to two years ago, has done the largest business of any contractor in this part of the country, his last year's business amounting to over \$2,700,000.

Mr. Downey has built some of the largest and most costly structures in the west, among which are the magnificent Depot for

the Illinois Central R. R. Co., and the Dearborn Station, also the Indianapolis Union Depot; he was also a partner and the active man in bringing to a successful issue one of the largest engineering difficulties in this city, the Van Buren Street Tunnel, a feat of which any man may well be proud.

Mr. Downey is a remarkable example of the self made man, for starting in life absolutely dependent on his own resources he has been able to accumulate enough of this world's goods to enjoy in his after years all that a busy and prosperous life well justifies.

He was married, May 11th, 1885, to Miss Lena Klein, of Chicago. Mr. Downey is somewhat of a club man, being an active member of the Union League, Illinois, Menoken, and Lincoln Clubs, and is President of the Building Trades Club, an organization composed of the large and responsible builders. In addition to his private business, he was called upon by Mayor George B. Swift, in May, 1885, to take a cabinet position, that of Commissioner of Buildings, which office he resigned in July, 1896, to become Commissioner of Public Works. The department has never been more worthily filled, for he is no mere machine politician, but essentially a man of business, and so soon as he knows any work is necessary, he insists that it shall be done at once. "The public works department," he said, in an interview shortly after his appointment, "is a huge contracting department for the benefit of the public. I am placed here between the taxpayer and the contractor to see that each is rightfully treated, and I intend that they shall be. The clerks and inspectors of the department are here for the same purpose. If they do not do their business that way, they will be discharged." He has also been honored with the Chairmanship of the Commission appointed by Mayor Swift to solve the problem of securing a pure water supply for Chicago, the solution of which will probably entail an expense of \$2,500,000.00.

A man of fine appearance, entirely whole souled, he is like most

men who have been the architects of their own fortune, easily approached, in him there is no egotism, he treats alike the rich and poor, courtesy and kind treatment are assured, but there is never any lacking of either dignity or firmness. His half century of life is as yet uncompleted, he has been able to build up a large fortune, by methods against which no slur of dishonesty or sharp practice has ever been cast. But far beyond his reputation as a millionaire, stands the universal trust, respect and honor, which are accorded him by every man with whom he has ever been brought into association, business or personal.

JOHN FRANCIS CLARE.

The subject of the present sketch, another member of the legal profession, was born in Chicago, September 19th, 1865, and is a son of James Clare, a native of Kilkenny, Ireland, and an old settler of the City of Chicago.

John F. Clare attended the public and high schools of Chicago, and, after mastering all his preparatory studies, was sent to Fordham, N. Y., where he entered St. John College. Finishing his course in that famous institution, he returned home and began the study of law, and graduated from the Union College of Law in the class of 1891.

His ability as an attorney was soon recognized, and during John P. Hopkins' administration as Mayor of Chicago, Mr. Clare was tendered a portfolio, being appointed to the important office of First Assistant Prosecuting Attorney for the City of Chicago,

a position he filled with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the city government.

After his retirement from public office he resumed the practice of law, with offices in the Unity Building, and now enjoys a large and lucrative practice.

October 9th, 1895, Mr. Clare was united in marriage to Miss Nellie G., daughter of James and Kate Stenson, and to them one child has been born.

He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and affiliates with the Democratic party.

A man of pleasing personality, he is sound in his judgment and always true to his convictions, and with recognized ability in his profession enjoys the respect and esteem of a large circle of friends.

JAMES HARTNETT.

The father of the subject of this sketch, Daniel Hartnett, born in Queenstown, Ireland, on March 12th, 1822, was of Irish and French extraction. He was schooled at Queenstown until he was seventeen years of age, when (his parents having previously lost their lands through land troubles and their fortune being much depleted) he went to England, and after a brief time there, to France, through which country he traveled some two years. Early in 1841 he sailed for Quebec, Canada, where upon his arrival he pursued specially for some years a course in higher mathematics, history and literature. Leaving Quebec, he went to New York, where he remained some five years, then he came to Chicago,



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James Hartnett

where he became a citizen of the United States, which country was to be henceforth his home. On January 6th, 1857, at Elgin, Ill., he was married to Catharine Donahoe, an American by birth but of Irish extraction. Born in Boston on the 15th day of August, 1833, she was the daughter of William Donahoe and Margaret (Clinnin) Donahoe, and received her education chiefly in the public schools of Illinois. Daniel Hartnett and his wife were both young and both strong and active mentally and physically; they therefore entered upon their married life with full hope and confidence as to the future. Locating in Mississippi, he did surveying and contract work with good success and financial gain, which, however, he was destined not to collect in large part, because of the Civil War. Leaving the sunny south early in the spring of 1860, Mr. and Mrs. Hartnett journeyed to Galena, Ill., where they took up their home and where, on the 23d day of January, 1862, was born to them a child, their son James Hartnett. From the time of his arrival in Galena to the 20th day of August, 1862, Daniel Hartnett was a successful farmer. In the summer of 1862, having been watching with considerable anxiety the condition of his country, he said one day to his wife that the country needed his services, and shortly afterwards, that he was reluctant to leave his family, but that, if the country should be divided and liberty lost, he would be ashamed to look his son, when he grew up, in the face and say that he had not courage to help maintain for him a country and liberty. His decision was reached on the 20th day of August, 1862, when he enrolled as volunteer to serve three years or during the war. He served in the 90th Illinois Volunteers, and with them fought at Coldwater, Miss.; Vicksburg; Jackson, Miss.; Colliersville, Tenn.; Missionary Ridge; Siege of Knoxville; Resaca, Ga.; Dallas, Ga.; Kennesaw Mount; Atlanta, July 19th, 22nd, 28th, August 3d and 17th; Jonesboro, Ga.; Lovejoy Station; Rome, Ga.; Gadsden, Ala.; Jennison's Bridge,

Ogeeche River; Fort McAllister; Savannah; Charleston, S. C.; Columbia; Bentonville, N. C. On the 6th day of June, 1865, he was honorably discharged from the service of the United States by reason of the termination of the war, and immediately went to his family in Galena. Seated near the open door, in his own home for the first time since August, 1862, he was again with his family. James, then little more than three years of age, for a moment bashfully clung to his mother, and then running to his father and looking up into his face innocently asked: "Are you my papa?" And the father answered with the smile of one who had helped to maintain for his boy a country and liberty. Before the war he had never had the services of a physician, but after the war his shattered constitution caused him anxiety. And up to the time of his death, January 31st, 1874, he spent much of his time educating his son, and with great eagerness anticipated the time when James should be able to care for himself and to protect his mother.

James Hartnett inherited a constitution which well fitted him as a boy to prosecute vigorously out door sports, and a confidence which sustained him easily on land and upon the water. He received his primary and high school education in the public schools and pursued the scientific course at Normal. At the age of nineteen years he was regularly licensed to teach public school and entered that field of work at Moline, Ill. Beginning on primary work, he had the golden opportunity to study mind, and there, while engaged in the business of training others, received a thorough and practical training in psychology. As an educator, he proved peculiarly successful. He believed that there was a natural evolution of the mind and a natural tendency to activity equal to the totality of energy possessed. For him the great problem was not how to cause the children entrusted to his care to work harder, but to ascertain the true relation and definition of the

matter he should present before them, and how to know each pupil thoroughly that he might best ascertain when the child grasped the new thought and when he failed. The greater work he recognized was in being able to facilitate the natural evolution of the mind, and acting upon these principles he was successful. The energy of the child was properly expended. Natural evolution was facilitated and education was marked.

Something of originality in his manner of presenting his work facilitated. Surrounded, though he was, with expensive reading charts, yet he had them carefully stored and proceeded upon the more logical method of starting the child to read through the script medium. With a piece of crayon and slate, four feet by five feet, he could present a few words in a great multiplicity of positions. The child looked first to find the words, the groups, and then to gather thoughts. The child read, and in a few weeks it was able to take up the printed book. This was a practical demonstration that much of the energy theretofore expended by the child in learning to read was wasted. Again he demonstrated that by keeping well in mind the principles taught and their natural evolution, much time could be saved. That the boy in the primary school could master arithmetic and enjoy systematic work with plants and animals.

Continuing his work in the interest of the public schools of our State, he received much encouragement from pupils entrusted to his care and from the teachers associated with him, and more and more liberally did the boards of education supply the schools. In September, 1889, he took charge of the public schools of Henry, Ill. There he had an enthusiastic staff of teachers who spent many hours with him evenings that the utility and value of the schools might be enhanced. Progress and improvement began at the bottom, and there was an upward movement all along the line. Before the close of the year the board of education tendered

him the position for another year with an increase of salary. In response to Mr. Hartnett's letter of acceptance, Duncan Campbell, Esq., clerk of the Board of Education, wrote:

Rooms of Board of Education.

May 14th, 1890.

Prof. James Hartnett,

Superintendent of Schools:

Dear Sir:—Your communication expressive of high and most pleasing sentiments, by which you communicated to the Board of Education your acceptance of the position of superintendent with added duties of principal is received and placed on file.

With the full impress of their educational importance, the offer made by the Board and its acceptance by you add new luster to the triumphs already won by a faithful and able discharge of duties on your part in advancing the best interests of our schools.

Your expressed desire to show your appreciation of the action of the Board in relation to yourself, by thus continuing to discharge your duties, presents a grandeur of practical thought indicative of success, justifying mutual anticipation of a result exceedingly desirable. Yours truly,

Duncan Campbell, Clerk.

In the fall of 1890, acting upon the principle that the State can well afford to educate her children, some collegiate work was added to the high school course, and the graduating class remained another year to do the work. The Board of Education, realizing the enormous amount of work placed upon Mr. Hartnett and the gain that would accrue to the school, decided to secure him another assistant. Mr. Hartnett's sister, Anna M. Hartnett, was induced to accept the position and immediately took charge of the high school as principal. This proved not only to be of great advantage to the school but of effect in the life of James Hartnett. He had more time nights for reading, and adding to his stock of law books,

up to that time consisting only of a copy of Blackstone's Commentaries and Bouvier's law dictionary, he devoted himself to the reading of law.

The schools progressed and at the commencement exercises in the summer of '90 originality again added to success. A large blackboard was brought upon the rostrum and rapid calculations and mathematical and philosophical demonstrations by the class proved to be an appreciated innovation.

Vacation was spent in the law office of the Honorable Fred S. Potter. September, 1890, came and educational duties again claimed Mr. Hartnett's services. He labored vigorously in school by day and read law nights. The liberality of the board of education in carrying out his plans was rewarded with good success. The tone and progress of the schools continued good and in the summer of 1891 the graduating class entertained a large and intelligent audience till midnight on the 10th day of June, and with those exercises Mr. Hartnett closed ten years of successful school work. He had spent his days and nights endeavoring to promote the cause of education, and had well utilized the opportunities which here and elsewhere had been favorable to gaining a knowledge of human nature. During his vacations time had been found to commingle with men in many States, most of whom were strangers to him, and in this way his judgment of men was necessarily quickened and incidentally he gained a fund of practical knowledge.

He spent the summer of 1891 in the law office of Mr. Potter. In September of that year, his mother and her family became permanent residents of Chicago. James acted upon the theory that the best place to study practice was in the Federal and State Courts, and that the place of much litigation was the place to practice law. He was familiar with life in St. Louis, Omaha, New York, and other cities, but chose to establish himself in Chicago, believ-

ing that there the highest opportunities were open. Before the Supreme Court on the 14th day of June, 1892, he was licensed to practice, and at once entered upon a general practice of law. In October, 1893, James Hartnett became associated with the Honorable Daniel Donahoe and Judge R. M. Wing in the trial of the case of *The People v. Daniel Coughlin*, and worked with them day and night in the defense until the finding by the jury of the verdict of not guilty, on the 9th day of March, 1894.

Soon afterward he formed a partnership with Mr. Donahoe and has since continued to be a member of the law firm of Donahoe & Hartnett.

Mr. Hartnett's facility and power as a trial lawyer does credit to his persistent and systematic efforts, and a few instances will serve to illustrate his strong qualifications. Before Judge Sears, in March, 1895, the genuineness of three bills was in question. The prosecution brought in a paying teller from a bank who testified that each bill was a genuine twenty dollar bill. Mr. Hartnett commenced his cross-examination of the witness in an easy, unassuming manner and the witness was led to say: That he did not know the exact difference between a greenback and a treasury note; that he did not know of any difference; that he did not know the particulars of silver or gold certificates nor of national bank notes; that he did not know many of the tests used by experts. Then, by sheer force of logic, the witness was compelled to testify that a counterfeit of high character as to skill of workmanship and intended to counterfeit bills like those in question, would be very similar to them; that the markings, engravings and seals would be very similar, and that if made by an artist—a high class man in that line—it would be extremely difficult to detect the counterfeit from the genuine. That in some cases it would be necessary to examine carefully with a microscope to detect the difference. That this was true of each of the bills in

question, and that he had examined them but a quarter or half minute and without the aid of a microscope. That the most expert, though careful, are apt to take high class counterfeit bills as genuine. That the witness in his position at the bank had received counterfeit bills, which he did not detect till afterward. That the witness had been called to testify that the bills were genuine.

Again, in the Caruther's case, tried before Judge Gibbons in January, 1896, expert book-keepers for a large corporation testified that large sums of money had not been paid in to the corporation. Mr. Hartnett demonstrated on cross-examination that they could not tell whether it had. Twice the witnesses were sent to study their books and a second and third time it was demonstrated that they could not tell.

In the O'Brien case, tried in the Criminal Court in December, 1895, an expert testified relative to some valuable art goods that had come through the World's Fair. Here, by subtle cross-examination he convinced the court and jury that the witness knew but little of art goods and that his testimony was not to be relied upon.

A trial lawyer's work taxes the strongest powers and the greatest endurance to the utmost. The trial lawyer must wrestle with men every inch his equal. He must make clear the most abstruse and complex matters. Mr. Hartnett's ability in this direction has been severely tested. In the case of the people v. Sampson et al., tried in the Criminal Court before the Honorable William G. Ewing—one of the most important cases that ever came before court or jury—a case that so excited the activity of a political club as to bring it into national prominence in the general movement for a higher municipal life and greater sacredness of the ballot—Mr. Hartnett, at the close of the argument for the prosecution, arose and addressed a most intelligent jury. Thus far the jury had listened five weeks to the trial. Yet the liberty of nine defendants was involved, as was also the sacredness of law and govern-

ment. They would listen to the lawyer for the defendants, they needed his assistance in considering the diverse testimony of some thirty witnesses and a great complication of circumstantial evidence. Hour by hour passed, as for two whole days he calmly and coolly analyzed the evidence against his clients and held to the view of the jury the great gaps in, and uncertainties of the evidence for the prosecution; as synthetically from the evidence for the defendants and even from much of that of the prosecution he built for the defendants an impregnable bulwark. With the strong power of a trained psychologist, he impressed upon the jury the great principles of the law of liberty and that the men on trial should be acquitted. As one of two lawyers, he was fighting a great battle against fearful odds and for the liberty of nine of his fellow men. The entire machinery of a great state was placed in the hands of a public prosecutor and private counsel, and the great engines were working against his clients. It was a powerful and exhaustive effort, enabling the jury to say that they had received help where they needed it and that the defendants were not guilty.

As a trial lawyer, Mr. Hartnett has been pre-eminently successful. As a lawyer standing before the court, he is strong, courteous and conscientious.

FRANK A. DEVLIN.

Frank A. Devlin, one of Chicago's most successful and most popular business men, is a native of County Armagh, Ireland, where he was born August 3d, 1857. His father, Peter Devlin, was also a native of County Armagh, where he followed the busi-



W. H. H. H. H.

ness of a produce merchant for over fifty years, buying in the Irish markets—chiefly butter and eggs—and shipping to England. He acquired quite a competence and died at the good old age of eighty-four. His wife, mother of Frank A., was born in the same neighborhood, where she is still living at the age of eighty-three.

Frank A. Devlin was educated in the national schools of his native county and came alone to the United States when sixteen years of age. He knew sufficient of Chicago to make it his goal, and coming direct to this city, he almost immediately obtained work with Field, Leiter & Co. With that firm he remained for about six years, then accepting an engagement with Carson, Pirie & Scott as assistant buyer in the hosiery and underwear department. The following year he received promotion to the position of buyer and manager of the department, which, at that time (1879), was doing a business of one hundred thousand dollars a year, and under his able handling this has steadily increased until at the present time it has reached over a million and a half per annum.

As an illustration of the change in cost of production and in the purchasing power of a dollar, Mr. Devlin gives the fact that merchandise jobbed by him fifteen years ago for fifteen dollars a dozen can now be sold in the market for six dollars, so that it is now possible to purchase for one dollar what at that time would have cost three times that sum. When it is remembered also that while ten times as large a business is done by Mr. Devlin's department than at that time, yet the goods are about one-third cheaper, some idea can be formed of the immense number of cases to be handled and of the volume of business transacted.

In regard to the firm with which he is connected, Carson, Pirie & Scott can look back upon a constantly growing trade year by year until now they rank third, and possibly second to any house of their line in this country.

Mr. Devlin has been a member of the Columbus, Sheridan, and

Iroquois Clubs for years, but he recently—much to the regret of his fellow members—resigned from all, and although he may be induced to reconsider such action, still the demands upon him physically and mentally on account of the responsibility of his position are so great that he has absolutely no leisure for club life.

Mr. Devlin has visited his native town several times and on several occasions also has traveled over Europe. In religion he is a Roman Catholic, while in politics he still considers himself a Democrat and has always voted the Democratic National ticket until last year, when, like so many of the old party, he voted for McKinley. In local politics he has usually been more interested in aiding some friend than in voting for any party.

Mr. Devlin was married May 28th, 1879, to Jennie O'Reilly, daughter of Eugene O'Reilly, one of Chicago's oldest merchants, but who is now retired after acquiring by his unaided thrift and industry a handsome fortune. Mr. and Mrs. Devlin have three children, two boys and one girl. A great lover of horses and owning one of the finest stables in the city, he has been heard to remark that what with his horses and his charming family he really possesses no time for club life, or indeed, even to smoke cigars.

Now in the prime of life, a man of fine physique, of genial disposition, and of courteous though naturally prompt manner, Mr. Devlin is a truly representative citizen, an honor at once to the city in which he lives and the Irish race from which he sprang.

JOHN A. LYNCH.

John A. Lynch, the widely known and very highly esteemed president of the National Bank of the Republic, is a native of Chicago, and was born in this city June 11th, 1853. His parents were natives of County Clare, Ireland, and when quite young came to Chicago in 1850, his father, Thomas Lynch, for some forty years carrying on one of the principal distilleries of this city. He died in 1893.

John A. Lynch received a primary education in the public schools of Chicago, afterwards graduating from Dyrenforth College and later from Bryant & Stratton's Business College, receiving a thorough commercial training, which thoroughly equipped him for the important positions he was destined to fill. After leaving college, the young man began his career in his father's distillery business, starting at the bottom of the ladder as junior clerk and advancing through each consecutive grade until he became manager of the entire business, a position he held the last ten years of its existence. In 1891 he was elected director of the National Bank of the Republic and also a member of its finance committee, and in the following year became the president, and still retains that high and responsible office.

Mr. Lynch is a member of the Bankers' and other clubs. His mind has been broadened by considerable travel; he has crossed the ocean a number of times and is familiar with most of the continent of Europe, and only recently has returned from a very interesting oriental trip. In his religious views he is a Roman Catholic, while in politics he has considered himself a Democrat, but, thoroughly independent in his views and action, in the last national election he voted for McKinley.

Mr. Lynch was married January 21st, 1896, to Miss Clara M. Schmahl, daughter of the late John Schmahl of this city.

From the very beginning of his business career, Mr. Lynch has been a hard and most indefatigable worker, at his post he has usually remained ten and twelve hours every day, and frequently even has worked right through the whole twenty-four. With such heavy duties and responsibilities, it is evident that his time for other occupations or for recreation has been very limited, and yet Mr. Lynch is a man of highly cultivated tastes and of esthetic ideas, a great lover of art and literature, indeed in the former being considered quite a connoisseur. His residence at 44 Burton Place is a delightful dwelling, built in the Italian Renaissance style, and is adorned internally with some very fine pictures and other works of art. Here Mr. Lynch, who is a man of most courteous and genial manners and disposition, delights in entertaining his many warm and devoted friends, who respect him for his high business gifts and esteem for his good personal qualities.

TIMOTHY DAVID HURLEY.

Timothy David Hurley is a young American Irishman who is as proud of his birth and of his descent as his fellow countrymen should be to include in their ranks one of his record and brilliant achievement. He is a young man, but already his name stands high and if what he has already done may be taken as fair presage of his future Irishmen and Americans the world over will number among their most esteemed representatives the subject of the present sketch.



Timothy D. Hurley-

He was born in Maysville, Mason County, Ky., August 31st, 1863, of parents unfavored by fortune but rich in the ability to implant in their son the principles which engender success and worldly honor, and it was entirely by his own efforts, through his determination of will and good power of application that he managed to secure a good education and lay a sound foundation for his after work in life. T. D. Hurley is the son of Timothy and Ellen (McNamara) Hurley, both natives of Blarney, in the County of Cork, Ireland. With a large colony of Irish, they emigrated to Kentucky in 1850 and settled near Maysville, where Mr. Hurley was married and the subject of this sketch was born. As a boy he was of an extremely studious disposition, but unfortunate circumstances made it impossible for his parents to continue his schooling to anything like the extent he would have desired. What of education he received was obtained at the Catholic Parish School, and at an early age he was obliged to secure employment and do all he could towards making a living for himself. His first work, like that of many men who have afterwards won renown, was as an apprentice to a printer, and of this trade he quickly made himself master. He then concluded that the opportunities for a young man of his powers and ambitions were not as great in a small town as they would be in a city, and immediately determined to move to Chicago. This was in 1882, and arrived in this city he found employment with J. J. Spaulding & Co., job printers, and for three years worked in their office and in other job offices. It was in 1885 that he decided the profession of the law was that which afforded the best chances for his life work and then the difficulty arose in what manner could he obtain the necessary legal training and still work at the trade, which it was necessary for him to follow to make his living. The problem he had to solve was a very difficult one, but determination and energy can usually discover means and he made an arrangement with Mr. Spaulding

by which he was permitted to work short hours, and also another with the Union College of Law, a branch of the North Western University, permitting him to pay for his tuition by doing the duty of night janitor of the school. His faithful service was rewarded in the second year by the printing firm, with the appointment of sub-foreman, and part of his work in the job office was done during the day and part at night, while at the same time he continued to pay for his tuition at the Law College by caring for the fires and the other duties of a janitor. It is not work, however, no matter its description, that can lower the individual, but the honest and faithful performance that elevates and ennobles the work. Notwithstanding the position Mr. Hurley was compelled to take in order to secure his education, his fellow students—broad-minded as is ever the characteristic of the true American—found nothing to sneer at, but rather much to admire and respect in their plodding and ambitious companion. This was well illustrated on many occasions and one is well deserving of mention. On February 22nd each year—which is known at the North Western University as University Day—the various branches of the college join in friendly intercourse in a dinner and to carry out in the accepted manner a toastmaster has to be selected. In 1887, among the students at the Law College were the sons of many wealthy and influential citizens of Chicago, but for the honored and responsible position of toastmaster not one of these was chosen, but in token of their esteem and confidence in his ability, Mr. Hurley was selected to act, and his acquittal of the requirements of the position was such as to give every one the most complete satisfaction. On that occasion his toast was, "Come ye of the law and talk as you please, until the man in the moon allow 'tis green cheese," which, while affording the modest a good opportunity at a dinner table would assuredly be inadvisable to apply to the more responsible duties of members of the legal profession.

The year he graduated, he was again given a chance to distinguish himself. The Hamilton Club, a college debating society, of which he was a member, was in the habit of meeting once a week upon some chosen subject for debate. The subject at one of these meetings was, "Resolved, That Ireland Cannot Govern Herself," and three students were selected to speak for the contention, while three were to oppose. To Mr. Hurley, then still acting as janitor, was given the important part of closing the debate. A large crowd was present and the speeches made were on both sides full of sound argument, logical and strong. At last Mr. Hurley's turn arrived. From his youth upwards, he had been an omniverous reader, and having taken particular interest in all Irish matters, the subject was one in which he was well posted. His speech was a splendid one, and he made such a strong, powerful argument on the stand, that Ireland if allowed to govern herself was amply fitted so to do, that he had no sooner completed what he had to say than the judges universally declared in his favor. His speech was a surprise to everybody, for few at that time knew that he was of Irish extraction.

Having graduated—this was in 1887—he at once began the practice of his profession and until 1892, without any partner. In that year, however, he associated with him in the general practice of law, Victor K. Koerner, a grandson of Gustavus Koerner who was for many years on the bench of the Supreme Court, and who still remains with him in the Reaper Block. While, in his profession, Mr. Hurley has been eminently successful and his time consequently is very fully occupied, he yet manages to devote every moment he can spare to the several charitable organizations with which he has been closely connected for many years past. It has been his constant practice every Sunday to visit the County Poor House and to attempt to alleviate the condition of the unfortunate inmates by giving them some enjoyment, especially in recitation,

which has always been one of his chief pleasures, and upon one of his visits in 1888, he and a few others he had induced to accompany him, formed what has since become a powerful Chicago organization of good and most charitable purpose—the Visitation and Aid Society. In number they were but a few individuals, but their hearts were large, and charity for worthy purpose filled their lives. With Mr. Hurley at their head, his office used as the headquarters, everything possible with their limited number and limited means was done until finally one of the body suggested that the organization should be made larger and a dinner given with the hope of creating a charitable fund. They were well aware that there were many men who give large sums of money each year to charity, who would be too willing to take part in such a work. The suggestion was acted upon immediately, Mrs. John Cudahy was seen by Mr. Hurley, who managed to interest her and secure her active co-operation as well as the promise that her husband should attend the dinner. The entertainment was given and that great Irishman, Mr. John Cudahy, generous and free, as is typical of his nationality, went personally to work and secured promises from ninety-four persons to attend the dinner, at which, when given, \$2,200 was collected. The event is now an annual one. Mr. Chas. A. Mair acts as toastmaster, Mr. Michael Cudahy as chairman, and his brother, John Cudahy, as he did at the first, uses all his powers to promote and make a success. To those two brothers, those noble hearted Irishmen, ably assisted by Mr. Mair, the society acknowledges gratefully its indebtedness for the power to carry out all the good it now does in the city, for the society really acts as a sort of clearing house for charitable enterprises. Its agents visit the police courts and send the cases of destitution as required to the various public institutions. At the same time, the sick are attended to, arrangements have been made with all hospitals to receive those sent, employment is procured for the

unemployed, and an agreement entered into with all railroads for a half-fare rate for those they desire to send out of the city.

Mr. Hurley has been president and the most active worker ever since the society was organized, with the exception of two years, during which time Charles A. Mair held the office. The estimation in which the society is held is shown by the fact that in this country it is the only one of its kind which has received the special blessing of his Holiness, the Pope.

Mr. Hurley holds in addition the important and responsible office of president of the Illinois State Council of the Catholic Benevolent Legion, the leading Catholic fraternal society of the country. He is also a prominent member of the St. Vincent De Paul Society.

In his political opinions, Mr. Hurley is a Democrat, but as will be readily understood the time he has left to devote to politics is not very great. In 1895, however, he was a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace, to which he was recommended on account of his standing at the bar by the judges of the Supreme, Circuit and County Courts. He was appointed by Governor Altgeld upon his own application, but having failed to mix sufficiently with the machine politicians they united to oppose him, with the result that the Senate would not confirm. He intended, if he had received the office, to have used every endeavor to elevate it in public appreciation and to have made it in reality the poor man's court, and in addition to securing a large and well ventilated court room, to have made other much needed reforms in the present system.

In Irish affairs Mr. Hurley has always been most interested, but in late years circumstances have not led him to participate as actively as was formerly the case. There are few Catholics in Chicago better known than he is; his many charitable efforts bringing him into prominent connection with his co-religionists.

He is a member of the Columbus and Jeffersonian Clubs and also the Third Ward Democratic Club.

He was married, September 19th, 1889, to Miss Mary A. Murtha, of Chicago, and their union has been blessed with four children, of whom two boys, Emmett and Gerald, are dead, but two little girls, Ethel and Dorothy, brighten his home and lighten and charm the limited leisure he can manage to obtain from his heavy professional duties and his self imposed charitable work.

HON. ELBRIDGE HANEY.

This very distinguished member of the Chicago bar was born March 15th, 1852, in Trenton, Wis. His descent is Scotch-Irish, the family having settled in Wisconsin about the year 1849. Of the parents of Judge Haney, his father, William Haney, fought in the Mexican War and died in 1853, while his mother, formerly Mary Wales, is living in this city at the advanced age of seventy-one.

The early education of the subject of the present sketch was received in the public schools, after which he attended the University of Milwaukee, where marked proficiency was shown in his studies. At sixteen years of age, he came to Chicago in 1869, and determined to study law and take up the legal profession. He began to read with Hervey, Anthony & Galt—then one of the best known and ablest legal firms in the city, and was admitted to the Illinois bar September 11th, 1874.

Mr. Haney immediately devoted himself exclusively to the practice of his profession, and from the commencement, proved himself

a most diligent and thorough student. His reward was satisfactory and he quickly succeeded in building up an extensive and well paying law business, having for his clients many of the most successful business men of Chicago, who entrusted to his charge a number of very important and notable cases adjudicated in the local courts. These involved interests of great value, and upon the part of the attorney, intense mental and physical effort, but he handled in such a manner as to gain general praise, conducting to a successful conclusion. Having for a considerable time associated himself with Robert Hervey, the senior member of the firm before referred to, he afterward became and remained for some time the senior member of the law firm of Hanecy & Merrick. The reputation he had already obtained both as a lawyer and in the Republican party, was evinced by his receiving by acclamation, in 1892, the nomination for Judge of the Circuit Court. He was, however, unsuccessful, although he led his party ticket by several thousand votes, and on renomination the year following, once more by acclamation, he was elected.

While at the bar, Judge Hanecy obtained the reputation of an excellent trial lawyer, and on the bench, his ready comprehension of a case and his ability to dispatch the business of the court, have frequently been the cause of wondering admiration on the part of the lawyers who practice at his bar. He is a man of the strictest integrity, absolutely high-minded, and entirely honorable in all his business methods. An able lawyer, he is now a talented and upright judge, and the possessor of gifts of the strongest judicial order; moreover, in his knowledge of the law, he is second to no judge on the bench of Cook County. His present prominence has been won by absolute merit, and there is no question that the regard of his fellow citizens and of his professional brethren are increasing as each term of court passes forward.

His standing among the general public has also been frequently

demonstrated. It is the custom of the Brick Layers & Stone Masons' Association, and also of the Chicago Contractors' Association, to elect one of the twenty-six judges of Cook County as umpire, for the purpose of arbitration in cases of dispute or labor troubles. Upon three occasions Judge Hanecy has been selected to act in this capacity.

He was married March 1st, 1876, to Miss Sarah Barton, the daughter of William A. Barton, a well known retired contractor of Chicago. They have had seven children, of whom, with a single exception, all are living.

JOHN MCGILLEN.

Either as prominent citizen, representative business man, or thorough type of the energetic and resourceful Chicagoan, the Hon. John McGillen takes a high place in any community.

Born November 13th, 1861, he is still in his early prime, a man who has already done sufficient to justify the faith in the future he will achieve great things. John McGillen was born on South Water Street, Chicago, in one of the oldest landmarks of the city, situated between Wabash Avenue and State Street. His parents, Edward and Catharine (Doyle) McGillen, were both born in Ireland and of good Irish origin. Edward McGillen had come to Chicago in the early 30's when only eight years of age, with a grand-uncle, James Kearney. He received his education in the public schools of the city, being afterward one of its most respected citizens. A complete genealogical record of the family was destroyed



John H. Gillen

in 1871 by the great fire, and the details entirely lost. John McGillen obtained his education in the public schools and later from the Christian Brothers. He left the latter when fourteen, entering an abstract office, where his ability and trustworthiness quickly obtained for him a position of responsibility. For fourteen years he remained in the same employ, and during the last four was in charge of the court department of that firm. In 1889, fully prepared in every way for the battle of life, he went into business with John P. Agnew, the firm being later completed by the addition of the late Francis Agnew. Such a combination was bound to prove a successful one, and the firm of Agnew & Company soon became known as one of the leading and most substantial concerns in the western States. Of the contracts undertaken, further mention is given in the sketch of the life of the late Mr. Francis Agnew, which appears elsewhere in this volume, but particular notice is necessary to the construction by this firm of the Liberal Arts and Manufactures' Building of the World's Columbian Exposition. This building, the largest under a single roof ever erected in the United States, or indeed in any other country, covered some twenty-seven acres, and was an absolute marvel of the ingenuity possible to engineering science. At one time there were 1700 skilled workmen employed upon this work.

Mr. McGillen was one of the organizers of the Democrats of Cook County, and for two years, until the pressure of private business forced him to withdraw, its chairman. He was afforded an opportunity to show his power and influence at the time the late Mr. Carter Harrison and ex-Mayor John P. Hopkins were elected. For six years also he was a member of the City Council, where he quickly made his mark, and upon the retirement of Mr. Cullerton, was appointed to the chairmanship of the finance committee, an office of great responsibility, but which his natural abilities enabled him to fill to the satisfaction of every one concerned.

During the World's Fair, he was one of the six representatives of the Council deputed to receive the naval representatives of the great powers, his special task being the entertainment of the German contingent. Here Mr. McGillen was well at home, for in his ward on the north side the Teutonic element is peculiarly strong, and his genial manners had made for him many intimate friends therein.

Mr. McGillen is a thorough Catholic. He was married in 1894 to the talented and amiable daughter of the well known Chicagoan, Mr. M. A. Devine. His disposition is of a thoroughly companionable character, and he is a member of several social clubs, including the Germania and Waubansa.

His present position in the business world is the result of continual and unremitting work, straightforward honest dealing in every transaction, and absolute fidelity in all particulars towards his friends. His career is eminently typical of the successful Chicagoan—a man thorough in all his ways and doings, fearlessly following the path he has started upon, and allowing no deviation until he has won the goal of every man who is worth the name, success.

MICHAEL WHELAN MURPHY.

Michael W. Murphy was born October 6th, 1844, at Hartland, McHenry County, Ill., where his father, Patrick E. Murphy, who had left Ireland when a boy, had settled on a farm. The latter afterward entered the grocery business in Woodstock, Ill., where he died in 1869. For years he was a prominent and well known

citizen of that place, and was held in high regard by the community. His wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, and at the advanced age of eighty-five years, is now residing in Chicago.

Michael W. Murphy was educated in the public schools and afterward attended the college of St. Mary's of the Lake, Chicago, where he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1865. He then attended the Union College of Law of this city and was admitted to the bar in 1868. Two years was spent in the law office of Monroe & McKinnon, and at the end of that time he accepted a position as book-keeper in a mercantile house with the intention of returning to the law later on. This, however, he never did. In 1878 he was engaged as book-keeper and cashier for M. W. Kerwin in the wholesale liquor business at 35 South Water Street, and filled that position most efficiently until May, 1883, when he was given an interest in the business, and the firm became M. W. Kerwin & Co. Mr. Kerwin retired May, 1888, having disposed of his interest to Mr. Murphy, and the firm shortly afterward became Delaney & Murphy, occupying the same extensive premises they now occupy, 10 and 12 Wabash Avenue.

Mr. Murphy is a member of several social clubs and charitable organizations. He is a Catholic and a Democrat, but independent in his political action. Nearly every place of interest in the United States and in Europe has been visited by him and in the latter he spent a year with his family in 1895 and 1896.

Mr. Murphy married in December, 1871, Mary J. Synon, who was at the time principal of one of the grammar schools of the city. She was a woman of most charming personal appearance and lovable character. She died in 1879, leaving three daughters, Veronica, Ursula and Mary Irene.

Even by this brief sketch it will be seen that Mr. Murphy has made a marked success in his business career, yet many of

those who knew him as a law student are inclined to regret he did not follow that profession, in which undoubtedly he would have made a brilliant and honorable record. Mr. Murphy is a man who gains and retains the affection and esteem of all who know him, always kindly and generous, courteous and genial, he is at the same time a man of thoroughly dignified bearing and manner.

KICKHAM SCANLAN.

The characteristics and qualifications necessary to the attainment of eminence in the legal profession are of so peculiar and varied a character that few men are found to possess. Among them must be a mind of extraordinary activity, with great receptive power and yet equally retentive, a will strong to assert and indomitable in resolution and persistence, a spirit upright and unfearing, fired with faithful and honorable purpose. Perhaps it is in the legal profession more than in any other that these gifts and talents have an opportunity to display themselves. The reason is not difficult to discover. The essentials of success are labor unceasing, energy unrecogisive of unsurmountable difficulty, patience unlimited, and perpetual perseverance. The prizes offered to the eminent are numerous and splendid, but talent alone cannot conquer; prolonged and arduous effort must ever accompany. Of Kickham Scanlan, yet in the early thirties, however guardedly one must speak on the score of youth, it may be stated unhesitatingly and beyond fear of question, that no young lawyer to-day in Chicago gives nobler promise of future grand achievement.



Richard Stanton.

It was at one time asked of a judge whose abilities had raised him far above his fellows, to explain the secret of his success. He made reply, "Some succeed in the legal profession by extraordinary natural gifts, some by good fortune that is practically miraculous, but the great majority in addition to great gifts from mother nature, have plodding and perseverance made a part of their lives, for they have commenced without a dollar." To that great majority also the subject of this sketch belongs, for he is eminently a self-made man.

The name of Scanlan is one dear to the hearts of every true Irish American, for with it are connected associations of the noblest patriotism and the truest manliness. Kickham Scanlan was born in this city October 23d, 1864, and is the son of Michael and Nellie (Hogan) Scanlan. His father, born 1836, at Castle Mahon, County Limerick, Ireland, which was the native county of his mother also, had come to America a child of seven with his mother. He is essentially a self-educated man, and was little more than a child when the necessities of daily life forced him to find work. The years of discretion reached, he was ambitious to be his own master, and in company with his brother, Edward, founded a candy business under the firm name of Scanlan Bros. Though so young, when he left Ireland's green shores, the affairs of his native land were to him of paramount interest. He identified himself with every movement that had Ireland's good for a purpose, until he became recognized as a leader of the American Irish. In 1866, to keep his fellow countrymen better in touch with what was going on in the old land and among its workers and sympathizers on this side of the Atlantic, he founded an Irish newspaper, named by him the "Irish Republic." Two years later he became convinced that his design could be more advantageously carried out if the paper's headquarters were removed to a more populous and more active center, and consequently he left Chi-

cago and located in New York City. There his journalistic enterprise continued its publication until 1872, when he moved his headquarters to Washington, D. C., and continued there for another twelve months. Then a position was offered to him in the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of State, and in that position he has since remained. A poet and a prose writer of world-wide reputation; a man who has indeed music in his heart; an authority of well recognized excellence upon all matters affecting Ireland; a liberal contributor of Irish publications; he has since remained in Washington, although his dearest home is the hearts of the Irish people all over the world, who revere and love his name.

From the son of such a father, great things might well be anticipated. These have indeed been gratified. Kickham Scanlan received his primary education in Washington, D. C., followed by a course in the Notre Dame University, at South Bend, Ind. Here he graduated in 1879, afterwards attending the high school at Washington, D. C., and after that undergoing a special course in English and classics for one year in the same place. His early training was liberal and thorough, and was a fit preparation for the profession he has chosen. After leaving school he entered the employ of the well known mine and coal merchant, Colonel W. P. Rend, with whom he remained three years, during the last twelve months taking charge of the Detroit branch office. Determined to be a lawyer, he connected himself with Chicago's orator and great criminal lawyer, Luther Laffin Mills, and with the late George C. Ingham, who died in 1892. Kickham Scanlan was an apt pupil and showed himself entirely worthy of his great masters. As a criminal lawyer he stands to-day with few, if any, equals in the West. He has demonstrated his fine capabilities in that branch of the profession in very many cases, which are now famous, and which have gained him national fame. In this con-

nection may be mentioned the Cronin trials, in which he appeared as counsel for the State. With the merits of that case, a merely biographical work has absolutely nothing to do, and it is sufficient to direct attention to the masterly ability displayed by Kickham Scanlan as State Prosecutor. It was, however, in the opening speech in the second trial, over which he occupied three days, that that opportunity came which well taken at its flood has brought him to fortune. Another noted case in which Mr. Scanlan figured for the defense, was the famous trial of W. J. McGarigle, in 1887, charged with complicity in the county commissioners' frauds. Another notable case of his was the defense of Louis Jacobson for arson in connection with Chicago Bedding Company's plant at Kenosha, in 1895, when, of five defendants, his client alone obtained acquittal. Mention may also be made of the Millingham poisoning case, at Denver, in which he was engaged with Luther Laflin Mills; the "tally sheets" frauds cases, at Columbus, O., and the Graham Hanks jury bribery case. The latter is famous as the first conviction ever obtained in a similar charge west of the Alleghanies. Since 1891 he has had an office of his own, and has been engaged in general practice. In the Yon King murder case, he managed to obtain acquittal for his three Chinese clients; in the Edwin Kohn case, where a letter carrier confessed to stealing a decoy letter, Judge Grosscup discharged him on a technicality taken by Scanlan, that a decoy letter was not such a letter as the statute contemplated; in the Barnes Jordan murder case, which he defended, and secured the acquittal of Donahue and Barbee; in the case where Commissioner Thomas J. McNichols had been indicted for bribery on a charge made by Judge John Barton Payne, of the Superior Court, he was again instrumental in obtaining an acquittal. These examples alone are sufficient to stamp him as one of the leading and most brilliant trial lawyers of to-day. Indeed, to record the many prominent cases in which he has partici-

pated, either for the State or the defense, would be to give a fairly representative history of that branch of jurisprudence in Chicago of late years. Recently Mr. Scanlan is devoting most of his time to the civil branch of the law.

Mr. Scanlan is a speaker and an orator, yet his great earnestness and force of manner do not need and are not accompanied by any wild bursts of fancy. He is convincing because he acts on reason and uses clear and logical methods. With the details of every case undertaken he most fully acquaints himself, nothing is too small to investigate that might have bearing upon the case he is handling; no matter is too great, no person too high to be drawn upon for assistance if the necessities of his client's case so require. He is gifted with a strange knowledge of human nature, his keenness and sagacity enabling him to detect much a witness may be anxious to conceal and to extract important facts from what seemingly may be entirely immaterial to the issue.

Mr. Scanlan is an active member of the Republican party, and in the spring of 1896 was very prominently mentioned for the nomination of State's Attorney. There is no gift in the power of the party to which he may not confidently aspire should the necessities and obligations of his present large private practice permit him to accept.

Professional success has in no ways tended to diminish Mr. Scanlan's genial social qualities. He is at all times a charming companion, a man of well cultivated literary tastes and with a truly Irish devotion to music and song. He was married January 2d, 1890, to Miss Sadie Conway, daughter of Michael W. Conway, the long well known assistant fire marshal, and who is now fire inspector. Their hospitable home, which now possesses the additional charm of several children, is always free and open to the large circle of friends which true courtesy and large-hearted liberality have drawn together.

THOMAS HENRY CANNON.

One of the leading fraternal associations among members of the Catholic faith at the present time is the organization known as the Catholic Order of Foresters, and prominently identified with it during the last eight years is the name heading this article. That the order has had a wonderful growth during the period mentioned, a glance at the records conclusively shows, and this must be attributed to the wisdom, judgment and ability of those who have controlled its management, and chief of these is Thomas H. Cannon.

Mr. Cannon was born in Chicago, January 23d, 1864, son of the late Thomas Cannon, for many years prominently identified with the Republican party of this city. Thomas Cannon was a native of County Leitrim, Ireland, whence he came to Chicago in 1851. For many years he was engaged in the teaming business in the employ of the old Galena Railway. He represented the Seventeenth Ward—now the Twenty-third—of the city in the Common Council 1872 to 1874, and at the same time and subsequently was a justice of the peace on the North Side. He died in 1882 at the age of fifty-three years. His wife, Mary Walsh, to whom he was married in 1856, was a native of County Mayo, and removed to Chicago with her parents in 1853. Increasing years press lightly upon her, and she still resides in this city and is now one of the oldest members of the Cathedral congregation. To them were born ten children, of whom six survive, our subject being the only surviving son. His sisters are all residents of Chicago.

Thomas H. Cannon obtained his education in the public schools, graduating from the high school in 1881. His first employment was in a wholesale grocery, and later he was in Maxwell's book store. Thence he went to D. Appleton & Company, and continued with that firm and their successors in the school book business (the American Book Company) until 1892, having been traveling salesman for them for three years. In September, 1890, he commenced a course in the Chicago College of Law. He was admitted to practice in June, 1892, when he severed his connection with the American Book Company, and subsequently took a post graduate course at the same law college. He is now associated with Mr. James H. Poage in the legal firm of Cannon & Poage, and ranks as one of the leading members of the Chicago bar.

In 1887 Mr. Cannon joined the Catholic Order of Foresters, and was elected a member of the board of trustees in 1891. The following year, he was elected High Secretary and served until June, 1894, when he was elected High Chief Ranger. In September, 1895, and again in February, 1897, he was unanimously re-elected to this position at the head of the order.

The Catholic Order of Foresters had its origin in Holy Family Parish, Chicago. The members of the parish had long felt the need of an association for Catholic men which would supply the benefits of a fraternal insurance society to their Catholic fellow citizens. After many preliminary meetings, a temporary court was organized and application was made to the State of Illinois for a charter, which was granted on May 20th, 1883. Several courts were immediately organized and the organization began to flourish. About five hundred members were secured during the first year.

Sixteen courts were organized in Chicago before the organization extended beyond Cook County. The first court organized outside of Cook County was at Somonauk, Ill. The membership of the

first nineteen courts was confined to the French and Irish nationalities. The twentieth court was composed exclusively of Germans, and since its organization German Catholics have rapidly joined the order, so that they are to-day perhaps as numerous as any other nationality. Subsequent organizations were confined to the city of Chicago until Courts 49, 53 and 60, located respectively at Springfield, Waukegan and Rockford, Ill., were admitted to membership. The order made its entry into Wisconsin on September 11th, 1887, when Holy Rosary Court No. 67 was organized at Milwaukee. Gradually one by one the neighboring states were admitted, until to-day the C. O. F. is organized in every northern state from Maine to California. Meantime the fame of the order has spread across the border into Canada, and on August 14th, 1888, Court No. 86, the first court in the Province of Canada, was organized. At the present time, fully one-third of the courts and one-third of the membership of the order is located in Canada.

During its existence the C. O. F. has paid out \$2,000,000 in endowments for the relief of the widows, orphans, and dependents of deceased members; \$500,000 has been expended in the payment of sick benefits and funeral expenses. This most remarkable record has been achieved during the brief period of fourteen years. With its membership of fifty thousand, comprised in seven hundred courts, and with its low rate of assessments, the C. O. F. can to-day justly claim to be the greatest Catholic organization upon the American continent. It is confidently expected that its quarter centennial will show a membership of one hundred thousand.

Mr. Cannon was a charter member and first president of the Sons of Chicago, organized in 1892. He is a resident of the Cathedral parish, taking an active interest in all church matters.

That Mr. Cannon is popular, especially among the younger element in Catholic circles, is evidenced by the honors conferred upon

him, while the ability and judgment displayed in the conduct of his high position at the head of the Order of Foresters well justifies its confidence and the trust reposed in him by the thousands of its members.

FRANK G. HOYNE.

Frank G. Hoyne was born in this city July 17th, 1854, his father being a well known lawyer of Chicago, Thomas Hoyne, who came from Ireland and settled in this city in 1837. The mother of the subject of this sketch was born in Virginia, but came to Chicago in 1833, being married to Thomas Hoyne in 1840.

Frank G. Hoyne was educated in the University of Chicago, but left before graduating to accompany Professor Stafford on a western trip, the latter being under engagement by the government to make a new war map of Kansas and Colorado. In 1872 the young man returned from surveying and entered the firm of Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co., blank book manufacturers, starting at a salary of five dollars a week and advancing till he became superintendent of the city manufacturing department. With this firm he remained until they sold out in 1884, when he joined his brother, James T. Hoyne, in the real estate business under the firm name of Hoyne Brothers, and still retains an interest.

In 1886 Mr. Hoyne was appointed United States Appraiser, during President Cleveland's first administration, the office being retained until 1890. Four years later he was reappointed to the same office during Cleveland's second term, and has held that responsible position to very general satisfaction up to the present time.



Frank J. Hoynes

Mr. Hoyne, who has always been a warm advocate for athletic sports of all kinds, is a member of the Chicago Athletic Club, of which indeed he was one of the original members. He was also one of the organizers and principal movers in the establishment of the Iroquois Club, and is still an active member thereof.

Mr. Hoyne was married in 1884 to Miss Florence Ashton, daughter of Congressman Washington Ashton, of Virginia, a lineal descendant of the George Washington family. He has two daughters, Leonora and Helen.

Mr. Hoyne has always been a Democrat, and before holding public office was Vice-President of the Cook County Democracy. In his religious views and associations he is independent, taking an interest in religion and religious work without affiliating himself with any particular denomination.

The subject of this sketch has had some military experience. He joined the First Regiment Infantry in 1875, and remained with the regiment until 1880, when he was appointed by Brigadier-General J. T. Torrence (then commanding the First Brigade) to the position of Brigade Quartermaster. When General Torrence resigned, which was in 1885, Mr. Hoyne also retired, and entered the Veteran Corps of the First Regiment, in which organization he still takes an active interest.

Even by this brief sketch it will be seen that Mr. Hoyne has been eminently successful in all he has undertaken, and the responsible office he holds tells of no mean honor from his country to a man who is still so young. Before him there is, beyond doubt, a distinguished career, as well as opportunity for cultivating and enjoying the literary and musical tastes which are so characteristic of this well known and universally respected American Irishman.

AUSTIN JOSEPH DOYLE.

The ability to grasp opportunity is one of the chief essentials of worldly success and when united to energy and perseverance, the result is absolutely placed beyond doubt. Possibly there is something natural to those of Irish birth or Irish descent in this foreseeing gift, for it is a fact that in that nationality more perhaps than in any other, such outcome has been demonstrated. The subject of this sketch is a striking example.

Austin J. Doyle was born in Chicago, September 18th, 1849. His parents, Peter and Ellen (McDonald) Doyle, were both natives of County Wexford, Ireland, being born there in 1804, of truly patriotic stock, for the father of each of them had participated in the Irish rebellion, being present at the battle of Vinegar Hill, Wexford, in 1798. They had six children, of whom our subject is the youngest. Peter Doyle was in fairly comfortable circumstances and died in Chicago in 1852.

Austin J. Doyle obtained his education at the school of the Christian Brothers and at St. Patrick's Commercial Academy. He began active life at the early age of thirteen, his first employment being with the firm of W. M. Ross & Company—now Carson, Pirie & Scott—where he had the position of parcel boy, becoming a little later collector for the same concern. His next situation was with Daniel O'Hara, Clerk of the Recorder's Court, and here as deputy clerk he remained for eight years, for the last five years as chief. While deputy clerk and employed under Judge McAllister he read law and was admitted January, 1870, when, however, he continued to retain his position. In 1873 he was elected as Clerk of the Criminal Court against W. K. Sullivan, serving until 1877,



Austin Doyle

when upon appointment as justice of the peace for the north side, he resigned, but only to hold the latter appointment for six months, when he resigned that also and spent half a year in Kansas. Returning to Chicago, his close personal friend, the late Carter H. Harrison, gave him, in June, 1879, the appointment of secretary to the police department, and in this association with Superintendent Joseph P. Barrett, he was the originator of the present police patrol system of Chicago. November, 1882, he was appointed Superintendent of Police, remaining such until October 15th, 1885, and resigning to become superintendent of the Chicago Passenger Railway. The latter was a horse car line, and in 1887, it was absorbed by the West Side Street Car Company, Mr. Doyle remaining as superintendent until July, 1890. In the meantime, he had been elected Clerk of the Sanitary District, but resigned after a couple of months, being tendered the responsible post of General Manager of the McAvoy Brewing Company, where he remained until January, 1892, when he was elected President of the Company. He served until February, 1896, when the United States Brewing Company was organized, and the following six plants, the Val. Blatz; the Michael Brand Brewing Company; Bartholomae & Roesing; Bartholomae & Leicht; Ernest Brothers, and K. G. Schmidt, with the total output of 750,000 barrels per annum thereby absorbed.

He was married in 1870, to Miss Ellen Donnelly, of Chicago, who died in 1877, leaving two children, Austin J. Doyle, Jr., and Agnes. In 1883, Mr. Doyle was again married to Pauline Weishaar, of Chicago, and they have six children—Joseph, Frank, Robert Emmet, Paul, Marion, and Frederick.

Though Mr. Doyle's mind is essentially of a business character, his disposition leads him to find his chief delight and recreation in his home life, yet still he finds time to be active in membership of the Sheridan and Columbus Clubs. He is also a member of

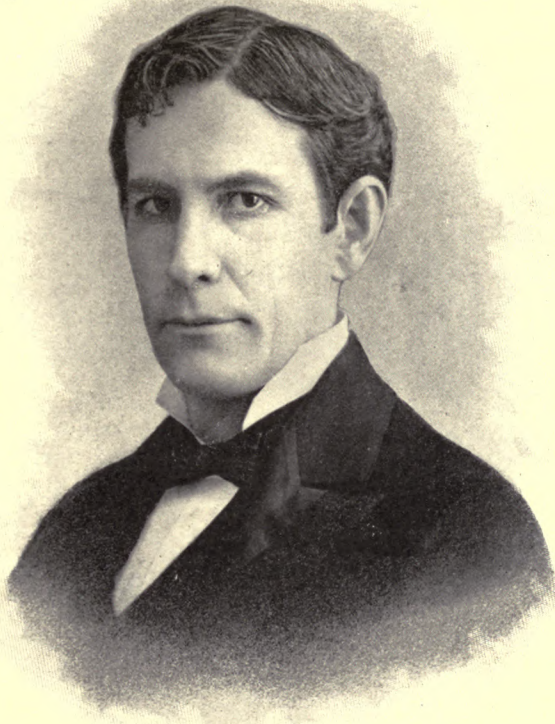
the Catholic Benevolent Legion, the Police Benevolent Society and the Independent Order of Foresters. In religion he is a Roman Catholic, and his political views are, and have always been, those of the Democratic party.

The career thus roughly sketched is sufficient to show the many difficulties conquered, how every chance was utilized to the utmost, and how a life unassisted by outside advantages was able to raise itself to a position of power and influence, making the name of Austin J. Doyle at once a source of pride and an honor to the city of his birth, as well as to the land of his forefathers.

JAMES C. MCSHANE.

James C. McShane, the subject of this sketch, was born of Irish parents on December 12th, 1862, at Litchfield, Illinois. He was reared at Mattoon, Ill., and received his early education in the public schools of that city. After leaving school he found employment for some time in the office of the master mechanic of the Big Four Railroad, and afterwards learned a trade in the railroad shops, working here for three years, while all his leisure time was devoted to reading law. He continued in this manner until 1885, when he entered the law office of Craig & Craig of Mattoon, where he remained as a law student until 1887, when he was admitted to the bar at Springfield, taking the head place of a large class.

While studying law at Mattoon in 1885, and then but twenty-three years of age, he was elected to the City Council of that city, a position he served with honor and distinction. Immediately upon being admitted to the bar he came to Chicago, where he commenced the practice of his profession, associating himself with



James C. McShane

Col. Robert Rae, one of the old and acknowledged leaders of the Chicago bar. A few years later he formed a law partnership with Henry S. Monroe, under the firm name of Monroe & McShane, which partnership continued for several years.

During the last few years he has been practicing law alone, and enjoys a large and lucrative practice. He has always been engaged in the general practice, and has taken a leading part in many important cases in the State and Federal Courts.

Mr. McShane is six feet two inches in height, has a fine presence, is a forcible and eloquent speaker, and is regarded as one of the best trial lawyers in the city of Chicago. He is a leading Democrat, and has frequently been urged as attorney general and for Congress. In 1893, the year of the World's Fair, he was a candidate for city attorney on the Citizens' ticket, which was made up of two Democrats and two Republicans, and which was headed by Samuel W. Allerton, and opposed the ticket headed by Carter H. Harrison.

Mr. McShane is a member of the Columbus and Sheridan Clubs, and a number of other social and fraternal organizations. He has a clean record, and a brilliant and successful career before him.

PHILIP MCGREGOR ROGERS.

Philip McGregor Rogers, whose name is familiar to and his memory held in honorable respect by all old time Chicagoans, was one of this city's pioneer citizens, having settled here in 1828 and built a log house where the establishment of Marshall Field on State Street now stands. His parents, James and Elizabeth

(Ward) Rogers, were both thrifty Scotch people, the mother being one of the noted McGregors, and they had left their own country and moved to Dublin that their children might receive better school advantages than were possible in the highlands.

Philip McGregor Rogers attended school in Dublin for a short time only, when the whole family moved to America and settled at Redwood, Jefferson County, N. Y. Here the brother of the subject of this sketch, who was a priest and a man of high education, took Philip in hand and acting as his tutor gave him a thorough course. At the age of nineteen he visited New York City and went through a course of land surveying, later traveling through the State and by working at his profession, earning some money.

In 1828, when the Erie Canal was in course of construction, his brother, himself, and two companions, formed a partnership and started for the West, stopping for a short time, however, on the way to do some contract work on the canal. Arrived at Chicago, then nothing but a frontier trading post, he and his three companions—his brother, after unsuccessfully endeavoring to induce Philip to accompany him, had gone further west—built a log cabin and opened a small store, where they remained during that winter. In the spring an inventory of his personal resources was taken by Mr. Rogers and he discovered himself to be the possessor of a cash balance of but thirty cents. This he decided to invest in a broad-brimmed straw hat, a shovel, and a ditching line, and so economically equipped, secured a job as a ditcher. Having followed this employment for a time, his business instinct informed him that Fort Dearborn was located on the site where a large city was sure to be founded in the near future. On hunting expeditions in the immediate neighborhood, he had taken particular notice of the country north of Fort Dearborn, and his mind was quickly made up to buy land there from the government as soon as he was in a position so to do.

At that time charcoal was in great demand and commanded a high price. He had seen the article made in New York State and as the land he had so thoroughly canvassed was covered with timber suitable for the purpose, he induced his companion to go in with him, and having built a cabin in the woods they manufactured charcoal. Their venture proved highly remunerative and all the money made was put by Mr. Rogers into land, which he was then able to purchase from the government at a very low price. The land where Niles, Rogers Park, and a portion of what is now Ravenswood, showed such great fertility of soil that after the timber was removed Mr. Rogers at once began to cultivate, and for that reason induced a great many Germans to there locate. Farming was begun on a very extensive scale, having at one time as many as three hundred German laborers working for him under a foreman. Being himself a good German scholar, Mr. Rogers was at once their doctor, lawyer, and judge, and later bought land for them and assisted them in every way possible to bring their families from the old country and settle around Niles, where to-day they and their descendants make a prosperous and happy colony.

The domestic relations of Mr. Rogers were of the happiest character. He married Miss Mary Ward Masterson, a native of County Wexford, Ireland, but who came of a good English family. She owned a considerable tract of land and on which Buena Park and a portion of Ravenswood are now located. Mr. Rogers, in the very prime of his life, died suddenly of congestion of the brain in 1857, and just at a time when his many enterprises were beginning to prove very profitable.

Mr. and Mrs. Rogers had two children—Philip, who graduated from the Northwestern University and was taking a law course when his father died; and a daughter, Catherine, who married Patrick Leonard Touhy—of whom a sketch appears elsewhere in

this volume. Mrs. Rogers, who was a woman of extremely charitable views, built in 1876 a Roman Catholic Church—St. Catherine's—at Rogers Park, and presented it to the parish. She died in 1890, respected, honored and universally regretted.

Philip McGregor Rogers was a man of undeniable abilities and which he exercised in many directions. His business sagacity, his foresight and understanding of future possibilities were great, and gave him the possession of a large fortune, which was used by him to good and noble purpose. He might have been prominent in any path he desired, but he preferred to found a settlement which should lastingly bear witness to a great representative Irishman.

HON. JOSEPH A. O'DONNELL.

Talented and most capable, strong in his resources and firm in his character, faithful to every detail of whatever work may be undertaken, a faithful and true friend, a patriotic Irishman, and a credit at once to his race and to his country, to his adopted land and to the profession in which he holds so high a place, Joseph A. O'Donnell, honest and true representative, needs no introduction to his fellow countrymen in the West.

Joseph A. O'Donnell was born in the town of Ballina, County Mayo, Ireland, December 23rd, 1859, and when seven years of age came with his parents, Patrick and Catherine (Nellis) O'Donnell, to this city, the Mecca for all who are wistful of bettering their conditions in life. He belongs to that historic O'Donnell family that was offered a choice between Hell and Connaught.

So soon as the boy was sufficiently old, he was sent by his parents



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Joseph A. O'Donnell

to St. Patrick's Academy in Chicago, from which having graduated, he also for some time attended the public schools. On leaving school, Joseph A. O'Donnell, who had evinced a most studious disposition, was obliged to find some employment, his parents needing every possible assistance in the support of the family, and was for a short period engaged as an office boy, later, however, becoming apprenticed as a mechanical engineer and making such remarkable progress that in a few years, and when only twenty-two, he was given the appointment of foreman. Throughout this time every opportunity was being used to increase his knowledge and more thoroughly master the higher branches of his business, for which purpose he attended a night school after the labors of the day were over, and there studying mechanical drawing, engineering and other kindred subjects. After all his striving, however, to excel, he found the hard nature of his work was breaking up his constitution, and his active and energetic mind, after a careful overlooking of the position, decided the legal profession offered him the better chances, and every energy was at once turned to acquiring the necessary knowledge. While employed at his trade, he had read "Blackstone's Commentaries" on English law and "Kent's Commentaries" on American law, and also, and this, it must be remembered, during the few spare hours morning and evening, had studied Latin. Strong in his resolution, when by his industrious habits and the truest thrift he had succeeded in saving the sum of three hundred dollars, he decided to give all his time and attention to his new studies, and, bidding farewell to the machinist business, he became a law student at the Union Law College of Chicago, graduating therefrom in 1887 with the degree of LL. B., and a senior diploma. He also took a post graduate course, receiving the degree of LL. M., was admitted to the bar and received his license to practice.

This initial period in the active life of a young lawyer is often-

times the occasion of most fateful effects on the whole after career. It is the first case that is always not merely the most difficult to obtain, but also in every way the hardest to handle. Many, wanting in tenacity of purpose at this time, becoming despondent as to the future, drop out altogether of the profession and forcibly illustrate the doctrine that it is those best fitted who survive. Mr. O'Donnell's fortune was of a happier description. No sooner was he admitted than he commenced to practice; business came to him, was handled carefully and thoroughly, and with such good success that to-day he has absolutely all the work it would be possible for him to manage. If, too, rumor speak the truth, higher honors are likely to be his in the near future, for it is stated as within the possibilities that a place on the bench of the court where he is now practicing may be tendered to him.

Whether in his political or in his professional career it may be that Mr. O'Donnell has achieved the higher honors, it would be a difficult matter to determine. A Jeffersonian Democrat in his convictions, for three consecutive terms—those of 1889, 1891 and 1893—Mr. O'Donnell has been elected to the General Assembly of Illinois from the Ninth District of Cook County, and he was also in attendance at the special session called to consider the World's Fair bill, and is, moreover, one of the faithful "101" to whose fidelity and absolute determination the election of Senator Palmer was chiefly due. For a considerable time he has been one of the acknowledged leaders of his party in the house, as was evinced by his place on the steering committee during the last two sessions. The choice attests in what high estimation his great abilities and his shrewd, intelligent manner of conducting what may be called the routine business part of legislation are held by his party colleagues, who know they will at all times find in him a sage and conservative adviser. His career has been far longer than the ordinary, and during the time it has been his province to put forward a number of

important bills, of which, all sent by him to the desk have either been passed or it was intended so to do, and the great Democratic party in the State of Illinois, owes much of its success of later years to the passage of the Australian Ballot Law, which not only was introduced by Mr. O'Donnell, but was by him engineered through the house and finally passed. Of Mr. O'Donnell as a speaker, some few words are necessary. While he at no time soars into high rhetorical efforts, as an orator he possessed few equals in the house. Both forcible, earnest and distinct, his absolute sincerity of purpose compels what others may obtain by the richness of their vocabulary or by some wild bursts of fancy.

Mr. O'Donnell was married in 1886 to Rose E., daughter of Thomas Dugan, one of Chicago's oldest citizens, for he had come to this city as far back as 1833.

The subject of this sketch is a firm believer in the good purpose and sound work done by the various fraternal organizations, and in addition to all the distinctly Irish societies, is a member of the Royal League, of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the National Union and the Knights of Maccabees. Five years also was spent by him in the Second Regiment State Militia of Illinois, in which he held the position of First Lieutenant.

In 1894 he made a tour through Ireland, England and Scotland, greatly enjoying a visit to the home spots endeared to him by family and historic associations. In his religious views he is a Roman Catholic, faithful to his creed and observant of all its duties. He possesses a fund of interesting information, draining on the rich stores of a mind that has always found its chiefest delight in reading.

Tall of stature and erect in carriage, as the years go by he is inclining to become stout. In his manner courteous, kindly and at all times the most sociable of men, there is yet about him a quiet firmness and determination of character, advising plainly that he

would prove a dangerous customer if trifled with. The good work done by him in raising himself to an enviable position in the learned profession of the law, as well as to a place in the General Assembly, as a Democratic member of the General Assembly, gives useful lesson of the benefits enjoyed by us all under the free Democratic institutions of the United States. He demonstrates well that to the man of bright and energetic faculties, possibilities quickly become probabilities and probabilities are made certainties, and that the very highest station is open to whosoever is willing to faithfully strive and who possesses full and firm determination to let no difficulties deter, but to fight on and conquer.

JOHN J. PHILBIN, JR.

John J. Philbin, Jr., although still a young man, may be classed among the "Old Citizens" of Chicago, for he has lived here all his life and has witnessed the development of this great city of the West in all the stages of its wonderful career.

Born January 15th, 1862, within a stone's throw of the place where he is now engaged in business, Mr. Philbin has watched the growth of the Garden City with pardonable pride, and in every way in his power has contributed to the furthering of its advancement and prosperity. His parents, John and Catharine (O'Dowd) Philbin, came from Ireland fifty-five years ago—his father from County Mayo, and his mother from Ballina—settling first in New York State, where they engaged in farming and thence moving to Chicago five years later. John Philbin, Sr., and Phil Conley were

the first two Irishmen to settle in Chicago, and now, at the ripe and honored age of seventy-nine, the father of the subject of this sketch is passing the closing years of a long and useful life. In Irish affairs he has always taken a great interest and was one of the organizers of the Father Mathew Temperance Society.

John J. Philbin, Jr., received his education at the Jesuit Brothers' School on Morgan Street, and at the Polytechnic Institute, corner Washington and La Salle Streets, from which he graduated. His first work was for the city at the age of seventeen in the capacity of messenger, and through different positions he worked his way until after eight years of service he had become chief clerk in the Street Department, being appointed thereto by Mayor Harrison, and remaining in that capacity through the administrations of Mayors Harrison, Cregier and Washburne. He retired in 1890. After leaving the employ of the city, he went into the general contracting and decorating business, doing much of the fine decorating work that can be admired in the city and county buildings.

Mr. Philbin, Jr., married April 27th, 1892, Miss Alice Mackin, daughter of that well known pioneer and millionaire Irishman, Thomas Mackin. They have two daughters, Alice Mackin Philbin and Mildred. Mr. Mackin died a short time ago, leaving a large estate, and Mr. Philbin manages his wife's share of the property and conducts the Revere House on the north side, which was a portion of the estate. Of this he took charge in 1893, and by careful management and attention to the comfort of his guests has gained a reputation for the Revere House as a "home" which must be eminently satisfying.

As a young man he was a musician of note, playing with many of the leading orchestras of the country. He is a prominent member of the Columbus Club, Cook County Marching Club, and the County Democracy. In politics he has always taken a great inter-

est and has been one of the leaders of his ward, at one time being candidate for the office of clerk of the Probate Court.

Mr. Philbin is in religion a Roman Catholic, and a valued member of the parish of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel, in the interest of which he is an active and conscientious worker.

Of his ability as a business man, the great success the Revere House has attained while under his management is the best proof. Among Chicago's most progressive citizens he has found a place and indeed well deserves the golden opinions he has gained in all the social and commercial circles of the city.

WILLIAM HENRY ARTHUR.

William Henry Arthur, present assistant corporation counsel, though not yet thirty years of age, has already attained a high standing in the legal fraternity and is especially prominent and a recognized authority in all matters affecting cycling. He was born in Dublin, Ireland, December 27th, 1868, his father, Harry Arthur, being an officer in the British army, who had served in the Crimean war and other important engagements, receiving several medals for distinguished service. After retiring on his half pay, being quite an expert as a musician, he became a leader of the finest military band in Dublin, and also had a school of instruction for military bands. He died in 1872, when the subject of this sketch was not quite four years old. His widow, a native of Queens County, felt the loss of her husband so acutely that she followed him in the following year (1873).



Wm. H. Arthur

The subject of this record was nine years old when he came to Chicago to the care of an aunt who was living in the city. He was educated in the public and high schools of Chicago, and on leaving school became clerk in a fire insurance office, while at the same time attending the department of law in the Lake Forest University. He graduated in May, 1893, as one of the three honor men of his class, and then took a post graduate course under Thomas A. Moran, a tutor of whom he always speaks with affectionate esteem and the highest regard. In the same year—1893—he was appointed librarian of the Ashland block law library, where he had good opportunity for study, and also became acquainted with many lawyers, whom, in various ways, he was able to assist. While holding this position, in the fall of 1893 he started a law office for himself, and had his first case before the close of the same year. Appointed attorney for several fire insurance companies, a line of business in which he was well versed, in 1894 he was appointed attorney for the Illinois Division of League of American Wheelmen, and has filled that position ever since. The 1st of October, 1895, he received the appointment of assistant corporation counsel and has already handled some quite important cases. In the spring of 1897 Mr. Arthur was very prominently mentioned as a candidate for city attorney. Of his abilities and fitness for the position the press generally spoke very highly, but as is well known, what was termed the machine controlled the convention and Roy O. West was nominated for that position to succeed himself.

Mr. Arthur is vice consul of the Illinois Division of the League of American Wheelmen and is president of the Illinois Cycling Club, which is the largest cycling club in the world, having more than six hundred members and a club house which cost forty thousand dollars. He was lieutenant of the First Division, First Battalion of the Naval Reserve until quite recently, when from

lack of time to attend rightly he resigned. He is a member of Union Park Lodge No. 610, A. F. & A. M.; of Washington Chapter No. 43, R. A. M.; and of Fort Dearborn Council No. 278, Royal Arcanum. He is also a member of Central Council No. 1, North American Union, an association originated by well known Irishmen; and of Chicago Council of the Home Circle. Mr. Arthur has always been a Republican in politics and is a member of the Lincoln Club. As to his religious views, he was brought up a Protestant Episcopalian. He was married in October, 1890, to Miss Sophie Boller of Chicago.

This brief sketch is sufficient to show that Mr. Arthur has gained quite an enviable record in his profession, phenomenally so for one so young, while at the same time he has achieved considerable renown in cycling and athletics. In the latter, especially in running, his time of 4:36 for a mile made in 1889 was the best Western record for that year, and he holds some sixty to seventy medals for various contests. His fondness in that direction, however, has never been permitted to interfere with his reading or his studies, and the midnight oil is often burned in the fine library of his residence.

MICHAEL J. KEANE.

In the list of Chicago's most honored citizens, among those whose efforts unaided by fortune or the influence of friends have procured universal respect and a comfortable income, the name of Mr. Keane stands high.

He was born in Ireland, Kilkee, County Clare, September 29,

1849, and as an infant of three weeks, left the old country. He is the son of a patriotic sire; his father, Simon Keane, was forced to leave Ireland without an hour's delay after the famous uprising of '48. He arrived in Chicago, 1855, and began dealing in grain on the Board of Trade. Successful in his business, he retired from active work in 1871, dying in 1882, at the age of sixty. Mary Keane, his wife, lives, and is now over seventy. The son immediately assumed full charge of his mother and the family, and still continues to support.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools and completed his studies at the University of St. Mary of the Lake, Chicago. Believing that a business career offered higher advantages than a professional one, he took up the trade of a machinist, subsequently changing to the furniture trade. His application to the business he had chosen, and the reputation he has obtained, needs no higher testimonial than the fact that in twenty-two years the only change he has made is from the Chicago Carpet Company to the Tobey Furniture Company.

He has actively supported the Democratic party, to which he had attached himself since he reached his manhood. In 1893 he was made a member of the Board of Education to fill a vacancy, and on the expiration of the term was given a reappointment for three years by the late Carter H. Harrison.

Mr. Keane has always taken great interest in all matters appertaining to the Irish people at home or abroad. He has devoted his best efforts, and will continue so to do, to the realization of the true Irishman's fondest hope, that in our day, and in the very near future, we may see Ireland free and happy and the old flag flying over the Irish parliament house in College Green.

Michael J. Keane, who is a bachelor, is a member of several clubs as well as various benevolent and friendly orders. He joined the Waukansee Club in 1892 and was a director in 1895. He is

a member of the Columbus Club since 1893. In the Catholic Benevolent Legion he has filled all offices from Orator to State President, and he also belongs to the Fraternal Insurance Benevolent Society, the Royal Arcanum, and the Columbus Mutual Benefit Society. He is also an honorary member of the Seventh Regiment Illinois National Guards.

HON. JOHN PATRICK MCGOORTY.

John Patrick McGoorty was born August 25th, 1866, at Conneaut, Ashtabula County, Ohio, and is the son of Peter and Mary (Gaffney) McGoorty, both natives of Connaught, his father being from Leitrim and his mother from Rosecommon. They were married in the old country and came to the United States in 1864, settling in Ohio. In 1870 the family removed to Berlin, Wis., where for twenty-five years Peter McGoorty has been a traveling salesman.

John Patrick McGoorty was educated in the public schools of Berlin, and in 1884, owing to failing health, after completing the high school course, he moved to Colorado and took up his residence in Denver, and later at Trinidad until the fall of 1885. His health restored, he returned to Berlin, accepting there a position with Stillman, Wright & Co., as a traveler for their flour. Very considerable success attended his efforts during the five years he remained with the firm, and during which period he visited the principal jobbing centers from Boston to San Francisco.

Mr. McGoorty having decided in 1890 to take up the legal profession, entered the law department of the Lake Forest University where in 1893 he had conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor

of Law. The active practice of his profession was immediately begun and by faithful and close attention to every case entrusted to him, he soon made himself known and with the result that he was quickly in the enjoyment of a very remunerative general practice. Perhaps the leading incident of his professional career and which has most greatly tended to his good success was his connection with the celebrated Prendergast case, in which he was one of the counsel for the defense. His work in that case received much favorable notice at the hands of the press and his speech to the jury at the close of that trial elicited many flattering encomiums from his professional brethren.

From his boyhood his tastes were of a literary character and though out door sports of every description were not neglected, he was at all times an omniverous reader. As a man, his reading has not been neglected, and there is no young lawyer in the city who keeps himself more thoroughly abreast with the times by reading not only subjects appertaining to his own profession but also all other timely matters.

A natural born orator, he was solicited in 1893, during the World's Fair, to read before the Catholic Congress the paper, "The World's Fair and Its Lessons to Catholics." This was a decided compliment, as it had been strongly suggested that another choice be made, and only at the last moment did some one offer the remark that there was no occasion to invite an outsider, as Chicago had already a citizen perfectly able to do the paper and its delivery full justice.

Mr. McGoorty was married, November 29th, 1893, to Mary Wiggins, a Chicago lady of exceptional accomplishments.

His interest in Irish affairs has always been of a very pronounced character and he is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and a number of other Irish societies. He is also President of the Washington Council of the Irish Alliance.

A Democrat from conviction, in the political world also he has made his strong personality and the excellence of his gifts powerfully felt. In 1895 he was nominated against Alderman O'Neil of the 34th Ward, and though unsuccessful, he made a noteworthy fight, running nearly one thousand votes ahead of his ticket. This year he has been further honored with his party's nomination in the Third Senatorial District for Representative to the Legislature.

While still a young man, Mr. McGoorty has succeeded in making himself so high a reputation that if the promise of his career be fulfilled, the future should number among its proudest and most gifted representatives of Irish descent the name of John Patrick McGoorty.

MICHAEL VALENTINE GANNON.

A thorough lawyer, an eloquent speaker, a fervent patriot, a true hearted Irishman and a faithful devoted American, are terms that can be applied to no Chicagoan more fitly than to the subject of this sketch.

Michael V. Gannon was born in Dublin, Ireland, February 14th, 1846. His father, Michael Gannon, died when he was only three months old, leaving a widow and three children, of whom he was the youngest. He lost his only sister in infancy, and his brother John rests in the old land, where he died in 1872. His mother was formerly Catharine O'Brien, and is one of the family of the McGeoghegans of West Meath, and the O'Briens of Limerick. His



W. H. Cannon

father's family had long been settled in West Meath near Kilbeggan. For all the talent he possesses, all the good in his character, Michael V. Gannon feels indebted to the mother, whose earnestness, untiringness, true religious spirit and thorough patriotism were to the son the highest inspiration, and have made him what he is to-day.

Mr. Gannon found his earlier education in the Irish National School in Kilbeggan County, West Meath. In addition to all the ordinary studies, he was, as a boy, intensely interested in historical and biographical subjects, as well as travels and romances, in fact, devouring every book of the kind he could find. Yet his studious disposition did not incapacitate him from a delight in all out-door sports, and he also took peculiar pleasure in amateur theatricals and in public reading.

When seventeen, in March, 1863, he joined the Dublin Metropolitan police in order to be with his brother, who had enlisted four years previously. He quickly discovered for what purposes that body was likely to be used, and took an early opportunity to resign. On October 18th, 1866, he emigrated to America, and quickly found employment teaching school, first in Rock Island, Ill., and then at Davenport, Iowa. Having decided to study law, he was admitted to practice in 1873.

A Democrat by conviction, he is in politics no partisan. In 1877 he was elected to the Davenport City Council. The following year he received the nomination for district attorney, but was defeated; however, on again being nominated in 1882, he was elected. Honored with the Democratic nomination for attorney general in 1884, he was successful in the election. In 1887 he moved to Omaha, Nebraska, and in 1891 was elected president of the National Land League. He came to Chicago in 1893 and his high reputation, great abilities, and charm of manner have made for him multitudinous friends.

Michael V. Gannon has been three times married, and has seven children now living. His present wife, formerly Mary Johnson, is a daughter of one of his companions in his journey from the old country to the great land of the free.

LAWRENCE P. BOYLE.

To lead in the profession chosen for the life work is the laudable ambition of every man of ability to understand what worldly success means, and it is the closeness with which such desires are realized that constitutes prominence and greatness. Beyond all peradventure the subject of the present sketch is one of the leading, as he is certainly one of the best known lawyers of this great city.

Lawrence P. Boyle was born April 23d, 1854, on a farm in Huntington County, Indiana, his parents being Lawrence and Jane (Finerghly) Boyle. Lawrence Boyle was a native of Queens County, Ireland, and came to this country in 1835. With his cousin, Michael Malone, a wealthy contractor of Lancaster, Penn., he engaged in superintending the building of railroads. In 1842, on a visit to a brother, he went west to Huntington County, Ind., intending to return to Pennsylvania, but he was induced to alter his mind and settled on a farm in Clear Creek Township, then a wilderness in that county. Three years later he was married at Fort Wayne, Ind., to Jane Finerghly, a native of Roscommon, Ireland, where her father had at one time been a prosperous farmer and stock raiser, but through the terrible conditions existing in the country, was subsequently reduced almost to poverty.

Mr. Boyle received his education in the common and select schools of Huntington and Wabash Counties, Ind., supplemented by considerable home studies. From childhood to early manhood was passed by him on the farm, attending school in the winter and in the summer assisting in the farming, in this way becoming physically strengthened for the after battle of life.

His schooling over he was given a license to teach, and in the public and graded schools of Huntington County he taught for some time to earn some money, in the first place to assist his father to pay off a debt on the farm and afterwards to obtain sufficient to live on while reading law between the school terms. The occupation was also in other ways congenial, and it afforded him an opportunity of reading law in the evenings and on the off day of each week—Saturday.

Industry and application found a suitable reward, and in 1879 he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Indiana, and taking up the practice of law in his native town—Huntington—he continued there until June 17th, 1884, building meanwhile considerable clientage and winning the good opinion and esteem of the bar there and in the counties surrounding. In 1880 in response to the wishes of the citizens of Huntington he became Mayor of the town, being re-elected to that office in 1882, although at the time he was the youngest Mayor of any city in Indiana. More was done by him to bring his city before the people of the State of Indiana and the country at large than had ever been before for that city, and he was also largely instrumental in securing the building of the Chicago and Erie Railroad through Huntington, and mainly through his efforts and shrewd management the shops of that road were located in that town, having ever since been the means of distributing from a quarter to half a million dollars per month. On June 17th, 1884, a total stranger without a friend or a relative within the city or State of Illinois, he removed to Chicago, imme-

diately afterwards opening an office and starting into the practice of law. His experience under those circumstances was necessarily like the experience of others who have come to Chicago under similar circumstances, and for a time he had an excellent opportunity and ample time for study. Soon, however, his acquaintance extended and his practice grew. In October, 1887, without solicitation on his part, he was appointed Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Cook County, and reappointed to the same office by the same court in December, 1889. In October, 1890, owing to the pressure of business and his inability to attend to it all, he found it necessary to resign the office of Master in Chancery. While acting as Master in Chancery he passed on many cases of importance, and only in one instance were his decisions reversed by the Supreme or higher courts. In 1890 he was appointed General Counselor and Attorney for the Board of Election Commissioners of Cook County, and reappointed each year successively until 1894, when this position also he resigned. During the period which Mr. Boyle acted as Counselor and Attorney for the Board of Election Commissioners many questions of great importance relating to the administration of the general city election law and the Australian ballot law were submitted to him by the Board for an opinion, and while these questions often involved considerations of partisan advantage, it was observed and may be said to his credit, that he never allowed himself to be swerved or to give an opinion to the Board for their guidance which he did not believe to be the law, and as an evidence of the correctness of his opinions they were always sustained when appealed from to the Supreme or other courts. In fact his opinions were so well considered to be impartial and sound interpretations of the law that he has been for some time, and is now, regarded as an authority on the laws pertaining to elections. Since June 1st, 1895, he has given attention exclusively to his private law practice, and

now enjoys a large practice in both the Chancery and Law Courts. His practice has not been confined to Chicago, but extends throughout several of the western States, among which are Utah, Idaho and Colorado, having important mining litigations in the courts of these States.

In regard to political matters, always an unswerving and unchangeable Democrat, since 1893 Mr. Boyle has not taken any active part. In that year he, at the solicitation of the late Carter H. Harrison, who was his close friend, took a very leading part in the contest which secured for Mr. Harrison the nomination and election for Mayor. It is of common knowledge that Mr. Harrison appreciated Mr. Boyle's efforts, and had such thorough confidence in his professional ability that he could have had any office in the gift of the Mayor. He declined to accept any recompense of that character, declaring that he helped to elect, not because he wanted reward for his efforts, but because he admired Mr. Harrison and knew he would be the right man for World's Fair Mayor.

In 1892 the nomination for Judge of the Superior Court of Cook County was tendered to him by the leaders of the Democratic party, but this also he for sufficient reasons refused. In 1893, without solicitation on his part, in fact, against his own judgment, he was nominated by the Democratic party for Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County, and although he ran many thousand votes ahead, he, with the balance of his ticket, suffered defeat.

Mr. Boyle has been connected with a number of public enterprises. In 1890 he assisted in organizing the movement for the reform of the election laws of Illinois, and in 1891-92 took part in the preparation and the securing the passage of the Australian ballot law.

He was married June 12th, 1895, to Miss Alice Moore of Huntington, Ind., also a native of that city and a lineal descendant of Colonel Daniel McFarland of Revolutionary fame. Her parents

were among the first settlers of Huntington, Ind., her father being a merchant there and continuing in his business until his death in 1875, and her mother, a woman of rare refinement and education. Of Mrs. Boyle a few words are not out of place. She is a graduate of Glendale Female College, possesses a most interesting and entertaining manner, and as for her appearance is above the medium height, with a graceful figure, attractive face, pleasing address, a lover of the intellectual side of life, and is possessed of unusual gifts as an artist, many beautiful paintings which now adorn their home being the work of her hand. She is, however, none the less deeply interested in the practical duties and obligations of home life, and finds much pleasure in making the home of herself and her husband attractive to themselves and hospitable to their friends.

A few words in regard to Mr. Boyle's personal appearance: More than six feet in height, broad shouldered and erect with a well poised head of indisputable intellectual cast, commanding in appearance, yet always kindly, his is a face and a form that in a crowd would at once command attention. Well trained faculties are in him supported and accompanied by the strength of youth and health. Of him it may indeed be truthfully said, that he is true and faithful to his friends and never loses a friendship when once formed, while as for his enemies—for, like all positive, aggressive men, he has many—he is oblivious to their attacks, treating them at all times with unfeigned indifference.

DAVID SULLIVAN.

David Sullivan is one of the young attorneys of Chicago, who by industry and perseverance united to professional skill and ability has obtained a high position in his profession and at the same time gained the respect and esteem of all of the community with whom he is brought into contact.

He was born in the Island of Valentia, on the southwest coast of Kerry, April 3, 1856. His parents were John C. and Mary Sullivan. The former died May 14th, 1884, at the age of eighty-one years, and his mother in February, 1891, aged eighty-two years.

His first education was obtained in Ireland, but on his arrival with his parents in the United States in 1865, he took a common school education and then attended the high school at Marquette, Michigan. He came to Chicago March, 1871, and has since made this city his permanent residence. While quite young he had managed to pick up some knowledge of the printing business, and his schooling over, he found a place on the Chicago Times, first at setting type, then as reporter, and afterwards as proof reader. He began the study of law with Judge Crooker, and then in the office of Judge Moran. Admitted to practice in 1879, he remained with the latter firm until 1882, when he started in business for himself. Eminently successful, he bears a high reputation for careful preparation, skillful handling, and entirely conscientious treatment of every case submitted to him. He has been appointed a Master in Chancery of the Superior Court, a position he now very worthily fills.

A Democrat in politics, consistent and unswerving, Mr. Sullivan has for years been a very active member of the party. He was

elected to the Legislature from the First District in the fall of 1880, and served in the 32d and 33d General Assemblies. Appointed attorney of the County Board in September, 1883, he held the position until January, 1888.

The roaming instinct in him is strongly developed. He has traveled extensively in this country and Europe, and for six years has found change, relaxation and recreation by taking his summer vacation in the Rocky Mountains.

David Sullivan was married January 15, 1884, to Kate A. Healy, a lady pre-eminently gifted in those qualities that make a happy home life. They have two children living; the elder, Edmund, was born in 1889, and the younger, a daughter, in 1895.

A member of a number of societies, among others the National Union and the Royal League, as well as several building associations, he still finds time, in addition to his home and professional duties, to devote his energies to the cause of the dear home land. He is an Irish Nationalist of the truest type, devoted to the land of his birth, antagonistic to the country that has held her so long in thrall, and ever willing to contribute, financially or otherwise, towards the furtherance of her interests.

EDWARD J. WALSH.

Edward J. Walsh was born at a place called Bauntha near the town of Callan, County of Kilkenny, Ireland, on the 20th of June, 1860. His parents, John Walsh and Ellen Walsh, nee Lynch, were of the farming class and were in comfortable circumstances. The former could go back to the stirring scenes of 1798, for that mem-



Edward J. Walsh

orable year saw the grandfather of the subject of our sketch with his long Queen Anne gun and knapsack proceed to the rebel camp to fight for independence. In after years John Walsh was wont to relate to his neighbors the recollection of that day in which his father joined the insurgent ranks, although at the time he was only about five years old. He lived to a green old age, dying in 1881, and was buried beside old St. Catharine's Abbey in the town of Callan. His thorough and manly independence of character and a rugged honesty as unyielding in its purpose as the celebrated marble of his native county, had gained for him respect and esteem, but he was at the same time possessed of a heart as tender as a woman's and ever responsive to the wants of the needy.

The County of Kilkenny was the former stronghold of the Walsh sept. Mr. John Savage, in his "Picturesque Ireland," says: "The Walsh family, like many other Anglo-Normans, adopted an Irish surname and title, and was known for ages as 'Branach,' which signifies in Irish, a Welshman. At an early period it had extensive possessions in Waterford and Kilkenny. For four centuries it was only inferior in estate and power to the Butlers and the Graces."

Edward J. Walsh first attended the private school of Walter Hawe in the town of Callan. Subsequently he attended the Christian Brothers' School at the same place, and from thence entered St. Kieran's College, Kilkenny, where he remained three and a half years, graduating in the summer of 1879. While in college, young Edward was remarkable alike for his physical and mental energy, and was alike foremost in all sports and amusements as he was in his classes. The reasoning faculties seemed to be highly developed in the young man. Endowed with an excellent and tenacious memory, he seldom forgot what he had studied, and to this day he is remarkable for the accuracy which he brings to the discussion of historical events. In college he was a general favorite, his

warm and generous nature endearing him to his fellow collegians. His education finished, he conducted a milling establishment at the town of Callan for his eldest brother, Thomas Walsh, who is, at the present time, a town commissioner of that place, as well as a poor law guardian. This brother Thomas was an ardent member of the Fenian Brotherhood, and in 1867, being marked for prosecution by the gentle government of her Britannic majesty on account of his political opinions, he hurriedly came to this country, where he remained for nearly two years. Edward expressing a desire to go abroad, his brother tried to induce him to remain at home, even offering him a partnership in his extensive business. Disliking a mercantile life, Edward, however, declined, and proceeded to this country, arriving here in April, 1881. The study of law was at once begun under the distinguished firm of lawyers, Messrs. Wright, Folkes & Wright, of Memphis, Tenn., and was admitted to the bar of that State on the 3d of July, 1883. He practiced law in Memphis during the following year, his first civil case of importance taking place at Sardis, Mississippi, and involving the title to a considerable quantity of cotton. Mr. Walsh represented W. B. Galbraith & Co. of Memphis, who had a mortgage on the cotton for supplies, and the only witness in the case was the man who raised the cotton. On arriving at Sardis, Mr. Walsh found that his witness was completely under the influence of liquor and under the control and management of the opposition. His opponents in the case were local merchants of Sardis. In this dilemma the ready wit of his native land came to his assistance. His first move was to induce the opposition to waive a jury and consent to have the case tried by the court, he wisely deeming that a local jury would favor the local merchants. The opposition, to make their case, had to place upon the stand the witness just mentioned, who, now comparatively sober, testified directly against the interests of Galbraith & Co. Then came the

cross-examination by Mr. Walsh. It was a splendid effort, resulting in a complete victory for his clients, and completely breaking down the testimony of the witness; Mr. Walsh, in addition to winning his case, was highly complimented by the older members of the bar who were present on the occasion.

Arrived in Chicago in 1884, the young lawyer possessed neither friends or acquaintances of any kind. Having a high opinion of his profession, he regarded soliciting for business as unprofessional conduct, and under those circumstances sought a position as law clerk and shortly thereafter entered the law office of Follansbee & O'Connor, with whom he remained until 1886. In the meantime, owing to a difference between the laws of Tennessee and Illinois on the subject, Mr. Walsh had to undergo a new examination for admission to the bar, but which examination he successfully underwent in March, 1885, being admitted to the bar of this State in the same month.

In June, 1886, he connected himself with Messrs. Salomon & Zeisler of this city, and during the trial of the Anarchist case and until the decision of the same in the Supreme Court, had charge of the firm's civil business. That they were pleased with his services is best shown by the fact that during that period he had complete charge of the running of the office, the interviewing clients, and charging and collecting fees in the premises. After the dissolution of the firm of Salomon & Zeisler in the spring of 1887, Mr. Walsh continued his connection with Mr. Moses Salomon, and which lasted until the election of the latter to the State Senate in 1892. Mr. Walsh then severed his connection with Mr. Salomon, and a partnership was formed in February, 1893, with James A. Brady, under the name of Walsh & Brady. This partnership lasted but a very short time, when it was dissolved by mutual consent, since which time Mr. Walsh has practiced alone. His office is now in the Chamber of Commerce, where he occupies joint-

ly with Mr. Thomas W. Prindeville a splendid suite of offices. While connected with Mr. Salomon, the latter represented the Central Labor Union, and questions of the most complicated nature, involving almost every branch of the law, were continually coming up. During this period, Mr. Walsh studied very hard, and his vigorous constitution enabled him to do an immense amount of work without abatement of energy. Scarcely a day passed that he was not in court on some matter, by reason of which, and the possession of an excellent memory, he acquired a great proficiency in the rules of pleading and practice, so essential to the success of the modern lawyer. Nearly all of the briefs in Mr. Salomon's cases during the period Mr. Walsh was connected with him were written by the latter, and the association of the two men ripened into friendship which happily still exists. During these years, while connected with these firms, Mr. Walsh adopted the precaution to retain his own clientage, so that he had an extensive business when he formed the partnership with Mr. Brady. Since then it has grown rapidly. At the last term of the Supreme and Appellate Courts, he had four cases in each court. Among his clients he numbers the Sues Ornamental Glass Co., the Cantwell Eagle Brewing Co., Julius Bauer & Co., Royal Wine Co., Charles Creamery Co., Chicago Handle Bar Co., Madden Brothers, M. Naughton, McNulty Brothers, etc. His business is that of a general practitioner, and although not what is generally called a brilliant man, he possesses in a very high degree what are commonly known as common sense and a level head. His success, coming to him as it does, without the aid of influential friends or relatives, is accounted for by him solely on the ground that he works hard and faithfully, and that he has never swerved from the line of absolute integrity.

Like most young lawyers, Mr. Walsh takes considerable interest in politics. Three times he has been elected by acclamation

president of the Twenty-fifth Ward Democratic Club. He usually attended county conventions as a delegate, and was a delegate to the last two Democratic state conventions. Although frequently solicited to run for office, up to the present time he has steadily refused. He has been urged by his friends to become a candidate for judge, but this also he has declined, holding fast to the theory that the office should seek the man and not the man the office.

Mr. Walsh was a prominent member of the Irish Literary Society in Memphis and helped to organize the Young Ireland Society in Chicago. Deeming all secret organizations subversive of individual liberty, he has not sought membership in the ranks of such societies, but he is a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters and of the Columbus Club.

Mr. Walsh resides at 4108 North Ashland Avenue, Rogers Park, and is a member of St. Jerome's Church. He was married in 1888 to Maud Washington, formerly of New Berne, N. C., and daughter of John N. Washington, who was a grandson of Louis Washington, uncle of George Washington. Of their marriage four children have been born, of whom three are living.

The Very Rev. William Walsh, now of Jackson, Tenn., formerly of Chattanooga and Memphis, is a brother of the subject of this sketch. Father Walsh went through the fevers of 1878 and 1879 in Memphis, establishing there the celebrated Camp Father Mathew, and has the distinction of being now the only surviving priest of the terrible scourge of that time.

HENRY MARSHALL COBURN.

Henry Marshall Coburn was born in the town of Lyons, Cook County, Illinois, October 15th, 1855. He is the son of Henry and Elizabeth (Chittick) Coburn, his father being a native of Crane, County Wexford, Ireland, born there in 1824. The grandfather of our subject took an active part in the Irish Rebellion of 1798, and was a direct descendant of General John Coburn, who accompanied Cromwell from England. Henry Coburn left Ireland in 1848, and coming to America, first settled in upper Canada, afterwards moved to Illinois, where he located in Dupage County, and later to Cook County, where he still lives. He married Miss Chittick, a native of County Fermanagh, Ireland, a lady who among her ancestors numbers the Marshalls and Hamiltons of Scotland, and in compliment to the first named, her son was given his middle name.

Henry Marshall Coburn received his early education in the common schools of his native town and at the Englewood high school. The latter was left in 1877, and for three years he taught in the public schools of Cook County, devoting at the same time whatever hours he had to spare to the study of law, which he had determined to make his profession. He assisted also in the editing of the *New Era*, a journal established by his brother, John J. Coburn—of whom a sketch appears elsewhere in this volume—and with such successful results that a large circulation was enjoyed and the attention of journalists all over the state attracted. Fearless in its attacks on some of the political rings in local affairs, the course it pursued led to many exciting episodes, in which both of the young men necessarily prominently figured.

Henry Marshall Coburn was admitted to the bar in 1887, and was later granted a license to practice before the United States Court and the Court of Appeals. An office was at once opened in Chicago, and from the beginning of his professional career good success has attended his efforts, more especially in his criminal practice. He has a record extending all over the western states and has frequently been called to Colorado, Indiana, and others, to try important cases. To the first named he went to conduct the defense of the celebrated "Silver Bar Case," being afterwards retained to resist the celebrated Captain Tabor in the Boulder-Mingle fight, to which a great deal of attention was attracted. As counsel, he has figured in numerous cases, some of which have become precedents, and in a great many others, while his name has not appeared, the law has been defined by him and the plan of defense or attack laid down. He devotes himself to a practice of a decidedly general character, but it is before a jury that he is particularly strong, for he seems to understand instinctively what points should be most prominently brought forward, and how witnesses should be dealt with in order to convey the best impression. As a consulting lawyer, he also does a large business, and keeps in his office for ready reference an index of all new points of law decided upon by the courts of last resort. For this reason he is frequently consulted by some of the leading lawyers in the profession and is seldom at a loss for a sound authority in point. Such success as his efforts have achieved have of course not been without good pecuniary return, and besides the enjoyment of a large professional income, he has been able to make some excellent investments.

A Democrat always, Mr. Coburn takes a great interest in the politics of the ward in which he lives—the 30th—and when important matters are under discussion, is always called upon to speak.

Mr. Coburn was married, July 17th, 1890, to Adeline, daughter

of Captain Palmer, prosecuting attorney of the Citizens' League of Englewood. They have a beautiful and refined home at No. 5522 Sherman Street, where it is the delight of Mr. and Mrs. Coblurn to welcome their numerous friends.

JOHN T. KEATING.

If to be known to every Irish American in Chicago and deservedly respected and esteemed not merely for his own personal qualities, but also for the able work he has done in this country for suffering Ireland, be to deserve a place among representative American Irish, then surely no one better deserves such than John T. Keating, state president of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

In the fair city of Cork, near the chiming of the famed Shandon bells, on July 7th, 1853, Mr. Keating was born. His father, Daniel Dominick Keating, was a business man engaged in butter exporting and, as well as his mother, formerly Kate Tyrell, was of good Irish origin. Not unblessed with fortune, they were able to give their son a thorough education. He was sent first to Miliken's private school at Cork, later entering Rockwells College at Tipperary, and completing his schooling at the French College, Black Rock, near Dublin.

At the age of seventeen he found employment in one of the leading mercantile houses in Cork, the well known Clery & Company, a few months later starting in business for himself at Middleton. He was successful in his efforts, but from his earlier years the cause of Ireland had strongly appealed to him, and at seventeen he was already guild warden of the Young Men's So-



John T. Keating

ciety of Cork, and a sympathizer with the secret political movements, which he hoped might obtain her freedom. The consequence was precisely similar to that which befell his close friend and fellow worker in the cause, John F. Finerty, and his activity in the cause of Irish liberty necessitated his leaving Ireland. It was while the troubles of the Land League were in full force in 1882 that Mr. Keating started for America, and after a short stay in the East he came to Chicago. He soon found a situation with the firm of M. W. Kerwin & Company, and two years later was engaged by the well known firm of Dallamand & Company as superintendent.

As during the seventies he had been closely associated with the Amnesty Association, on his arrival in Chicago he immediately connected himself with the Hibernians. His progress in that organization was rapid. In 1890 he became president of Division 36 in Hyde Park and held that position for six years. He was unanimously elected state president of the order at the biennial convention at East St. Louis in 1894 and re-elected in May, 1896, at Danville, Ill. There is no state officer who can point to such a showing as him or who has been so instrumental in the material progress of the order. For the great Irish day at the World's Fair he was secretary of arrangements, as also of the new Irish movement which resulted in the formation of the Irish National Alliance, and he received and cared for several thousand delegates with absolutely no hitch in any of the details. He was one of the pioneers of the Irish Employment Bureau and takes great interest in its working.

Mr. Keating is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters, in which he has held office; of the Catholic Foresters since 1886; was district ranger of St. Cecilia's Court in 1888, and was vice president of the United Irish Society for a couple of terms in 1894 and 1895.

In political views he is a Democrat and was active in his party and an attendant of all ward organizations until the gang rule of 1894 estranged him.

He was married, October 25th, 1877, to Margaret Frances Stampe, a native of County Cork, and their union has resulted in seven children, Kate, Nell, Madge, Dominick, May, Anna and Esther.

Mr. Keating is a Roman Catholic, and in addition to his several friendly societies, is an active member of the Columbus Club.

HARVEY B. HURD.

Harvey B. Hurd is so well known as one of Chicago's most distinguished, most useful, and most highly esteemed citizens, that it may seem almost supererogatory to republish the record of his life. At the same time such a record must be acceptable to many who may not have had the opportunity of acquaintance with his early struggles, although fully conversant with his success and achievements.

Harvey B. Hurd was born February 14th, 1828, in the town of Huntington, Fairfield County, Conn. His father, Alonson Hurd, was a member of the notable Hurd family of New England, who are of English descent, and many of whom have distinguished records not only in New England but throughout the United States. On his mother's side he was of Irish and Dutch extraction and unquestionably the union of the warm and impulsive blood of Erin with that of sturdy England and the Puritans in a large

measure accounted for his future brilliant career. When only fourteen years of age, on May 1st, 1842, Harvey started out on foot for Bridgeport, carrying the whole of his personal property in a pocket handkerchief and armed only with the meager education obtained from the district school near his father's farm, which he had attended during the winter months. What he did possess, however, for his capital were grit, perseverance, and good principles, and employment was quickly found as an apprentice in the office of the old Bridgeport Standard. In that position he remained for about two years, ever attentive to his business and at the same time losing no opportunity of gaining knowledge and advancing his education. Towards the close of 1844, having with several other young men come to Illinois, he entered Jubilee College, in Peoria County, but on account of some misunderstanding between himself and the president of the college, he only stayed about a year, when he left and went to Peoria with the object of finding employment, either at printing or any honest work. Unsuccessful in his efforts, he decided to come to Chicago, and made the journey in one of the old baggage stages, arriving January 7th, 1846. A place was obtained in the office of the Evening Journal, and later with the Prairie Farmer, in the meantime taking every opportunity of reading law, and in the fall of 1847 entering the law office of Calvin De Wolf, where he made such rapid progress that the following year he was admitted to the bar.

His first law partner was Carlos Haven, afterwards State's Attorney, and he later associated himself with Henry Snapp, who afterwards represented the Joliet district in Congress. From 1850 to 1854 he was associated with Andrew J. Brown, and from 1860 to 1868 with Hon. Henry Booth. In the latter year Mr. Hurd retired from active practice. For some time he had devoted special attention to real estate enterprises, and the firm of Brown & Hurd had considerable transactions in that direction, especially in the

village of Evanston. Mr. Hurd was indeed among the first to build in that place, and was the first president of the Village Board. He commenced building his present residence in 1854, and while then looked on as quite a mansion, it still holds its own among the most handsome residences in that charming suburb.

In the commercial prosperity of Chicago Mr. Hurd has always taken the greatest interest, and more especially in its sanitary advancement and development. He is duly credited with being the father of the new drainage system, by which the sewage of the city instead of being discharged into Lake Michigan, the source of water supply, is to be carried into the Illinois River by means of a capacious channel across what is known as the Chicago divide. While Mr. Hurd was not the first to suggest such a channel, he is the originator of the plan of erecting a municipality distinct from the City of Chicago, and to him is certainly due the credit of having put the project into such practical shape as to insure its success. The undertaking is now in a fair way to be accomplished, and when it is, will unquestionably be regarded as among the most important achievements of the age.

Mr. Hurd was the author of the "Hurd bill" introduced in the Legislature of 1886, and did much to promote its passage at the session. These efforts were the means of a legislative commission being appointed to further investigate the subject and take action in its behalf, and the bill reported by that commission and passed in 1887, though differing in some respects from the original "Hurd bill," was the same in all important particulars, and was supported before the Legislature by Mr. Hurd and his friends.

Mr. Hurd was the chief factor in the organization of the district and the adoption of the act of the people, and it was passed by an almost unanimous vote at the November election in the year 1887. He has not ceased to devote his energies to the success of the plan in the broad scale he originally designed. In 1862 Mr.

Hurd accepted the position of lecturer in the Law Department of the University of Chicago, which he filled most acceptably until compelled by his various other duties to relinquish the work. In 1874 he was again elected to a chair in the Law School, which had become the Union College of Law. This was a thoroughly congenial position to Mr. Hurd, and in his academic work he manifests the same invaluable traits that characterized his professional and public life, imparting to his classes a thorough understanding of principles, as well as systematic and methodical habits. In 1869 Mr. Hurd was appointed, by Governor Palmer, one of three commissioners to revise and rewrite the general statutes of the State of Illinois. Both his colleagues soon had to withdraw, leaving him the bulk of the work, which he completed five years later, and the final chapters of which were adopted by the Twenty-eighth General Assembly, which adjourned April, 1874. That body appointed Mr. Hurd to edit and supervise the publication of the revision, which he accomplished the following September to the entire satisfaction of the people of the State. The success of the work was immediate, and Mr. Hurd has since been called upon to edit nine subsequent editions, each of which has been commended by the most eminent jurists.

Mr. Hurd's love of liberty and deep sense of justice made him a most zealous abolitionist, and he took an active part in the stirring events that took place in Chicago before and after the repeal of the Missouri compromise and the passage of the Kansas and Nebraska bill. When emigration societies were formed in the free States to promote settlement of free soil settlers, and a National Kansas Committee was organized at the historic Buffalo Convention to protect these settlers, Mr. Hurd was made secretary of the committee and of its executive committee, which was composed of General J. D. Webster, George W. Dole, and himself, with headquarters at Chicago. He had for his assistant Horace White,

afterwards editor of the Chicago Tribune. It is a matter of history that by his management of the contest on the part of the North and at last by the liberal shipment of seeds to Kansas in the spring of 1856, and other energetic measures, Mr. Hurd was instrumental in retaining the free soil settlers in Kansas, who finally outnumbered and prevailed over the pro-slavery element.

When chairman of the law reform committee of the Illinois State Bar Association, in 1889, he brought forward a recommendation in favor of a change in the laws of descent and wills, so as to limit the amount one may take by descent or will, and which has attracted considerable attention, its object being to break up the large estates by distributing the same among a greater number of kinsmen. He was also at the head of the commission appointed to investigate as to the desirability of introducing the Torrens system of registration in the State of Illinois.

Since that time he has not allowed his name to be used in connection with any official position, having no aspiration towards further honors that might come to him through politics, far preferring the comparatively quiet life of a retired lawyer with its greater leisure for indulgence in literary tastes. He has interested himself in a number of charitable and philanthropic movements, among which may be mentioned the Children's Aid Society of Chicago, and the Conference of Charities of Illinois, an organization composed of all charitable societies and of both of which he is president.

Mr. Hurd was married May, 1853, to Miss Cornelia A. Hilliard, daughter of the late Captain James Hilliard of Middletown; Conn., who bore him three children—Eda, now Mrs. George S. Lord; Nellie, now Mrs. John A. Comstock; and Hettie, who died in 1884. This lady died in 1856; and November 1st, 1860, he married Sarah, widow of the late George Collins—she died January, 1890. In July,

1892, he was married to Mrs. Susannah M. Van Wyke, since deceased.

Mr. Hurd is not only a man of great knowledge and high attainments, as his record shows, but is also possessed of most genial disposition and courteous and kindly manners, which, it is almost unnecessary to say, gains and retains the affection and esteem of all who know him.

DR. ANTHONY F. CONROY.

The West of Ireland is well represented among the leading citizens of Chicago in all professions, and in every branch of business. In that of dentistry, Dr. Anthony F. Conroy, who was born May 4th, 1868, in the City of Galway, Ireland, and who came to this country in 1886, has already taken leading rank.

His parents were Patrick M. and Ellen Conroy. His father, also a native of Galway, died in February, 1890, at the age of fifty-five, while his mother is still living in the old homestead. His grandfather, Patrick Conroy, was one of the largest land owners in the county, and is remembered as the oldest man who ever lived in County Galway. He died there at the great age of 108 years.

His early education was sound and thorough; the Irish schools are second to none in the world in their teaching of youth. Arriving in the United States, he entered the University of Minnesota, and later connected himself with the Bennett College, and the Harvard Medical College, both Chicago institutions. Afterwards Mr. Conroy joined St. Paul's College of Dentistry, where he graduated in medicine in 1890, and after four years' course, also in

dentistry. In order to support himself during his studies, he worked during the day, first in a law office, and then as book-keeper in a wholesale general store at St. Paul, reading law at nights.

He demonstrated the possession of business abilities of the very highest order, utilizing his slender capital to such good purpose that before he was twenty-one he had cleared over \$13,000 in real estate deals.

While in St. Paul, Dr. Conroy was a member of G Company, Hibernia Rifles, and on removal to Chicago joined, and is a very active member of the Seventh Regiment. Since his first coming to this country he has also been associated with the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

FREMONT HILL.

That a young man while still in the early thirties should have been able to display such marked abilities as to obtain a foremost place among the leading engineers of such a city as Chicago—the capital of the Western world—speaks beyond fear of question to the possession of great and unusual business faculties and abilities. Partner with Louis Enricht, the choice of the Republican party for county surveyor, the firm of Hill & Enricht are transacting an enormous business and has since it was formed five years ago, carried out work of such description as to entitle it to a position second to none in the West.

Fremont Hill was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 10th, 1863. His father, Alfred Hill, who was born in Marietta, Ohio, and



Fremont Hill

died in 1881, was well known as the largest contractor in that state. Starting out without means or other advantages, he attained a foremost position. The mother of the subject of this sketch, Martha J. (Wainwright) Hill, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., of Irish descent. The grandfather of Mr. Hill was a member of the first party to cross the Alleghany Mountains and settle in the Northwest Territory, where the Hill family are largely represented. His maternal grandfather established the first great academy west of the Alleghany Mountains. Up to the age of eighteen, young Hill attended the public schools, graduating with honors in 1881 from the Hughes School of Cincinnati, Ohio. The profession of engineering had been early decided upon, and in the interim between examination and Commencement day young Hill eagerly embraced an opportunity of practically entering upon his chosen work. He had pursued a course of practical engineering at school, and was offered a flattering position on the Cincinnati Northern Railroad, then under construction. He was desirous of knowing his profession thoroughly, however, and by his own request was appointed an axeman under Division Engineer George Dorr. This piece of work lasted until the following February, and while his late school companions were enjoying the honors and applause of Commencement, he was making steady progress in the field of practical work. The Hughes School has since forwarded him a special diploma. He went through all the steps, becoming chainman, levelman, and transitman before ten months had passed.

This short period sufficed for him to give evidence of such ability that the moment the work was completed he was appointed one of the division engineers of the New Orleans & North Eastern Railroad. In this position he was engaged on the construction of the great bridge across the Pontchartrain swamp, the longest piece of trestle construction in the world, being twenty-two and a

half miles in length. The work was difficult in the extreme, and when it was finished the young engineer, not yet twenty-one years of age, was broken down by the frightful fevers caught among the swamps.

For the winter he returned to Cincinnati, and in the spring following went to the republic of Mexico to work on the Mountain division of the Tampico branch of the Mexican Central R. R. Yellow fever broke out among the engineers and workmen, and although Mr. Hill was anxious to reorganize a force and continue the work, the railroad people decided to abandon it for the time being. His next field of work was in Florida, where he laid out several towns. Soon after this he went to Colorado, having been appointed Assistant Inspector General of Surveys for the Southwestern district of the United States. At the end of his term of service in this position, Mr. Hill purchased a saw mill property in Colorado. He has many and exciting adventures to relate of this time, and is perhaps the only man in the world who ever saw an avalanche at close range from its birth to its destructive end, and is yet living to tell the tale.

Leaving Colorado he went to California, having been called to San Francisco to consider propositions to undertake important work on the Panama Canal. Although flattering offers were made to him, he preferred to remain in the United States, and accepted the position of locating engineer on the Chesapeake & Ohio R. R., soon after being made division engineer on the same work. His work at this time, the completion in less than six months of twelve miles of exceedingly difficult railroad building along the south bank of the Ohio River, in Kentucky, and many months before any other section of the road was finished, marks his great energy and ability. Under Captain Stack he was later assistant locating engineer on the Ohio and Northwestern R. R.

Being in Cincinnati in 1886, the confidence reposed in his good

judgment and executive ability is indicated by the fact that during the terrible riots there, Mr. Hill was placed in command of a battery defending the jail, and for a week protected that institution, the objective point of the rioters, although the adjoining court house was meantime burned to the ground.

The gas fields at Findlay, Ohio, attracted his attention next—this was in 1887—and his investments and work in that territory were financially successful. Being desirous, however, of active work in his profession, it was not surprising to find him abandoning the speculative for the active field. Chicago had been long locked upon by him as the best field for his energetic abilities, and accepting the position of track engineer of the Santa Fe R. R., he remained in that position until the completion of the road. He was then appointed by Mayor Roche, Assistant City Engineer, having in his charge the south division of the city. At the close of his term he opened offices in Chicago, and has continued up to the present in business here.

Foreseeing the rapid growth of the suburban towns of the city, he paid particular attention to the engineering needs of these communities, and the waterworks, sewers and streets of some of the loveliest of Chicago's suburbs are his handiwork. Among others may be mentioned: West Auburn; Maywood, with thirty miles of water pipe; West Pullman; Wilmette, twenty-six miles water pipe and twenty-six miles sewer, costing \$400,000; La Grange, and Grossdale.

Soon after the spring election of 1896, it was generally understood that there would be important changes in the personnel of the engineering corps in charge of the work of constructing the Drainage Canal. It has been persistently said that, from the time these changes were first mooted up to the present, the successor to the present chief engineer would be Mr. Fremont Hill, of the firm of Hill & Enricht, engineers in this city.

The Drainage Canal ranks among the greatest and most important engineering enterprises known to modern civilization. In addition to the material difficulties and problems to be met and overcome, others, due to the political, financial and local conditions under which the work must be carried on, make it a matter of prime importance that the chief engineer should not only be thoroughly competent from the technical point of view, but should possess great executive ability and a perfect comprehension of the peculiar factors entering into the task he undertakes. Whoever is chosen must be intensely practical, a hater of all desultory methods, and with determination to complete the canal at the minimum expenditure of money. Those who are best acquainted with Mr. Hill say that he fulfills all these requirements, and possesses every necessary qualification in a most eminent degree, referring to his record in support of their contention.

Early in 1893 Mr. Hill married Miss Edith M. Hoover, daughter of J. W. Brubaker, Esq., of Lancaster, Penn., and lives in a charming home in the Village of La Grange, which his active working has so greatly helped to beautify. He has two brothers, both older, of whom the elder, Alfred, is a retired lawyer and capitalist in Cincinnati, and the other, Frank K., is Lieutenant in the U. S. Navy, being now stationed on the U. S. Cruiser New York.

Mr. Hill is a fine specimen of young American manhood. He stands over six feet in height, and is in the pink of physical perfection. His personality is a very winning one, and his manners invariably courteous, but at the same time frank and open; even to make his acquaintance is to be anxious to secure him for a friend. His practical work in the field has been supplemented by careful study, and he is so thoroughly equipped in his profession that during the past few months he has been in serious correspondence with the authorities of the Russian Empire in regard to undertaking the difficult mountain work on the Trans-Siberian

R. R., the construction of canal and irrigation works, and general engineering development of that country. The inducements, however, will need to be very strong, for he prefers to remain in the United States, and confidently expects to win as great and lasting a renown here as could be gained abroad. His success in business he considers due to the fact that, while he demands a fair price, he never does any but first class work, and Mr. Hill can certainly point to many achievements in support of the latter contention.

MATTHEW J. CORCORAN.

Matthew J. Corcoran is another of this city's young Irish Americans who deserves mention in this record. Born on October 13th, 1865, at Mountmellick, Queens County, Ireland, his parents were Matthew and Margaret (Bowe) Corcoran, both of whom are still living in the old homestead, the birthplace of the subject of this sketch. Matthew Corcoran is by occupation a farmer, and in addition to the farm he rents he owns considerable real property in Mountmellick. The family has always been enthusiastically Irish. The grandfather of Matthew J. was a member of the United Irishmen, and the company of which he was captain stood all prepared for the summons to join Robert Emmet, and which never being given, the company had to be disbanded.

Matthew J. Corcoran received his education in the national school at Mountmellick, Queens County, Ireland. His schooling over, for four years he served at the dry goods business in the store of John McMahon, who, at the time, was chairman of the Mount-

mellick Town Commissioners. He then went to Dublin and became a salesman with the well known firm of general merchants, Pim Brothers, on South Great George's Street, where he remained for three years. Returning to his home in Mountmellick on a visit, he was offered and accepted the superintendency of Mr. McMahon's growing business. Here he remained until 1886, when his ambition led him to follow the example of many of his countrymen by coming to the United States, where from the first he has been eminently successful.

He received the appointment of Deputy Sheriff in 1894 under Sheriff James H. Gilbert on the recommendation of Judge Frank Baker, of the Circuit Court, and was reappointed by Sheriff James Pease to the position, in which he continues at the present writing.

Mr. Corcoran has, from a youth, been closely identified with Irish affairs, and before he left Ireland was a member and secretary of a local branch of the Land League as well as a member of the National League. At the present time he belongs to Division 12, Ancient Order of Hibernians, and for two terms held the position of recording secretary. He is connected with the Charles J. Kickham Literary and Social Club, with the St. Anne's Catholic Total Abstinence Society, belongs to the Royal League, and also to the Irish-American Lyceum.

A Roman Catholic in his religious views, he is in politics a Democrat, and at the present time secretary of the Fourth Ward Democratic Club and also a member of the Cook County Democracy.

In personal appearance Mr. Corcoran is very tall—six feet two inches—and rather slim. When a boy, football and cricket were his great pleasures, and now he is a firm believer in bicycling. For total abstinence there is to-day no more thorough advocate in Chicago, and Mr. Corcoran has oftentimes given it as his heartfelt opinion, that those of the Irish race would be the greatest people on the face of God's green earth if more temperance was exercised

in the drinking habit. To his strong conviction on the subject and his complete adherence to its dictates he believes whatever of success has attended his energetic endeavors to be unquestionably due.

Ireland is to him well known ground, for all its chiefest features and most beautiful spots have been visited and studied. An interesting conversationalist, a man of good judgment, pleasant in his manner and happy in every incident of social intercourse, Mr. Corcoran possesses and is esteemed and respected by a host of friends.

LAWRENCE HENELY.

Lawrence Henely was born in London, England, February 1st, 1847. Of his parents, John and Winnifred (Dowling) Henely, his father was a native of Tuam, County Galway, Ireland, and had connected himself with the Ribbon Men of 1847 and 1848. A tailor by trade, he had come to the United States about the year 1849, settling first in New York, later in Lexington, Ky., and finally moving to Iowa in the year 1854, where he now resides. The mother of our subject was from Queens County, Ireland, and died in Iowa in 1892.

Lawrence Henely was educated in the public schools of Iowa, which he left in 1866, and went to Omaha, Neb., securing employment with the wholesale grocery house of Creighton & Morgan. He remained with this firm as book-keeper for four years. Chicago was chosen as his home in 1874, and he embarked in the grocery business on his own account. At this business he continued until in 1890 he entered the employ of the Cooke Brewing Company as

cashier and head book-keeper, a position he holds at the present time.

Mr. Henely was married, in 1869, to Miss Anastasi Conway, daughter of Robert Conway, of Dubuque, Iowa. The latter was a cousin of General Thomas Maher, of the Irish Brigade, and he himself was a member of that famous organization and greatly distinguished himself during the war. They have had ten children, of whom nine are living.

In his political views he is a Democrat with strong silver ideas, while in religion he is a Roman Catholic, and a regular attendant of St. James Church. Since his youth all Irish affairs have possessed for him the greatest interest. He was a member of the famous Land League Movement, is a member of the Irish National Society, and also the Ancient Order of Hibernians, of which he is Past State President and at present President of Cook County.

He is a man of genial disposition and kindly nature, who, by the most sterling qualities of head and heart, has earned the respect and regard of a very large circle of friends.

JAMES AUSTIN HOGAN.

No work aiming to record the worthy deeds of the American Irish in Chicago would be complete were honorable mention wanting of James Austin Hogan. He was born in this city on the north side December 2d, 1852, his parents being Martin and Margaret (Wall) Hogan, both of whom were natives of County Tipperary, Ireland. They had left the old home for the New World in



Jas. A. Morgan

1847, making a short stay in the City of New York, and then moving to Chicago, where Martin Hogan assisted in the building of the Illinois & Michigan Canal and later was a boatman on it until 1877, in which year he died, having made hundreds of friends and being very deeply regretted. A worthy man and a good citizen, highly respected in the community, he was at the same time a strong Irish patriot, and ever willing to do what was in his power for the cause. His wife followed him to the grave in 1885.

The subject of this sketch attended the parish schools of his district and later spent twelve months at Bryant & Stratton's Business College, where he remained until he was eighteen years of age. Then he went to work for his father as steersman on the canal boat, retaining this position for one season, when he came under the notice of Mr. John W. McGinniss, then secretary of the Illinois Stone Co., for which concern Mr. Hogan was at the time handling stone. Mr. McGinniss offered the young man a position in his office if he could keep books, and the young man, full of faith in his own abilities, was given charge of the books of this company on August 2d, 1871. As the years have passed on he has from time to time received promotion and has filled the positions of secretary, treasurer, and finally that of general manager, the responsible office which he now holds. The Illinois Stone Co. is the oldest of its kind in the country, having been organized in 1852, and its volume of business being the next to the largest of any in this city. The company's quarries are situated at Lemont, and the chief business is done in dimension and rubble stone, which have been supplied for a large number of the prominent public and private buildings of Chicago.

Mr. Hogan from his youth up has taken a lively interest in Republican politics, and has for many years represented his ward—the Sixth—at all City, County, and State Conventions, having been a County Central Committeeman since 1888. In the spring

of 1895 the estimation in which he was held by his party was shown by his election as South Town Collector.

Mr. Hogan is a member of the Royal Arcanum, the order of United Workmen, the Independent Order of Foresters, the Knights of Pythias, and in all of his lodges has filled every chair. He is also a member of the Columbus and Sheridan Clubs, as well as the Builders and Traders Exchange; in the latter he has held the office of vice-president, treasurer, and is at the present president and delegate-at-large.

In his religious views he is a Roman Catholic and belongs to the congregation of St. Bridget's Church. Mr. Hogan was married to Frances L. Hendry, a Buffalo lady of Irish descent on her mother's side, in November, 1872, and they have had five children, two daughters and three boys. Both Mr. Hogan and his amiable wife are very social in their dispositions, and are never happier than when dispensing hospitality in their charming home at 2919 Haines Street.

Mr. Hogan is generous and liberal in all worthy matters of charity which are brought to his attention, and like his father before him, is also at all times a friend of his kinsmen across the seas, and takes a lively interest in all affairs affecting the land of his forefathers or those of Irish blood in this city.

Tireless activity and unwavering energy are the leading characteristics of those men who have mainly contributed to Chicago's present prominence among the great cities of the world. As a rule, too, these founders of our city have been self-made men, and their lives have served as stimulating influences to those who have followed, and in this connection this brief sketch of the career of James Austin Hogan, a truly representative American Irishman, is full of example and good precept.



J. H. Rice

P. H. RICE.

Among the men foremost in this city as identified with Western industrial enterprises, those who have become known far and wide by reason of the magnitude of their operations and the vast extent of their trade connections, none is there whose personality is of a more interesting character or whose career has been more impressive or beneficial as an object lesson to the community at large than the subject of the present sketch, Mr. P. H. Rice, the well known arbitrator of the Chicago Brewers' Association.

He was born September 9th, 1847, in County Wexford, Ireland, his parents being William and Mary (Furlong) Rice. William Rice belonged to a family that had for a long time been famous in the malting and distilling business in Ireland, and coming to the United States in 1850, he settled down at Belvidere, Ill., entering the employ of Lawrence Maloney & Co., who was at that time the proprietor of the largest distilling plant in the country. Later, when the plant was moved to Elgin, Ill., Mr. Rice accompanied it, and for many years was one of its most trusted and responsible officers. He died in 1886, and his wife, the mother of P. H. Rice, followed him in 1896.

The subject of this sketch attended the public schools of Elgin, from which he graduated at the age of fourteen. Employment was then secured by him in a store at Elgin, and there he remained for three years, when his good sense recognizing that education was the key to honest commercial success and that he had not been so well supplied in that particular as he ought to be, he entered the College of Notre Dame, passing through the commercial course and graduating at the end of two years. In 1866 Mr.

Rice came to Chicago and entered the employ of F. E. Rigby, a wholesale and retail dealer in paints, wall paper, etc., in the capacity of salesman and manager.

From his early youth Mr. Rice had been around the malt house and distillery in which his father was interested, and the latter instructed his son in the rudiments of the trade and gave him an opportunity of seeing its practical working. Strict frugality having enabled the young man to save some money, in 1868 he purchased a malt house at Elgin, and in connection with his father operated the same. This was really the foundation of the business which was later to make the name of P. H. Rice famous in connection with the malting and distilling interests of the West, an industry the magnitude of which, in a very large degree, is due to Mr. Rice's ability, energy and indefatigability.

The first business experience of the subject of the present sketch had an infelicitous termination. Remaining in the employ of the Mr. Rigby before mentioned until immediately preceding the fire, he bought the latter's interest in the business and when that event in the history of Chicago happened he was burnt out, losing \$25,000. This loss probably proved the foundation of his fortune. In the fire all the malt houses in the city had been destroyed, and Mr. Rice, quick and resourceful, saw the opportunity to make money by developing that industry, and quickly grasped the occasion. During his few years of residence in Chicago, he had been successful in establishing a good credit, and now consequently he was in a position to borrow whatever money he needed to take up the malting business on an extensive scale.

The distillery at the corner of Kinzie and Seymour Streets, Chicago, was purchased by him in 1875, and this he enlarged and improved in many important particulars. As an illustration of his standing in the financial world of this city, it may be recorded that during the panic of 1893 his plant was the only one in the

United States which continued to run to its full capacity, and in regard to commercial rating, P. H. Rice is given as high as any individual in this city.

In addition to other large brewing and distilling interests in Chicago, Mr. Rice has also established and is at present operating the largest malting plant in the world. This is at West Chicago on the Belt Line and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, its capacity being two million bushels per annum. Recently, in association with his brother, T. J. Rice, he purchased the plant of the Star Brewery, which they have thoroughly reconstructed and enlarged until it has become the model brewery of Chicago and with a capacity of three hundred thousand barrels per annum both in storage and refrigeration. The product, too, is noted both for its purity and for its health restoring qualities, and the malt extracts are famous throughout the world.

Mr. Rice is a director of the Fort Dearborn National Bank, a prominent member of the Board of Trade, and one of the largest grain buyers in his line on the floor. The reputation in which he is held among his business associates was evidenced in his choice as arbitrator for the Chicago Brewers' Association. He is the owner of large cattle interests in the West, and also of considerable and very valuable city property, and in speaking of the latter it is said he possesses such a predilection for corner properties that he now possesses more improved street corners in Chicago than any other individual. He was also one of the organizers and the first president of the Lake Street L, which he brought men from New York to develop.

Mr. Rice was united in marriage in 1878 to Miss Mary J. Walsh, the daughter of a prominent North Side citizen and furniture manufacturer, and they have a family of five boys and one girl. The eldest son, William P., has already developed a remarkable aptness in the line of electricity, and when only twelve years of age

made his own batteries and wired Mr. Rice's house with electric wires. The boy's disposition, however, was too studious for the good of his health, and his father therefore thought it advisable to remove him from school and place him at the military academy at Orchard Lake, Mich., so that he might be given better opportunities to develop physically. Mr. and Mrs. Rice have traveled extensively throughout the United States, and are both of the impression that one's own country should be known thoroughly before any thought given to foreign travel. Mr. Rice is a devout Roman Catholic and is a member of the congregation of St. James Church. Formerly he was one of the strongest pillars of St. Malachy's Parish, and by his financial aid and endorsement greatly assisted the Rev. Thomas P. Hodnett in the erection of his present handsome church. While his leisure moments are few and far between, yet still he finds time to attend the meetings of, and is an old and valued member of the Sheridan, the Columbus and the Commercial Clubs. Public spirited and benevolent, he has at all times shown himself a practical sympathizer with the charitable work of Chicago, as well as being ready at all times to assist with his purse and influence his kinsmen across the seas. He was one of the original subscribers to the Catholic colonization scheme, formulated by Bishop O'Connor of Omaha, Archbishop Ireland, and a number of leading Catholic laymen, and was also mainly instrumental in the locating of Feehanville, for which he secured the site and gave four years to superintending its building up and placing the town on a sound financial footing. When the terrible Johnstown, Pa., disaster roused the whole United States to pity, his feelings found a substantial outcome, for he quickly had a train load of flour dispatched to the scene.

Up to the last presidential campaign, Mr. Rice had been an unflinching Democrat, but, as he expresses it, "At the last election all good business men knew upon which side their bread was

battered, and cast their votes for sound money." His political sagacity was evinced by his prophecy regarding the secretaryship of the United States treasury, for on the day following the election he informed Mr. Lyman J. Gage in a conversation, that he felt convinced that the position would be offered to him. He now proudly calls himself the "Original Gage man."

Mr. Rice has a beautiful and luxurious home at 3312 Wabash Avenue, where he and his charming wife are happiest when entertaining their many friends. The personal appearance and characteristics of Mr. Rice are such as one would expect to prove successful in the battle of life. His clear cut features, his speaking eyes, his nervous energy and quick grasp of affairs are typical of that Western enterprise that has made Chicago the great metropolis it is to-day. Pleasing in his address, courteous and kindly in his disposition, the possessor of an immense fund of humor and an abundance of genial good nature, he is a charming companion, and his sturdy honesty and fidelity to his principles make him at the same time an ideal friend.

This record of a career that has been so strong and forceful, so active and honorable, is necessarily brief, but it is full of useful lesson and strong in incentive. By his own energy and labor Mr. Rice has succeeded in achieving a high position, and what he has accomplished is due entirely to his ambitious nature, his patient endeavor, and his unwearying application. Systematic methods, prompt and decisive action under all circumstances, good judgment and tact united to a high sense of honesty, and an absolute fidelity in every undertaking have, when in such combination, placed Mr. Rice in his present position and given him a reputation of which any man might be proud, the distinction of being a truly worthy citizen and a thoroughly representative Chicagoan.

PATRICK J. CAHILL.

A truly representative American Irish Chicagoan is the subject of the present sketch. Modest and unassuming, courteous, genial, kindly and generous, but withal a man absolutely fearless in the discharge of the responsible duties entrusted to him or in the carrying out of whatsoever he may consider to be the right, Mr. Patrick J. Cahill is one of whom even casual acquaintances always speak in terms of esteem and regard, and his friends with very manifest affection.

Born in Ireland in 1843, he was brought to this country three years later by his parents, who settled in Springfield, Ill. Having received an ordinary education, he was at fourteen years of age bound apprentice to the printer's trade, and in 1860 he came to Chicago and found employment on the Chicago Tribune until 1878. In the latter year, on the recommendation of the Hon. Joseph Medill, he was appointed Deputy Sheriff, and four years later was promoted to be Deputy in charge of the civil courts, a position in which he still remains. His post is one of great responsibility, for under his charge the sixty deputies in the courts of the county carry out their duties.

Previous to the assembling of the Republican National Nominating Conventions of 1880-84 and 1888 the sheriff of this county was requested to detail a large force of deputies to assist in preserving order. That official detailed one hundred officers and instructed P. J. Cahill to take charge of them. Mr. Cahill assumed personal charge of the press arrangements in the Republican National Convention in 1888. He received unstinted praise from newspaper correspondents for the manner in which he performed the duties assigned to him. One of the Eastern newspapers, com-



Yours Truly
P. J. Cahill

menting on the work of the Convention, published this item: "If the newspaper correspondents had their way, P. J. Cahill would be elected President of the United States, for he was the one man that looked after their comforts." At the execution of the anarchists, November 12, 1887, Sheriff Matson put the entire force of deputies in charge of Deputy Sheriff Cahill, and instructed that official to make all the necessary arrangements for the execution. Joe Howard, special correspondent of the New York World, says of Cahill: "He was the man for the place; with rare tact and judgment he attended to every detail and left nothing undone." The Chicago Tribune, in writing of his work, says of him: "He is a man of fine executive abilities, and in the handling of large numbers of men he brings those talents into full play."

In all the large land league meetings that were held in this city Mr. Cahill was assigned to take charge of the halls and to manage the necessary details.

Mr. Cahill has been prominent in all matters affecting the good of his native land, and most generous in his contributions towards every fund started in its aid. He is a member of several Irish societies and also of a number of fraternal organizations, but is particularly prominent in the Catholic Order of Foresters, of which indeed, with the Hon. John F. Scanlan and others, he was in this city one of the founders. This was in the summer of 1883, and late in the fall of 1884 Mr. Cahill was elected Chief Ranger of the Western Reserve Court No. 19, and held the office for two years and a half. January 30th, 1886, he became a member of the High Court Board of Directors, on which he remained until June, 1892, being for the whole of that period a member of the finance committee, and for the greater portion of the time the chairman. In the organization of that Order's great parades Mr. Cahill has at all times taken a foremost position, and on its leading occasions has been Grand Marshal, among which may be mentioned the

funeral of the late Dr. Cronin, who for a considerable period had been a member of the High Court Board of Trustees; and in the great civic demonstration commemorating the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America. In the last named, Mr. Cahill was selected chairman of the executive committee and representatives of the various Catholic organizations met together on the first Sunday in September, 1892, and elected him Grand Marshal of the Catholic Grand Division, thirty thousand persons being assigned a place under his command. At the conclusion of the demonstration, General Stockton, on behalf of the directors of the Columbian Exhibition, presented Mr. Cahill with a handsome badge in testimony of his services. When the Eighth Annual Session was held in Milwaukee he was the unanimous choice for re-election to the office of High Chief Ranger. He also took an active part in the establishment of the "Catholic Home," and held considerable stock in the corporation when it was the organ of the Catholic Order of Foresters. For services furthering the advancement of that Order, he was the recipient at the Eleventh Annual Session of a very handsome suitably inscribed watch and chain, a testimonial ordered by the Ninth Annual Session at the close of his term of office, and towards which his personal friends had united in raising several hundred dollars.

DANIEL DELANEY.

Daniel Delaney, one of the best known and most popular Irish Americans in the City of Chicago, was born on Christmas Day, 1833, in the parish of Upperwoods, Queens County, Ireland. His

father, Dennis Delaney, a native of the same place, was by occupation a farmer. He died in that parish August 19th, 1848, at the age of forty-six, as also his wife, formerly Mary Vanston, who died about 1881. They had eight children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the eldest.

Daniel Delaney obtained his education in the national schools of Ireland until he was fourteen years of age, when, his father dying, he went to work on the farm until 1851, when an uncle of his starting for America, the young man, determined to try his fortunes at the other side of the Atlantic, accompanied him. Locating in Cincinnati, he found employment as a clerk with a wholesale liquor firm until March, 1864, when he came to Chicago. His first work in this city was with Messrs. McQuaid & Smith, and he continued with that firm until 1866, when he formed a partnership with James Walsh. This lasted, however, but a short time, and three months later he found employment with Cleary & Enright, with whom he remained until 1871. He next went to Keeley & Kerwin, until 1879, when he started in business on his own account, taking premises on Market Street, near Randolph, and later removed to Kinzie Street. Here he continued until 1888, in which year he formed a partnership with M. W. Murphy, under the firm name of Delaney & Murphy. The business of the firm, transacted with every attention to detail and with due consideration to the comforts and requirements of its clients, has prospered exceedingly, and now twenty-five men are employed, of whom nine are in constant work, covering the States of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Minnesota, and also with considerable trade all over the Northwest territory.

Mr. Delaney was married, July 21st, 1858, to Kate Quinn, a native of New York State. They have eight children, of whom Kate is married to M. J. Shinnars, of Chicago; Mary, to H. G. Clark, of Chicago; Dennis is farming in Dupage County; Joseph, in the em-

ploy of his uncle in South Chicago; Annie, the wife of E. J. Hayes, of Chicago; William, employed as salesman with Delaney & Murphy, and Vesta and Henry, who are still at school.

Mr. Delaney is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Roman Catholic Church. He belongs to the sodality of the Jesuit Church, and is the oldest member now in this country. He is also a member of the Columbus Club.

JAMES JOSEPH KELLY.

James Joseph Kelly, one of the leading coal merchants of the City of Chicago, was born March 23d, 1856, in St. John's, Newfoundland. Of his parents, Michael J. and Mary (Dwyer) Kelly, the father was a native of Kilkenny, Ireland, who came to Newfoundland in 1846 and took up the business of outfitting ships engaged in the whaling and sealing trade. He resided at the latter place until 1869, when he moved to Chicago, and at the time of his death—in 1882—was a man who had won the entire respect of all who knew him. His wife was a native of St. John's, Newfoundland, and was the daughter of John Dwyer, who was a very prominent farmer of that section of the country.

James Joseph Kelly attended school in St. John's until he was twelve years old, when with his parents he removed to Chicago, and soon after his arrival secured a position with the dry goods house of Ross & Gossage, with whom he remained one year, leaving to enter the employ of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad as clerk in their general office. With this company his



Very Truly Yours
James J. Kelly

stay was also of short duration, for twelve months after he retired to go into the coal business, in which he was to achieve at once success and fortune.

The employ of the Star Coal Company of Chicago was entered as clerk in 1871, and here he remained until 1877, in that time obtaining a very good insight into the business. His next employment was with the coal firm of Beard, Hickox & Company, in which he held the position of manager. This in 1882 he resigned to accept the responsible position of traveling sales-agent for the Northwest for the Consolidated Coal Company of St. Louis, with headquarters in Chicago.

Thoroughly satisfied in 1884 that he was fully acquainted with every necessary detail of the coal trade, and as by habitual frugality he had managed to save some money and had a reputation in the trade absolutely beyond reproach, he determined to start in business for himself. Remarkable success followed his efforts, and in 1888 the J. J. Kelly Coal Company was organized, of which he was elected and still is the president and general manager. A large general business is done in the wholesaling and retailing of coal, and the company also controls the output of several large mines in Illinois and Ohio, and at the same time is general Northwest sales-agent for the Taylorville Coal Company of Taylorville, Ill.

Though the heavy duties of his position give him but few spare moments, Mr. Kelly still finds time to belong to a number of clubs. He is a valued member of the Sheridan and Columbus Clubs, and is also attached to the Knights of Columbus and the Royal Arcanum. He has traveled extensively. In religious matters Mr. Kelly is a Roman Catholic and a member of the congregation of St. Bernard's Church, at Englewood, while in political matters he has always been a Democrat.

Mr. Kelly was united in marriage in 1880 to Emily G. Doyle, of Chicago. They have had six children, of whom, however, there

are but four living. At their beautiful home on Sixty-seventh Street his charming wife and himself delight to dispense hospitality with a lavish hand.

This brief record tells but imperfectly the history of one of the most popular and best known coal men in the West. Mr. James J. Kelly, by his untiring energy and natural abilities, by throwing into whatever he undertook his own individuality, has been successful in building up a most prosperous and successful business. In twenty-five years of a commercial career, he has never made an enemy, and to his hundreds of friends is always affectionately spoken of as "Jim Kelly."

JOHN DOMINICK CASEY.

John Dominick Casey, lawyer, was born in Chicago, August 4th, 1864. He was the son of Thomas P. Casey, who left his native Galway, Ireland, and settled in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1840. A move was made to Chicago in 1852, and here he worked at his trade—that of a carpenter—until the breaking out of the Rebellion, when he enlisted as a soldier and served to the end of the war.

Thomas P. Casey returned to Chicago at the close of the war, and having married Catherine Bern, a native of County Roscommon, engaged in the business of a building contractor. The Stett-hauer Block, at the corner of Franklin and Madison Streets—one of the notable buildings following Chicago's great fire—was erected by him. His death took place in 1895.

John D. Casey acquired his education at the Christian Brothers' School on Morgan Street and at the Harrison Street public

school, later taking a commercial course of three years at the St. Ignatius College. At the age of seventeen he entered the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co., as book-keeper in the cashier's department, remaining there for five years. Then, having resigned, he began to study law in the office of Judge Thomas E. Whiteside. Here he remained one year and left to take a two years' course in the Union College of Law, from which he graduated and secured a license to practice. Immediately he entered the law office of Murphy & Cummings, where he remained two years, studying hard and gaining much good experience in general practice. December, 1895, he formed a partnership with John W. Bantz, a lawyer of twenty-five years' standing in Fulton County, Ill., and together they opened their present office in the Stock Exchange Building, under the firm name of Bantz & Casey.

Mr. Casey has a large general practice, representing in the capacity of attorney a number of big corporations, and having in 1897 had his abilities further recognized by his appointment as Master in Chancery. He also acts as private attorney for Congressman Hon. William Lorimer. In political matters he has always taken the liveliest interest, and believes that such is the duty of all good citizens. He is one of the most active members of the Nineteenth Ward—that in which he was born; was a delegate to the last State Convention at Springfield, and can always be relied upon to speak whenever his services are required.

Mr. Casey assisted, in 1894, to organize the Women's Catholic Order of Foresters, and this Order—for which he is attorney—has now a membership list of over eight thousand. He is also a warm advocate of the Hull House, for which he organized, and was for two years the president of the Young Men's Club, and was instrumental in procuring for it a fine library and gymnasium, and in otherwise bringing it to its present flourishing condition.

In his religious views he is a Roman Catholic and a member of

the congregation of the Jesuit Church. Yet a young man, by his energy and superior abilities Mr. Casey has succeeded in pushing himself forward in the world, and his genial and thoroughly courteous manner has made of every client a friend.

JOHN CUDAHY.

If to be the founder of one's own fortune, to face seemingly insuperable difficulties, and by untiring perseverance make a name known and respected all over the civilized world, be to hold an honored record, then indeed John Cudahy and his brother, Michael (whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume), are well worthy of a proud place in the roll of Irish Americans who have helped to make Chicago the grand city it is to-day.

With Chicago's wonderful growth the fortunes of the Cudahy brothers have proportionately advanced, and now they are numbered among the millionaires of this great city, and with pardonable pride can point back to their careers of honest work, noble endeavor, and grand achievement.

Callan, County Limerick, Ireland, was the birthplace of John Cudahy, as well as of his brother Michael. He was born November 2d, 1843, the son of Patrick and Elizabeth (Shaw) Cudahy. His father was a native of Callan, while his mother's people were originally from Dublin, and removing to Callan, established there pottery works. His parents, recognizing the difficulties of bringing up and giving fair opportunity to a young family in Ireland, decided to seek the broader opportunities of the boundless West, and started for the United States in 1849. A short stay was made in



John Cudahy

the East and then the family removed to Milwaukee, Wis., in the public schools of which city, working occasionally between times, young Cudahy received his education. He was between fourteen and fifteen years of age when a place was found for him in the packing house of Ed Roddis, in whose employ he remained until about nineteen years of age, when he went to work for John Plankinton (afterwards Plankinton & Armour), remaining in this position for one and one-half years.

When twenty-one years of age he went into the nursery business as foreman with Mr. Thomas Grynne, of Milwaukee, dealing in fruit and ornamental trees, etc., and remained there three years. At the end of this time he made a proposition to purchase the properties under terms, the acceptance of which gives ample evidence of the high estimation in which he was held, not only by his former employer but by his neighbors in general, while at the same time it well illustrates his own self-reliance and confidence in his success. The nursery, its stock, wagons, horses, etc., he was able to secure by paying a small sum down, and after continuing the business for three years was in a position to clear off the whole indebtedness and in addition made considerable money. This, his first successful business effort, gave him further confidence, and with varying fortune, but with success far overbalancing the failures, his career has continued.

He decided to return to the packing business, and was given employment by Layton & Co., packers, for the three following years. His attention to his employers' interests produced ties of friendship which time has only further strengthened, and Mr. Cudahy is at all times ready to express his grateful appreciation of the kindness shown him by Mr. Layton. While employed by that firm he was appointed Board of Trade Provision Inspector for the City of Milwaukee, and afterwards was foreman and Board of Trade Inspector for Van Kirk & McGeough, occupying the joint

positions for over two years. In the spring of 1875 he had saved sufficient money to purchase an interest in John Plankinton's packing business, but later, deciding he needed greater scope, and through the intercession of his brother Michael, between whom and Mr. Plankinton there has always existed strong ties of friendship, he obtained a release from the contract and in July of the same year removed to Chicago, at once going into partnership with E. D. Chapin, under the firm name of Chapin & Co., packers, which it remained for two years, when the name was changed to Chapin & Cudahy. The partnership continued altogether about five years, when Mr. Chapin withdrew, and since that time Mr. Cudahy has continued the Chicago business alone, but is also in partnership with his brother Patrick, forming the firm of Cudahy Bros., packers, Milwaukee, who became successors to the business of John Plankinton, who retired.

Possessing a host of friends amongst the most prominent of Chicago's citizens, and many respectful admirers amongst the poorer classes, to whom he is ever a ready and willing friend, that which has been said of him by one of Chicago's most prominent citizens brings the man clearly before us:

"Quick and shrewd to detect a fraud or sham, he is prompt and outspoken in his condemnation; yet he is always genuine, sincere and thoughtful of his friends. As a business man he is bright and clear in judgment, quick in his perception, prompt and unhesitating in action. The fact of his having accumulated so handsome if not so vast a fortune, and while yet in the prime of life, is ample evidence of the correctness of his general business methods and characteristics. At his home, where the furnishings and appointments are luxurious and betoken much taste and mature judgment, his wife presides and aids her husband in dispensing a hospitality, open-hearted and whole-souled on his part, and truly graceful and generous on hers."

Mr. Cudahy has been twice married—October 1st, 1873, to Miss Mary Nolin, of Bridgeport, Conn., the issue of this marriage being four girls, two of whom are deceased.

He afterwards married Miss Margaret F. O'Neill, daughter of Mr. John O'Neill, a prominent citizen and one of Chicago's oldest settlers, who died some years ago. Of this marriage two children have been the issue, only one of whom, John R., is living.

Prominent in social affairs, he is a member of the Washington, the Union League, and the Chicago Clubs.

He contributes largely to all public enterprises for the improvement and advancement of the city and the community at large, and than his wife's and his own list of charities, probably no private individual in the City of Chicago can show more frequent or more generous contributions, whether it be to the advancement of religion, for the benefit of the poor, or for the thousand and one charitable enterprises which are fostered by the church of which he is a member. But neither his generosity nor his charity is by any means confined to those of his own faith, for every good and commendable effort to aid the needing finds in him generous support and good practical sympathy.

He has a summer home on Mackinac Island, which is beautifully situated, and, like his home in the city, a center of hospitality for all friends who may happen to be on the island during the season.

In personal appearance the Cudahy brothers are all splendid specimens of physical manhood, large, well-proportioned, handsome men, and to the family rule John Cudahy is no exception. A typical Irishman of the better class, he is a valuable citizen of this city and State, a useful and influential member of society, a man who is esteemed and respected not only by a large circle of friends, but by the community at large, a pride to his native land, and an honor to his chosen country.

DANIEL P. CAHILL.

Secretary Daniel P. Cahill, of the Chicago postoffice, was born in "K" Square, Curragh Camp, Kildare, Ireland, January 27th, 1863. His father, Daniel Cahill, was an official of forty years' continuous service in the civil and military establishments of the British Empire. When a boy he had run away from home and enlisted in H. M. Eighty-sixth Regiment, then stationed at Dublin. He served through the Chartist Insurrection in England and took part in the many battles that followed the breaking out of the Indian mutiny. Like William Cobbett, he educated himself on the drum head and acquired an excellent knowledge of the Hindustanee dialects. He rose to be Color Sergeant of his company and was a friend and associate of the celebrated Captain Butler, who was killed by the Russians at the first siege of Kars.

The mother of Secretary Cahill is a native of Lancashire, England, and is descended from the Brutons of Tipperary, Ireland, who for two hundred years held the office of steward to the Barons of Pennefeather. The original Bruton was a Somersetshire farmer, who served in the army of Oliver Cromwell and was rewarded for his services by a grant of land in Tipperary. The tradition has it that Major Bruton's intercourse with his Irish neighbors was more friendly than usual on account of the part he had taken in preventing the sack of a convent by the Cromwellian soldiery. Whatever Anglo-Saxon blood there may have been in the veins of the Brutons, the Cahills certainly had none. The name is of Celtic origin and was originally spelled "Cahal," or "Cathail."

One of Mangan's poems recites the doings of a certain Cahal-

Mor of the Wine Red Hand, who had a Dolphin for a crest and who was descended from a Formorian fisherman.

After the Treaty of Limerick the ancestor of all the Cahills of the King's and Queen's Counties betook himself with as little noise as possible to the Queen's County, where he came to be called "Old John Cahill of Coolnabaca." He was a sturdy veteran of the Civil Wars, whom much fighting had made conservative, and that he transmitted this tendency to his descendants is shown by the fact, that during the stormy eighteenth century the family managed to retain unimpaired its religion and lands. In the nineteenth century, however, this inherited conservativeness disappeared and the Reverend Doctor Cahill arose to take an active part in the battle which Ireland waged for civil and religious liberty.

Next to the "great Doctor," as his countrymen used to call him, the most distinguished man of the family was the Reverend Doctor William Cahill, Vicar-General of Kildare and Leighlin. The excitement of war had a fascination for those Cahills whose tendencies were not religious. The story is told of three sons of Edward Cahill of Stradbally, who ran off secretly and joined the Bolivian army of Independence and were never heard of more. Another brother emigrated to the United States in the 30's and sacrificed a son to the cause of the Union at the first battle of Bull Run.

Secretary Cahill spent the first twelve years of his life in the British Army and received his early education in the National and Military Schools of Dublin. In 1875, the elder Cahill perceiving no future for his family in Ireland, resigned his position in the Barrack Department and emigrated to Canada, settling in Toronto in 1876. His son, Daniel P. Cahill, after a course at the Collegiate Institute of that city, became interested in a manufacturing industry.

When hardly of age, he assisted in organizing the first branch of the Land League ever formed in Canada, and was successively

Secretary and President of one of the Toronto branches of the League. He came into rather unfriendly contact with the Loyalist authorities of Toronto by reason of a very clear and decisive letter which he wrote to the Mayor, declining an invitation tendered to the League to take part in a procession in honor of Queen Victoria's Jubilee. Mutual good will was not strengthened by Mr. Cahill's connection with the reception of William O'Brien, M. P., on the occasion of his visit to Toronto in 1885 or 1886, to denounce Governor-General Landsdowne for harsh treatment of his Irish tenants. While protecting William O'Brien from the furious assaults of the Orange mob on Bay Street, in Toronto, Mr. Cahill was attacked and badly injured. On the question of taking part or not taking part in the Queen's Jubilee procession, Mr. Cahill was elected a member of the Toronto separate school board and during his term of service he succeeded in establishing night schools for the Italian residents of that city, which were productive of much good. He led the agitation for voting by ballot at school elections and was defeated at the ensuing election.

He was one of the charter members of the Young Men's Liberal Club, of Toronto; an organization which has spread its branches all over Canada and during the recent elections helped materially to bring about the triumph of the Hon. Wilfred Laurier. Mr. Cahill was active and prominent in the fiery debates which distinguished the proceedings of the club, and was considered one of the most forcible and effective debaters in the organization. His newspaper career began on the "Irish Canadian," a Toronto journal now merged in the "Catholic Register." He always had a predilection for newspaper work, and Patrick Boyle the kindly old editor of the "Canadian," encouraged this bent. In 1890 Mr. Cahill came to Chicago, attracted like most young men of the Dominion by the greater opportunities of the Republic, as well as by its freer political and religious atmosphere.

He found his first newspaper employment on the "Chicago Morning News," now the "Record." That new journalistic conditions bothered the newcomer not a little he is willing to confess. A big "scoop," however, in connection with a labor strike gave the management of the paper some idea of the stuff of which the new reporter was made and his rise thereafter was comparatively easy. In 1892 he was given charge of the political and municipal reporting of the "Record," and held the place until appointed Secretary to the postoffice by Postmaster Washington Hesing, January 1st, 1894.

During his newspaper career he doggedly fought municipal and political corruption wherever it showed its head and rendered material service to the community on many an occasion about which the community, owing to the conditions of newspaper work, is blissfully ignorant.

As a newspaper writer, Mr. Cahill was distinguished by the accuracy and breadth of his reports, as well as by the use of terse and forcible English.

In his three years' service at the postoffice, Mr. Cahill has become thoroughly conversant with the details of postoffice matters. He edits the Bulletin, writes the reports, and has entire charge of the Bureau of Correspondence. Of a very practical turn of mind, he has suggested many valuable changes and improvements in the working system of the postoffice.

While not a member of any society, he yet realizes the value of organized effort, though for want of leisure has not been able to avail himself of such advantages. He is a hard reader and a diligent student. He is a member of the Press Club of Chicago, an ardent devotee of the bicycle and a good long distance rider.

The political reporter often enough has no pronounced feeling for one or other of the political parties, and Mr. Cahill is no exception to the rule. He has strong and pronounced opinions on politi-

cal questions, but he does not find his opinions represented to any extent by existing parties, and he has therefore refrained from attaching himself to either.

Mr. Cahill was married in 1887 to Mary Starr, of Ottawa, Canada. His family consists of three boys and one girl. He possesses strong individuality and great force of character, and is notably frank and outspoken. He is a quiet looking man with the appearance of a student. An ardent American in sentiment, he is devoted to the institutions and welfare of his adopted country.

REV. P. J. MULDOON.

Than the subject of the present sketch, now pastor of the congregation of the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, but who for many years was Chancellor of the Archdiocese of Chicago, there is no priest in Chicago to-day more highly esteemed or held in truer affection by the people under his charge. Noble natured, kindly, generous and entirely unselfish in all ways, Father Muldoon is a true type of the Irish priest, on all occasions a friend to those in need, but an unswerving upholder of his religion and the rights of the church.

Rev. P. J. Muldoon was born October 10, 1863, at Columbia, Tuolumne County, California, his parents, John J. and Catherine (Coughlin) Muldoon, being natives respectively of County Cavan and County Galway, Ireland. The father, who was by trade a contractor, had left Ireland when a young man and settled at Stock-



J. Muldoon

ton, California, and it was in the public schools of that city that the subject of the present sketch obtained his early education. At fourteen he entered upon the collegiate course (classical and commercial) at St. Mary's, Kentucky, and four years later began the two years' philosophical course at St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, Md., completing his studies with a four years' theological course in the same institution.

His ordination to the priesthood took place December 18th, 1886, in Brooklyn, New York, by Bishop Loughlin, and his first appointment was to St. Pius Church, Chicago, where he remained for eighteen months. He was appointed in November, 1888, Chancellor of the Archdiocese of Chicago and Secretary of his Grace the Archbishop, and this very responsible office he held until November, 1895, when he was appointed pastor of St. Charles Borromeo's Church, situated at Twelfth and Cypress Streets, where he now remains, endeared to his flock by multitudinous instances of self-sacrificing devotion to the requirements, religious and otherwise, of all its members.

To his arduous duties as Secretary and Chancellor of the Archdiocese, Father Muldoon added, during the Columbian Exposition, the secretaryship of the Chicago Catholic educational exhibit. He is a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters and is the director of the St. Vincent de Paul Society of the Archdiocese. Regarding his political views, he votes independently of all party organizations, believing that the qualifications of the man are infinitely higher requisites than mere political associations.

Charming in manner, dignified in appearance, tall and commanding in figure, yet withal absolutely unassuming, Father Muldoon possesses a rich fund of information upon all timely topics and a fund of humor which is a delight to the thousands of his friends throughout Chicago, who in him recognize that best type of the ecclesiastic, the loving, kindly friend who can sorrow with them

as well as rejoice, and who faithfully and earnestly is endeavoring to carry out God's work in the world, armed with that happy cheeriness which is the strongest power in dissipating the miseries and evil which are so universal.

JOHN J. COBURN.

John J. Coburn was born in that portion of Cook County where the village of Clyde now stands. The history of the family to which he belongs is an interesting one. Henry Coburn, his father, was born in 1824, in Creggan, County Wexford, Ireland, where the so-called rebellion of 1798, in which many members of the Coburn family took a very active part, had its origin. These Coburns of Creggan were direct descendants of General John Coburn, who came over from England with Cromwell during that fateful period of Irish history, in which the Protector bore so important a part. Henry Coburn left his native land in 1848, and coming to America located in Williamsbury in upper Canada, where he met and married Elizabeth Chittick, a young lady whose birthplace was Enniskillen, in Ireland, and the daughter of a gentleman farmer there. The year following they came to Chicago and a little later found a home on the Felker farm, situated in Dupage County, Illinois. When the Felker farm was given up, Henry Coburn and his wife removed to the township of Lyons, Cook County, where Mr. Coburn still lives in the enjoyment of a vigorous old age and happy in the recollections of a useful and profitably spent life.

John J. Coburn, the subject of this sketch, was born March

14th, 1861, and received his education in the public schools of the town of Lyons and the high school of Englewood, taking a classical course in the latter. His school-days at an end, from 1879 to 1881 he taught school in the school house he had as a boy attended, and was later a member of the class of 1883 at the Union College of Law, where Mr. William J. Bryan—the presidential candidate—was one of his class mates. He did not wait to graduate in due course with his class, but took the examination before the Supreme Court, receiving a license to practice in 1883. The practice of law was then at once commenced in this city, and his energy and perseverance found good reward. His first clients were found among his old neighbors, but gradually he was able to widen the circle and his services became in very general demand. His greatest reputation was gained while acting as attorney for the property owners in the condemnation suits, instituted by the commissioners of the great drainage canal, for the handling of which cases he was given the highest commendation. Indeed, so many suits did he win that the drainage commission was compelled for self protection to retain him as special attorney. On May 1st, 1895, he entered into a partnership with Judge Lawrence M. Ennis, of whom a sketch appears elsewhere in this volume, under the firm name of Ennis & Coburn. It is as a trial lawyer that Mr. Coburn chiefly excels, for his logical, well arranged arguments are possessed of most effective power. A ready speaker, he has a splendid knowledge of human nature, and where a jury is to be dealt with, his success has become almost proverbial. Out of several thousand cases, in fact, he claims only three have been lost where the matter has gone to a jury. Consequently the further claim is no matter for surprise that his firm possesses the largest list of clients and has the representation as attorneys for all the villages in the southwest suburbs of the city. Mr. Coburn's good professional success has been utilized by judicious

investment and has brought him into the possession of considerable property.

Mr. Coburn was married, May day, 1891, to Annie M. Valentine, and they have two children. Always a thorough Democrat, in politics and political matters he has taken a very active interest. Upon several occasions he has been invited to accept office, but up to the present, such offers have been met with refusal, although his friends are hopeful of their power to lead him into a public life.

There is no man in Chicago who possesses more friends or who is held in higher honor or esteem for his good personal qualities as well as high natural gifts than the eminent American Irishman, John J. Coburn.

MICHAEL CUDAHY.

An Irishman by birth, born in the historical old town of Callan, County Kilkenny, on December 7th, 1841, every one of Irish blood is familiar with the name of Michael Cudahy. He is among the most prominent of many prominent Chicagoans who have been the architects of their own fortunes. By never failing energy, untiring perseverance, unswerving determination, the complete mastering of every detail in his business, he has won a place in the first rank of the world's great packers, as well as an honored position among the citizens of this great city. A man of sterling worth, inflexible integrity and quiet unassuming manner, he leaves upon all who meet him the impress of his own character, revealing by every detail of his life the power of a noble manhood. His mother's family were originally from Dublin, but a removal had been made



Michael Ludahey

to Callan and a pottery established for the manufacture of crockery. Patrick Cudahy, his father, a man who united thought with action, recognizing the scanty opportunities a life in Ireland offered and the broader field as well as the better opportunities for advancement to be found in the new world, if not for himself, for his then growing family, decided to emigrate to America, and with his wife, Elizabeth (Shaw) Cudahy, and his family, came to the United States, in 1849, shortly afterwards locating at Milwaukee, Wis. Young Cudahy in this city obtained his first insight into the packing house and stock yard work, for even while attending school and acquiring a simple education, it was necessary he should do some work around the slaughter houses.

At fourteen he regularly entered the employ of Messrs. Layton & Plankinton, packers, Milwaukee, and then at nineteen was given a position with Ed Roddis, packer, also of Milwaukee. With the latter he remained until the business was closed out in 1866, when he started in for himself, but such advantageous offers were made him by Mr. Fred Layton, of Milwaukee, that he disposed of his business and entered the employ of Layton & Co., as private meat inspector, the position of meat inspector on the Milwaukee Board of Trade being secured for him at the same time. From Mr. Layton, Michael Cudahy received practical encouragement and every assistance that close friendship could offer, and of the advantages of this association Mr. Cudahy has always been duly sensible. He was offered, in 1869, a position with Messrs. Plankinton & Armour, Milwaukee, Wis., to take charge of their packing house—at that time a small frame building, and the whole plant, including machinery, not exceeding in value \$35,000, but which has become one of the largest packing establishments in the United States. So successful was his management that, in 1873, Mr. P. D. Armour proffered him a partnership in the now celebrated firm of Armour & Co., of Chicago, the largest of its kind in existence, and known

throughout the civilized world. Thoroughly competent and with sound practical knowledge of the business in all its branches and details, Mr. Cudahy took control of the stock yard end of the enterprise, and for nearly seventeen years had practically entire management.

When the committee was formed to solicit subscriptions from the packers for the World's Columbian Exposition, the estimation in which Mr. Cudahy was held was shown by his appointment as chairman.

He was married, in 1866, to Miss Catharine Sullivan, a daughter of Mr. John Sullivan, a farmer in comfortable circumstances residing near Milwaukee, Wis. Their marriage has been blessed with seven children, four daughters and three sons. The eldest daughter, Elizabeth, is the wife of Mr. Wm. P. Nelson, one of Chicago's successful business men. Mrs. Cudahy is a lady possessed of many estimable qualities; she is most charitable and her life is devoted to her family, and to her good training and broad mind, her children owe much of their educational advantages, as well as their numerous accomplishments.

While in politics he belongs to the Democratic party, he is no extremist, and irrespective of party will support the best available man for the position.

He is a Roman Catholic, a faithful member and a liberal supporter of that church. He is also thoroughly American in his feelings, loving and honoring the many noble institutions of his adopted country.

Mr. Cudahy is the eldest of five brothers and one sister, Catharine. The latter, who in 1883 had become a Sister of the Good Shepherd, endowing the Order with a handsome sum of money, died January 19th, 1892, at the House of the Good Shepherd, Milwaukee, Wis. Her life had been consecrated to a noble cause, and her untimely death was a source of deep sorrow to many hearts.

She was beloved by all those who knew her, either in the world as Miss Cudahy, or in religion as Sister Stanislaus. William Cudahy died at the age of thirty-seven. John and Patrick succeeded John Plankinton & Co., formerly Plankinton & Armour, of Milwaukee, in their packing business, under the firm name of Cudahy Brothers; the first named lives in Chicago and the latter in Milwaukee. John Cudahy has been prominently identified with Chicago packing interests, and was formerly associated with Mr. Chapin, as Chapin & Cudahy, later trading in his own name. Edward A. is a partner with Michael Cudahy, forming the corporation of the Cudahy Packing Co., Omaha, Nebraska, which, before the withdrawal of Mr. P. D. Armour from the firm, was the Armour-Cudahy Packing Co. Edward A. is well known in business circles as an unusually bright and energetic business man. He resides at Omaha, where they have been located for eight years and have a large and rapidly increasing packing and provision business. As an idea of the extent of their interests, it may be stated that in one year their distributing sales amounted to over \$23,000,000, and their pay-roll reached the sum of \$1,000,000. Houses have also been established in Sioux City and Los Angeles.

Mr. Cudahy withdrew from the firm of Armour & Co. in November, 1890. The association had been of a mutually profitable character, and Mr. P. D. Armour said, in speaking of the separation: "He leaves me after a connection honorable throughout, devoid of clash, rich, prosperous, and with an enviable reputation in the business world."

Mr. Cudahy is a man of exceedingly robust constitution and fine physical proportions; he is of a social disposition and takes considerable interest in all manly sports; he is a lover of the fine arts, and has the especial fondness for music so common to those of Irish birth. He also possesses in no small degree the wit and exuberance of spirits which characterize his race; is a most genial

companion, a pleasing conversationalist, and a warm and sincere friend. Of prejudice he is absolutely devoid, and is not easily swayed, for determination is among his chief characteristics. In his dealings he is ever thorough and cautious and consequently the judgment he forms is sound and sure. To all objects of a worthy and benevolent character he is generous in his contributions, and to befriend and place in positions young men worthy of his support is to him a great source of happiness; indeed, the number of those in this and other cities who owe their first start in life to the kindly influence and the charitable disposition of Mr. Michael Cudahy is very large.

MICHAEL H. MCGRATH, M. D.

Dr. Michael H. McGrath, one of Chicago's best known and eminently successful physicians, is a native of Saratoga Springs, New York State, where he was born January 5th, 1855. His father, Michael, and mother, Margaret (Farrell) McGrath, were both natives of Tipperary, Ireland, and in 1846 came to the United States together. For several generations on both sides the family were well-to-do Irish farmers and honored members of the yeomanry. For some years Michael McGrath, who had had a good business training and held positions of trust and responsibility among the merchants of Tipperary for some fifteen years previous to his coming to America, was engaged in the lumber business in Vermont, but in 1858 he came to Illinois and settled on a farm near Lincoln.

The early years of the subject of this sketch were passed on the

farm at Lincoln and among the forests and prairies of Illinois amid all the frequent hardships which attend pioneer life. Like most boys of health and spirit, he passed through many escapades and hair breadth escapes, and though of slight build, he still remembers with some pride how he and his brother stood their ground with the best in the various youthful amusements, engagements and encounters.

Realistic, however, though were the rougher phases of his early life, yet as a consequence the boy imbibed a warm love of nature—of the birds, the trees, the brooks and lakes—and its after effect has been that the doctor possesses a strong taste and appreciation for poetry and literature. Probably it was this tendency that inclined him towards a professional career, and as one brother, T. L. McGrath, chose political life and at time of his death in 1885 was State Senator, and another brother, Rev. D. E. McGrath, selected the church, Michael decided on adopting the medical profession.

He was educated in the public schools until his eighteenth year, when he went to St. John's College at Prairie du Chien, Wis., and from there graduated with considerable honors in 1874. Two years then were spent as a teacher in the public schools of Lincoln, and at the same time he commenced the study of medicine at Rush Medical College, where he graduated in 1880. His first active practice was at Independence, Iowa, where he remained three years, when he decided to remove to the larger field offered by Chicago. The medical abilities of Dr. McGrath have met with decided appreciation and he has been enabled to establish a considerable practice, especially along the lines of disease of the chest and the diseases of women. A large portion of his success he attributes to the fact that he has made a specialty of those branches and has always refused to be bound to any special code of medical ethics, believing that special and peculiar circumstances are superior to any rigidly laid down rules of practice.

Dr. McGrath is a Bryan Democrat in his political views, and would wish to have taken more active part in the work and counsels of his party but for the exactions of his professional duties so entirely engrossing his time. He has, however, found the time to contribute a number of valuable articles to the medical journals.

Dr. McGrath is a strong advocate of temperance and is now President of St. Malachy's Total Abstinence Union. As a physician he claims that alcohol is neither useful nor necessary, and neither prescribes it for his patients nor in any way encourages its use. He is a valued member of a number of the medical societies of Chicago and the West.

In 1890 Dr. McGrath was married to Agnes, daughter of Richard Ryan of Chicago, and they have twin boys born in 1894, and a baby daughter. Domestic in tastes, he enjoys nothing more than home and family, while at the same time he is of a most social and genial disposition and possesses many warm friends who esteem him for his numerous high qualities.

ALVAH LEWIS CREELMAN.

In fertility of resource, in practical application of every scientific force, in inventive genius, America leads the world. There appears to be something in the free air of our country that gives the mind richer scope and increases its natural faculties. Chicago and the great West have not failed to supply their due proportion to the large list of American inventors and the subject of the present sketch has produced several appliances which well entitle him to a place in the great and noble list.

Alvah L. Creelman was born April 24th, 1853, at Monroe, in Monroe County, Michigan. His father, Samuel, was born at Ballycastle, Ireland, in 1808, and when only eight years old went to Quebec, removing then to the United States in 1818 and settling at Monroe, Michigan. When young Creelman was an infant of twelve months the family moved to Detroit, and here his boyhood was spent. Samuel Creelman died on a farm in Ypsilanti in 1887. He was married in 1842 at Monroe, Mich., to Clarissa J. Rhoades, who is still living with her daughter in Chicago.

Mr. Creelman was educated in the public schools of Ypsilanti, taking the ordinary business course. Of an adventurous disposition, he was but thirteen when he decided to make a start in life for himself, and finding employment as agent with the Wells-Fargo Express Company he traveled for two years through the Rocky Mountains. He then worked for a year with the Union Pacific Railroad Company as operator and agent and then went south to Selma, Ala., where he was given the position of private secretary to W. L. Lanier, vice-president of the Alabama Central Railroad. In this post of responsibility the fact that he remained for ten years and until the road was sold, speaks sufficiently clearly as to the faithful manner in which his duties were performed. He next removed to Memphis, and found congenial employment with the Western Union Telegraph Co. Electrical subjects had always been to him of primary interest and he was able to carry on his experiments. His work has borne good fruit; one result in the production of a Circuit Protecting Sounder for the protection of railroad train dispatchers being of sufficient importance to obtain ready recognition by the Illinois Central Railroad, who have introduced it along their entire system.

Mr. Creelman was married in 1873 to Miss Emma England, of Saline, La., and there were born to them four children, three boys and one girl.

The political views of Mr. Creelman have always been those of the Democratic party, which his father also favored. He has traveled extensively, claiming to know every principal city throughout the Union. With a pleasant manner and a large fund of ideas, Alvah L. Creelman is a very excellent companion and a most charming friend.

JOHN W. ENRIGHT.

There are many who have never met John W. Enright in person or even had any business relations with him, who will take pleasure in the following sketch and read it with interest, for the reason that they have become acquainted with the man and with his mental bents through his many admirable writings on religious, social and philosophical questions.

Mr. Enright is a native of Dromcolloher, County Limerick, Ireland, and came to the United States with his parents and brothers and sisters in 1850, settling at New Orleans. His father, James Enright, was also born in County Limerick; he was a builder by occupation, and married Mary Woods, also a native of the same county.

The primary education of John W. Enright was received in the national schools of Ireland, and after coming to New Orleans he was placed under private tutors and he made mathematics his principal study. His first occupation after concluding these studies was as teacher in the public schools of New Orleans, that position being very acceptably filled for five years, when he entered the Redemptorist College of that city, as professor in mathematics,



John W. Enright

and remained there for twelve months. While teacher in the schools, he at the same time studied law in the office of Judge Col-
lens, the well known jurist and lawyer, and being a most apt and
promising law student, he would probably have followed that pro-
fession as his life work and achieved therein honor and success,
were it not for an offer of a lucrative character that came to him
and proved too strong a temptation for him to resist. It was from
the Freret Cotton Press, offering him a place in their employ at
a salary of \$2,500 a year, now a large sum for so young a man, but
even more so at that time—nearly thirty-five years ago. Mr. En-
right remained with the company for four years, and until the
breaking out of the war, which of course entirely paralyzed the cot-
ton business.

Then he came to Chicago, and having accepted a position as
book-keeper in the wholesale liquor house of Schwab, McQuaid &
Smith, remained with that firm for two years, then entering into
business for himself in the same line under the firm name of Smith,
Cleary & Enright. This was in 1868, and the concern carried on
business successfully until the great fire of 1871, when they were
totally burned out, the books as well as the stock being entirely
consumed. The firm, however, paid one hundred cents on the dol-
lar without even asking any extension, and rebuilding, started in,
and continued until January 1st, 1890. In the latter year, Mr.
Enright was elected president of the Star Brewery, of Chicago, fill-
ing that position for one year, and afterwards the office of secretary
and treasurer for two years. At the close of 1892, Mr. Enright start-
ed in the distillery business, forming a connection with the Globe
Distilling Company, of Pekin, Ill., and also acting as general agent
for the Sonoma Wine & Brandy Co., of California. With these two
connections Mr. Enright transacts a business of fully one million
dollars a year.

Notwithstanding the activity of his business career and the

constant supervision required, Mr. Enright has found time to interest himself somewhat in public matters appertaining to the advancement of his adopted city and the community at large. He was appointed a director of the Chicago Public Library by the late Carter H. Harrison, in 1883, served five years, and during that time he was twice elected president of the Board by the directors. His connection with the Board ceased in 1888.

Mr. Enright was president and treasurer of the Irish American Club, which is now unfortunately out of existence, and is at the present time president of the Marquette Council of the Catholic Benevolent Legion. Though always a staunch Roman Catholic, he is a man of most broad and liberal views, conceding to all the right of freedom of thought as well as freedom of speech. In his political views he has at all times been a Democrat.

Mr. Enright was married November 30th, 1865, to Mary B. Croghan, of Chicago, the daughter of Edward Croghan, an extensive landed proprietor of County Roscommon, Ireland. They have eight children living, five daughters and three sons, and one daughter died two years ago. Their son James P. acts as book-keeper for his father, and another son, Walter J., is a member of the Art Institute, where he has made a good record. He has already become a frequent contributor to current magazines. One of the daughters has also demonstrated very similar abilities. She is a teacher of drawing in one of the high schools of Chicago and has attained great proficiency in that accomplishment.

For mathematics Mr. Enright still retains his old taste, but outside of his own business he is principally known as a writer for various papers and publications. His reply to Ingersoll, entitled "After Death," which was published in the "Citizen" of October 6th, 1894, was masterly in character, and though an article occupying little more than a column of space, contained in a small compass as much pertinent thought as might be given in many volumes.

He met the notorious agnostic on his own grounds, and every line telling, pointed out clearly and most forcibly his fallacious reasoning. This is mentioned only as an illustration of many other valuable contributions from Mr. Enright's pen.

Mr. Enright is a man in the prime of life, genial and dignified, a delightful conversationalist, and who, having gathered around him a host of friends, one need hardly say is most warmly esteemed by all who know him for his eminent qualities both of head and heart.

The family relations of Mr. Enright are also of the most happy character, for far from being the austere and tyrannical father of story and oft-times of fact, he is the friend and companion of his children, and while looked up to with the respect due the father and head of the household, he at the same time enters with sympathy and interest into their pursuits and recreations.

His brother, Rev. Timothy Enright, entered the Redemptorist College, of Annapolis, Md., in 1856, and was ordained in Baltimore in 1863, in the same class of students which contained Archbishop Gross, of Oregon. As a missionary priest, Father Enright has since traveled through the United States, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and is one of the most noted linguists in the country, speaking some fifteen languages. He is now at St. Michael's Church, where he officiates in connection with the Order of Redemptorists, of which he is a member.

THOMAS ALEXANDER SMYTH.

The subject of this sketch, if not exactly of Chicago birth, barely escaped that fortune, for it was on the steamboat St. Joseph, when journeying from Buffalo to Chicago, and in the Chicago Harbor, half an hour before the landing stage was reached, that Thomas Alexander Smyth first saw the light of day.

Neither high political preferment nor stupendous business success are needed to make a life of pleasing interest to its readers, or of good and valuable instruction to one's fellow men. T. A. Smyth has worked along calmly but continuously. All that his hand found to do, he did with the very utmost of his power, and to-day he stands among the foremost Irish Americans of this great city; no man in it better known, more highly respected, or more truly honored.

He was born September 27, 1848; his father, Michael K. Smyth, and his mother, Bridget McDonald Smyth, were both from Ballina, County Mayo, and of good Irish descent for several generations. The business of Michael K. Smyth was that of importer of lumber and tobacco; he was in very comfortable circumstances and the owner of a number of vessels. In 1828, however, he sought a larger field for action, and settling in Quebec, Canada, engaged in the fur business. A few years later he moved to the United States and took up the business of a wholesale grocer in Buffalo, New York. In 1848 he started for Chicago, and on the journey, as was mentioned before, Thomas A. was born. He obtained a situation as land agent to William B. Ogden, then largely interested in, and later president of the Galena Air Line. The business abilities Michael K. Smyth displayed obtained quick recognition, and he



Mr. Thomas A. Smyth

was appointed town clerk in 1850, and served for one year; but at the same time acting for Mr. Ogden. An active member of the Volunteer Fire Department in 1853, the performance of this patriotic duty was the cause of his death. One winter night in a temperature below zero, he was called to a fire, and with another volunteer was caught by a falling gable. To save them from the fire, they were deluged with water, and the after exposure produced a severe cold which, in each case, terminated fatally.

Thomas A. Smyth received his education in Chicago public schools, and after passing through the grammar school immediately sought some occupation. He first entered the moulding trade, but it was so disagreeable that he found it necessary to change to that of a mason, in which he continued until 1867. He then started as a contractor on his own account, and was very successful in his venture. Thereafter he entered into business with his brother, John M. Smyth, the well known west side merchant, the firm that is now known as the John M. Smyth Co. Here he remained until 1888, when he sold out his interest and engaged in real estate loans and insurance business, in which he still remains. Success has crowned his efforts, and his real estate investments have brought him very material gains.

Mr. Smyth has always been true to the Democratic party, political appointment he has never sought, although strong efforts were used to induce him to become a member of the City Council. His popularity was shown, however, on November 7, 1895, in his election as trustee for five years of the Sanitary District of Chicago, which is engaged in the stupendous undertaking of building the Drainage Canal from Chicago to Joliet, in order to supply Chicago with a perfect system of drainage and also with pure water. The estimated cost of this great enterprise is about \$35,000,000.

He was married August 27, 1879, at Boston, Massachusetts, to Sarah Elizabeth Usher, daughter of Thomas and Mary Usher.

She was born in England, of Irish parents, her father having been a captain of police, both in England and Ireland. There were five children, Agnes, John, Sarah, Joseph and Thomas, all of whom are living. Mrs. Smyth, who died February 4, 1894, was a tall and graceful woman, of intellectual ideas and strong religious temperament. She had endeared herself to an immense circle of friends, and her loss was a terrible grief to her husband and their children.

Thomas Smyth is an old member of the Knights of Pythias, and also of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. He is also in the Royal Arcanum, and is president of his ward club.

JAMES C. DOOLEY.

James C. Dooley, the west side Justice of the Peace, was born in Ireland, December, 1850, the youngest son of a family of eight sons and one daughter. Concerning his parents, his father, Michael Dooley, was a farmer in moderate circumstances, while his mother was formerly Mary O'Connor.

James C. Dooley received his education partly in the national schools in Ireland and partly in the public schools of Chicago, afterwards taking a course in the Bryant & Stratton Business College. He was sixteen years old when a neighbor of the family in Ireland was setting off to America, and deeply though such a parting was felt, he was permitted to go also. Landing in New York in 1866, his sole worldly wealth was fifty cents. The distance and

lack of funds prevented him journeying to a brother in Wisconsin, and forced him to immediately secure work. He found a position as messenger for the Western Union Telegraph Company. In 1867 he decided to come to Chicago and began to work for the Western Union Telegraph Company in the department controlling the shipment of telegraph poles and other construction supplies. The superintendent of the department having discovered Mr. Dooley's abilities, left the matter of attending to the business of the department entirely in his charge. So well was every duty performed that the manager finally concluded that he was amply able for the place and consequently made him superintendent of the department. Mr. Dooley's great object in life at this time was, however, to secure an education, and for that purpose he attended the public schools at night, and by saving much of what he was able to earn also succeeded in taking a night business course in the college mentioned before. He left the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company and obtained a clerkship and the position of Deputy Sheriff in the Sheriff's office of Cook County, in which he remained from 1872 to 1891. By unanimous recommendation of the judges he was in 1891 appointed by Governor Fifer, and reappointed by Governor Altgeld, Justice of the Peace of the Town of West Chicago, with jurisdiction within Cook County. This opportunity he utilized to the fullest purpose and commenced the study of law at the Chicago College of Law, and having completed his course was examined in 1895 for admission to the bar before the Appellate Court and the faculty of the Law School and was successful.

A Democrat in his political opinions, he has oftentimes been called upon to act as chairman of town conventions, and for six years was a member of the Democratic County Central Committee. In 1892 he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, held at Chicago, which resulted in the election of Grover Cleve-

land. He was married October 10th, 1876, to Miss Bridget McCarthy, a native of Chicago. They have seven children—Richard, the eldest, a graduate of St. Patrick's School, and now studying law, has shown great promise as a public speaker; Lottie, a student in the Chicago High School; Nellie, is a girl of twelve, who exhibits considerable musical talent, having by herself acquired knowledge of the piano and violin, and become quite proficient; the others—James, Charles, Anna, and Genevieve—are attending the Sisters' school.

Justice Dooley is a Catholic in his religious views, attending Father Bonfield's Church with his family. During his early life, being of an exceedingly social disposition, there was scarcely an Irish society of which he was not a member. He, however, did not limit his attention to those societies appealing especially to Irishmen, but was also connected with several others, particularly of such as are of a benevolent nature.

PATRICK MILFORD HANNEY.

It has been said, and possibly with some foundation, that those of the Irish race have succeeded in obtaining a considerable voice in the government of every country to which a migration had been made, with the exception of their own land. Irishmen hold high rank in the armies of France, Spain, Austria, Great Britain, and other countries—the secretary of the Mexican Navy is an Irishman—and in the United States they are to be found with high rank not only in the army and navy but also in commercial life, for seem-



Wm. W. W. W.

ingly the Irish character possesses many of the essentials of success as well as the peculiar qualification of never being satisfied until the principal place in whatever is undertaken has been achieved.

The subject of this sketch is an Irishman who, absolutely unprivileged in the way of schooling advantages, none the less managed to secure a good education, and when thrown, at a very early age, upon the world, full of a strong will and steadfast in his purpose, has succeeded in making his name a power in the business world. Mr. Patrick Milford Hanney, president of the Hazel Pure Food Co., and at the same time manager and buyer for the immense grocery department of Siegel & Cooper, was born in County Leitrim, Ireland, April 13th, 1860, his parents being Patrick and Patrica (Fallon) Hanney, whose family were farmers in that section of the country. Patrick Hanney died in 1876 and the mother of our subject is now living in this city.

His career has been an eminently adventurous one; at the age of sixteen, Patrick M. Hanney took up a seafaring life, working his way on a steamer. Arrived in India, he obtained employment with the Hong-Kong and Indian Importing Company in the capacity of an errand boy, and from that position worked his way up until, on reaching twenty-one, he was the general buyer for the company, purchasing \$1,500,000 worth of goods each year. He was a splendid judge of values and trading appeared to come to him as a sort of second nature. Having saved some money, he determined to see some more of the world, and was also ambitious to take up the business of coffee growing. With this object in view, he sailed for South America and began to speculate, buying coffee and shipping it to New York and Chicago, but being insufficiently experienced, the venture did not prove a profitable one.

Moving to New York he remained there two years, doing business as a broker in foreign products, and in 1886 located in Chi-

cago, engaging in the jobbing and exporting business. His capital, however, proved too limited, and a reported failure of the bank in which it was known his funds were deposited, forced him out of business, and left him in debt to the extent of \$130,000. Sterling in his honesty and a man of the strictest integrity, this heavy loss Mr. Hanney set out vigorously to clear, and so nearly has this been done that at the present writing—1897—there is no man in Chicago's commercial circles higher rated or considered.

In 1890 it was brought to the notice of Mr. Hanney that Messrs. Siegel & Cooper, whose store was then located at the corner of Adams and Wabash Avenue, had found the grocery department an unprofitable venture and were determined to close. He offered to take a lease and to this the firm readily assented. The business prospered exceedingly and became practically a gold mine, so much so that when the firm moved to its new building, on State Street, a different arrangement with Mr. Hanney was insisted on. He was offered a certain percentage of the profits and afterwards a straight salary of \$8,500 a year, the latter of which he accepted. At the present time he is manager and buyer of the grocery department and his great general knowledge of goods and merchandise has carried him into a very close and confidential relation with the head of this immense firm, who remains in New York to look after the interests of the branch there. Mr. Hanney's good judgment and thoroughly active superintendence have increased the sales of his department in the last six years from \$100,000 to \$1,500,000 a year, and it must be remembered that this is in a department where others, considered to be strong and experienced, have absolutely failed.

From Mr. Hanney's first arrival in the United States he had noticed that the food products of this country were so cheap and so plentiful that it was possible to put up pure goods and ship abroad at a cost far below what could be done by any other nation.

Going to Washington, he endeavored, unsuccessfully, to organize such a company, but his agitation of the subject produced good fruit in the recent legislation in several of the States against impure foods.

In 1890 he organized, promoted, and has been able to place on a solid business foundation, the Hazel Pure Food Co., which is now selling annually \$6,000,000 worth of the pure food products. One-half of the stock in the concern is owned by Siegel & Cooper, and Mr. Hanney owns the balance, and is at the same time president and general manager. In face of the enormous yearly sales, it is unnecessary to state that the business has been a very great success, or that Mr. Hanney's faith in good and pure foods has been amply justified.

He led to the altar, in 1888, Jessie M. Sinclair, of Aberdeen, Scotland, a lady of many accomplishments. They have a family of three children.

Like all Irishmen, Mr. Hanney possesses a strong predilection for athletics of all descriptions, and is a member of the Chicago Athletic Association.

In religious belief he is a Roman Catholic, and in politics independent. Quite a traveler, he has visited every part of the world, and every year the necessities of his business take him to Europe. He is also an extensive reader, talking intelligently and interestingly upon all topics of the day, and is at all times pleasant, courteous, kindly, and generous, a gentleman of many friends and by all held in the highest esteem and affection.

JOSEPH JOHN DUFFY.

To be a self-made man in this western life of unsparing vigor and ceaseless activity is to demonstrate the possession of great and unusual gifts. To be able to withstand successfully the mighty powers of capitalists and by arduous labor, the utilization of every physical and mental power, make the possessors of capital serve you, each on an equal platform, this it is to be notable and deservedly proud. The subject of this sketch may well flatter himself upon the opportunities he has made, the manner in which he has used and the reputation he has gained.

Joseph John Duffy was born in Chicago, August 20th, 1859. His father, John, and mother, Elizabeth (Canfield) Duffy, came to this city from Roscommon, Ireland, in 1840. John Duffy, senior, became one of the most prominent contractors of Chicago in his day. Young John Duffy attended school at St. Patrick's and afterwards at the seminary of our Lady of the Angels, at Niagara Falls. After leaving school, young Duffy went into the general contracting business with his father for ten years, afterwards entering into a partnership with his brother Michael. Many large contracts with the City of Chicago were taken by him, among which may be mentioned the Chicago Avenue and Halsted Street viaduct and the Western Avenue and Kinzie Street viaduct. During the last four or five years he has laid on an average between 200,000 and 300,000 yards of street paving.

In 1890 Mr. Joseph Duffy separated from his brother and since that time has carried on the business alone. He is now engaged on a very large contract, the building of the North West line tun-

nel, which will be used to bring water from the lake to supply the west division of the city. The price to be paid is \$400,000, and the tunnel is to be three and one-half miles long and eight feet in diameter. Mr. Duffy has gained a reputation for quick work, and in six months he completed one mile—far more rapid work than has ever hitherto been done.

Mr. Duffy married Julia Carroll on January 15th, 1896.

He is a splendid example of the young American Irish who have done so much towards building up Chicago and the West. Fearless, vigorous and of integrity which is beyond question, his honorable methods have succeeded in building up for him, while yet in his early prime, a very large business, as well as a reputation as a business man second to none in this great city.

JOHN JAMES HENNESSY.

The career of the subject of this sketch illustrates clearly the possibilities that are open in this country to the earnest and the persevering who possess the courage of their convictions, the firm determination to be the architects of their own fortunes, and who absolutely refuse to acknowledge defeat. The success he has achieved has in no way damaged his popularity, every one who knows him is his friend, and nothing is spoken of him but ungrudging praise of the efforts he has made and the result he has achieved. Ever genial and open-hearted, the popular police magistrate of the Town of Lake may claim a popularity second to none in the district in which he lives.

John J. Hennessy was born in 1855 at Buffalo, N. Y., where his father, James, who was a native of Dungarvan, County Waterford, Ireland, being born there about 1826, settled after arriving in this country. This was in 1847, and after living for ten years in Buffalo, the latter moved to Cleveland in 1857 and died there in November, 1864. He had married, in 1854, Margaret Gorey, born in 1828, also a native of Ireland, her birthplace being the parish of Thomastown, County Kilkenny. She died March 30th, 1893, at the home of her son in Chicago. They were the parents of six children, and of them the subject of this sketch was the eldest and the only son. Of the others three survive, and these are married and prosperous.

Fatherless at the age of nine, the grim master, necessity, permitted him but scant schooling. He secured employment at the spring making trade and later obtained a situation in a rolling mill. The hardships attendant upon this labor induced an attack of rheumatism, which incapacitated him for upwards of a year. On recovering he removed to Chicago, at that time the Mecca of so many of the bright and enterprising young men of the East. He quickly secured a place as fireman on one of the river tug boats, which, however, he was forced to resign, owing to his old enemy rheumatism. His interest in religious matters had in the meantime secured him the acquaintance and friendship of the Rev. Father Dorney, through whose influence he obtained temporary employment as janitor of the parochial school. A year later he went to work for Mr. M. W. Ryan, who was then county clerk, and subsequently he superintended the taking of the school census in the Town of Lake. July 1st, 1884, he was appointed to a position as clerk in the office of Coroner Boydon, and in January following he was made deputy collector for the Town of Lake under Chris Vehmeyer. In the spring he was tendered the chief clerkship in the office of Assessor Bartlett, but declined in order to accept a position

as confidential clerk to Thomas Byrne, now of the well known firm of Gahan & Byrne. November 7th, 1885, he was appointed by S. Corning Judd, then postmaster of Chicago, to the responsible position of Superintendent in charge of the Stock Yards postoffice, which position he filled with complete satisfaction to the department, until he resigned, April 30th, 1889. In every office he had held general satisfaction had been given and greater public favor obtained; the Town of Lake testified its further appreciation by electing him Justice of the Peace, in April, 1889. He assumed the onerous duties of that position in May of that year, and has since retained it. On the annexation of the Town of Lake to Chicago, the position became an appointive one, and in 1891 Mr. Hennessy was one of five justices appointed for that district by Governor Fifer. His term expired in 1895, and failing to get the recommendation of the judges by a single vote, Governor Altgeld refused to appoint a successor, and he therefore holds over. April 1st, 1891, he was appointed Police Magistrate by Mayor Cregier, and has succeeded himself in this office from term to term under appointment by Mayors Washburne, Harrison, Hopkins and Swift. His sound and practical administration of justice and preference of equity to mere legal technicalities having become recognized, there is now no more popular justice in Chicago. Mr. Hennessy's duties are not comprised in the necessities of court attention, but other business in connection with his offices keeps his time very fully occupied.

Judge Hennessy was married in Cleveland, Ohio, June 9th, 1886, to Teresa F., daughter of Patrick Burke, long of that city. Their home is now brightened with two sons, James J., born November 8th, 1891, and William B., born August 7th, 1896.

In his political views, Judge Hennessy is and has always been a Democrat, and in the affairs and general advancement of his party has a prominent and active part.

John J. Hennessy is a member of Princeton Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and Council No. 1020, Royal Arcanum, of which he is a Past Regent. He is also in the Independent Order of Foresters and holds the position of Past Chief Ranger of Court Union No. 41.

THOMAS KELLY.

Thomas Kelly, one of Chicago's most esteemed citizens, who in 1896 was honored by election to the responsible position of president of the Drainage Board, is a native of Providence, Rhode Island, where he was born January 3d, 1843. His father, John Kelly, was from County Kilkenny, Ireland, as was also his mother, Margaret Kelly. John Kelly came to this country in 1832, first settling at Providence, R. I., where he obtained a situation as a printer with the old house of Sprague & Co. In Providence he remained until 1845, when he came out with his family to Wisconsin, settling on a farm there.

The education received by the subject of this sketch was not of an extensive character, and consisted merely of an attendance for three winters and two summers in the common schools of Wisconsin. He was then taken from school to fill the place on the farm of his eldest brother, who had married. In 1861, when about eighteen years of age, however, he decided to come to Chicago, and found his first business experience in working for packing houses, among whom may be mentioned Dixon & Hosmer, afterwards driving team for a short time for Brad. Pease, and then going on a farm at Blue Island. After eighteen months on the latter, he was for a

short time engaged by the Michigan Central Stock Yard Company, and at the end of that engagement helped to build the Pan-Handle track from Chicago to Crown Point, Ind., serving in various capacities. Later the young man accepted a position in a grocery store, in which he remained from 1866 to 1876, when he was appointed Superintendent of the Brighton Cotton Mills, and in that capacity served until 1879, when he started in the contracting business and followed the same till 1889.

Mr. Kelly had in 1882 been elected on the Board of Trustees of the Town of Cicero, and in September, 1889, he was elected to the City Council, and re-elected in 1890. In November, 1892, he was elected a member of the Drainage Board, was re-elected for five years November, 1895, and on December 8th, 1896, he was elected president of the Board.

Mr. Kelly is president of the Brighton Club, a local organization, near his home. In his religious views he is a Roman Catholic, and in political views a Democrat, and has served on a number of committees and other work in connection with his party, to the cause of which he has been a most liberal contributor.

Mr. Kelly was married on November 14th, 1864, to Ann McCall, of County Cavan, Ireland, and they have two children, Rose and Maggie, the former of whom is married. The same residence on Western Avenue has been occupied by him for twenty-seven years.

Now in the prime of life, Mr. Kelly is hale and hearty, and shows but little sign of his early struggles and hard work. Distinctively is he a self-made man; his schooling was but slight, yet he has managed to acquire knowledge for himself and has risen step by step, gaining not only a comfortable competence for himself and family, but also the respect and appreciation of his fellow citizens, until he has been elected to fill one of the most responsible offices in his adopted city.

MILES KEHOE.

Among the men who, as public servants, have made enviable records for their faithful, earnest and successful efforts in securing beneficial and wise legislation, none is better or more favorably known than the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. An earnest worker for the advancement of his party's interests, he yet has never allowed his partisanship to interfere with his efforts in the advancement of what he considered best for the interests of his constituents as a whole. And in every walk of life, whether public or private, the same high principles have been found to govern his actions.

Miles Kehoe was born August 15th, 1848, in County Carlow, Ireland; son of Arthur and Winnifred (Byrne) Kehoe, who came to this country in 1848, locating in Chicago the following year. Arthur Kehoe was engaged for many years, to about the time of his death in 1877, in the teaming business. Mrs. Arthur Kehoe died in 1891. Of their five children, two survive, our subject and a sister. Mr. Kehoe obtained his education at the Foster School, of which George W. Spofford was principal. After graduating, in 1865, he secured employment in a brick yard and later engaged in the teaming business with his father. His affability of manner and strong personality made for him many friends and resulted in his election to the State Senate from the Third Illinois District, comprising all that portion of the city south of Twelfth and east of Clark Streets, in 1873, he being the youngest member ever elected up to that time. His services in this capacity were so eminently satisfactory that on his renomination at the end of his first term, he was honored with an almost unanimous vote from the district, which



Miles Kehoe

he continued to serve until 1880. During this time he was for four years chairman of Committee on Municipalities, and secured for Chicago much of its important legislation. Among the laws he was instrumental in passing were the abolition of the old method of town elections; the building and loan association law; the back tax law, which relieved the city from scrip and effectually prevented the tax fighting ever since; the fire and police pension act; as well as others which have accrued materially to the benefit of the city. He has a lively and sincere interest in all that pertains to the welfare of the laboring element, and introduced the first bill looking to the abolition of convict labor in the Illinois House of Representatives, thus instigating an agitation which has resulted in the passing of many laws regulating this matter in the interest of free labor.

In 1878 he was nominated as Representative in the National Congress of the Second Illinois District, his successful opponent being Col. George R. Davis. For a period of six years, from 1880, Mr. Kehoe held the position of law clerk in the offices of Judges Gary, Hawes, and Sidney Smith, successively, and this association eminently qualified him for the position of Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate, to which he was appointed by the recommendation of the Cook County judges in 1895. In the interim he had pursued a course of law studies and was admitted to practice before the State Supreme Court in November, 1892.

His interest in political matters has always been of the liveliest character, and he was a delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention in 1892, where, in accordance with the instructions of the State Convention, he voted for the renomination of President Harrison, in the face of urgent appeals that he should disregard these instructions.

As a representative of the Irish element it may be said that no more active and earnest worker for Ireland's cause exists in Chi-

cago. He was a delegate to the convention of Irish Nationalists held in Chicago during the summer of 1895 and is always at the front in matters pertaining to the good of the "Green Isle" whence he had his origin.

For many years he has been a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and is also a member of the National Union, having been honored by the latter Order as president of its National Assembly of 1895.

Mr. Kehoe was united in marriage in 1875 to Miss Kate Murphy, of Chicago, who died in 1889. Their son, Arthur T. Kehoe, was born April 14th, 1878, and is a graduate of the high and manual training schools of Chicago. He is now a student at the Kent College of Law.

The work done by Mr. Kehoe in the past is more than sufficient guarantee of his future performance, and it is beyond doubt that those he has served recognize in him a man worthy of the fullest honor. His integrity has never been questioned.

THOMAS HENRY KELLEY.

The name heading this sketch has in the past seven years been associated with very many of the largest and most important real estate transactions in Chicago. That its subject has attained unusual prominence and demonstrated marked ability in this direction is seemingly a refutation of the old adage that "the shoemaker should stick to his last," for his inclinations as a boy led him to a widely different channel of usefulness, and his career as a "railroad



Thos H. Keely

man," covering a period of twenty-two years, was no less successful than has been his management of his present business. His attention is devoted exclusively to transactions in real estate of large magnitude, and his great capability and thorough knowledge of values, coupled with many years of business association with capitalists and men of affairs, render him a valued medium for the successful carrying through of real estate deals. That he is much sought after in this line of business is attested by the fact that transactions covering many millions of dollars have been negotiated by him, and he has constantly in hand one or more involving hundreds of thousands of dollars, notwithstanding the great present depression in real estate values.

Thomas H. Kelley was born at Hales Corners, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, on August 15th, 1847. He is of good Irish descent, his great-grandfather, John Kelley, a large linen manufacturer, known all over the north of Ireland as Johnny Kelley of the Green Bushes, was a native of County Tyrone. He came to America in 1830 and located in New York City, where he carried on his former business. Moving with his whole family to Wisconsin about 1840, they formed quite a colony of relations, and were the first settlers at Hales Corners. The latter is now a suburb of the City of Milwaukee, and is about ten miles from the heart of the city. John Kelley died about 1845 when he was upwards of seventy-five years of age. His eldest son, Peter, who was grandfather of Thomas H. Kelley, was born in 1800 and came to America with his parents. His wife was Miss Bradley, also a native of County Tyrone. He was a prosperous farmer, and died in 1881. The eldest son, Michael Kelley, father of the subject of this sketch, was also born in County Tyrone, Ireland, and was one of the emigrating family. So soon as he attained his majority he took up the profession of a school teacher, but afterwards became a farmer. In June, 1846, he married Miss Ellen Goodwin, of County Tyrone, who died in 1854.

Michael Kelley died April 30th, 1894, aged sixty-six years. There were two children, Thomas H., of whom we are writing, and a brother, John B. Kelley, who was for many years a superintendent with the International Great Northern, and afterwards with the Texas Pacific Railroad, and is now dead.

Thomas H. Kelley received his first education up to the age of seven from his mother, who taught in the log school house of the Town of Lindon, Cascade, Sheboygan County, Wisconsin. He then attended grammar and high school at Fond du Lac, Wis., graduating from the high school there in 1862. He afterwards took a further course of studies at an academy and college at Girard, Erie County, Penn., finishing in 1863.

His first employment after leaving school was as a newsboy on the Illinois Central Railroad. His earlier instincts had turned on railroading, his great ambition being to control an engine, and at the first opportunity he secured a position as a fireman on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. After serving in this capacity two years and a half, he was promoted to be engineer. This occupation he followed for seven years on various roads, among them the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern; the Chicago & Northwestern; the Philadelphia & Erie; and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. In 1877 he gave up engineering and became a passenger conductor, in which capacity he served six years, resigning to take the position of train master, continuing therein for two years. He afterwards held the place of superintendent on various roads, and finally, having in his long and extensive railroading experience witnessed the possibilities of the great West in the way of real estate transactions, he resigned this position in 1885 and embarked in the real estate business in Kansas City.

During the famous boom which shortly followed in that city, he was able to clear a quarter of a million of dollars, and in 1889 decided to go to Chicago, a city which had always held first place in

his regard. Having opened up offices, he has since conducted his real estate business with unvarying success. Through his hands have passed some of the largest deals in the real estate history of the city. Among others recently handled may be enumerated the Plaza Hotel, for \$750,000; 418-20 Dearborn Street, \$140,000; Thomas Building, corner Ellis Avenue and Midway Plaisance, \$160,000; The Campost, Varsity and Renfost apartment buildings, at \$125,000, \$100,000, and \$300,000, respectively; the Wayside Inn, at Fifty-sixth and Jefferson Streets, \$75,000; the Commercial Hotel, corner Dearborn and Lake Streets, \$350,000; the Ogden, corner Leavitt and Ogden Avenue, \$50,000; and the Nelson (Kansas City) office building, \$500,000. In vacant properties he has also carried through some large deals, including 700 lots, Irving Park and Milwaukee Avenue, for \$400,000; 200 lots at Fifty-fifth Street, \$100,000; and 600 lots at Montrose Boulevard and Milwaukee Avenue, \$300,000; as well as acre properties in Chicago, Cicero, North Shore and northwest portions of the city to amounts from \$50,000 to \$900,000. The fact that he is able to refer to such deals and that all connected therewith are willing to testify to their entire satisfaction, as that Chicago bankers and other men of high financial standing have no word too high for Mr. Kelley and his methods of business, have placed his services in very general demand. Of large trades he has made a specialty, and on his books are always to be found estates in other cities to exchange for Chicago properties and clear and free property for large equities in this city. From the time he first lived in Chicago, on the corner of Wabash Avenue and Randolph Street, he has seen Chicago grow from a population of 150,000 to its present proportions, and he is consequently thoroughly posted on real estate values.

Mr. Kelley is vice-president of the Wiseman's Automatic Safety Railroad Switch Company, of which he is one of the original incorporators and a large stockholder.

In politics he is from conviction a Republican, and upholds the claims of his party with all his strength, although he has never possessed any desire to become an active politician.

He was married May 25th, 1876, to Miss Addie C. Jones, of Albia, Iowa, daughter of Dr. John Washington Jones, of Mechanicsburg, Champaign County, Ohio. They have two children, Leo T. and Charlotte M. Kelley; both were born at Kansas City, Mo., the first on March 13th, 1886, and the second October 27th, 1887. Mrs. Kelley is, like her husband, a member of the Catholic Church, and while living in Kansas, associated with Mrs. Dr. Bickford, she was the means of building a church and parsonage for the priest at Florence, Kansas, which will long remain a memorial to their religious fervor and Catholic faith and liberality. In this connection, however, it should be said that both Mr. and Mrs. Kelley are students and investigators. They are liberal of their means in supporting all good works, and their liberality extends to their religion as well. They concede to each man his right to seek the highest and best in this life and the next in his own way. They have charity and love for all men, and follow the teaching of Professor Huxley in the precept that "one should rejoice in the good man, forgive the bad man, and pity and help all men to the best of one's ability."

He is a man of striking personality, commanding at a glance the respect and attention of all with whom he comes in contact. His manner and bearing are those of the brainy, successful business man, and he thus possesses peculiar advantages for his chosen profession. His friends are as numerous as his acquaintances, and with health and life spared to him, his career in the real estate history of Chicago is destined to be a brilliant one.

JOHN CHARLES HENDRICKS.

John Charles Hendricks, lawyer, was born in Freeport, Ill., January 10th, 1850. His father, Thomas Hendricks, was a native of County Wexford, Ireland, and by trade a contractor and mason. Coming to the United States in 1833, he settled at Freeport, Ill., and died in 1884. He was a strong Irish Nationalist. He had married Margaret Quigley, a native of Athlone, County Roscommon, Ireland, where her father was in his day a noted hotel keeper. She is still living, at the age of eighty.

Thomas Hendricks moved with his family to Joliet, Ill., in 1854, and there the subject of this sketch received his early education in the public schools. Financial reasons, however, compelled him to leave school at the age of fifteen, and at once he set to work to learn the printing trade in the office of the "Republican," where he remained until 1876. In the latter year he left Joliet and moved to Chicago, where he obtained a position on the old Chicago Times, to set type at nights, and at the same time, during the days, began the study of law in the office of Levi Sprague. In 1879 he was granted a license by the Supreme Court and began the practice of law.

Mr. Hendricks is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Knights of Maccabees, in which Order he has filled all the chairs and on several occasions represented his lodges at the Grand Lodge. He also belongs to a number of Irish societies, and strongly sympathizing with his kinsmen across the sea has done all that was in his power for their relief.

In his religious views he is a Roman Catholic and belongs to the congregation of St. Matthew's Church, while in politics he is a Democrat. In political affairs he has always taken the liveliest interest. As a delegate, he has attended a number of conventions, and upon every occasion spoken, also, considerably during the political campaigns.

Mr. Hendricks was married June 18th, 1870, to Rose Kane, of Joliet, who died August 19th, 1895, leaving a son, John C., Jr., who is a graduate of Kent College of Law and now a partner with his father. The firm of Hendricks & Son has been a very successful one, and is doing a large general practice as well as representing a number of large corporations.

THOMAS L. HARTIGAN.

Than the subject of this sketch, who is one of Chicago's most rising young attorneys, there are few men in this city better known or more highly considered. His experience has been wide and varied, and he possesses a rare faculty in the ability to make friends and, what is even still rarer, a strange facility in retaining.

Thomas L. Hartigan was born at Dedham, Massachusetts, May 31st, 1861. His parents were on both sides Irish. His mother from the County Fermanagh, and his father from the County of "Limerick so beautiful." His father is Thomas O. T. Hartigan, connected with the famous O'Tooles, while his mother, formerly Ann Leonard, came from the McCullenans. On each side the families were of historic stock, and in the story of Ireland have frequent mention from the Chroniclers.

Mr. Hartigan received his earlier education at West Roxbury, Mass., and at Dedham. He afterwards attended the grammar and high schools of Chicago, and having passed through the Central High School, was sent—in 1880—to the United States Military Academy, at West Point, N. Y. His course there completed, he returned to Chicago, and having decided to take up the legal profession entered the Union College of Law in 1884. For two years he was in the office of Judge T. A. Moran, and associated himself later with Judge Collins for a further two years. Admission to the bar was obtained March 20th, 1885. Through all this time Mr. Hartigan continued that military service which constituted his chief pleasure. He became Captain, Second Infantry Illinois National Guard in 1884, and was Adjutant from 1888 to 1890. In 1889 he received the appointment of Superintendent of Letter Carriers of the Chicago postoffice, which he held for two years, then accepting the position of Captain and Drill Master of the Chicago Police Department, retaining the latter until 1893. In 1890 he was made Major of the Hibernian Rifles and the year following Colonel of the same regiment. In 1893 he became Captain and Adjutant of the Seventh Regiment, and in 1896 was offered its Majority, but for personal reasons thought it advisable to decline.

Mr. Hartigan is now devoting himself entirely to his profession as a lawyer, and in company with Mr. Edmund E. McCarthy—of whom there is a sketch elsewhere in this volume—is rapidly making his firm prominently known in this city.

He is a member of several societies—the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Knights of Pythias, the Royal League, and the Metric Society of Chicago.

In his religion he is a Roman Catholic, while in politics he is a staunch Republican, favoring the protection of our industries and also bimetallism.

He was married, January 12th, 1885, to Miss Minnie Belle Mac-

Kinnis, daughter of Dr. Thomas MacKinnis, a well known physician of this city. Their happy household now rejoices in three children—Irving Cress, Raymond Thomas, and Leonard Wheeler.

Mr. Hartigan is a man of medium height, pleasant in his manner and extremely companionable. He is open-hearted and liberal, and while he knows how to appreciate any favor, is also ever ready to do a friendly service. No list of the American Irish of Chicago would be complete without the name of Thomas L. Hartigan.

FRANCIS R. COLE, PH. D., LL. D.

Francis Richard Cole was born in Chicago, June 19th, 1871. His parents, Richard and Elizabeth (Byrne) Cole, came to America in 1849 and located in Buffalo, N. Y. Later the western course was resumed, and Richard Cole settled down first in Milwaukee, but finally in our great city in 1859, where he later started to manufacture cooperage. He is one of our respected citizens and has been for many years prominent in Masonic circles, the Richard Cole Lodge, A. F. & A. M., having been named after him.

The subject of this sketch was born in a famous year, and has grown up with the city which saw his birth. He was educated in the public grammar and high schools and having determined to become a lawyer, took a full course in that department of the Lake Forest University. He completed the post graduate course, taking the degree of LL. B., but even while a law student he devoted himself assiduously to the science of jurisprudence, also attended a school of oratory, and later took the degree of Doctor of Philoso-



Francis R. Cole.

phy. He opened up a law office before he was twenty-one years of age, and later was at the head of the law firm of Cole, Elliott & Borchardt, but at present is practicing alone. He is a great reader and an earnest student, more particularly of the live problems of the day, and is thoroughly versed in the law. In the fall of 1892 he was a candidate for Judge of the Superior Court on the Labor Reform League ticket.

Late years have been given to the cause of free thought and the furtherance of universal enlightenment. Voice and pen have been devoted to the imparting to the people of a larger desire for scientific knowledge, and have done much towards opening up public discussion, thereby paving the way for social, political and economic reform. He also early was active in the university extension movement. In 1895 he was granted the degree of LL. D. He has always been prominent in literary societies, and has held various offices of trust and honor therein and elsewhere. In religious matters he is extremely liberal and honestly states himself a free thinker, that is to say, he is not a believer in the orthodox religion but is an agnostic of the Charles Huxley type, and has practically demonstrated that his rule of life is founded on the truism that "one should rejoice in the good man, forgive the bad man, and pity and help all men to the best of our ability." In politics he is no partisan but firmly believes in the Jeffersonian and Lincolnian principles of government and thinks our changed and evolved industrial conditions need a new application of the old principles. His voice has been heard in many campaigns expounding the science of government, and pleading for greater equality of opportunities, political reforms, and the restoration of bimetallism in the United States.

Judge Cole, as he is familiarly called both from his dignified and judicial appearance and the fact of his candidacy for the bench, is prominent in a number of societies and orders, among which may

be mentioned the American Secular Union, Freethought Federation, Anthropological Society, Patriots of America, Society of Ethical Culture, and the Co-operative College of Citizenship. The last named he considers one of the greatest and broadest educational movements of the age, and one to a greater extent in touch with all sections of the community. Mr. Cole is one of its directors and at the head of the faculty in the department of economics. He is president of the Citizen Sovereignty Association; is lecturer on medical jurisprudence in the Dutton Medical College; and on the faculty of the American Health University. He is a remarkable extemporaneous speaker, an able debater, and what is by no means an ordinary occurrence, proficient in both branches of oratory, the forensic and the popular, and frequently speaks on patriotic and memorial occasions. He has also written considerably both in prose and verse. In the last presidential campaign he wrote a powerful pamphlet on the conditions of the republic and the questions before the American people, under the title of *Civilization, Bryan and the Times*. It had a large circulation throughout the United States and was very generally pronounced one of the greatest campaign documents ever issued in the history of American politics.

Judge Cole was married on the 19th of July, 1895, to Miss Sadie Clucas. One little girl has blessed the union, Sylvia Elizabeth.

To have obtained so high a reputation while yet a young man gives earnest promise of a noble future, and for the name of Francis Richard Cole a prominent place in the list of American Irish who have helped to make Chicago the greatest city in the United States.



C. Egan

EDWARD H. EGAN.

Edward H. Egan, the well known live stock commission merchant and exporter, is a native of Baltimore, Md., where he was born September 15th, 1855. His father, Thomas Egan, was a native of Ireland, as was also his mother, Ellen McNamara. They both came to Baltimore, Md., in the same year, 1849, and were shortly afterwards married in that city. Early in 1856 they came to Chicago, when the subject of this sketch was six months old.

Edward H. Egan was educated at St. John's School and at the Holden public school. He left school when eighteen and commencing active work as yardman for Nelson Morris & Company, after four to five years in that position he had so gained the confidence and approbation of the firm that he was appointed their agent in the Pittsburg Stock Yards. Here he remained for six years, then returning to Chicago and starting in business for himself under the firm name of E. Egan & Company, live stock commission merchants. The venture was successful from the start and is still in active operation. The business is carried on by Thomas M. Norton, Mr. Egan's partner, as he himself some years ago, in 1895, accepted the responsible position of buyer and manager for Eastman & Company, of New York, transactions of between six and seven millions per year being carried on.

Mr. Egan has now followed the same line of business continually for over twenty years, and has achieved such a thorough knowledge and proficiency on all points appertaining thereto, that though still a young man he is generally considered an especially sound authority on live stock matters.

Mr. Egan was married in this city in 1880 to Miss Annie Donovan; they have four children, two girls and two boys. In his religious views he is a Roman Catholic, and in politics is independent.

Mr. Egan is a member of the Royal Arcanum, the Royal League, and also of the Sheridan Club. At the present time he is interested in the organization of a new Catholic association of a benevolent character. Chiefly in connection with his business he has traveled through much of the United States as well as Canada. While his tastes and disposition are decidedly of a domestic character, at the same time he takes an active interest in the organizations mentioned. He is a man of fine executive ability and a most genial friend and companion.

JAMES KINCADE.

No Irish American in this great city deserves more credit for what he has accomplished in the world than does the subject of the present sketch, James Kincade. He came to this country without a dollar, yet he has by his own unswerving pluck and untiring energy, been able to achieve a fortune and to make for himself an honored name.

James Kincade is the son of John and Elizabeth (Mahen) Kincade, respectively from County Westmeath and County Wicklow, Ireland. His parents came to New York in the year 1826, his father dying in 1836 while on a visit to the old country, and his wife following him seven years later.

The subject of this sketch was born in the City of New York, December 3d, 1832. He was, however, but four years old when his parents returned to Ireland taking with them their son. His education was not of an extensive character, consisting only of a year or two in the cross road school of Peter Dempsey, then a noted teacher of the district, and who found a large portion of his remuneration by boarding around among the parents of his scholars. The death of John Kincade, however, compelled him to go to work, at the age of fourteen, and for two years he found employment as a carpenter. When seventeen he determined to come to America and seek fortune's favors. He was absolutely without money, for everything his father had left him was in trust until he became of age, and consequently he was forced to make an excuse that he desired to purchase some cattle, and in that way was able to obtain from his guardian sufficient money to pay his passage to America, where he landed without a cent and with no friends. Landing in New York, he immediately went to the court house, according to the custom of those days, with the other emigrants or "greenhorns," as they were termed, and waited until some one should come and offer him some employment.

A baker taking a fancy to him, hired, and James Kincade stayed with him a short time, afterwards going to work in a brick yard, in which he remained about four years. Afterwards, for two years, he worked as a brakeman for the Hudson River and for the Erie Railroads.

Coming to Chicago in 1855, he went to work for the Rock Island Railroad, then building the side track from Twenty-second Street to the Junction, and was later a brakeman on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. His next employment was in the lumber yard of George E. Scott, where he stayed fourteen years, beginning with the small pay of \$6 a week, and when he left being in receipt of \$1,700 a year and his house rent.

Thoroughly independent in his disposition and character, Mr. Kincade determined to embark in business on his own account, and in 1863 started in the lumber business at Lodi, Kane County, Ill. There he was but two years when he sold out and returned to his former employ with Mr. Scott, remaining until the latter went out of business in 1868. Then, looking about for some business which he might take up, he by chance noticed in the papers that sub-contractors were required on the Riverside Boulevard. He investigated, took a portion of the work, and was able to clear \$1,700 in sixty days. This was the opportunity he had so long sought, and from that time he has steadily progressed until he developed into one of the largest contractors of this city, having built the viaducts of Van Buren Street, Milwaukee and Desplaines Street, Taylor Street, and Ogden Avenue. In addition he has done much work for railroad companies and for the city, and also laid the foundation for the mammoth sugar refinery upon which several other contractors had failed.

In religion Mr. Kincade is a Roman Catholic and a regular attendant of St. Mathias Church, while in politics he is a silver Democrat and a member of the Cook County Marching Club.

He was united in marriage at Port Jervis, N. Y., October 31st, 1854, with Margaret Grannan, of County Wexford, Ireland, whose grandfather had taken a prominent part in the Irish troubles of '98, distinguishing himself at Three Bullet Gate and at Vinegar Hill. A woman of great common sense and untiring energy, she has been of the greatest assistance to her husband in his battle with life, and to her help undoubtedly a great portion of his success is due. They have had one child, a daughter, Margaret A. Fitzgerald, who is married to the signal engineer of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.

Mr. Kincade retired from business about four years ago, having amassed a comfortable fortune. He now spends his time between

his charming home at the corner of St. Louis Avenue and Central Park Boulevard and his farm of eighty acres at Division and Harlem Avenues.

Both his wife and himself believe in obtaining all the enjoyment possible from life, feeling they deserve some recompense after the hard struggles of their former years. In 1894 they traveled to Ireland and have several times visited California and other parts of the United States. A gentleman of the old school, courteous ever, and always most hospitable, Mr. Kincade is one who it is an honor and a pride to number among Chicago's American Irish.

JAMES J. AHERN.

This well known Captain of the Chicago Fire Brigade was born at Buffalo, Michigan, April 17th, 1863. His parents, Patrick and Ella Ahern, were both natives of Ireland and came to the United States in 1845. Having remained for some time in Chicago, a move was made to Buffalo, Mich., and the occupation of farming taken up. It was here the subject of this sketch was born, and later the family returned to Chicago, where they resided until their death.

James J. Ahern received his education in the public schools of St. Pius and St. Jarlath on the west side. As a boy he took an immense interest in athletics of all kinds and became very proficient in swimming and other sports. He left school at the age of fourteen, and went to work as a newsboy on the railroad, traveling between Cairo, Ill., and Chicago. Afterwards he found a place in a dry goods store where he remained until he was seventeen, when

he went into the teaming business. At the latter he remained from 1878 to 1886, in the May of which year he joined the fire department in the capacity of driver. Four years later he became pipeman, and then about a year afterwards, June 1st, 1891, received promotion to lieutenant. In November, 1893, he became Captain of the company to which he had been attached from the time he joined the department.

Captain Ahern was married in 1895 to Sarah A. Cassidy, a lady of Irish birth who was then teaching in the Chicago public schools.

Born and raised a Roman Catholic, he always remained faithful to the teaching of that church. He is a member of a couple of friendly societies, the Royal Arcanum and the Firemen's Benevolent Association.

In the fire department he bears the reputation of a willing, energetic, and most efficient officer, and among a host of friends is esteemed and respected for many high qualities of head and heart.

THOMAS ROWAN.

This well known American Irishman was born in 1849 on a farm in County Kildare, Ireland, his parents being Thomas and Bridget (Hickey) Rowan. His education was received in the national schools of Ireland and during the time he also worked on his father's farm until the latter's death, when, with his three brothers, he continued to carry on the farm until he had reached the age of nineteen. Becoming imbued with the idea that his own country offered insufficient scope to a young man of energy and ambition, he



Thos. Rawan

conceived the idea of emigrating to America. Mr. Rowan landed in New York in 1868 and his first work was in a livery stable, where he was employed to groom horses. In this occupation he remained twelve months, when anxious to better his condition, in 1869 he came to Chicago. His first position in this city was with the street railway company as conductor and after five years in that capacity he entered the employment of Thompson & Wetmore, wholesale clothiers, as a porter. Every duty was so thoroughly performed, he was found so honest and true that, after four years of service, he was promoted to be a salesman. With that firm he remained as general salesman for ten years and then associated himself with the well known wholesale clothiers, Work Brothers, in 1887, to take management of the uniform department, a position he holds at the present time. Mr. Rowan tells proudly that in all the twenty-four years of his connection with these two great firms he has never taken a vacation nor lost a single day's salary.

Thomas Rowan was married, in 1872, to Eliza Birmingham, who is a daughter of one of Chicago's pioneers, and when a child used to live on the site now occupied by the Palmer House. Mr. and Mrs. Rowan have two charming daughters, now twenty and eighteen respectively, and both of whom are graduates of the Academy of the Sacred Heart.

A Roman Catholic in his religious views, he is a staunch Democrat in his politics, and is a member of the Royal League and also of the Knights of St. Patrick.

Mr. Rowan's career is one of much interest, for he has not alone been a hard worker but he has struggled against disadvantages that would have baffled any man not possessed of unusual energy and really extraordinary courage. He is an example of energy, ambition and honest, straightforward endeavor.

PATRICK DOYLE.

Patrick Doyle, Captain in the Chicago Fire Department, was born at Wexford, Ireland, November 17th, 1852. His father, Morgan Doyle, had married Elizabeth Dillon, and followed the occupation of a sailor. He died in 1889, his wife having preceded him in 1878.

Captain Patrick Doyle was educated at the Christian Brothers' School at Waterford, Ireland, where he left at the age of fourteen years to take up the life of a sailor. His first experience was a short one, for he determined as a preliminary to that career to take a course in navigation in the public schools of Waterford. For five years afterwards he followed out his chosen occupation, visiting all parts of the world and finally landing at New Orleans in 1871. Thence he came on to Chicago, where he obtained the position of mate and sailed the lakes for another five years.

Mr. Doyle joined the Chicago Fire Department, September, 1879, as pipeman of Engine No. 13, remaining with this company for two years and then going to Hook and Ladder No. 6 as a truckman. Being there twelve months, he was made Lieutenant and was sent to No. 8, serving also during the following four years on Nos. 6 and 5, and then becoming Captain of the latter. In 1892 he was made Captain of the fire boat Geyser, a position of considerable responsibility, the duties of which he has fulfilled to the entire satisfaction of his superiors in the department and of the general public.

He was married June, 1882, to Annie Murphy, also a native of Ireland, who died in April, 1894, leaving three children, three others having preceded her.

In Irish affairs Captain Doyle has always taken the very greatest interest and has been active in every movement for the alleviation of the condition of his native land. He is a member of a number of Irish clubs. In his religious views he is a Roman Catholic, and a member of the congregation of the Jesuit Church, on Twelfth Street; while his political views are those of the Democratic party. His honesty of purpose, his faithful performance of every duty, and other sterling qualities have gained him a host of friends, all of whom bear him the highest respect and esteem.

THOMAS ABRAHAM KENNEY.

Thomas Abraham Kenney was born June 4th, 1851, in Buffalo, N. Y., of Irish parents, for both his father, Patrick, and his mother, Catherine (Mulligan) Kenney, were natives of Dublin, Queens County, Ireland. They left that city in 1847, and first settled in Buffalo, N. Y., moving in 1854 to Peoria, Ill., where the head of the family died in 1861, and the mother in 1883.

The circumstances of his parents did not permit Thomas A. Kenney to obtain much in the way of education, but what he did was in the public schools of his native town. At an early age he was compelled to leave and seek a situation in order that he might assist in supporting the family. Having apprenticed himself to a candy maker in Peoria, he worked at this trade until 1866, when he determined to come to Chicago and see what fortune that rapidly growing city might hold for him.

Arrived in Chicago, he secured employment with the candy man-

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ufacturing house of Scanlan Bros. & Co., on South Water Street, with whom he worked for two years, at the same time attending a business college at night, for he was determined to secure an education in order that he might improve his condition in the world. At the end of two years he became dissatisfied, for his employers refused to recognize by payment the fact that he was thoroughly qualified to earn a journeyman's wages, and claiming that he was yet too young. He therefore left the firm, in 1887, to become a conductor on the South Chicago Street R. R., in which employ he remained a year, and then going into the newspaper and confectionery business on his own account at the corner of State and Fifteenth Streets. Later he moved to the old Burlington Hall Block, corner Sixteenth and State Streets, where he remained until the spring of 1871, when he sold out and secured an appointment in the postal service as letter carrier. His diligent service procured him rapid promotion through the various grades, until in 1895, he was promoted to the important position of general foreman of the City Delivery, having in his charge all the clerks of that division, and it speaks much for Mr. Kenney that he has been able to hold his position in the postoffice for twenty-four years, and through six different administrations.

Mr. Kenney has long been prominently connected with the Catholic Order of Foresters, and for two years was Vice Chief Ranger of St. James Court No. 7, while for six years he was Chief Ranger of St. Ann's Court, No. 39; for three years financial secretary, and since 1883 Deputy High Chief Ranger. Out of nine annual conventions held, he has attended seven as representative of his court. Twice he has been elected president of the Postoffice Clerks' Association, which position he held at the time of the World's Fair, when it incurred great responsibility, and plainly showed the estimation and standing Mr. Kenney possesses with his fellows.

In his religious views he is a Roman Catholic, a regular attend-

ant of St. Ann's Church, and in politics belongs to the Republican party.

He was married in October, 1879, to Mary Duffy, and they have had six children, of whom five are living—Catherine, the oldest daughter, is a very clever musician, and has frequently displayed her talents in public.

Mr. Kenney is an American Irishman of whom his fellow citizens have every reason to be proud. By his own energies and perseverance, and by strict attention to every duty, he has obtained for himself a responsible position and stands high in the esteem of all his associates.

WILLIAM H. BURKE.

William H. Burke, well known as the secretary of the Forester's Building and Loan Association as well as active business man of this city, was born at Castleton, Vermont, May 7th, 1860. His father, William Burke, was a native of County Cork, Ireland, and having passed his early life in farming, came to the United States and settled in Castleton, Vt., in 1846. In this town also he engaged for a number of years in farming, but eventually went into the railroad business, in which he was occupied until the time of his death October 13th, 1883. His wife, Mary Welch, was also from County Cork, and died in this city in the fall of 1896.

William H. Burke, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the district schools of Castleton and also at the State Normal School, in that manner obtaining a very thorough commercial training. His first start in life after schooling was as a bell boy

in a hotel, but he soon secured a situation with the old and famous house of Colgate & Co., soap manufacturers of New York City. His department was the advertising, and in its interests he traveled all over the United States, from Maine to California, spending in the latter State over two years. Having remained with the firm for nearly eight years, he came to Chicago and accepted a position with Towle, Carle & Co., wholesale grocers, traveling for that house through Illinois for two years. The latter place he gave up to accept one with J. L. Hathaway, the well known coal merchant, and there he stayed five years, taking entire charge of the west side branch. He resigned January 1st, 1891, to accept an engagement with Cenepa Bros., macaroni and vermicelli manufacturers, and with that concern he still remains. At the same time he is agent for a number of representative fire insurance companies who are doing business in this State.

In 1889 Mr. Burke, with a number of other gentlemen, organized the Forester's Building and Loan Association, and was chosen its secretary, remaining such up to the present time. The organization met with very considerable success from the start, and is now in a flourishing condition, for the affairs have been well managed and its payments have always been prompt.

Mr. Burke is a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Catholic Benevolent Legion, the Knights of Columbus, the Royal League, and also of the Columbus and Americus Clubs. As has been before mentioned, he has traveled considerably, for during the years of his service with Colgate & Co. he visited, he thinks without exaggeration, nearly every city and town in the United States containing over five thousand inhabitants. Mr. Burke is a Roman Catholic in his religious views, and is a Democrat in political affiliations. He married Anna E. Scott, of Clinton, Iowa, August 6th, 1890, and they have two children, a boy and a girl.

Mr. Burke's career evinces not only the possession of high busi-

ness talents as well as executive ability of a very high order, but also of industry and perseverance, for in each of his different engagements he has been completely successful, and has been most highly valued and esteemed by every firm he has served. A man of good presence and courteous and genial disposition, Mr. Burke has made a host of friends whom it is the happiness of himself and his good wife to entertain at his pleasant home at 232 Belden Avenue, Chicago.

JAMES AUGUSTINE BYRNE.

James Augustine Byrne was born April 3d, 1871, at Armagh, Ireland, where his father, Owen Byrne, was a surveyor and a prominent farmer. The latter, who died in 1881, had married Margaret Nugent, one of a family who took a most active part in all of the Fenian movements, and who is still living at an advanced age in Ireland.

Their son, the subject of the present sketch, attended the national schools of his native town until he was fifteen years of age, when he came to America and on at once to Chicago. He afterwards attended the Catholic University of Niagara Falls, New York, for six years, graduating there with the degree of B. A., and later spent two years at Baltimore, Md., University, where he received the degree of M. A.

Mr. Byrne went to New York City in 1893, entering the law office of the firm of Weeds, Smith & Conway, with whom he studied law for two years, and was admitted to practice. Immediately he came to Chicago, opened up an office, and began the practice of his pro-

fession. His success, when the length of time that Mr. Byrne has been engaged in business is taken into consideration, has been of a very decided character, and he is already in the enjoyment of an extensive practice.

In religion he is a Roman Catholic and a member of the congregation of the Jesuit Church, at May and Center Streets, while in his political views he is a Democrat. A young man of energetic habits, bright ideas and pleasant manner, he has already gathered around him a host of friends, and there are few among the younger generation of American Irish who are held in higher esteem than James Augustine Byrne.

THOMAS RICHARD MELODY.

Thomas Richard Melody was born in Shieldstown, Lake County, Illinois, on November 13th, 1841. He is the son of John and Ellen (Murphy) Melody. His father was born in County Mayo, and his mother came from Tipperary; they met and were married in Lake County, Ill. John Melody left Ireland in the early thirties, and settled for a short time in New York before coming west to locate on a farm in Lake County. A man of very frugal habits and always most industrious, by close management he was able to save some money and to take a contract on the Illinois and Michigan Canal. His wife dying in 1847, he went to the mines of California, where he remained until he went to Washington Territory, where he and his partner were in 1865 killed by Indians one night when returning from work.



Thomas R. Melody.

His son, the subject of this sketch, received his education in the public schools of his native county, later attending the Chicago High School, where, after remaining three years, he was compelled to leave and work for his living. This was in 1864. Having secured a position as clerk in the postoffice, he has since continuously remained in the same employ, being from time to time promoted until now he holds the responsible position of accountant of the Chicago postoffice. This position has been his through the administration of no less than eleven postmasters, and this, notwithstanding the fact that he is a consistent Democrat, and has always been faithful to his party's principle.

Mr. Melody has one brother living—John P. Melody—and also a sister. The first named has an important position in the money order department of the American Express Company, and his sister, who is known as Mary Joseph, has charge of the St. Rose's Orphan Asylum, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, an institution recognized as one of the finest in the United States.

In August, 1864, Mr. Melody was married to Ellen Synon, of Chicago, and they have had nine children, of whom six are living. One of his sons, John W., is assistant pastor of St. Pius Parish, and on account of his many great gifts, is thought to have a noble future before him. He took a post graduate course at the Washington University, and graduated with the highest of honors. A daughter, Genevieve, who is a teacher in the South Division High School, recently graduated from the Kent College of Law.

The career of Thomas R. Melody examples the possibilities before energy and industry, when combined with absolute fidelity and unquestionable honesty. Still in the prime of life, honored by his associates and with friends limited only by the number of his acquaintances, he well deserves a place in the list of Chicago's representative American Irish.

PATRICK JAMES DONAHOE.

Patrick James Donahoe was born in Chicago, August 4th, 1856. His father was Patrick Donahoe, a native of Limerick, Ireland, who had come to Rochester, N. Y., in 1847, and in 1852, when the Illinois Central Railway was built, was with his brothers interested in several grading contracts. Patrick Donahoe came to Chicago in 1854 and died here in 1891. He had married Ellen Kehler, who was a native of his own county in Ireland.

Patrick James Donahoe received his education in the public schools of Chicago, but being compelled to find work, left at the early age of fourteen. For six years he found employment at the stock yards and for two years afterwards was salesman for the commission firm of Adams & Bush. In August, 1881, he secured an appointment as truckman in the Chicago Fire Department and was assigned to Hook and Ladder No. 9, at the foot of Monroe Street. March, 1885, he was promoted to a lieutenancy and sent to Hook and Ladder No. 1, at Pacific Avenue and Van Buren Streets; March 1st, the year following, he was sent to Hook and Ladder No. 9, and December 31st, 1888, was promoted Captain of Engine No. 8, at Archer Avenue and State Street, being a few months later transferred to Hook and Ladder No. 9. December 31st, 1895, he found still further promotion as Chief of Fifteenth Battalion, with headquarters at Oakley Avenue and Thirteenth Street.

Chief Donahoe has been mentioned on several occasions in general orders for brave and heroic conduct at fires, notably those at Clark and Monroe; at Wabash and Monroe; at Lake and Wabash;

and at the fire at the Langham Hotel, Adams and Wabash Avenue, in March, 1885, at the latter of which he assisted in rescuing a number of lives.

Patrick J. Donahoe was married, October 26th, 1882, to Miss Catherine Cahill, of Springfield, Ill., daughter of Mr. P. J. Cahill. They have had five children, four boys and a girl, but of these only two boys are living.

He is a member of the Knights of Maccabees, the Independent Order of Foresters, and the Firemen's Benevolent Association. In religion he is a Roman Catholic, and belongs to the congregation of St. Charles Church.

He is a man of fine appearance and of very interesting personality. His strict attention to his duties, his unvarying courtesy, and genial kindness of disposition has won for him a host of friends, by all of whom he is held in the highest consideration for his excellent qualities of head and heart.

CHARLES E. CORRIGAN.

The subject of the present sketch, one of Chicago's representative progressive young business men, was born August 29th, 1863, in Martinsburg, Lewis County, New York. His father, John Corrigan, a native of Tyrone, Ireland, had, with his parents, emigrated to this continent when seven years of age and settled on a farm near Kingston, Canada. When he reached his majority, however, he came to the United States, purchasing a farm near Martins-

burg, Lewis County, New York, and which he personally conducted until his death in 1889. He had married, in 1857, Charlotte Hefany, the mother of Charles E., who was a native of Martinsburg, but whose parents had both come from County Tipperary, Ireland.

Charles E. Corrigan received his education at Martins Institute, Martinsburg, and was afterwards sent to Lowville Academy, at Lowville, in the same State. He was thoroughly grounded in all the subjects comprising a sound English education and also attained a fair knowledge of the classics. When eighteen he taught common schools for three years, during the intervals of farm work and his own general studies. At twenty-one, after a brief experience as a commercial traveler, Mr. Corrigan became a stockholder and entered the wholesale and retail house of Northrup, Braslan & Goodwin, at Minneapolis, where he remained until 1891, when he sold out his interest in the firm and decided to settle in Chicago.

The possibilities of electricity and its greater employment in the future as a motor power had always been to him a subject of most exceeding interest and now that the opportunities of a great city were before him, he devoted himself entirely to enterprises of that character. Finally, in 1896, The American Electric Vehicle Company was organized by him and a horseless carriage placed before the public impelled by electricity at an expense comparatively small and with results in all ways entirely satisfactory. A full plant is now being established and a great future for the company is confidently anticipated.

He is an active and a practical Roman Catholic in his religious views, but as for politics, while he has usually voted the Democratic ticket, he disclaims any idea of being a politician.

Mr. Corrigan was married February 6th, 1895, to Alice M. Potwin, of Austin, Cook County, Illinois, whose father, Henry Potwin, had been one of Chicago's pioneer settlers. They have one daughter, Ruth, born February 11th, 1896.

A gentleman of kindly and courteous manner, of educated mind and evident sound judgment, Mr. Corrigan is one the American Irish of Chicago are proud to number among their representatives.

JOSEPH E. BIDWILL.

Alderman Joseph E. Bidwill was born in Chicago, February 20th, 1857. His father was Richard Bidwill, who, coming to Chicago from Mitchelstown, Ireland, in 1840, worked as a merchant tailor until the breaking out of the war, when he joined the army, giving up his life for his adopted country at the battle of Gettysburg. He had married Mary English.

Joseph E. Bidwill received his education at the Brothers' School, and afterwards at the public schools of this city, the latter being left at the age of sixteen to go to work in a box factory. In this occupation he worked three years when he was fortunate to secure an appointment as helper under the State Grain Inspector at a salary of \$75 a month. When he resigned fifteen years later, he held the position of First Assistant Inspector and was receiving \$3,000 a year.

He was nominated in 1889 to represent the ward—the Ninth—in the City Council, and being elected, has held that office for four several terms. Since he has possessed a vote, political matters have always held for him the very greatest interest. Every opportunity has been utilized and he has made himself a distinct power. Unswerving in his fidelity to the Republican party, he is a State Central Committeeman from the Fourth Congressional District,

and was also a delegate to the last Republican National Convention at St. Louis.

He is a member of the Ninth Ward Republican Club; of the Order of Foresters, and of the Sherman Lodge, United Order of Workmen. He has traveled all over the United States and is always a pleasant companion and a thorough friend. In his religious views he is a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

On September 14th, 1882, he was married to Mary Sullivan, and they have had five children, of whom there are three living.

Alderman Bidwill is a man of striking appearance and of strong personality. His hand is ever ready to assist a friend and his voice always heard in the cause of his suffering fellow citizens. Open hearted and strong natured, he is a grand representative of his race, and deservedly holds a foremost place among the American Irish of Chicago.

WILLIAM C. FOLEY.

William C. Foley, one of Chicago's representative successful business men, is a native of Ontario, Canada, where he was born June 2d, 1854. He is a son of Thomas Foley, who was from County Cork, Ireland, and was by occupation a carpenter. The latter came to Ontario, Canada, in 1846, and followed his business until his death in 1883, at the ripe old age of seventy-eight. His wife, Bridget Foley, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was also a native of County Cork, and they left the old land for Canada together.

William C. Foley acquired an ordinary education in the na-



W. C. Foley

tional schools of Ontario, and being of an enterprising disposition, in 1870, when sixteen years of age, came to Chicago to commence his business career and to seek his fortune. He started in as office boy for H. B. Goodrich, the well known manufacturer, and step by step advanced until after nine years of efficient and faithful service, he was given an interest in the business and went to Cincinnati to start there a branch house. This continued until 1882, when Mr. Foley bought out the Cincinnati branch and established the firm of Foley & Williams. The following year the new firm bought out the original Chicago business, so succeeding H. B. Goodrich, and Mr. Foley came to Chicago to take charge, leaving Mr. Williams to carry on the Cincinnati establishment. The firm was incorporated as the Foley & Williams Mfg. Co., and from its inception has been exceedingly successful. The business now done amounts to fully a million dollars a year, and goods are shipped to all parts of the world. Mr. Williams is at the present time—the beginning of 1897—on a visit to Australia, in the interest of his house, the firm having extensive transactions in that country. Upon Mr. Foley necessarily has fallen the chief superintendence of the extensive and steadily increasing business, but he has still found time to deal quite largely in real estate in this city.

He is a member of the Columbus and Sheridan Clubs; has traveled extensively in this country, and in 1889 made a tour through Europe. In his religious views he is a Roman Catholic, while in politics he has always acted independently, both in national and local affairs, considering it wiser to choose the better man rather than any particular party.

In 1878 Mr. Foley was married to Miss Mary J. McNamara, who was a teacher in one of our public schools. They have nine children, two boys and seven girls, and the eldest son is now studying at Notre Dame University, South Bend, Ind.

Mr. Foley is a splendid illustration of America's successful busi-

ness men, and an example for the rising generation of what is possible to energy and ambition. In his career, from his first start in life as a boy of sixteen, are exhibited not only brightness and aptitude but also indomitable perseverance and patience. None of that restless spirit that mars the career of so many has ever been exhibited or indulged in by him, but plodding along in the very first position he obtained until he became a partner in the firm and eventually succeeded to the entire business. Now in the prime of life, with a fine constitution, a cheerful and sanguine temperament, and a charming family to occupy his mind and heart, he is reaping the reward of his earlier exertions. His tastes are decidedly domestic, though he is still very fond of hunting and fishing when he is fortunate enough to afford the necessary time for such recreations. Mr. Foley is the happy owner of one of the finest residences in the city at Grand Boulevard and Forty-sixth Place, externally surrounded with a broad extent of lawn and gravel walks, and internally adorned with fine works of art, statuary and bric-a-brac.

CHARLES LEONARD MAHONY.

Among the most promising of the young Irish American lawyers of this city and who is acquiring renown as an advocate is the subject of this sketch, Charles Leonard Mahony. His father was Daniel Mahony, a native of County Cork, Ireland, who came to Canada in 1842. In Toronto he was the leader of the Hibernian Brotherhood and one of the organizers of the raid on Canada, which was to have taken place in 1866, but he died in Richmond, Va., just previous to its taking place. The mother of the subject of this sketch



Chas L Mahoney

was formerly Frances Higgins, one of a well known Irish family, of Roscommon, where her father was a school teacher and a man of very superior education.

Charles L. Mahony received his early education in the public schools of Toronto, later being given a course at the university there and graduating. Having determined to make the law the profession of his life, he then entered Osgoode Hall, the celebrated Canadian law school, at which he graduated in 1883 as the Gold Medalist, this high honor having been given but once before in that institution. He was also honored with two scholarships and took honors all the way through his collegiate career.

Having taken up the practice of law in Toronto, he remained in that city eight years and was successful in securing a large general and commercial practice. In 1887 he went to Springfield, Massachusetts, where he practiced law until April, 1891, and then came to Chicago, having after due deliberation decided to make that city his home.

Mr. Mahony is the general attorney and counsellor for the Undertakers' Association, and also for the public administrator of Cook County. At the same time he represents, in a legal way, many prominent business firms and corporations, and has, in addition, a large and rapidly increasing general practice.

With the troubles of those of his race in the land of his fathers across the sea, he has always been a great sympathizer, and ever ready and willing to aid by any means in his power. He was the president of the Irish National League of Toronto, the head and front of the Parnell Movement there; and was also chairman of the Canadian delegation which attended the Irish National Convention convened in Chicago in 1887.

He was married, June 10th, 1894, to Agnes Phelan, widow of Dr. J. Bruce Phelan, of Chicago. In religious views he is a Roman

Catholic and a regular attendant of St. Matthew's Church. Politically he is a Democrat, and while not of the active politicians, he is yet at all times ready to go out and speak for any friend who may be a candidate for office.

CAPTAIN PATRICK C. FEENEY.

Captain Patrick C. Feeney was born on the fair green of Ballin-afad, near Strokestown, County Roscommon, Ireland, February 1st, 1832. He comes of that sturdy race of Feeneys of Rannegly, who, intermarrying with the McDermotts, the McHughs, the Ryans, and the Walshes, were strong rebel stock and at all times haters of the English government. Captain Feeney's father, Owen Feeney, came to this country when the former was only a year and a half old, leaving the boy with his mother. The father found employment as a foreman on the railroad near Toledo, Ohio, but shortly afterward died as the result of fever and ague. His wife, who was formerly Mary Ryan, with her son, continued to live with his mother until the boy was sixteen years old, when he came to this country to an uncle, John Feeney, who was then a foreman in the coal mines near Pottsville, Pa., by whom he was sent to school. His uncle, associated with a Mr. Blessington, having taken a contract on the railroad then being built from Harrisburg to Reading, Patrick was given his first employment in caring for tools and other light work, and for this he was paid one dollar a day, and at that work he continued for one year, when the contract was completed. With his uncle Frank he came to Altoona, Pa., where he was employed as night clerk in the new hotel then being built, and there spent two years. In November, 1852, he started west for Chicago, and, hav-

ing knowledge of the hotel business, obtained employment from Stevens & Willard, proprietors of the Matteson House, corner of Randolph and Dearborn Streets, with whom he remained until Bissel & Goodrich purchased the hotel, and he was given the position of steward at a salary of \$75 per month. In this capacity he remained until the breaking out of the war, in 1861, when he recruited a company for Col. Mulligan's Twenty-third Regiment. This regiment the government would not accept at the time, as the call made by President Lincoln was for only 75,000 men, and that number having volunteered from the different States, so many regiments being supplied by each, the quota for the State of Illinois was full, and accordingly the Captain disbanded his company. Another call was issued by President Lincoln for 300,000 more troops, and Captain Feeney recruited Company "F" for the Ninetieth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, which became known as the Irish Legion, or Father Dunne's Regiment. While he was recruiting this company the business men at and near the corner of Dearborn and Randolph Streets presented him with a sword, sash and belt costing \$300, which he still possesses, after carrying them through thirty-two battles and some hundreds of skirmishes under the command of Generals Corse, Hazen, Logan, Sherman and Grant, from 1862 to 1865, his most prominent battles being Raymond, Champion Hills, Big Black River, Vicksburg (which fell July 4th, 1863, when the Confederate General Pemberton surrendered with 32,000 men), and Jackson—fighting and skirmishing for five months. After this series of engagements Captain Feeney's command went into camp for two months near the Big Black River, the Captain himself being wounded. The regiment of which his company formed a part went by boat to Memphis on its way to Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. The train on which General Sherman was being conveyed to Lookout Mountain, with an escort of the Thirteenth Regulars and the garrison of the town

(Sixty-sixth Indiana), was surrounded and attacked by 3,000 Confederate cavalry, with eight guns, under command of General Chalmers, at Collierville, Tenn. The Ninetieth Regiment was telegraphed for by General Sherman, this regiment being at the head of the column, and, under command of Colonel O'Meara, was hurried forward to Collierville. When within one-half mile of Collierville, Colonel O'Meara ordered Captain Feeney to take his company and deploy, the regiment forming in line of battle, following him up. At Captain Feeney's approach, the Confederates gave way and Sherman was enabled to proceed on his journey, as did the Ninetieth Regiment, which accomplished a tiresome march of four hundred miles before reaching Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. Arriving at Trenton Valley, opposite the Lookout Mountain range, camp fires were built after dark in sufficient numbers to represent a large body of troops, and in the building of these fires Captain Feeney actively participated. The ruse was successful, and the enemy extended his line to the left. The next morning Captain Feeney, with his command, moved through the valley under the Lookout Mountain range toward Chattanooga; on the morning of the 24th of November crossed the Tennessee River, and on the 25th was engaged in the desperate struggle of Missionary Ridge, having command of the skirmish line and losing eighteen of his company. Among those of the Ninetieth who lost their lives were Colonel O'Meara, several officers and many men.

From Missionary Ridge the Captain and his regiment hurried to the relief of Burnside at Knoxville, Tenn., at a distance of one hundred and fifty miles; then returned and went into camp at Scottsboro, Ala., performing another march of three hundred and fifty miles, with only such rations as forage provided, and in an almost incessant fall of rain or snow. In May, 1864, the command moved toward Atlanta, engaging in a lively battle at Resaca; had a skirmish at Dallas; fought at New Hope Church, Big Shanty,

Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Nickajack Creek and Rosswell, crossing the Chattahoochie River July 9th, and on the 22d of the same month was engaged in one of the most desperate battles of the campaign in the immediate neighborhood of Atlanta. In this engagement General McPherson was killed. On the 27th, Captain Feeney's command moved from the left to the extreme right of Sherman's army, and on the following day another hot battle was fought, during the progress of which Captain Feeney and a number of his men were seriously wounded. Being unable, in consequence of his wounds, to take his command to the sea, he obtained a leave of absence to come home, and by a special order of the War Department, remained in Chicago three months, being detailed on a military commission at Camp Douglas. Wearied of the inactivity of camp life, he asked to be relieved, but General Sweet, who had command of Camp Douglas, declined to assume authority; so that Captain Feeney had to make written application to the Secretary of War, in reply to which an order came relieving him and ordering him to report to his regiment.

Arriving at Nashville he was unable to proceed further, the railroad being cut and torn up between that city and his command, which was with the regiment in the Fifteenth Army Corps. At the time General Hood was investing Nashville with 40,000 to 50,000 men, and Captain Feeney was placed in command of a battalion of the Provisional Division, Army of the Tennessee, composed of recruits, soldiers on furlough, and those recovering from their wounds, making their way to the several commands, and he participated in the engagement at Nashville. After the battle orders were received to go by boats to Louisville and Cincinnati, thence by rail to Indianapolis, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Annapolis, Md., where boat was taken for Newbern, N. C. Within four miles of Kingston, the Confederate Army again attacked early in the morning; but General Sherman, closely watching and noting the

movements of the enemy, sent two divisions of the Twenty-third Army Corps to assist, under General Cox, who took command of the detachment. The enemy was defeated, driven across the Nence River, and out of Kingston, this being the last battle of the war; and General Cox gave orders to Captain Feeney to take charge of Kingston with his command, and there he held until, in five days, the whole army under General Cox had made pontoons and crossed the river; thence on to Goldsboro, where the men met their various commands. From Goldsboro they went to Raleigh, N. C., where they confronted General Johnston, in command of the Confederate Army. About that time—in the month of April, 1865—President Lincoln was assassinated, and General Lee having surrendered to General Grant, the war was over. Captain Feeney with his company marched to Petersburg, Va., to Richmond, and around to Washington, participating in the Grand Review of Sherman's Army, at Washington, May 24th, 1865. He had left Chicago with one hundred men and returned with only eleven.

Of Captain Feeney as a soldier it would be impossible to speak in too high terms. Through the hardships of the long campaigns no complaint was ever heard from him, and when fighting was to be done he was always found at the front. Twice was he wounded, at Vicksburg and Atlanta.

After the war he returned to Chicago, and in 1865 was appointed a Deputy Sheriff, a position he held until the great fire in 1871. While in the Sheriff's office, Captain Feeney attended the Chicago College of Law, from which he graduated in 1870, and commenced to practice the following year. He has met with success and enjoys a large general practice.

From his earlier years Captain Feeney has been closely associated with every movement designed to effect the liberation of Ireland, and the hope of such a struggle has commanded his entire sympathy and has gained his very active co-operation. He was the

first secretary of the old Phoenix Society, in 1858, and was connected with that society until the Fenians organized, when he joined them, and he is still a member of the last named organization. During the war, while at Scottsboro, Ala., he organized a Fenian circle among the soldiers there and collected \$500 which was sent to the treasurer of the Fenian Brotherhood. From 1855 to 1861, Captain Feeney was a member of the Emmet Guards, a Chicago military organization.

Captain Feeney was married in 1858 to Delia Phillips, and they have had six children, of whom two are living, and the elder, William P. Feeney, is a civil engineer.

CHARLES A. FANNING.

Charles A. Fanning adds another member to the legal profession in which so many of Irish descent have achieved fortune and distinction.

Born October 7th, 1848, at Brooklyn, N. Y., he is the son of Patrick and Rose (O'Donnell) Fanning, his father being a prominent cut stone contractor in that city from 1858 to the time of his death in 1887.

Charles A. Fanning was educated at St. Louis University, graduating thence in June, 1869. For one year afterwards he taught school in central Illinois, but believing he possessed the special abilities necessary to a successful career in the legal profession, he then came to Chicago and entered the Union College of Law. Mr. Fanning was admitted to the bar in September, 1875, and immediately began to practice law with Mr. Dennis J. Hogan, remaining with him until 1891, when he associated himself with Mr. Herdlicka.

In his religious views, Mr. Fanning is a Roman Catholic, while in politics he belongs to that large section of the Democratic party which favors sound money.

He was married, June, 1876, at Fairbury, Ill., to Julia Ansbury, and their union has been blessed with one daughter, Adele, a charming young lady, who possesses much popularity in social circles.

Mr. Fanning, who is of an intensely studious nature, finds his greatest pleasure in literary and artistic pursuits. Having become interested in mining matters, he traveled extensively through the mining districts of the West and also through Mexico.

He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and is Chancellor Commander, Excelsior Lodge No. 3, Chicago, having passed through all degrees from prelate. He also belongs to the Illinois Council of the Royal Arcanum.

PATRICK THOMAS BARRY.

The subject of the present sketch is a very thorough representative of the American citizen of Irish birth, loyal to the land of his birth and his forefathers but devoted heart and soul to the interests of the country of his adoption, in which he has found true freedom, comfort, and a home.

P. T. Barry was born at Lehinch, County Clare, Ireland, in 1846, his parents being Garret and Catherine (Mullin) Barry. The family is of Norman descent and is traced to the Barrys who settled in Buttevant, County Cork, shortly after the Anglo-Norman invasion.

Young Barry obtained his education in the Christian Brothers'



P. J. Barry.

Schools and when eighteen decided to come to America and to take up journalism as a profession. His first engagement was as editor of the "Nonpareil," at Council Bluffs, Ia., which he gave up shortly afterwards for a place on the "Iowa State Register," at Des Moines. Here, under the training of the proprietor and editor-in-chief, James S. Clarkson, he obtained a thorough insight into his profession, and at the same time secured considerable prominence in Republican politics.

He decided to settle in Chicago in 1874, and found a suitable location in Englewood, where he has since that time resided. He secured election to the Illinois Legislature six years later—in 1879. In 1887 the honored estimation in which he was held was evinced by his election as School Treasurer of District No. 2, which comprised the Towns of Lake and Hyde Park, and this position he retained until the annexation of the district to the city, in 1890.

For many years past Mr. Barry has been associated with the Chicago Newspaper Union, a corporation whose headquarters are in Chicago and with branch publishing houses in several of the Western States. From Ohio to the Rocky Mountains some fifteen hundred different newspapers are supplied by this corporation with news and up-to-date material, and to the enterprise and profound business qualifications of Mr. Barry, unquestionably the Chicago Newspaper Union owes much of its prosperous position.

Mr. Barry is President of the Indiana Mineral Springs, a sanitarium near Attica, Ind., of which he was one of the founders, and is also a Director in the First National Bank of Englewood. He has traveled extensively, having frequently covered all portions of the United States, and a few years since he made a complete tour of Ireland, England, and the continent of Europe.

In his religion he is a Roman Catholic, and in his political views, as has been before mentioned, a Republican. Mr. Barry was married, in 1869, to Miss Rebecca Riley, of Girard, Penn., a mem-

ber of one of the pioneer families of Western Pennsylvania, on the shores of Lake Erie. Their family consists of seven children, two sons and five daughters, the eldest of whom is married to James Phillip Hanley, for nine consecutive years City Treasurer of Erie, Penn.

A life member of the Press Club of Chicago, Mr. Barry belongs to the Columbus and the Harvard Clubs.

Personally he is a man of great charm, his educational gifts are of a high order, and he shines greatly as a conversationalist. There are few men in Chicago better known or more highly considered, and if as a successful man his business qualifications have obtained worthy recognition, he is none the less esteemed and honored by his thousands of friends and acquaintances as the possessor of the highest principles of honor and rectitude, of fidelity to his word, and generous and noble-hearted, at no time deaf to the plea of the needy or the suffering.

JOHN J. FLINN.

Throughout the newspaper world of the West, it is doubtful if there is to-day any member of the literary craft better known or more highly considered than the subject of this sketch, John J. Flinn. Kindly natured and generous in his disposition and at all times thoughtful for others, he is the man of a thousand, whose friends are numbered only by those who know him and who is universally respected, admired and esteemed. Quiet and unassuming, he is yet a man of infinite resource and is absolutely fearless in his denunciation of whatever he believes to be evil or an injustice.

John J. Flinn is a Tipperary man, born at Clonmel, December 5th, 1851. His grandfather on the father's side was Martin Flinn, a ship builder of Youghal, while his maternal grandfather was James Cunningham, a miller of Kilkenny. The father of the subject of this sketch was James Flinn, a prominent carriage builder of Clonmel, who in his youth was employed by Bianconi, the famous car proprietor of Dublin and contractor with the government for the carrying of Irish mails. He died at the age of forty and it was shortly after his death that the family emigrated to America.

Having received a very thorough education in private, national and religious schools, as well as at a seminary in Boston, Mr. Flinn began his newspaper career at St. Joseph, Mo., on the "Gazette," and later went on the "Herald." In 1873 he became a reporter on the "Globe," of St. Louis, now the "Globe Democrat;" acted as correspondent for that paper in the Legislature, and was afterwards, under the late Joseph B. McCullagh, its night editor. Among assignments handled by him were the riots of New Orleans and the Missouri Constitutional Convention of 1874. To Chicago, the great center of Western newspaper work, he came in 1875, and his first employment was on the now long extinct "Courier." Afterward he became associate editor with Melville E. Stone on the "Daily News," when that paper was scarcely four months old, and with it he remained until 1882, its columns frequently publicly testifying that the success achieved was in a large measure due to Mr. Flinn's able work. In the latter year he received a consulate at Chemnitz, Saxony, from President Arthur, and on his return to America associated himself with Frank Hatton and Clinton Snowden in the management of the "Chicago Mail," later being appointed managing editor of the "Chicago Times," a position he held until that paper passed into entirely new hands. He then abandoned the newspaper business and became a writer and compiler of books, with that object becoming partner with Mr. W. S. Sheppard

in the firm of Flinn & Sheppard, and the Standard Guide Co. Among writings of Mr. Flinn were the famous "Sovik Dispatch," the outcome of which was the killing of a Chicago newspaper; "Saxon Sketches;" "Yellowstone Sketches;" "The Plug Operator," etc., every one of which was received with great favor. His published books include "History of the Chicago Police" (1887), various handbooks and guides of the World's Columbian Exposition (1892-3), and a very popular handbook of Chicago Biography (1893). He compiled all the official guide books of the World's Columbian Exposition.

In June, 1895, Mr. Flinn made a new departure in the world of Chicago newspapers by his establishment of the "Observer," a weekly publication of general information and independent comment. Bold, uncompromising, and absolutely unconventional in its methods of treatment and forms of expression, the paper has, despite the incredulity of Mr. Flinn's newspaper associates when it started, become both popular and prosperous. Of the journal it was said in a New York weekly: "'The Observer' proved to be so delightfully original in every respect, so full of sparkling wit, genuine humor, incisive sarcasm and biting irony—and withal so palpably fair and so scrupulously clean that the public doubted whether the standard it had fixed could be maintained." This, however, has been done, and month after month improvement has been made until "The Observer" is to-day ranked as one of the best illustrated critical weekly publications in America.

Mr. Flinn was united in marriage to Miss Mary Talbot Cole, of St. Joseph, Mo., in 1877, and to them six children have been born. Very domestic in his tastes, Mr. Flinn spends his happiest hours in the company of his estimable wife and bright children at his charming home in Evanston.

JAMES J. FARRELLY.

James J. Farrelly, one of Chicago's best known and most successful live stock commission merchants, is a native of County Cavan, Ireland, where he was born March 31st, 1859. His father, James F. Farrelly, was a native of the same county and by occupation a farmer, and his mother, Mary Fitzpatrick, was a native of County Longford.

James J. Farrelly was educated in the public schools of Ireland and came to this country when sixteen years of age, first settling in Iowa. His education was continued at Prairie du Chien, Wis., and there he graduated when twenty-one years of age, but he was still unsatisfied with such knowledge as he had acquired, and subsequently went through a commercial course at Bryant & Stratton's Business College.

Immediately following the latter, he began his career in the live stock commission business with Holmes & Patterson, remaining with that firm for four months, and then in 1883 starting in business for himself at the stock yards. He continued his business until 1887, when he entered into association with C. R. Bensley and J. B. Beach, as Bensley, Beach & Co., Mr. Farrelly being the latter. His next step was to establish the firm of J. J. Farrelly & Co., and in this F. Wilson & Brother were the partners. They do a most extensive business, amounting to some three millions of dollars a year and embracing all kinds of live stock.

Mr. Farrelly is in his religious views a Roman Catholic, and is a member of the Catholic Benevolent Legion and also of the Royal Arcanum. In his political views he has all his life been a Democrat

until this year, 1896, when, with an immense number of other old line Democrats, his vote was given for William McKinley.

He married Minnie, only daughter of Joseph Cahill, of Chicago. They have three children, all of whom are boys. Mr. Farrelly is a man of fine physique and of most agreeable and courteous manners; in his tastes he is thoroughly domestic and outside of business most of his time is spent in the enjoyment of his home, from which he finds entire satisfaction without coveting either political honors or a life of greater publicity and power.

JOHN W. FARLEY.

Among the leading contractors of Chicago, none stands higher either in business reputation or in social character than John W. Farley, senior member of the firm of Farley & Green. While yet comparatively a young man, he has by his energy and steadfastness of purpose obtained a name in the commercial world well worthy of his labors and of which he has the strongest reasons to be proud.

Mr. Farley was born in Haverstraw, New York, February 12th, 1861, his parents being Charles and Jane (Bartley) Farley. His father is a native of Dublin, Ireland, and coming to America about 1850, he engaged in the manufacture of prints in New York State. In 1862, the brilliant opportunities of the Western world appealed to him and he came to Chicago, which he has since made his home. He is the father of six children, three boys and three girls, and of these the subject of the present sketch is the fourth in the list.

When John W. Farley came to Chicago he was but eighteen months old, and he grew up surrounded by the environments of, and enjoying whatever advantages there may be obtained in, a city life. His education was received in the public schools, and being a natural student, his progress was rapid and thorough. Having decided to engage in the contracting business, he made a start in 1887, and quickly forging to the front, became one of the best known contractors for street and sewer improvements in the City of Chicago and in the suburban towns. Prominent among the large contracts undertaken by him was the building of an eight and one-half foot sewer in West Forty-eighth Avenue, five miles in length, and also, in 1895, a complete sewer system of seventeen miles, in Grossdale, Cook County, Ill.

Increasing business interests obliged him in 1894 to obtain a suitable partner, and in that year he associated himself with Mr. Green, who had been for twenty years superintendent of the John Cudahy Packing Company. The firm has since continued and is now known as Farley & Green, with general offices at 1007 Chamber of Commerce Building.

A Democrat in his political convictions, the estimation in which he is held in the party was shown in 1886, when Mr. Farley served his constituents in the Thirty-fifth General Assembly of the State Legislature, making himself deservedly popular at the State Capitol, and leaving behind him an official record absolutely without a blemish.

Mr. Farley is prominently identified with a number of fraternal organizations, being president of Division 24, Ancient Order of Hibernians, located at La Grange, Cook County, Ill., and also a member of the Royal League, Union Council No. 15, and the North American Union. He is a Roman Catholic.

He was united in marriage December 18th, 1889, to Miss Mary Ross, daughter of Justice Henry E. Willmott, and to them three

children have been born—Charles W., Katherine, and John W., Jr.

Of pleasing appearance, charming personality, kindly and generous in disposition, honest and upright in his business methods, and faithful to every trust, John W. Farley has succeeded in making for himself a host of friends, who esteem him for his qualities of head and heart, and watch with affectionate interest the young American Irishman's future career, of which he has already given such noble promise.

THOMAS H. MULLAY.

Over thirty years ago there grew up in the back woods of Michigan a large silent boy, with nothing remarkable about him except his big square hands that were always meddling with things. He at least seemed larger to that part of the family which were all girls. The palmistry dictum about square fingers seemed true in this case, for at an early age the boy began drawing scrawlings of horses and Indians, caricatures, portraitures, and apt illustrations of local incidents and happenings at school and elsewhere. Soon his ability to make his pencil "talk," his inclinations towards studies, won for him the special interest of gifted teachers, who gave him every encouragement to develop his talent for the profession in which he was destined later to make so considerable a success.

His parents early removed to Columbus, O., and with that Irish enthusiasm and respect for "things of the mind," clearly realized the advantages of the American system of education, and were able to give each of a large family at least a high school education.



Thomas H. Mullan

The boy Tom, in addition to parochial and public school instruction, had the advantage of private instruction from teachers and from the art school of that city, in painting and modeling in clay and working in plaster. While in his senior year in high school he taught drawing in that institution. From there he went, with others of the family, to the Ohio State University, where he took the civil engineering course. Out of school hours he modeled in clay. One of the various things he did was a life-sized bust of Bishop Rosencrans, first bishop of Columbus, O. He designed and modeled plaster ornaments, column capitals for buildings. He left Columbus and obtained employment in Cincinnati, drawing for engraving and lithographing companies, designing posters, show-bills, trade catalogues, and doing general illustrating work.

Gradually, and possibly through his experience in making water-color drawings of buildings, he drifted into architecture. He returned to Columbus, O., and for several years was in the employ of J. W. Yost, architect, where he was designing and constructing court houses, jails, schools, churches, etc., in which his knowledge of engineering served him no less than his artistic sense. Shortly after this time, too, he made a detailed map of the City of Columbus, which was about six feet square; showing streets, wards, subdivisions, lots (with their dimensions), sewers, and various old surveys; a map which, at the present time, is used by the real estate and other business men of the city. His next move was to Chicago, where he resumed his architectural work and took up, in addition, considerable engineering.

A bicycle trip was made to Europe, in 1889. England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Italy, and Holland were visited, the Alps twice crossed on his wheel, and a large number of sketches made. He was twice arrested by the French military and some of his sketches confiscated. His journey was interesting and amusing. The old style, hard solid rubber tire, forty-

five pounds Columbia Roadster was used; his own weight was about 135 pounds; in addition, a small knapsack. This was considered the best way to see the country then, and with the twenty-two pound wheel of to-day and less restrictions, bicyclers will find it much easier.

Returning to Chicago he worked for the best architectural firms of the city, including those of W. L. B. Jenney and D. H. Burnham. While with the latter he was engaged in laying out the wooden frame work of the World's Columbian Exhibition Buildings. He has also laid out the steel skeleton construction work and foundations for some of the leading stores and office buildings. His experience has also covered the laying out of several large shops and factories. As superintendent for Mr. F. M. Whitehouse his work was chiefly with residences.

At last, considering himself sufficiently equipped, he started in business for himself, with the result that he has gathered around him some first-class clients and with very definite success, both to them and himself. He has a large acquaintance in Chicago, gained professionally, and while a member of the Architectural Sketch Club, the Columbus and Sheridan Clubs. Mr. Mullay is thoroughly American in his ideas and sentiments, a free lance in politics, and votes for what he considers the best interests. His American education has developed only some of the best traits which characterize the Celtic genius, which make his personality no less interesting than his achievements. He is a man genial in his habits, kindly in his disposition, and generous in his nature and of very good judgment.

WILLIAM ERWIN KEELEY.

William Erwin Keeley was born December 1st, 1853, at Fox Lake, Dodge County, Wis. His father, Michael Keeley, was a native of Galway, Ireland, and coming to America in 1848, settled first in the State of New York, and later in Wisconsin. He followed the occupation of farming until his death, in 1886, and was very highly respected by all who knew him. He had married Catherine Kenney, also of Galway.

The subject of this sketch attended in his youth the public schools of his native town, afterward for some time teaching school and utilizing what moneys he received to defray his expenses at Wisconsin State University. From the latter he graduated in 1878 with high honors and the degree of Bachelor of Arts. For two years afterward, Mr. Keeley taught in the public schools of Randolph, Wis., and during this time was so highly esteemed by his fellow citizens that he was chosen to hold the office of Village President. While teaching school he devoted his spare time to reading law and when, in 1880, he moved to Beaver Dam, Wis., his whole time was given up to its study, and on March 1st, 1880, the Circuit Court of Juneau, Dodge County, Wis., granted him a license to practice.

Being of a very ambitious disposition, he at once entered into politics, and at the following election received the nomination by his party for the office of District Attorney of Dodge County, and was elected in the fall of 1882 for a term of four years. When his term expired he returned to the practice of law at Beaver Dam, but his fellow citizens, without consulting him, elected him Alderman, and several times he was honored with re-election. Desiring a

larger field for the exercise of his abilities, in February, 1893, Mr. Keeley sold his practice and moved to Chicago, where he enjoys already a large general practice and bears a very high reputation.

Mr. Keeley was united in marriage July 30th, 1884, to Mary Ogar, of St. Paul, Minn. They have had four children, of whom three are living.

He is a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Columbian Knights, the Knights of Pythias, and in all has held high office. A strong Republican in his political opinions, he is a member of the Hamilton and the Thirty-fourth Ward Republican Clubs, and during the last campaign was very active in the interests of his party. In religious matters he is a Roman Catholic and belongs to the congregation of St. Thomas' Church at Hyde Park.

RICHARD CAMILLIUS GANNON.

There are two reasons why the name of Gannon should strike a warm chord in the hearts of every reader of this work, one being that no name is more familiar in Chicago among the tens of thousands who have had occasion to bless the broad and noble charities of St. Vincent de Paul, than that of Mr. Richard C. Gannon, who for the last ten years in the capacity of president has had to a large extent the guidance of its great and wide spread benevolence, and the second, that the late Patrick Gannon, revered and lamented father of our subject, in the noble warfare which Ireland's sons have so unceasingly waged in the cause of political freedom, was

a recognized leader and on account of his activity and influence, suffered the penalty of life-long banishment from the land of his birth.

Patrick Gannon was born in Naas, County of Kildare, in 1796, received a very fine education, was afterwards the bosom friend of Daniel O'Connell, and also a recognized leader of the Young Ireland Party. The better days of his life were spent in Dublin, where he labored incessantly for the independence of Ireland. In the rebellion of 1848 he took an active part and it was because of this association that he was forced to seek a home in a foreign land. In 1853 he came to Chicago, where the remainder of his life was spent. He engaged here in the retail grocery business, in which he continued until his death, October 10th, 1874. Although so far removed from his loved country, he never ceased his efforts for her welfare, and a grand monument to his memory is the Dublin branch of the St. Andrew's Benevolent Society, which he was successful in establishing. He died in the consciousness that his labor had not been entirely in vain and firmly convinced of the justice and right of the cause to which he had so largely contributed, entirely satisfied of its ultimate triumph. His wife was Elizabeth Low, a native of Dublin, Ireland, to whom he was married in 1835. Mrs. Gannon died while on a visit to the city of her birth, October 1st, 1872, aged fifty-four years.

Richard C. Gannon, the eldest of thirteen children of Patrick and Elizabeth Gannon, was born in Dublin, December 19th, 1843, and came to this city with his parents in 1853. He had previously gone through the primary grades of his educational career at the famous school of Dr. Quinn, in Dublin, where one of his classmates was the present primate of all Ireland, the Most Reverend Dr. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin, and finished at old St. Mary's of the Lake, in Chicago, in 1865.

In early life his inclination and desire made him anxious to be-

come a priest, but as he grew older, the duties of a life in which his services could bring immediate return in support of his father's efforts to bring up and educate his several brothers and sisters, were circumstances that determined him on a different career. In the course of life he was thus led into he has been in no way less successful because it was so dissimilar to his original choice.

Schooling over, he was for two years book-keeper in a wholesale dry goods house, and subsequently for five years in the employ of the American Express Company as messenger, a place he resigned to become city salesman for William M. Hoyt & Company, wholesale grocers. In 1874 he accepted a position as traveling salesman with the firm of Grannis & Farwell and continued in that position fourteen years, until the firm dissolved and retired from business. During his long connection with this house, Mr. Gannon made weekly trips through the coal districts of Illinois, and on the breaking up of the old associations he was the recipient of many marks of esteem from his old employers as well as his fellow employes. A similar position was at once offered him with the well known firm of Franklin MacVeagh & Company, and to the new interest he took with him no less than fourteen of his old associates. This connection is still maintained, Mr. Gannon occupying the post of general traveling salesman, still covering his old territory and occupying an advanced place in the esteem and respect of his employers. It is illustrative of the man's force of character, his general ability and the uprightness and honesty of his methods, that he should for so extended a number of years continue to control the trade of his territory, at the same time adding to and developing the business of his house therein, and well evidences the fact that his work gives entire and constant satisfaction to his employers.

The key-note of his success is possibly to be found in the principle which seems to have dominated his life, that charity is the greatest of the virtues. The world in general, and the Catholic

world in particular, knows him best in this connection, for of that great charitable organization, the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, he has been a member for thirty years, having joined the conference of St. Patrick parish in 1865. Regarding this society, it was founded by Frederic Ozanam in Paris in 1833, and is now known throughout the whole world as one of the most perfect and meritorious. It possesses an active membership of about 87,000 and an honorary membership of over 100,000. The Chicago branch numbers twenty-four conferences, which report to the Particular and Central Councils. The Particular Council was instituted in February, 1872, and the Central on January 5th, 1894. In 1883 Mr. Gannon was elected vice-president of the former, and in 1890 succeeded to its presidency, which he still holds. He was elected president of the Central Council on its organization, and in these high offices his services have been of the utmost value to the growth and development of the society in Chicago and in the prosecution of its noble work. The Chicago membership amounts to 500.

February 8th, 1877, Mr. Gannon was united in marriage to Mary Anna, daughter of the late Isaac C. Hildreth, of Chicago. Mr. Hildreth was a native of Massachusetts, but had resided in Brooklyn for many years, being engaged in the dry goods business. He moved to Chicago in 1872 and took up the coal business. His wife was Mary A. Brown, a native of New Hampshire. She died in 1885, aged sixty-four years. At one time Mr. Hildreth was a deacon of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's Church, but later he became a convert to the Catholic faith, in which he died at the advanced age of eighty-two years, in 1895. Mr. Hildreth was for ten years prior to his death, vice-president of the Particular Council Society of St. Vincent de Paul. As an officer he was most devoted to the interest of the society, and was beloved by all who knew him for his kindly nature and his gentle, unassuming piety.

Mrs. Gannon was educated at Notre Dame Convent, in Balti-

more, and is an active member of St. Patrick's Church. By virtue of her many estimable qualities, she is one of the most popular members in the west division of Chicago's social and charitable circles.

To Mr. and Mrs. Gannon have been born two children—Richard C., Jr., on December 29th, 1877, and Edward R., on February 7th, 1882, both of whom are receiving their education at St. Ignatius College.

Mr. Gannon is a member of the Illinois Traveling Men's Association and the Northwestern Traveling Men's Association. He also holds membership in the Ancient Order of United Workmen and in the National Union. He is a member of the Columbus Club.

PATRICK JAMES O'KEEFFE.

Patrick James O'Keeffe is an Irishman who, while comparatively a young man, has passed through much suffering and hardship for his native land. Born March 29th, 1861, in Broadford, County Limerick, Ireland, his parents were Patrick and Margaret (Sullivan) O'Keeffe. The O'Keeffes have an interesting history. They belonged to the four tribal chieftains of Kerry, the others being the Sullivans-Bere, the McCarthy-Mores, and the Fitzmaurices, and lineage is traced back for many hundred years. Patrick O'Keeffe, the father of the subject of this sketch, who is still living and now over seventy years of age, was arrested by the English Government at the time of the 1865 troubles on the suspicion of being a Fenian. The mother came of a prominent Cork family, her father, Geoffrey Sullivan, being a leading surgeon of that county,



A. J. K. K.

whose father, James Sullivan, had been dispossessed of several thousand acres of land because he refused to conform to the Protestant form of worship. On her father's side she belonged to the Sullivan-Bere clan, and on her mother's side to the Fitzmaurices of Lixnaw, Kerry. She had two brothers, one of whom, James Sullivan, chief engineer of New York City about the year 1860, was burned to death in his efforts to save some city property from the fire; while the other, William by name, who came to the United States at an early age, settled in Virginia and became a very wealthy planter.

The subject of this sketch attended a private classical school at Charleville, County Cork, and was later a student at the old Diocesan College in Limerick City, from which, in November, 1876, he passed an examination for the Queen's University, in Cork, and in the following year matriculated at the college in Glasgow. The business reverses suffered by his father then forced him to seek a living, and he applied himself to the profession of journalism. His first work in that line was done on the Cork "Daily Herald," and later he became a correspondent for the Dublin "Freeman's Journal," and afterwards secured a position as special correspondent for the London Associated Press.

Mr. O'Keeffe has the distinction of having been one of the first to be arrested during the Land League troubles of 1879 and 1880, and was for eleven months in prison at Naas, County Kildare. Some time before his release, his freedom was offered him on the conditions that he would refrain from taking any further part in Irish political matters or leave the country, but to both of these propositions he gave an absolute refusal. When released, he was cautioned that he would be under strict surveillance, and less than a month afterwards he was once more arrested as a seditious suspect and for ten days was detained in Limerick prison in a cell seven by six feet and there subjected to every possible humiliation

short of absolute brutality. On several occasions his cell and his person were searched, even his shoes being removed and closely examined under the excuse that he might have some firearms or something else not allowed by the prison rules. Then, without a jury, he was tried before two judges, acting under the infamous act of Edward the Third, suspending the habeas corpus. However, as no act of sedition could be proved against him, even by the most unscrupulous detectives, one of whom particularly testified that Mr. O'Keeffe was a ring leader in everything that was antagonistic to the peace of her Majesty's Government, the judges refused to convict without positive proof of the commission of some crime.

A few months later he came to the United States, and after twelve months in the City of New York, where he resumed journalistic work, doing some special work on the New York "Star," he went South. There he was shortly afterwards taken ill with a fever and for a time was compelled to visit the pine woods of Canada, where he succeeded in regaining his health. In the fall of 1882 he came to Chicago and since that time he has done special newspaper work for the "Chicago Tribune," the "Times-Herald," and other papers.

In 1886 he was offered the position of Auditor of the Board of Public Works by the late Mayor Carter Harrison, who desired to show his personal appreciation of some sketches Mr. O'Keeffe had written concerning him, and also to testify to the estimation in which he was held by his associates. The place was formally accepted, but Mr. O'Keeffe having an inclination to learn something of a business career, in the following month—September, 1886—took a position at the Stock Yards with the packing company of P. D. Armour. There he remained until January, 1892, when he returned to newspaper work on the editorial staff of the old "Times," resigning, however, the following April, to return to the service of P. D. Armour, where he is at the present time.

Mr. O'Keeffe continues to write for various publications and short articles from his pen have been published in the magazines, including a sketch of Chicago, which appeared in the New England Magazine. Ireland has also been revisited by him a number of times, and a considerable number of sketches on Irish scenes and on folk-lore subjects have been written by him for the papers of this city. In addition, he is now studying for the bar at the Lake Forest University, and expects to begin active practice of his profession in 1898.

He was married, August 7th, 1889, to Isabelle Cecilia Kelly, also well known as a writer as well as for the great interest she has taken in charitable and Catholic associations. This lady was practically the founder and first president of the Catholic Woman's National League. They have one child.

A Democrat in his political views, he is by religion a Roman Catholic and a member of the congregation of St. Cecilia's, of which parish Father Kelly, the pastor, is his brother-in-law. Mr. O'Keeffe is also a member of the National Union, North American Union, Royal League, and Lake Forest Alumni. He is a man of broad mind and liberal ideas, rich in his intellect and experienced in his judgment, a strong antagonist, but ever faithful to his word and trusts, and held in the very highest consideration by an immense number of devoted friends.

JOHN DADIE.

In this great city of Chicago are many striking examples of the possibilities before men of ability, enterprise and application. The progress made has been slow but regular, the path chosen has been never deviated from, and the result achieved is an honorable inde-

pendence and the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens. The subject of the present sketch is one of these men.

He was born in May, 1860, at Warrenville, Du Page County, Illinois, where his parents, Jeremiah and Mary Dadie, had settled in 1858. His father and mother are both of Irish birth, Jeremiah Dadie being a native of County Cork, who first settled at Babcocks Grove, Du Page County, afterwards moving to Warrenville; and his wife from Athlone, on the banks of the River Shannon, who came to this country in 1855 and settled with a sister at Naperville, Illinois. In the old country Jeremiah Dadie had been a farmer, but when he arrived in the United States he took up the trade of stone mason.

John Dadie was educated in the public schools of Warrenville and went to the North Western College at Naperville, in 1876. At the latter he took the commercial course, and general English branches, graduating in 1879. Having settled upon the occupation of a book-keeper, he at once came to Chicago and found a place with Marshall Field & Co. Two years afterwards he availed himself of an opportunity to better his condition, and took a situation with the W. J. Sloan Carpet Company, of New York, as book-keeper in the Chicago branch. Later he obtained a place in a similar capacity with the firm of W. J. Moxley. Afterwards, when that firm was incorporated, he became its secretary and treasurer, a position he still retains.

John Dadie was married first in 1885 to Agnes Adams, who died a couple of years later, leaving one girl, Gertrude, another daughter having died in 1886. He then married, in 1892, Margarette Moxley, daughter of W. J. Moxley, president of the Moxley Manufacturing Company.

The subject of this sketch is a member of several clubs, and also friendly societies. He was a charter member of the Chicago Athletic Club, and also belongs to the Columbus Club since 1894,

in which year also he took a membership in the Chicago Board of Trade. He became a Knight of St. Patrick in 1893, being elected Commander at the first election following his joining the society, and has remained so up to the present time.

In religion he is a Roman Catholic; but as regards his politics he recently altered his views, which had formerly been Democratic, to those of the Republicans.

WILLIAM A. CUNNEA.

Young and energetic, forceful and well favored both physically and intellectually, William A. Cunnea, another bright young lawyer of this city, is a good example of the result of natural Irish gifts when united and tempered by the peculiar American conditions.

He was born in County Down, Ireland, some thirty years ago, his parents, Francis and Margaret (Haggerty) Cunnea, both being natives of County Donegal. The former, with a brother of his, who commanded a British gunboat, and several other relatives, all followed the sea in some capacity or another, for a livelihood, the first mentioned being in addition chief officer of coast guards. On his death, in 1884, the mother came to the United States.

William A. Cunnea received his earlier education until he was ten years of age in the national schools, from thence going to St. Mary's and afterwards to St. Patrick's, at Belfast, passing through all the usual studies and being a frequent prize winner. At sixteen, when his schooling was over, he came to the United States and for twelve months attended the Metropolitan Business College, afterwards reading law in the office of P. T. McElherne. For two

years he then attended the North Western University, at the end of which time he received, in 1889, his LL. B. In the same year he was admitted to the Supreme Court of Illinois and deciding at once that he preferred working alone to the forming of a partnership, he has since been in active practice for himself. He has met with very good success and his name is well and favorably known among the successful lawyers of this city.

Mr. Cunnea was married in Chicago on Christmas Day, 1895, to Mary E. McElherne, a daughter of P. T. McElherne. They have one son.

He is a Roman Catholic in his religious views and a Democrat in his politics. Is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and president of Division 33; is chief ranger of the Foresters; was formerly state secretary of the Old Continental League, and belongs to the Phi Delta Phi Society. He has traveled extensively throughout the United States and in Ireland and England. On all general subjects he possesses a fund of information, is kindly natured and generous in his disposition, and possesses, in addition to the faculty of making friends, the higher gift of an ability to retain.

JAMES JOSEPH KELLY.

The subject of the present sketch is another of this city's regiment of bright young lawyers. James Joseph Kelly was born March 21st, 1871, in Chicago, his father, Thomas Kelly, being a native of Tipperary, Ireland, and having come to America in 1859, settling first in Canada, and later, at the breaking out of the Re-

bellion, moving to Cairo, Ill. Here he joined his brother—they both being carpenters by trade—and they went to work in the government ship yards fitting out the gun boats which were then being constructed for use on the western rivers. The war at an end, he came to Chicago, where he gained considerable reputation as a builder, and more particularly as a stair builder. He married Ellen (Stapleton) Kelly, also of Tipperary, and one of a prominent family there, several of her brothers holding good positions in the government service. Both are still living.

James Joseph Kelly attended the public and grammar schools of Chicago in his youth, later taking special courses at the Chicago Athenaeum and also at the North Western University, at the latter in liberal arts. He also attended the law school of the University and, not content with this, completed his legal studies at the Kent College of Law, where he graduated with the degree of LL. B., and received in June, 1893, a license to practice from the Supreme Court.

At once he entered the law office of Ryerson & Taber, remaining there for a year in order to obtain some necessary legal experience before starting in business for himself. At the end of that time he opened an office and commenced the practice on his own account, and now enjoys a very successful general practice and represents a number of prominent business firms and corporations.

Mr. Kelly is a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters and is orator of De Soto Council of the Catholic Benevolent Legion. In politics he is a Democrat, and in 1895 received the nomination for supervisor of Hyde Park, in which, however, as that is one of the strongest Republican districts in the United States, he, though he ran considerably ahead of his ticket, met with defeat at the election.

Mr. Kelly is president of the Jeffersonian Club of Cook County, and at one time was chairman of the Executive Committee of the Chicago Archdiocesan Union, a central body of the various Catholic Young Men's Associations throughout the Archdiocese. He

was also a delegate to the National Convention of Catholic Young Men's Societies held at Albany, N. Y., in 1892. During the last three years he has strongly interested himself in political affairs, has been a frequent delegate to conventions, and took a very active part in the last campaign.

FRANCIS O'NEILL.

Police Captain Francis O'Neill, the subject of the present sketch, is an American Irishman who does honor to his fatherland as well as the country he has made his home. Fearless and energetic, his name stands without stain or reproach, and this short record of his adventurous career can but briefly detail a most interesting life of a truly representative Irishman who might fitly be chosen as a fitting type of Chicago's police service.

Francis O'Neill was born August 25th, 1849, at Tralibane, three miles from Bantry, County Cork, Ireland, a district which has given birth to many Irishmen now prominent before the world, among whom may be mentioned A. M. Sullivan, T. D. Sullivan, the author of "God Save Ireland," and Tim Healy, M. P. He was the son of John and Catherine (O'Mahoney) O'Neill, his father being an educated and well-to-do farmer, while his mother was one of the O'Mahoneys of Castle Mahon, now Castle Bernard, in the Province of Munster. Her father, Donald Mor O'Mahoney, a man famous for his gigantic stature, was a latter day chieftain, and his grandson recalls seeing horse pistols, pikes and bayonets in abundance at his home near Drimoleague.

Francis O'Neill found in the national school of Bantry a thor-



Francis. Neill

oughly sound education on all general subjects, including the classics. He was a bright boy, an omnivorous reader, an ardent student, and so distinguished himself in mathematics as to be named by his teacher "Philosopher O'Neill." At the age of fourteen he became senior monitor and later taught school. His elder brother's persistence, however, in appropriating his salary for investment in stock and cattle dealing, a course later well justified since he made a rapid fortune, to which was coupled an unquestionable desire for travel, led him when barely sixteen, and with the limited capital of five dollars, to start out in the world. His first two weeks producing no tangible result, he had an interview with Bishop Delaney of Cork, who proposed either to make of him a Christian Brother or a teacher in one of the Catholic schools. The losing his way and the consequent failure to keep an appointment with the bishop he now considers responsible for his failure to become a monk. This was in March, 1865, and the travel instinct being strong he worked his passage to Sunderland, in the north of England, and after various vicissitudes shipped there as a cabin boy, sailing up the Mediterranean and via the Dardanelles, the Bosphorus and the Black Sea to Odessa, the great southern port of Russia. On the return voyage, when landing in Sunderland harbor, an accident threw him off the vessel to the ground and he fractured his skull. A practiced swimmer, on starting for his next voyage to Alexandria, Egypt, where he remained nine weeks, he managed to save the boatswain's life in the Yarmouth Roads, in return for which he was brutally ill-treated during the whole voyage. After other voyages in which he had some very interesting eastern experiences, in July, 1866, he shipped at Liverpool on the packet ship "Emerald Isle," and five weeks later landed in New York. Santa Cruz, West Indies, was next visited, and many other places in South America. Later he shipped at New York on the "Minnehaha" of Boston, bound for Japan, where he arrived after a

voyage lasting seven months and full also of interesting and exciting experiences. Ten weeks were spent there and then the journey was continued to Honolulu, Sandwich Islands. He then went on to Baker's Island in the Southern Pacific and the vessel was wrecked and great suffering experienced by himself and the others on board. At last he returned to Honolulu and spent an interesting five weeks in that land of earthquakes. Back to San Francisco, Mr. O'Neill determined to try a new experience and see the country, so hired himself to take charge of a flock of sheep. Five months in the Sierra Nevada Mountains were so passed, and then a return was made to New York, via Cape Horn, after a few weeks' stay at Culiacan on the west coast of Mexico. Having traveled for years by land and water all over the globe, and circumnavigating the globe before attaining his majority, a few hundred dollars having been saved by him, he came westwards with the intention of buying and establishing a home. Edina, in Knox County, Mo., was selected, and having passed the necessary examination successfully, he obtained employment teaching in the district school during the winter of 1869. The spring of the following year he came to Chicago and found work sailing the lakes until the close of the navigation of that year. Returning to Missouri, a romantic episode in his former life found a fitting conclusion. It was at Bloomington, Ill., that he renewed his acquaintance with a handsome and most estimable young lady, Miss Anna Rogers, who had been an emigrant with him on "The Emerald Isle." They decided to form a life partnership and have never had cause to regret so doing.

The year 1871 saw a return to Chicago, and Mr. O'Neill found employment with the Chicago & Alton Railroad as laborer in the freight house. A few weeks afterwards he became check clerk and then other promotions until he was given complete charge of the lumber business on the south branch. The work was heavy and the

remuneration so deplorably small that he decided to try for a position on the police force. He received his appointment under Elmer Washburne and was sworn in July 12th, 1873, being assigned to Harrison Street Station under Captain Buckley. The following month he was shot in an encounter with a notorious burglar and still carries a memento in a bullet encysted near the spine. For his bravery the following day he was advanced to be regular patrolman by the unanimous vote of the police board. In August, 1878, he was made desk sergeant and transferred to Deering Street Station. Chief of Police Austin J. Doyle moved him in 1884 to the general superintendent's office and advanced to patrol sergeant January 1st, 1887. Raised to lieutenant exactly three years later, he continued in various confidential positions in the general superintendent's office. On his own request Chief of Police Major R. W. McClaghry transferred him to the Tenth Precinct at Hyde Park, where he remained until recalled to Harrison Street Station by Chief of Police Brennan in July, 1893. The following month the latter made him his private secretary, and April 17th, 1894, he was promoted to captain and assigned in charge of the Eighth District, the Union Stock Yards. Here he succeeded in adding additional laurels to his already excellent record. In July, 1894, when the railroad riots were at their height his district was the center of the strike trouble, and here he was personally in entire charge. His assistants were brave and well-trying officers, but his was the chief responsibility of withstanding the attack of five thousand men thoroughly enraged by the state militia's action. His courage and determination undoubtedly prevented the most serious consequences and forced the unthinking mob to understand that in Chicago law and order were at all times and under all circumstances superior to lawlessness, riot, and vandalism. Chief of Police Brennan made public acknowledgment that in his opinion Captain O'Neill's command was deserving of the greatest credit in the strike

trouble and of the captain personally said, "Captain O'Neill is one of the best and most popular officers in the police department. I have known him for many years and his record is without a blemish. Since he has been connected with the police department he has never been fined, suspended, or reprimanded. He is well known to the business men in the down-town district and his selection for any position I am sure will give general satisfaction."

This record has increased year after year, and to-day he bears the reputation that there is in the police service no more capable, efficient or braver officer. While in his manner he is unassuming, even to a degree of shyness, when there is any call of duty his performance is immediate and perfect.

Though Captain O'Neill has always been classed as a Democrat, his vote has been given independent of political party distinctions, and to whomsoever he has considered the better fitted for the office in question. In religion he is a Roman Catholic, but of that most liberal type which offers the entirest freedom to others.

He was married at Bloomington, Ill., in November, 1870, as has been before mentioned, to Miss Anna Rogers, descended from the O'Briens of Thomond. Their happy household consists of five children, four daughters and a son.

He is the only member in Chicago of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society, which he joined on its organization in 1891, and of which his boyhood playmate at Bantry, the Right-Rev. Richard A. Sheehan, bishop of Waterford and Lismore, is the first president. He belongs to no secret societies, but is a member of the Police Benevolent Association.

Captain O'Neill is in personal appearance a man of medium height, and looks, as he assuredly is, every inch a soldier. Of robust constitution, great strength, and splendid endurance, he has never known what it means to have bad health. Never obtrusive with his own opinions, he is under all circumstances a courteous

and obliging gentleman, tolerant of the prejudices of others. His student mind and delight in reading have found an outcome in a well-stored library, in which are quite five hundred volumes devoted to Ireland and Irish subjects, many of them being extremely rare and valuable editions.

Being possessed of a keen business instinct, he has made a number of exceedingly profitable real estate investments which have assured him a good income and made the latter years of a peculiarly adventurous life and a most interesting career, one of such peaceful and happy days as his kindly character and eminent good parts unquestionably deserve.

JOHN JOSEPH GUBBINS.

John Joseph Gubbins was born April 21st, 1869, at Kilmallock, County Limerick, Ireland, in which town his father, John Joseph Gubbins, was a carriage builder and a man much liked and very generally respected in his community. Thirty years ago he was an active participant in the Irish troubles of that time, his house being searched and some pikes he had made discovered. Only the assistance of influential friends prevented him from getting into serious trouble. He died in 1869. The mother of the subject of this sketch, who before her marriage was Mary McCarthy, was a native of County Cork, and belonged to an old and influential family, her father, William McCarthy, having been a large landed proprietor, and is well remembered in the district as reaching the advanced age of one hundred and eight years. Mrs. Gubbins is still living in New York State.

The subject of this sketch left Ireland with his mother when fourteen years of age, and arrived in America came on at once to Chicago. Before leaving his native country, he had graduated in the national schools, and upon arrival in this city he attended the parochial schools for three years, after which securing a position with the McIntosh Electric Battery Co., where he remained a year. His next employment was with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad as errand boy in the freight office on Canal Street, and in which connection, being from time to time promoted, he now holds the responsible position of correspondence clerk.

Mr. Gubbins' determination to secure a thorough education led him, even after he had found employment, to continue attending night school, first at the Chicago Athenaeum for two years and then at the Lewis Institute, to which he is still attached.

Mr. Gubbins is a Roman Catholic and belongs to the congregation of Our Lady of Sorrows. His politics are Republican, and he is a member of the Royal Arcanum. A young man of great promise, if the justifiable expectations of an energetic youth be fulfilled, his career should be such as will be a pride to his fellow American Irish in this great city.

JOHN GAYNOR.

There are few men of Irish birth better known in Chicago, and none more highly respected than the subject of this sketch, John Gaynor, the prominent Board of Trade man.

He was born in County Tipperary, April 24th, 1833, and came to the United States in 1849 with his father, Nicholas, his mother,

Mary (O'Brien) Gaynor, following a year later. The father of Nicholas Gaynor had moved to Tipperary from elsewhere in Ireland when very young and had there married a Miss Lacy. He possessed extensive landed interests and was able to leave all his children in very comfortable circumstances. On his death, Nicholas Gaynor took charge of his father's farming interests and other properties until the heirs decided to come to America. This was in 1849, and with the subject of the present sketch—then sixteen years of age—a settlement was made in the City of Baltimore.

John Gaynor had been educated in private schools in Ireland and also by his father. In Baltimore he found employment in the provision house of Cassard & Son, remaining four years, and then changing to McDaniel & McConsky for three years. In his duties he traveled through the South, selling provisions, and having decided that he had obtained sufficient experience, he now started in the same business for himself in Baltimore and continued until he came to Chicago, twenty-seven years ago. He resumed in this city, and still continues, having in connection therewith considerable transactions on the Board of Trade. He has been very successful, reaping the reward of indefatigable energy and strict attention to every necessity of his large business interests.

He was married to Ellen McDonald in Baltimore, in 1856, and they have had ten children, five boys—all of whom died young—and five daughters, of whom there are four surviving, Mary C., Ella M., Sarah G., and Rose B., all being married with the exception of the second last named. Mrs. John Gaynor, who belongs to an old Quaker family on her grandfather's side, was educated at the Visitation Convent, Frederick, Md., where she was trained in very strict religious views, and has similarly brought up her own children. Her father was a sea captain, who, sailing from Baltimore, used to touch at every large port in the world. He had charge of the first vessel which rounded Cape Horn, after the discovery of

gold in California. For two years following his return from that voyage he was, under the Buchanan administration, Port Surveyor for the City of Baltimore.

Mr. John Gaynor is in his religious views a Roman Catholic, while in politics he has always been a Democrat, but of that large section which favors sound money. He is an honorary member of the Catholic Library Association and was formerly a member of the Columbus Club, but the necessities of his business duties, which have prevented his very social disposition from having its way and entertainments in his house of general occurrence also caused him to give up club life.

THOMAS FRANCIS HUNT.

The subject of the present sketch is a young American Irishman, who, undeterred by difficulties, unmindful of obstacles, entirely unassisted by exterior advantages, has yet managed to win for himself fortune and reputation. Born in Fenor parish, near Tramore, County Waterford, Ireland, of a good old Irish family, in March, 1858, and coming alone to Chicago at an early age, he has, by industry and honesty, together with a clear head and a firm determination to make his way in the world, placed himself in a position of independence, and has secured the respect and esteem of all who have watched his efforts. His parents were Richard and Ellen (Cochran) Hunt, his father being a well-to-do and highly respected Irish farmer, whose people had been identified with the troubles of 1798, while his mother came of a Wexford family near Vinegar Hill, her connections also being prominent in the troubles of that year. She died in 1892.



Thomas F. Hunt

Thomas Francis Hunt, now a man bright in ideas, rich in information, and well capable of taking a foremost part in any discussion upon any subject, did not receive many educational advantages when young, although he was for a few years under the charge of Father Joy, at Fenor, three miles from Tramore, Ireland. He was but a boy of thirteen when he came to the United States and direct to Chicago, where an uncle of his, John Hunt, a well known and highly valued member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, had made his home.

Shortly after his arrival he went to work for Ed Dunn, a joiner, to learn that trade, and remained with him seven years. For short periods he worked for other joiners until finally, being determined to thoroughly master the trade, he attached himself to Thomas Clark, who bore the reputation of one of the best joiners of Chicago. Dull times, little work doing, and pay small in the extreme, however, speedily disgusted Mr. Hunt with the trade he had chosen, and he determined to forsake altogether, and so thoroughly tempted was he not to again embrace that he sold his whole outfit of tools to a fellow workman.

He was now determined to find some occupation which would give a fair return for honest work, and finally decided to take up the wholesale wine and liquor business. Several years having been spent at the corner of Washington Boulevard and Halsted Street, circumstances forced his employer to give up his lease on the premises, and advised by a number of his friends, Mr. Hunt took the lease over and continued the business. This was fourteen years ago, and prosperity with him since that time has been unvarying in its character, culminating in his present business premises, which, for beauty of design and artistic taste—all the work being done under his personal and peculiarly qualified superintendence—is without a rival in the city. There have been occasions, of course, when his business has experienced the ill effects of the late

years of depression, but to him such have been but an experience of the kindly estimation in which Mr. Hunt is held by the numerous friends he has been fortunate enough to make during his years of business life. In this instance he considers his gratitude mainly due to the late Mr. A. M. Billings, the well known banker, who on a number of occasions, proved himself his faithful and well wishing friend, as he so oftentimes showed himself the friend of hundreds of other Irishmen in this city, not merely providing them with positions, but when grown old in his service, testifying his regard and appreciation by life pensions.

Mr. Hunt is a Roman Catholic and a member of the congregation of St. Patrick's Church, while in politics he is a Democrat. In his sentiments and his ideas he is a true Irishman, no movement for the help of his countrymen, either in his native land or in this country, ever sought his co-operation in vain; he has always been free, generous and patriotic, and to a large extent possesses the natural gift of wit. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias, at one time was associated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Independent Order of Foresters, and is also a member of the Continental League.

MARTIN O'BRIEN.

The subject of this sketch, Martin O'Brien, one of Chicago's old time and best known citizens, who has for nearly forty years led, as well as controlled in Chicago the best in all that appertains to art in its highest form, was born at Loughrea, County Galway, Ireland, November 4th, 1830. His father, William O'Brien, was a

native of the same county, and one of the leading builders of that section of the country, as was also his father before him. William O'Brien married Susan Howard, and in 1837, together with their three sons, John, Martin and William, they came to America, landing in the fall of that year at Quebec, during the great Papi-neau Rebellion. Canada being at that time greatly disturbed, a further move was made to Burlington, Vermont, and here Mr. O'Brien followed his former occupation of a builder up to the year 1858, when he decided to come to Chicago. He died in this city, in 1882, at the age of seventy-seven years, and his wife followed him in 1888.

Martin O'Brien's first occupation was with a farmer, for whom he worked very hard, receiving the very moderate salary of two dollars per month. The hours of work were from sunrise to sunset; and after returning from the fields he had still other duties to look after. Necessarily dissatisfied, at the close of the year he dissolved the partnership and returned to Burlington, where he very soon secured employment as cabin boy on one of the passenger steamers on Lake Champlain, receiving six dollars per month for the season. This work was more pleasant, and he followed it for five years; during the winter doing chores for his board and attending the district school. He recalls with pride how, in 1871, during a pleasure trip, he passed up the lake with a party of friends, realizing one of his early ambitions; and it is needless to say, he enjoyed the best of everything the steamer could furnish. At the age of sixteen, too mature to longer serve as a cabin boy, he secured work as an apprentice in a machine shop and brass foundry, which failed, however, at the end of the year. Having taken a liking for machine and engine work, and being unable to secure any in Burlington, he resolved to go to Lowell, Massachusetts, which was noted for its many machine shops, two hundred and fifty miles distant. Of money on hand his stock was limited to two or three dollars; but

full of determination he set out to walk. Arriving at last in Lowell, he found nearly every shop shut down, and being unable to obtain employment, he had to retrace his long weary tramp. Home again, he shortly after this apprenticed himself for three years to John Herrick, the chief architect and builder in Burlington, at a salary of four dollars per month, "in store pay," this being used because there was little or no cash money in circulation in those days, and for a week or month's pay an order on some family store was given and one hundred per cent profit paid on whatever you purchased. At that time New England rum, made from molasses, was the favorite beverage, and orders on a small block of wood were sent by one of the apprentices to "the store;" and at the end of the month the storekeeper brought in his bushel basket full of blocks, or orders for liquidation, and in settlement received an order from Mr. Herrick on some other store for the amount.

Mr. O'Brien remembers distinctly many interesting incidents connected with the great campaign of 1840, and declares it was the most exciting and the hottest the country has ever known. At the time he was but ten years old, but all the events are fresh in his mind. Burlington was the hot bed of both Whigs and Democrats, all the big meetings being held there and a big dinner given by each party in the public square for all the voters. Floats went through the streets carrying log cabins and barrels of cider, which was freely dealt out to every one. The rallying cry of the Whigs was, "Log Cabin and Hard Cider, Tippecanoe and Tyler, too; Van, Van, the Used Up Man." The first referring to General Harrison, and the latter to Martin Van Buren.

After serving his three years of carpentering, he resolved to say farewell to his New England home and go to New York, at that time the Mecca of all ambitious young men. As may easily be imagined, it was not possible for him to save much out of his salary of forty-eight dollars per year, and he was therefore absolutely

without funds for the passage. From a dear friend he managed to obtain a loan repayable at sight for a sufficient sum for the necessary expenses. Reaching New York and having had some experience in ship journey, he at once secured work in rebuilding the Northern Light, a California steamer. Mr. O'Brien liked New York and for some time did extremely well, but he was persuaded by an old time friend to come to Chicago, in 1854, at the time the Crimean War was in progress by England and France against Russia. He engaged in contracting and during the first two years erected a number of fine residences. Then, having had some experience in railroad work, he went to work for the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad, the track of which was just laid, and assisted in building the first bridge of that line across the North Branch. When it was completed, owing to a miscalculation of the engineer who had designed and drawn the plans, although intended to open for the passage of vessels, it was found impossible to open it by hand, and steam and electricity had not as yet been introduced. Soon after this he left this road and went to work for the Illinois and Wisconsin Railroad, now the great North Western, operating some ten thousand miles of track. At that time the line possessed only about twenty-five miles of track and was from four to six months in arrears in payment of the employes and other creditors. However, at the head of it was one of the best and ablest men Chicago has produced, William B. Ogden, and his energy and abilities very soon altered the complexion of its affairs. For this company Mr. O'Brien erected several water tanks and tank houses along the line and also several depots as well as a large freight house in the city, which is yet standing.

The panic of '57 caused a very severe and long continued business depression, and in '59, Chicago being very dull, Mr. O'Brien went south for the winter, settling in Huntsville, Alabama, and assisted in the building of a large hotel. The Southern people and

the climate were both to his liking, and but for sickness in his family the war would have found him south of Mason's and Dixon's line.

In the spring of 1861 he started in the business which he has so successfully carried on since, dealing in fine arts. His first venture was in publishing portraits of Bishop Duggan and Rev. Dr. Butler, and as both had a very large sale, this venture in the art line was a decided success, although at the beginning it appeared likely to result disastrously. He started out on the morning of the 11th of April, 1861, to secure subscribers. Before returning home he had secured twenty-one orders, but next morning the news was received of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and fearing the country would be ruined, they were nearly all countermanded. Not discouraged, however, Mr. O'Brien struggled on, the people recovered from their fright, and in a few months business was booming and continued to boom until 1873. His first place of business was on the West Side of the city on the corner of Lake and Halsted Streets, and thence he moved to South Water Street, occupying rooms over the Board of Trade. Three flights of stairs, however, to be climbed, proved distasteful to him, and in a few months he removed to 206 State Street, just south of Adams Street, this location at that time being well out in the suburbs. In 1863 he removed to 122 Dearborn Street, in the heart of the business district, and two years later, hearing that a Boston house of high repute was preparing to start a first-class gallery in a good location, he secured more commodious quarters in a central locality. He, therefore, removed to 51 State Street, on the site of the present Masonic Temple, and there fitted up a very complete establishment. In less than a year the Boston house gave up the fight and returned to the "Hub." Burnt out in 1871 by the great fire, he lost not merely his store and his books and records of outstanding accounts but also his home and furniture on Dearborn Avenue; and was, of

course, temporarily crippled. During the winter of 1871 he made no move towards re-establishing his business, for all the insurance he could collect was barely sufficient to liquidate his indebtedness, and he knew well that the people were in no position to expend money on luxuries. The following spring, however, having secured one side of a store at 692 Wabash Avenue, south of Fourteenth Street, he once more set to work. While in this store, for the first two years after the fire, he made but indifferent progress, and in the spring of 1874 once more moved into the city, quarters having been secured by him at 204 and 206 Wabash Avenue, directly opposite the store he formerly occupied at 206 State Street. While occupying this store a second fire forced him to remove his stock to the West Side for safety. In 1863, while occupying the Dearborn Street store, he had fitted up a gallery and a permanent exhibition of art works, the first attempt of this sort in the city, and at no time since has he been other than the leader in his line of business. In connection with the gallery he commenced the publication of the first art journal in this country, an enterprise which was so bold and unexpected that it led the New York World scoffingly to remark: "Well, what next, an Art Journal in Chicago." Still, notwithstanding New York's ridicule, it prospered, as shown by the fact that all the best literary papers and periodicals of the country were glad to exchange with the Chicago Art Journal. James B. Runyon, one of the editors of the Chicago Times, handled the editorial work and R. R. Donnelly did the printing. The Journal was folio in size, dry pressed, and printed on tinted book paper. After successfully establishing the Journal and securing a good circulation, which has been to him a source of much pride, he found it drew too heavily upon his time, and for that reason was induced to part with it to James F. Aiken, the manager of the Crosby Opera House Gallery, who later sold it to a New York publisher. Mr. O'Brien would pay liberally for a copy of the Journal now.

For several years it had been his ambition to establish the finest art store in the country, one which could not be excelled by any either in the East or West, and in which the multitude of art lovers would take a hearty pride. Towards carrying out this purpose, he resolved to erect a building especially adapted to the wants of his business, and accordingly, in 1876, he erected the building he has ever since occupied, at 208 Wabash Avenue, a structure which in every way fulfills the intent for which it was designed. Even to-day, although he has occupied this building more than twenty-one years, he believes it would be impossible to improve it for the business for which it was intended.

In that connection, it is not out of place to quote from the Chicago Tribune of May —, 1876, when, in regard to Mr. O'Brien's enterprise, it said: "Of all the attractions of city life there is none of so chaste and elevating a character as those connected with art. Mr. Martin O'Brien has been identified with the art progress of Chicago from its earliest beginning. He has always been a little in advance of the people, leading them gradually to the enjoyment and appreciation of a higher order of art. He has found an ample response from the Chicago public and the flood of strangers constantly pouring into the city, and has at last been encouraged to erect a handsome building devoted exclusively to art. His new gallery is located at 208 Wabash Avenue, and is in every way as much an honor to Chicago as Goupil's or Schau's art rooms are to New York. Certainly there has never been anything in the West to compare with it in the elegance of its decorations and the variety of art treasures of which it is the depository. Mr. O'Brien's recognized standing in the art business has enabled him to secure one of the largest and choicest collections of oil and water color paintings ever exhibited in Chicago. He has thrown his gallery open free to the public, and visitors may be sure of receiving a cordial welcome and the most courteous attention."

Mr. O'Brien's eldest son, William Vincent, a gentleman of refined and cultivated ability, who is a partner and largely manages the business at the present time, visits every year the leading cities of Europe, gathering the best that is to be obtained from those sources in the way of paintings, water colors and other art works. To the people of this country, the house is well known, and very high credit is enjoyed with the dealers and publishers both here and in all the art centers of Europe.

Mr. O'Brien is in religion a Roman Catholic and in politics is independent, caring more for right principles and right men than for mere party.

In 1855 Mr. O'Brien married Miss Mary Prendergast, whom he had known formerly in Burlington. The ceremony was celebrated by the Very Rev. Dr. Dunn, Vicar General of the Diocese, in the first St. Patrick's Church on the corner of Randolph and Des Plaines Streets. They have ten children, six boys and four girls, and of the latter three are married. It may be said of the sons, that the eldest, as before stated, is associated with his father in business, two others have just graduated from the University of Michigan as civil and electrical engineers, and the others are engaged in mercantile pursuits. A residence was purchased by Mr. O'Brien in 1867 at 240 Dearborn Avenue, which with its contents was destroyed in the fire. On the same site he built, in 1876, a handsome three story and basement stone front house, which he and his family still occupy.

He is hale and hearty and a man of excellent constitution, Mr. O'Brien declares he feels almost as young as he did forty years ago, notwithstanding the hard work and the various vicissitudes and trials he has passed through. Desire or ambition for public office has never caused him the slightest anxiety, for in the necessities of his business and the care of a large and interesting family his best energies have been quite sufficiently occupied.

MICHAEL B. GEARON.

The subject of this sketch is one of Chicago's best known American Irishmen, and has closely identified himself with every movement in recent years which has had for its purpose the bettering the condition of his fellow countrymen, either on this side or the other of the broad Atlantic.

M. B. Gearon was born in historic Tipperary, Ireland, September 18th, 1854. Of his parents, John and Mary Gearon, his father was an ardent patriot, who suffered for his Fenian proclivities and his devotion to his suffering country by being driven into exile in 1867. Coming to the United States, a location was found in Detroit, Michigan, whence the family removed to Cherokee, Iowa, in 1872, and John Gearon died there in 1887, his wife following him three years later.

The education which young Gearon obtained in the school of the Christian Brothers of his native land was sound and liberal and continued in the old country until, having reached the age of sixteen, he accompanied his parents to America, and when a settlement was made in Detroit, his studies were resumed at a Normal school, where he quickly obtained an unusual proficiency in all general subjects, graduating in 1872.

His first ambition led him to seek a journalistic career, and taking up active newspaper work, he assisted in the organization of the Western Catholic, a weekly paper, which he ran for three years, when he moved to Iowa and found a position on the editorial staff of the Dupage Telegraph. Having determinately applied himself to the study of law in Dupage, he obtained admission to the bar in

1877, in Iowa, moving three years later to Nebraska. Here he practiced for a couple of years and then moved to Omaha, where he established, in 1884, the *Western Celt*, at the request of the Central Democratic Committee. A little later he moved to Greeley, Neb. Here his success in the profession he had chosen was immediate and considerable; a large practice was worked up, as well as the reputation of being one of the shrewdest and most thorough representatives of his profession in the Western States. His talents and abilities received also more substantial recognition in 1889, when he became State's Attorney, a position which for four years he filled with marked power and ability.

Having determined to seek the Mecca of talent and energy, he came to Chicago in 1895, and in conjunction with the Rev. Thomas F. Cashman and Mr. D. F. Bremner, established the Marquette Colonization Company, of this city, the largest of its kind in the world, and founded with the intention of carrying out the suggestion contained in the encyclical letter of his Holiness, Pope Leo XIII., by which Irish Catholics might be enabled to acquire comfortable homes. The success of the organization, of which Mr. Gearon was manager and counsel, was of a character far in advance of the most sanguine anticipations, and in results exceeded anything achieved by similar undertakings.

The subject of this sketch was married in 1877 at Marcus, Cherokee Co., Iowa, to Miss Ambona Garvin, a lady of many accomplishments and high personal gifts. They have eight children, seven boys and a daughter—Ambona J., Frank E., Will E., Florence, Gerald, Gratten, Merlin, and Laura, and of these, the eldest son, Ambona J., is a graduate of Creighton University and is now studying at the Chicago College of Law.

In religious views he is a Roman Catholic, while in politics he has always been a consistent Democrat and strongly favors free silver.

A member of a number of social and fraternal organizations, for years past he has taken high place in the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is also prominent in the new movement whose outcome was the Irish and National Alliance. A patriotic Irishman, a thorough lawyer, an ever honorable and courteous gentleman, there are few men in his profession who are held in higher consideration than M. B. Gearon.

MICHAEL FRANCIS GALLAGHER.

Michael Francis Gallagher is a young Irish American who is rapidly coming to the front in his chosen profession, that of law. He was born April 2d, 1874, in Sterling, Ill., of which place his father was one of the early settlers, having gone there about the year 1839. The latter was a native of County Mayo, Ireland, and by occupation a mason contractor. Among other works of his that may be mentioned, he constructed the stone culverts along the Iowa division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, when that road was being built. He died in 1885. His wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was Mary (Morris) Gallagher, of Irish extraction on the mother's side, and whose father was of a prominent English family.

Michael Francis Gallagher attended the Sterling public school until he was thirteen years of age, when moving to Chicago he took a course at a Chicago high school. Later he studied for two years at the University of Chicago, and in 1895 graduated at the Chicago College of Law, with the degree of LL. B. In the mean-

time, and at the age of twenty, he passed the Appellate Court examination for admission to the bar, standing at the head of more than seventy applicants. At once taking up his profession, he entered the office of G. W. Kretzinger, one of the leading corporation lawyers of the West, and began to perfect himself in the subtleties and niceties of the law.

Mr. Kretzinger, being the General Counsel for the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, Mr. Gallagher through him became connected with some highly important railroad litigation, and in necessary appearances before the various courts of this State he acquitted himself in a most creditable manner. For so young a lawyer, the work he has done has been of an extremely advanced character, and has been transacted in such a way as to obtain the strongest commendation from Mr. Kretzinger, who has evidenced his high opinion by entrusting him with many important legal matters pending in Chicago and other parts of the country.

Mr. Gallagher is gifted in a marked degree with the spirit of oratory in its highest sense and has already gained some fame as a speaker. He was the orator of his class at the Chicago College of Law, and was chosen by that institution as its representative at a banquet given by the Chicago Law Students' Association at the Auditorium, in April, 1895, for the purpose of furthering a movement for a public law library for indigent students, and although on that occasion among other speakers of note were Luther Laflin Mills and Lorin C. Collins, Jr., Mr. Gallagher notwithstanding received great praise and numerous congratulations upon his effort.

In politics Mr. Gallagher is a Democrat, and during the last campaign, with so many others, he followed the fortunes of the sound money branch and made a number of effective speeches. Mr. Gallagher, true to the religion of his parents, is a Roman Catholic.

An earnest and untiring student not only of the law but of

philosophy, history and literature, with the strongest attachment and love for his chosen profession, Mr. Gallagher has many friends, who esteem him for his personal gifts, pure character and genial and unassuming ways, while his past work is an assuring omen of his future success.

WILLIAM JOHN GARVY.

William John Garvy, who was born in Chicago, July 21st, 1871, comes of an Irish family who had settled in Canada some time during the latter part of the seventeenth century. His father was John W. Garvy, a native of Canada, who died in 1894, and his mother, now living in this city, was Mary A. (McLean) Garvy, who is of Scotch birth.

The subject of this sketch was sent to St. Mary's (Jesuit) College, in Kansas, at the early age of eight years, and finally graduated in 1892. After which he entered the University at Georgetown, D. C., where he took the post graduate and law courses and graduated with the degrees of LL. B. and A. M., in 1894.

Mr. Garvy then returned to Chicago, took an examination by the Appellate Court, and received a license to practice law in October of the same year. A partnership was formed with Mr. S. P. Douthart, under the firm name of Douthart & Garvy. The firm has met with very considerable success, and is now in the enjoyment of a large general practice, and one which is daily increasing, and Mr. Garvy having already demonstrated the possession of professional abilities of a very high order, is unquestionably to be reckoned among the young men of promising careers in this city.

In religion he is a Roman Catholic and a member of the congregation of the Jesuit Church. In his politics, during the last campaign, he gave his support to the Republican party, as there was much in the platform of the Democratic party with which he claimed it was impossible to sympathize.

JOHN O'CONNELL.

The successful business man, the architect of his own fortunes, esteemed by his friends and honored in all his business connections stands in a position where he has none to envy and many who may envy him.

John O'Connell was born in Chicago, October 5, 1861. His father, John, was born in County Cork in 1828 and died in 1890, while his mother, Johanna O'Connell, was born in Limerick, 1831. They came to Chicago in 1854, and engaging in the tailoring business, founded the firm, which is to-day in such a flourishing condition.

Young O'Connell was educated at St. Ignatius College in this city. Schooling over, he at once began a two years' apprenticeship in the tailoring business, after which he entered the establishment of his father. The firm name was then Grus & O'Connell, but later his father and himself set up in business together and so continued until the former's death, when the subject of this sketch became sole representative. Under his charge and ever careful attention the business has prospered greatly. His business deal-

ings are all of the best character and he numbers among his large patronage some of Chicago's leading citizens.

In his political ideas, Mr. O'Connell is and has always been a Democrat. He is unmarried, and displays his filial devotion by the care he bestows upon his mother, who resides in this city.

DANIEL J. MCELHERNE.

Daniel J. McElherne, though among the younger members of the Chicago bar, has already met with marked success and appreciation in his profession and has accomplished some results of interest and importance to the community at large.

He was born at Joliet, Ills., September 11th, 1864, his parents, the late Daniel B. McElherne and Eleanor McElherne, having been among the earliest settlers of Will County.

Daniel J. received a primary education in the public and high schools of his native city and afterwards attended the Niagara University at Niagara Falls, New York, where he graduated in 1885. After leaving college, Mr. McElherne read law in the offices of Haley & O'Donnell and E. Meers of Joliet, and after admission to the bar practiced law there for one year, when he came to Chicago and until 1892 was in active practice at 79 Clark Street. In that year he was appointed assistant State's Attorney under Jacob J. Kern, and served during the latter's full term, at the end of which time Mr. McElherne started in practice for himself in his present offices in the Unity Building.

While in the State's Attorney's office he was connected with



D. J. McElhenny.

some of the most important trial cases, among which may be mentioned the prosecution of Charles Dix and others for the murder of Frank White. Far more notable than any of the others, however, with which Mr. McElherne has been connected, and indeed one of the most important cases in the history of Chicago, was the prosecution of two policemen who were charged with participating in the conspiracy to prevent voters, during the election of 1894, from freely exercising the rights of suffrage, and in which he was associated with William S. Forrest. The circumstances will be recalled,—at one of the polling places on the West Side, a dead line was formed and retained from twelve o'clock until four, to prevent voters from approaching. The two policemen mentioned, against whom prosecution was instituted, were in charge, and it was successfully contended by Mr. McElherne, as a proposition of law, that while a person standing by when a crime is being committed, but not aiding, abetting or encouraging the same, is not guilty of the crime as an accessory, yet, where it becomes the duty of one standing by during the perpetration of an offense to interfere, as in the case of an officer of the law, and to endeavor to prevent to the utmost of his power and call upon bystanders for assistance, and he refuses or neglects to do so, he is guilty as an accessory before the fact. The trial was a notable one, and has had a beneficial influence on the conduct of officers at polling places since that time. One of Chicago's most notable criminal lawyers says of Mr. McElherne, with whom he has tried numerous cases, and to whom has also, in a number, been opposed, "Mr. McElherne is a most effective cross examiner, has no stereotyped manner, manages a case cleverly, and is also a good speaker, effective with the jury, gaining their respect and confidence, and at the same time frequently has been complimented by the court for his ability and sincerity." On another occasion from the same, came the remark, "It would be impossible for Mr. McElherne to prosecute a man if

convinced he is not guilty," and that about his only fault lay in his extreme modesty.

Mr. McElherne is a member of the National Union, the Knights of Pythias, and also of the Sheridan Club. A man of studious habits and an intense lover of literature outside of his continual legal studies, he possesses a most pleasing personality, and is held in the warmest regard by a numerous circle of friends for his estimable qualities both of mind and heart.

JOHN O'BRIEN.

Another of Chicago's prominent business men is the subject of the present sketch. A man of energy, difficulties he has never feared, a man of ambition, his mind was set on making a success and undeterred by obstacles, he stands to-day the head of the second largest lumber firm in this vast country.

Mr. O'Brien was born in Tralee, County of Kerry, Ireland, January 6th, 1847. His parents are Patrick and Mary (Forham) O'Brien. Mr. O'Brien, senior, was a well-to-do farmer and young John was given a good education at the Christian Brothers' College of Tralee. The father wishing to better his condition came to the New World in 1863 and located at White Lake, Michigan, engaging in the lumber business. The glowing accounts of what could be done in America sent by him to his family in Ireland caused young John, then nineteen years of age, to make up his mind to emigrate also, and this he did in 1866, the other members of the family following in 1873.

For a short time young John assisted his father in the business at White Lake, and then came to Chicago, entering the employ of the Dalton Brothers in 1866, with whom he remained three years as office and errand boy, at the same time learning the lumber business. So attentive did he show himself to the business, and so bright were his ideas, that at the end of that time he was offered a position as yard foreman and salesman by Hartman & Graham, and in that capacity he continued for five years, at the end of which time, his reputation was such in the lumber world both as a business man and a judge of lumber, that he was offered the vice presidency of the B. L. Anderson Company and held that position for five years, when he went into partnership with Mr. Doyle and opened a yard under the firm name of Doyle & O'Brien, on Archer Avenue. This firm remained in existence three years, when Mr. Doyle retired, and the firm of O'Brien, Green & Company was formed, consisting of Mr. O'Brien, George Green and George G. Wilcox. Mr. Green retiring in 1893, the corporation now widely known as the John O'Brien Lumber Company was formed. The firm does an enormous lumber business, buying each year from ten to twelve million logs which are sawed in their own mills and shipped to their yards in Chicago. In fact, as before mentioned, there is but one lumber yard in Chicago which can show a larger volume of business than is done by the John O'Brien Lumber Company.

Mr. O'Brien was married to Miss Mary Lane in 1870, and they have had nine children—three boys and six girls. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, belongs to the Sheridan Club, and in politics is a strong Cleveland Democrat, believing that the Democratic party will make a grave mistake if they favor the 16 to 1 idea, as the American people cannot afford to be dishonest.

His reputation as a business man has been won by sterling qualities of head and heart. The honest purposes upon which his

life has been regulated he looks for in others and in the business world the word of John O'Brien is as good as another's bond. In manner ever genial and pleasant, his friends are many and are attached to him by sentiments of the highest respect and truest esteem.

DAVID LANDRETH O'NEILL.

The subject of the present sketch, whose general popularity throughout the community was evinced by his election recently as secretary of the Catholic Benevolent Legion, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 23d, 1853, his parents being Thomas and Rose Ann (Blunden) O'Neill. Thomas O'Neill was also a native of Philadelphia, while his father, John O'Neill, was born in County Kerry, Ireland. Thomas O'Neill still resides in Philadelphia, where he is a prominent citizen and held in the highest respect, having been connected with the well known seed house of David Landreth & Sons for over fifty-five years. He is the author of a book called Reason, Religion and Science, which received very great commendation.

David Landreth O'Neill attended the public schools and the La Salle College of Philadelphia, later taking a course at the College of the Holy Cross, of Worcester, Mass. At the age of eighteen a position was secured by him in a hardware store in Philadelphia, where he remained until 1880, when he decided to locate in Chicago. His first employment in this city was with the hardware house of Orr & Lockett, where he remained as salesman for two years, he then finding a position with William Blair & Co., and at the

end of four years was promoted to be manager of the city department. When William Blair & Co. sold out in 1891 to Horton, Gilmore, McWilliams & Co., Mr. O'Neill retained his position with the new concern, and is now one of its most responsible and valued officials.

Mr. O'Neill was married April 13th, 1887, to Kate Carmody, a Chicago lady, and they have a family of two children. In his religious views he is a Roman Catholic and a member of the congregation of St. Jarlath's Church, while in his political affiliations he is independent.

Mr. O'Neill is a valued member of the Royal League and Vice President of the Vernon Council, which has no less than five hundred members, while as before mentioned, he was lately elected secretary of the state organization of the Catholic Benevolent Legion.

MICHAEL RYAN.

Michael Ryan, who was for many years Alderman for the Fifteenth Ward, was born Easter Sunday, 1846, in Tipperary, Ireland, of which his father, Michael, and his mother, Catherine (Gleeson) Ryan, were both natives. The little schooling which our subject was fortunate enough to receive, was obtained in the public schools of his native place, but at the early age of twelve he was compelled to leave his home and to set out for Cincinnati, Ohio, to join an elder brother, who, having preceded him some years before, was engaged in the plumbing business in that city. Arrived there, he at once began, under his brother's direction, to learn that trade, at which he worked for seven years in that city.

A move was made by him to Chicago, in 1867, and having obtained employment for three years in the plumbing business, he embarked in business on his own account in 1870. The following year, his brother, Thomas Ryan, came from St. Joseph, Mo., and they went into business together on Milwaukee Avenue, and so remained until 1895, when the latter retired, and M. Ryan took his son, Michael T., into partnership.

From early youth Mr. Ryan had taken a great interest in politics, and particularly in such matters as were of interest to the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Wards and the northwest portion of the city. Always devoted to the principles of the Democratic party, he has been active for its interests, and being a bright and energetic worker, he quickly attracted the attention of the leaders of his ward, and received, in 1874, the nomination for the office of Alderman. He was elected without difficulty, and during the next seventeen years held the office, being re-elected for ensuing terms of two years each. While in the City Council he was a recognized power and served on all of the important committees. Great interest was shown by him in the Chicago Drainage question, and he was also a member of the World's Fair Committee from the Board of Aldermen. Unceasingly he has striven for the interest of his own district, and every improvement that section is most proud of owes a great deal to his unremitting labors, for during his long term of office he has caused no less than \$15,000,000 to be expended on the public improvements of his district.

Mr. Ryan married Annie Feeney, August 17th, 1865, in Cincinnati, Ohio. The lady was a native of Roscrea, Tipperary, Ireland, and they have had thirteen children, of whom six are living—James J. is a lawyer; Michael T. is in business with his father; Robert E.; Sarah; John M.; and Mary C.

When the Irish American Club was in existence, Mr. Ryan was a prominent member. He is also a member of many beneficiary

societies. He has traveled extensively both in this country and in Europe, and in religion is a Roman Catholic and a member of the congregation of St. Sylvester's Church.

A man of strong personality, pleasing manner, and ever liberal and courteous treatment, he possesses a host of friends, who esteem him for his many good personal qualities, and have infinite respect for his strong business qualifications.

HENRY POWERS.

Henry Powers was born about sixty years ago in the County of Tipperary, Ireland, his parents being John and Mary (Conners) Powers. The father was a prominent man in his section of the country and a warm friend and admirer of Daniel O'Connell. He married Mary Conners, a member of a distinguished Tipperary family and at the age of fifty-two died in 1871.

The subject of the present sketch attended the national schools of his native town and received instruction from private tutors until he was seventeen years of age, when he went to work for his father, an extensive butcher and packer at Nenagh and who was accustomed to visit the various fairs for the purpose of buying hogs. At that time he became well acquainted with the Hon. J. F. Finerty, who was attending school in that town, and also with Alderman Michael Ryan. With his father he remained until he was twenty-one years of age, when he married Jane Darcy, one of old and honorable stock, her family having for five generations in succession kept a hotel. They have had ten children, four living,

among whom is Harry Powers, the popular representative of Hoo-ley's Theater.

Soon after his marriage Mr. Henry Powers embarked in business for himself, and in 1865 sailed for America and located in Chicago, where he went into the butcher business. Very considerable success has crowned his efforts and since that time he has conducted meat markets in several portions of the city.

In his religion Mr. Powers is a Roman Catholic and belongs to the Cathedral of the Holy Name parish. He is a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters, and for six years has been treasurer of the Sacred Heart Court No. 3. A Democrat in his political views, he has at all times strongly interested himself in all Irish affairs, and his opinions are sought and respected among the large circle of friends he has in his many years in Chicago managed to acquire.

THEODORE G. CASE.

Theodore G. Case, it is almost unnecessary to state, is among the leaders of the Chicago bar, and he takes that rank not only from his versatile abilities and the masterly and eloquent power, which has gained for him the distinction of being perhaps the best cross examiner in the West, but also because to him is due the short cause calendar law, by virtue of which over fifty thousand law suits have been finally disposed of and the laws' delays overcome.

He was born in Castleton, Rensselaer County, N. Y., in 1853, receiving his education in the Collegiate Institute, Newton, N. Y., and afterwards in the University of Michigan, whence he gradu-



Cordially Yours
Theodore G. Case

ated in 1870 as a pharmaceutical chemist. For a while he was interested in railroad construction in Texas, but in 1873 he decided to study law, towards which he unquestionably had a strong natural bent. The practical study of that profession was commenced by him with Linn & Babbitt of Jersey City and later on he was with the Hon. William M. Evarts, at the same time attending the law school of New York City. He devoted special attention to corporation law, in which he speedily became quite an expert, so much so, indeed, that after a short period of general practice in New York he obtained the position of general counsel to the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad Company, and consequently found it necessary to remove in 1878 to Green Bay, Wisconsin. On the re-organization of the company into the Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul Railroad Company, Mr. Case became its general attorney. In the position of attorney for the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company he was engaged to foreclose the first and second mortgages upon the railroad and other appurtenances of the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad Company, and obtained the decree for his client of over six million dollars, notwithstanding that the chief legal talent of the state was employed against him.

In 1884 Mr. Case was retained by the bondholders of the St. Louis, Hannibal & Keokuk Railroad Company, and in consequence of the onerous duties involved, resigned his position with the Wisconsin road and removed to St. Louis. Two years later he came to Chicago, and speedily took his place among the leading lights of the Chicago bar. As a special pleader he possesses few equals. His eloquence and skill in marshalling all the salient facts and circumstances, combined with eminent logical and dialectical ability have won for him many a case; his voice, too, though persuasive and well modulated, is powerful and ringing as the occasion demands. Among the celebrated cases in the

annals of Chicago's courts that have secured for Mr. Case a lasting renown may be mentioned the Bowman divorce and the Henry Schwartz litigations. The latter has passed into history as one of the most remarkable trials on circumstantial evidence on record. To quote from a review published after the trial: "His defense in the case of Henry Schwartz, who was charged, in connection with Newton Wall, with the murder of Kellogg Michaels, the express messenger on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and for the robbery of the safe of the United States Express Company, was a masterpiece. The trial lasted six weeks, Mr. Case being leading counsel for the defense; his cross-examination was reaching and effectual and displayed the greatest legal acumen. His closing address, lasting four hours, was brilliant, fervid and convincing, and, it is universally conceded, saved his client from the gallows." The well remembered case of Jessie Krueger against the West Chicago Street Railroad Company may also be mentioned, in which the girl sued the company for damages for the loss of one leg near the thigh, securing a verdict from the jury of \$50,000, one of the highest awards for damages recorded, a victory that added another link to the already large chain of triumphs of the subject of this sketch, more especially as Mr. Case had the eloquence and skill of Senator William E. Mason arrayed against him. In the defense of Peter Madden, also, who was indicted under what is known in Illinois as the "Habitual Criminal Act," Mr. Case raised legal points in his defense that completely revolutionized the customary practice in the criminal courts of Chicago, by compelling the prosecution to try prisoners at or before their second term after the commitment of such prisoners to the county jail had taken place.

Mr. Case is a Republican in politics and has frequently given his time and talents to promote the best interests of his party; these have been highly appreciated, as he is considered one of the

most forcible and eloquent platform speakers. Three times the nomination for Congress has been tendered him, and twice he has been urgently requested to accept a judgeship, but has been forced to refuse those honors on account of the onerous and exacting duties in connection with his practice.

Theodore G. Case is senior partner in the firm of Case & Hogan. The ancestors of Mr. Case, on the father's side, came to this country many generations back; but it is to the Cornells, on the mother's side, to whom he owes what Irish blood he is proud to possess.

Mr. Case has allowed himself the time to cross the ocean twice, visiting the leading cities and points of interest in Europe on both occasions. He is a man of fine physique and of commanding presence, of courteous manners and warm-hearted disposition, his kind heart and love of justice and right having been shown in many of the cases he has handled; more prominently, perhaps, in the case of Jessie Krueger, just referred to, and also in his efforts to imprint the short cause calendar law among the statutes of our state, not so much for his own advantage as for the benefit of the public generally. Those admirable traits of mind and heart are warmly attested to by his host of devoted friends, who respect and honor him not merely for his professional abilities, but his high personal qualities.

JAMES PEEVEY.

Ex-Alderman James Peevey was born in the city of Waterford, Ireland, in the year 1846. His parents were John and Mary (Fitzgerald) Peevey, his mother being a native of Waterford, and his father born in England. The latter, however, was an Irishman

at heart, and it was his public advocacy of Ireland's rights that forced him to leave Waterford. At this time—in 1848—James Peevey was but two years of age; he sailed for America with his father and the late Mark Sheridan. Having settled in St. Louis, the subject of this sketch was educated there at the Christian Brothers College, which he left at eighteen, going to California and there remaining a couple of years. Returning to St. Louis, he engaged extensively in the cattle business, buying and shipping to Chicago. On one of his visits to this city, he came to the conclusion to remain, believing that Chicago afforded him larger opportunities for a business enterprise of the character he was handling. He immediately took up his residence and established himself in business. The cattle trade prospered and upon the opening of the Jackson Street Market, Mr. Peevey located in one of the departments and began a flourishing business in the wholesale beef line, transacting some of the largest deals in the trade, in one week alone killing and disposing of 1,800 cattle. At last a change came, and as the result of several unfortunate investments, he became a victim to the ups and downs so generally incidental to commercial life. His manliness and high principles now came to the front, and so soon as his energies could once place him on his feet, every dollar of his liabilities was paid. The natural result followed, that no man ever possessed a higher reputation in the business history of the stock yards, and no one was able to secure quicker or better credit. Similar esteem was given him in general social circles, and in the high feelings of honor and respect his family of course participated.

Mr. Peevey's entry into the political field took place in 1880, and at a time when it was regarded as positively hopeless for a Democrat to look for any recognition in the Ninth Ward. His party in that locality, however, decided upon Mr. Peevey as their candidate for alderman, depending entirely on his personal popu-

larity, his well known honesty of purpose, and the untiring energy which had ever characterized him to secure success at the polls. Mr. Peevey was successful and obtained election by a substantial majority, a result which was a practical illustration of the popular personal regard in which he was held. His record in the Council was a thorough confirmation of what was expected, and so endeared him to his constituents that his re-election to the Council was carried by an overwhelming majority.

During the few years preceding his death, which occurred July 18th, 1896, Mr. Peevey's interest in political matters was but slight, for his time was devoted to the commission business and the pleasures and peace of a home his hard work had made, and the enjoyment of the universal respect and esteem his life had so well deserved.

Ex-Alderman Peevey married, in 1868, Elizabeth Wall, a native of County Cork, Ireland, and they have had one daughter, who with her mother are left to mourn an irreparable loss.

JOHN JOSEPH REILLY.

John Joseph Reilly was born in Chicago, January 1st, 1865. His parents were John and Esther (McCain) Reilly, natives respectively of Kildare and Queen's Counties, Ireland. His father was by occupation a locomotive engineer, who having brought his family to the United States in 1848 settled first in Cincinnati and then moved to Chicago in 1861, dying in this city in 1892, his wife having preceded him the previous year.

The subject of this sketch obtained his early education in the public and parochial schools of Chicago. His schooling finished at the age of seventeen, he secured a position in the stock yards as yardmaster and held the same for six years, leaving it to enter the government service, a position he had obtained by public examination in 1889, passing very creditably and receiving the appointment of Examiner of Customs.

In 1892 Mr. Reilly was one of a class of seventy-five men examined to select custom examiners for the World's Fair and out of that number Mr. Reilly passed the best examination and received the first appointment. Consequently he examined and appraised everything sold on the Midway Plaisance during the World's Columbian Exposition, besides examining goods in other parts of the Fair, and at the close he appraised and put values on all abandoned goods which were sold at public auction.

In the fall of 1894 Mr. Reilly was a candidate for the Legislature from the Thirteenth Senatorial District, but was not successful. Mr. Reilly was employed in the County Treasurer's office for a short time in 1895, but resigned to resume his old work in the Custom Department, where it is his duty to examine all the leaf tobacco and cigars that come into this port. He was a prominent member of the Hibernian Rifles until they were taken in as part of the National Guard, when he resigned to join the Chicago Zouaves. Later he became a member of the famous Illinois Zouaves, of which he is vice-president at the present time, and was one of the famous drill team of twenty-six men who traveled all over the country winning prizes. It visited Omaha, Kansas City, Washington, Little Rock, New York, and St. Louis, and was successful at every place, with the exception of the last mentioned.

As yet unmarried, he is a member of several friendly societies, including the Royal League and the National Benevolent League.

DENNIS PAUL RUSSELL, M. D.

The subject of this sketch, Dennis Paul Russell, M. D., was born in Chicago, May 18th, 1860, his parents being John S. and Margaret (Cicela) Russell. His grandfather, Dennis Russell, a native of County Tipperary, Ireland, was a general in the English service and served throughout the Crimean War. Afterwards taking up the profession of civil engineer, he had come to America and settled in New York State. His son, John S. Russell, the father of Dr. Russell, had come to Chicago in 1844 and became a prominent builder and contractor. He married Margaret Cicela, a native of Connaught, Ireland, one of whose immediate ancestors—also in the British service—had been a general in the Crimean War. Another uncle, Don Miguel McMahon, who had gone to Mexico before the time of Maximilian and invested extensively in mines, is at the present time Secretary of the Navy for the Mexican government.

In his youth Dr. Russell attended the public schools of Chicago, from which, in 1877, at the age of seventeen, he graduated. He then entered the Jesuit College at Georgetown, graduating in 1880. Having taken later a course at the College of Pharmacy in Chicago, he graduated in 1883 and then entered Rush Medical College, from which he graduated also in 1890 and began the practice of the profession he had chosen.

Dr. Russell was married December 13th, 1886, to Laura L. Cone, of Chicago.

A member of all the leading Irish and Catholic organizations, Dr. Russell, who holds the position of Surgeon of the Clan-Na-Gael Guards, takes a lively interest in all Irish matters.

In his religious views he is a Roman Catholic and belongs to the congregation of the Holy Family Church, while in politics he is a Democrat with very strong silver proclivities. Broad in his views, Dr. Russell has had the benefit of considerable foreign travel and his earnestness in all his undertakings, his generous and kindly nature has won for him the affectionate regard of a host of friends.

COLONEL MARCUS KAVANAGH, JR.

Whether as soldier, prominent citizen, lawyer, thorough American or patriotic son of the land of his fathers, it is difficult to know which to speak of first where Col. Marcus Kavanagh is concerned, for in each case he has gained the same enviable reputation. He is a man born to lead, the possessor of a forceful individuality that absolutely commands respect; with positive ideas and a power of enforcing on others that must always assure him a strong place in any community, a man of most dignified appearance, but never failing courtesy.

The Colonel is still in the prime of early manhood. He was born September 3, 1859, of good Irish stock. His father, Marcus Kavanagh, was a native of County Wicklow, and his mother, Mary, daughter of Martin Hughes, from County Mayo. The name Marcus is evidently hereditary in the family, for the grandfather of the subject of our sketch—a native of County Wexford—was also so named. His father, a man in comfortable circumstances, came to this country in 1850 and settled in Des Moines, Iowa, where Marcus Kavanagh, Jr., was born and received his



Marcus Kavanagh Jr.

early education in its public schools. He afterwards went to Niagara University, where he graduated June, 1876, and graduated in law from the Iowa State University in 1878. He immediately began to practice law, and his ability and ready resource soon made for him considerable mark in his profession. Every case he took charge of was conducted conscientiously and most carefully, and while he has a natural courage, sufficient to provide him with resource in any emergency, yet ample preparation is bestowed whenever the opportunity is accorded. He is a fine speaker, has a most excellent manner, and that peculiarly effective power which is the result of a clever understanding of the circumstances, and an earnest conviction of the justice of the case.

Mr. Kavanagh was elected city attorney of Des Moines in 1882, and re-elected to the same office in 1884. He was chosen as District Judge of the Ninth Judicial District of Iowa in 1885, but this position the Hon. John Gibbons, recognizing that such superior qualifications needed more scope for action, induced him to resign, and coming to Chicago they went into partnership, the firm being then known as Gibbons & Kavanagh. When Mr. Gibbons was elected judge of the Circuit bench, Mr. Kavanagh found it necessary to form a new partnership, and his firm is now Kavanagh & O'Donnell. He has made choice of no special branch of the law, for he possesses that mental grasp which makes it an easy matter for him to discover the salient points in any case, and consequently a general practice is carried on by the firm.

Among his professional brethren Marcus Kavanagh is held in the very highest regard, for his acquirements command their respect and confidence, while his courteous manner under all circumstances, and yet entirely devoid of ostentation, has given him a wide range of warm personal friends, who hold him in the highest esteem for his many manly qualities.

Some reference is required to Col. Kavanagh's record as a soldier. Since his earliest years, military matters have always been to him of absorbing interest. At Niagara University he was under military instruction for five years. And while studying law in Iowa City he was under Captain Chester of West Point, a soldier who was unusually competent to instruct in the art of war.

Elected Major of the Third Regiment, Iowa National Guard, in Des Moines, and afterwards its Lieutenant Colonel, so soon as he arrived in Chicago he was elected Lieutenant Colonel of the Seventh Infantry. Through all the trying riot times of the summer of 1894, the Seventh Regiment did noble service, and the police being engaged in the suburbs, it was for a couple of weeks the only force for the protection of the city.

Owing to the heavy pressure of his professional duties, and also to the hard feeling in the regiment, rendering harmony among the officers an impossibility, Lieutenant Colonel Kavanagh resigned his command in the fall of 1895. On April 12th, 1896, however, he was unanimously elected to the position of Colonel of the regiment, which had been lately vacated by Colonel F. T. Colby, and his installation was made an occasion of such hearty approval as well testified to his popularity in the Seventh Regiment.

In religion Mr. Kavanagh is a Catholic; in politics he belongs to the Republican party. As an Irishman, a pride to the land of his father, and an honor to the country to which he owes his birth and which his father adopted, he is in constant request as a speaker at the great national and patriotic gatherings.

Colonel Kavanagh is a man of dignified and commanding appearance, his countenance is frank and pleasing—he looks as he is—every inch a soldier. His career has been an active and an honorable one, and he has proven himself one of those men who add dignity to and elevate any enterprise with which they are

connected. A conscientious and thorough lawyer, he is also an advocate, logical, forcible and convincing; while as a soldier he has demonstrated the possession of those rare qualities that make the born leader; the ability first to obey, and then to govern.

JAMES J. O'TOOLE.

James J. O'Toole was born October 23d, 1860, in Greenbush, N. Y. He was the son of Patrick O'Toole, a native of Kings County, Ireland, and a civil engineer by profession, who had come to this country in 1858, and of Bridget O'Toole, who was a native of the same county. They came to Chicago in 1860, where the father died in 1880, and the mother in 1864.

James O'Toole received his education in the public and parochial schools of Chicago, leaving at the age of thirteen to help his parents in the support of the family. His first work was as a butcher in one of the slaughter houses of the Chicago Union Stock Yards, but his industrious habits soon obtained recognition and he was promoted to the position of foreman, and later to that of shipping clerk.

He gave up work in the packing house in 1889, upon receiving the nomination for the Legislature from the Second Senatorial District. He was elected, and held the office until 1891, when he was appointed Chief Deputy Clerk of the Appellate Court, First District, Illinois. While holding this office he attended the Chicago Evening College of Law, from which he graduated and was admitted to the bar in July, 1893. Appointed to the office of Justice of the Peace,

for the town of Lake, in August, 1893, he was recommended for re-appointment by the Judges of the Circuit, Superior and County Courts of Cook County, in July, 1895, but was rejected by Governor Altgeld. Justice O'Toole at once claimed this action was irregular, and not in accordance with law, and consequently refused to vacate the office. From the office of the State's Attorney of Cook County, quo warranto proceedings were instituted to oust him, and the case came up before Hon. John Gibbons, of the Circuit Court, who, by his decision sustained Mr. O'Toole's position, as did also the Appellate and Supreme Courts of the State. In the trial he was himself of great assistance to the attorneys.

The Governor of Illinois had refused in the same irregular manner to accept several other Chicago Justices, who were appointed at the same time as Justice O'Toole, and they had vacated the offices, but as soon as Judge O'Toole's position was sustained by the courts, these at once resumed their various positions.

Judge O'Toole was a member of the School Board, District No. 6, Town of Lake, Ill., from May 2d, 1887, to January, 1889. Of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Independent Order of Foresters, he is an old time member. In religion, he is a Catholic; in politics a Democrat, and a firm believer in the single tax, the inheritance tax, and the income tax, as well as that free trade and free silver is for the best interest of our country.

He was married, February 6th, 1884, to Katie Kelly, of Chicago, and they have had four children—Henry, James, Helen, and Sylvester.

Judge O'Toole is a man of slight build, fair complexion, and medium height. That he possesses great ability, the position he has achieved conclusively shows, and no one can gainsay his character for just decisions and for fair and honest treatment to all men. Socially, he is a very agreeable companion, for his personality is a

most pleasing one. He is a man of large information on all the leading subjects of the day, and never tires of helping and assisting others less fortunate than himself. There are, indeed, few men in this vast city who possess more or truer friends than the Hon. James J. O'Toole.

JOSEPH PATRICK RAFFERTY.

A young American Irish lawyer, who already stands well and is daily progressing among his fellows, is the subject of the present sketch, Joseph Patrick Rafferty, who was born in Chicago, June 11th, 1866. His father, John Rafferty, was of gallant Tipperary stock, and had come to the United States some time in the forties. He settled first at Seymour, Conn., and about 1854 moved to Chicago, where for some years he was employed as foreman of Dake's Bakery. He married a lady of an old Limerick family and died in 1879.

In his youth Joseph Patrick Rafferty attended the school of the Holy Family parish, and later went to St. Viateur's College, graduating from the latter in 1885. At once he entered the Union College of Law, graduating there with the degree of LL. B., and receiving his license to practice in 1887, opened an office and set to work.

His ability as a lawyer soon brought him a very good practice, but regardless of the fact that his growing business made him a very busy man, ample time was found by him to assist in doing good for his fellowmen. In 1890 he was prominent in the organization of the Continental League and the American Constitutional

Rights League, both of which are non-sectional and non-political. Of the Archdiocesan Union of Catholic Young Men's Societies he has held the office of president. He was president of the Damen Club, named after the noble Jesuit missionary; for two years was chief ranger of St. Rose of Lima Court of the Catholic Order of Foresters; for three years was one of the auditors of the High Court, and is prominently mentioned in connection with the office of High Chief Ranger. He was Prefect of the Young Men's Sodality of Holy Family Jesuit parish.

Mr. Rafferty is a Roman Catholic and a member of the congregation of the Jesuit Church of the Holy Family.

In his political views he is a Democrat, and has made himself so prominent in his district that the nomination for the Legislature from his district—the Fifteenth—could be obtained by him at any time desired.

DR. THOMAS FRANCIS O'MALLEY.

Dr. Thomas Francis O'Malley was born in Limerick, Ireland, on May 15th, 1860, and is of a family which is one of the oldest and most respected in the south of Ireland. His father, a man of splendid physique, was noted both for his strict honesty and his ardent patriotism. He died a few years since, but the mother of our subject, still hale and hearty, resides in the old homestead.

With that religious devotion characteristic of so many Irish parents, Thomas Francis O'Malley was selected at an early age as a candidate for the priesthood and was sent to the Diocesan Seminary, Limerick, where he received a thorough classical education.

He then went to St. Patrick's College, Thurles, where his philosophical studies were pursued, after which he encountered the ordeal immortalized by William Carleton of "Going to Maynooth." Young O'Malley, like Carleton in former days, came to the conclusion that the study of theology and the desires of his parents were not in exact consonance with his own ideas, and he left Maynooth, having in mind, as he acknowledges, the words of Alexander Pope:

"Know well thyself, presume not God to scan,
The proper study of mankind is man."

Forthwith he came to America, arriving here in 1883, and entered Rush Medical College, where, after a three years' course, he graduated with high honors. At once he started into the practice of medicine, and in a short time gained the reputation of a successful practitioner, and was in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative practice. A close reader and an ardent student, he always keeps himself well abreast of the times. To his thorough conversance with all new theories and discoveries connected with the science of medicine can be attributed in a great extent the success he has achieved in his chosen profession.

Dr. O'Malley is prominently connected with many social and benevolent societies, in all of which he is exceedingly popular. He at present holds the position of high medical examiner of the Catholic Order of Foresters, enjoying the unprecedented honor of having been re-elected four times in succession at the National Conventions. He is a member, among others, of the Ancient Order of United Workmen; the Independent Order of Foresters; as well as several medical societies. For several years also, he was a conspicuous figure as Surgeon Major of the Old Hibernian Rifles, now the Seventh Regiment.

A great lover of natural scenery, he has traveled extensively through this country, and two years ago revisited the "Old Sod"

and made a tour on the continent. He is intensely interested in Irish affairs and is ever ready to take a hand in any movement for the betterment of his down-trodden fellow countrymen.

Like most men of his profession, he takes very little active part in American politics, though he is always ready to help a friend. He has never sought political preferment, though his immense popularity and strict integrity would almost insure him any office he would have a right to seek. Kindly in disposition, courteous in manner, in appearance he is the very personification of vigorous manhood. As yet unmarried, though enjoying a large practice, he stands forth prominent among his fellow countrymen in Chicago, a man of noble parts and with a past record giving eminent promise of great future achievement.

JOHN F. SCANLAN.

The subject of this sketch, Hon. John F. Scanlan, is the youngest of the four Scanlan Brothers, Edward, Michael, Mortimer and John, so well known in Irish and business circles of Chicago, and also the youngest son of Mortimer and Catherine (Roche) Scanlan of Castlemahon, County Limerick, Ireland. He was born in 1840. His father was a farmer and came of a family that has lived in the south of Ireland for centuries. His mother belonged to the La Roche family, who came to Ireland from the south of France some four hundred years ago. The Scanlan family arrived in Boston the winter of 1848, where they spent two and a half years. In 1851 they moved to Chicago. His father died in Ireland and his mother died in Chicago in 1858.



Mr. F. Kaulan

In 1851 the subject of our sketch entered the school connected with the College of St. Mary's of the Lake, corner of Huron and State Streets, then a suburban district. In 1856 he was apprenticed to the trade of ornamental wood carving, and in 1859 and 1860 he decorated some of the prominent buildings in New Orleans and Memphis, leaving the latter city in time to avoid the boundary pickets of the Confederacy. Arriving in Chicago, he joined his brothers in the wholesale confectionery business, one of the largest of the kind in Chicago, then being conducted by them.

Believing that the performance of one's duty to country is obedience to God, when the spirit of revolution swept over the Irish race, at home and abroad, in the latter part of the fifties, the Scanlan Brothers threw themselves, their fortune, influence and personal energies into the Fenian Brotherhood, then the hope of Ireland, and for ten years few questions of interest to the Irish people were considered without they being consulted. The first convention of that organization was held in Chicago, and it was here the historic Irish National Fair was held, in the old Brian Hall, now the Grand Opera House.

In 1862, John F. Scanlan entered the Union Army and was commissioned captain of Company B, Sixty-seventh Illinois Volunteers. His services over, he returned to the confectionery business. In 1872 he was elected as a member of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly of the Illinois Legislature. In 1868, his studies led him into the subject of Political Economy, and in the course of his investigation he discovered, as he thinks, the cause of Ireland's troubles. In the preface to his work published on that subject, "Why Ireland Is Poor," he tells of his conversion to protection politics.

"Why are Irish national efforts failures?" The Irish language was spoken during the revolution as much as the English; who

knows it? The '48 movement and Fenianism gave great souls to humanity, but only the incense of their suffering remains. The army, law and pulpit in almost every nation are adorned by Irish bravery, eloquence and devotion, yet Irish efforts are not what the world calls success. What is the cause? No race is accorded more praise for their heroism in war, in vale or hilltop; where death reaps its greatest harvest, where dash, daring and bravery are wanted most, few fall nearer to the cannon's mouth than the Irish soldier. When principle demands painful sacrifices, Ireland's sons have given evidence that none are more willing to live, and, if needs be, to die for it; yet, with all these facts, the results of our national aspirations have been failures. This is charged to racial defects. Always loath to believe that we had failed from race defects, I looked through our limited libraries and found a record of Kings, Wars, Chiefs and Religion. Had we a national, political or domestic economy? I could find but little trace of it.

About this time, an American friend handed me the work of that brilliant Irish-American, Henry C. Carey, "The Slave Trade, Foreign and Domestic," and requested me to read it, particularly the chapter on Ireland. I did so; it opened up a new world to me. Following up that train of thought and study, investigating traditions, social conditions, personal experiences, and every avenue of Ireland's checkered career, I was forced to the conclusion that our failures came from national poverty, which destroyed the power of association, and national poverty came through the destruction of Irish industries, and our industries were destroyed, not by the force of the English Army, but by English Free Trade, through the Act of Union; in other words, force having failed to crush the national spirit, the school where the head and hand were instructed and the stomach filled—the Nation's industries—were destroyed. In the destruction of Ireland's industries, the people lost the power of association to a large extent among themselves,

and almost entirely with the outside world. This was a gigantic step downwards. They lost the school of mechanism—the factory—and then passed away from the people the aid and use of modern invention, another step. They lost their commerce, which destroyed the school of diplomacy, hence, dwarfed national efforts, another step. Their government was transferred to England, then the school where Irish statesmen were educated was closed, another step. Then the home market was lost. All the above were but incidents in capturing the citadel—the home market that England wanted—then diversified labor and the power of commercial exchange passed beyond the Nation's control, followed by the slavery of national poverty. Then it was that “a darkness that could be felt” fell on the land and has since paralyzed the people's efforts.”

To be convinced meant action. Mr. Scanlan, having discovered the cause of national poverty, at once threw himself into the battle of protective tariff economy. Satisfied that free trade in this country would be as destructive here as it was in Ireland, and believing that the Irish-American people could do no greater service to America than to stamp out free trade, he became a prominent speaker and a well-known figure in every national political battle for the past twenty-five years. He is regarded as an authority on that subject, and as one of the most eloquent speakers in the country.

The St. Louis Globe Democrat, reporting one of his speeches, said:

“In the Illinois campaign to date the speech of John F. Scanlan, author of ‘Why Ireland Is Poor,’ stands first in effectiveness. It was delivered at Mattoon a couple of nights ago. For two hours and a half Mr. Scanlan held his audience, which filled the Opera House to the doors, spellbound. He is the Wendell Phillips of to-day. He has the same easy, quiet manner, and the same mar-

velous mental dexterity in arraying facts until his conclusions are forced irresistibly upon his hearers. His whole speech was devoted to the tariff issue. One of the most entertaining passages, which made eyes glisten and throats choke up, was that about Ireland's unhappy experience with free trade."

Mr. Scanlan has written two works on this subject, "Why Ireland Is Poor" and "Light on the Tariff."

In 1883, Mr. Scanlan seeing the need for an insurance benevolent association, especially adapted to the Catholic people, established "The Catholic Order of Foresters," and for six years gave that organization almost his entire time, planting, welding and uniting its various parts on a broad business basis, until the organization has now extended its branches across the northern part of this continent, from Quebec to the Pacific coast, counting among its fifty thousand members some of the best citizens of all nationalities in the country. At the Fifth Annual Convention, at the close of his official duties, he was presented with a beautifully engrossed set of resolutions, on behalf of the organization, thanking him for his grand work and proclaiming him "Father of the Catholic Order of Foresters."

In 1862, Mr. Scanlan was married to Teresa M. Lawler, daughter of Joseph Lawler and sister of the well-known Congressman, the late Frank Lawler. Mr. Scanlan has four sons and five daughters.

Under the old firm name of Scanlan Bros., he conducts a real estate business in this city, and while that is his business, he also is a constant contributor to the press; he delivers lectures on special subjects, particularly is he in demand at patriotic demonstrations and Grand Army celebrations.

ANDREW J. RYAN.

Andrew J. Ryan was born in Chicago, December 29th, 1869, and is the son of William F. and Ellen (Farrell) Ryan. His father was a native of Tipperary, Ireland, who came to the United States in 1858, settling at Schenectady, N. Y., where he was in the railroad business for a few years. He later removed to Chicago, where he died in 1874, but his wife—the mother of the subject of this sketch—still lives in this city.

Andrew J. Ryan attended the public schools of Chicago until he was nine years of age, when his ambition to be doing something for himself, and that feeling that he ought to assist in the support of the family, his father being dead, determined him to seek employment. His first work was with the firm of Field, Leiter & Co., in their retail store in the capacity of errand boy. After two and a half years he gave this up to go into the employ of the Farmers' Review, a paper published in Chicago, and with this journal he remained two years as errand boy and then resigned to accept a position with Lyon & Healy as department cashier. From time to time he was promoted until when he left this firm in 1893, after a term of service of ten years, he was in the very responsible position of credit man. During the time he was with Lyon & Healy he attended the Night Law College of the Lake Forest University, from which he graduated June 1st, 1891. In 1893 he determined he would be his own master, and opening up a law office began the practice of his profession. Eminent success has crowned his efforts, and having held the position of Attorney for the Town of West Chicago, Mr. Ryan now represents legally several large corpora-

tions and has also a very lucrative general practice, having been connected with some most important suits.

Mr. Ryan was married, August 26th, 1896, to Miss Nellie T. Cahill, the well known contralto singer of St. Patrick's Church.

For five years he was State Secretary of the Catholic Benevolent Legion, and has also assisted to organize and place on a solid foundation several other benevolent enterprises. In religion he is a Roman Catholic and a member of the congregation of the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows, while in politics he is a Democrat.

Mr. Ryan, though yet a young man, has shown such ability and such ready grasp of affairs that his friends, whose name is legion, confidently expect to see him in the near future numbered among the brightest ornaments of the legal profession in Chicago.

CAPTAIN PATRICK LINANE TOUHY.

Captain Patrick Linane Touhy, one of the best known and most popular Irishmen in Chicago, was born in County Clare, Ireland. His father was a man of considerable prominence in the section of the country in which he lived, while his mother came from the Leonards, a noted family of high standing, who made the strongest objections to her marrying Leonard Touhy, not considering his position justified the connection.

The subject of this sketch attended school in his native town until he was twenty years of age, when perceiving that as a younger son he had no hopes of obtaining any sufficiency from his father's fortune, and determined to seek his own fortune he sailed for Amer-

ica. Landing in New York employment was secured in a carpet house, where he remained some years, until hearing of the opportunities offered by the little giant city of the West—Chicago—he determined there to cast his lot, and in association with his brother, started in the wine and spirit business.

Shortly afterwards he married Catherine Rogers, of Rogers Park, and at once retiring from the business, took up his residence in that suburb. For the purpose of subdividing and selling the large amount of land his wife had inherited from her father, Mr. Philip McGregor Rogers, the first settler of that section, Mr. Touhy, in 1871, formed a stock company. This undertaking met with remarkable success, and one of the finest and most prosperous additions to Chicago has been by him built up.

Mr. Touhy has always and unalterably been Democratic in his political views; he is a great admirer of the personality and the abilities of William Jennings Bryan, the late Presidential candidate. Active in politics, he has filled a number of village offices, and in social as well as political circles has been very prominent.

At the breaking out of the late war, when troops were called for by his adopted country, he was one of the first to respond. He succeeded in making himself one of the most valued members of that brave Irish regiment, the Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers, and from the ranks rose step by step until on his retirement he held the position of Captain.

Mr. and Mrs. Touhy have had ten children, of whom six are living. The death of the eldest, Edmond Rogers Touhy, just as he was making a name for himself, was a terrible blow to his parents. He was a very promising young man and a graduate of the Northwestern University and the Union College of Law, having for some time studied law in the office of W. J. Hynes, he had entered into a partnership with John S. Hunter, under the firm name of Hunter & Touhy. His progress in the profession was rapid in the extreme,

and up to the time of his death, no case entrusted to him had been lost. Mabel Rogers Touhy, the oldest daughter, is a bright and clever young lady who has just finished her education at the Loretta Academy, at East St. Louis, where she has developed great ability as an artist. Stephen Rogers Touhy, a graduate of the Evanston High School, seems predestined to be the business representative of the family.

Captain Patrick L. Touhy is a splendid specimen of the large-hearted, generous-souled Irishman, his hand and his purse ever ready to respond to any just charitable call. His circle of friends is a large one, and the distinguishing characteristic of his nature—genial hospitality—finds generous outcome in the frequent gatherings at his very charming home.

EDMUND F. RYAN.

A passionate craving for liberty, an eternal hatred of oppression, and a never dying scorn for the oppressors, have been the chief causes tending towards Ireland's rich contributions of physical power and mental activity to the mercantile and the professional classes of the great West. Our city, perhaps, possesses more than its proper share of this, the best element of the old land across the seas. It would be difficult to find a better example of the type mentioned than the subject of this sketch, Edmund F. Ryan.

He is a young man, but his career is not wanting in strange scenes and moving incidents. He was born in 1862 in the County of Limerick so beautiful. His father, Thomas Ryan, and his



Edmund F. Ryan

mother, formerly Eliza Frewen Ryan, a member of one of the most respected and influential families in the south of Ireland, spent all their lives in the County of Limerick.

He received his early education in the public school of Oola, and demonstrated his capacity and desire for instruction by advancing in one year from the lowest to the most advanced class, being pronounced the most promising pupil who had ever attended the school. The study of the classics was with him a most absorbing one, and here he had the benefit of early training from Professor Weir.

His schooling over, the bright young Irishman, nurtured on patriotism and fired with enthusiastic love for his suffering country, at once interested himself in the Parnell Movement, which was at that time exercising every active Irishman's mind. For six years he held the position of Secretary of Pallast-Green Branch of the Irish National League. Upon several occasions his political affiliations and known nationalistic views brought him into trouble, and he was subjected to prosecution. Able counsel proffered him every assistance, but he absolutely refused to burden it with what he chose to consider his personal affairs. He therefore fought his own cases, and, in each, victory crowned his efforts.

Continual prosecution not merely embitters life, it renders it wholly unsupportable. Young Ryan therefore sought new conditions and a freer portion of that gift of God to all men—air to breathe. He came to Chicago in October, 1887, and three months later found employment in the assessor's department of the water office of the city. Here he remained for two years, studying law in his leisure hours. He joined the Chicago College of Law, graduated in 1890, and was admitted to the bar. He received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from Lake Forest University, and then commenced to practice.

With a decided preference to keep the whole credit for his good

legal services, rather than to work in connection with another firm or to accept a partner, he removed to the Hartford Building, in 1896, where he transacts all branches of his chosen profession. An able speaker, a sound reasoner, and at all times acquainting himself with every detail of his cases, he is sure of a brilliant position among the lawyers of the West.

He has never sought any prominence in political circles. A Democrat in local politics, so far as national affairs are concerned he is a strong protectionist.

Still a bachelor, Mr. Ryan finds time in addition to his professional labors to interest himself in a number of mechanical projects, among which may be mentioned an automatic telephone register; and he is also a large stockholder in a charter for a number of patents connected with mining machinery, from which excellent returns are anticipated.

JAMES ANTHONY PRINTY, M. D.

James Anthony Printy was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, January 7th, 1856. His father, Edward Printy, who had been a prominent farmer of Westport, County Mayo, Ireland, and had married Catherine Walsh, came to the United States from Ireland about the year 1851, settling near Cincinnati. Here they lived for fifteen years and then moved to Imogene, Iowa, where, having raised a family of eight sons and a daughter, they still remain, honored and respected by the whole community.

The subject of this sketch attended the public schools of Cincinnati, and later the Malvern, Iowa, Academy, and the Taber,

Iowa, College; finally graduating at the Iowa State University in 1882. Immediately afterwards Dr. Printy located at Imogene and took up the practice of his profession for four years, but being of the opinion that if he would attain the position in his profession to which he aspired, he should attend a post graduate course, he went to New York and there for one year studied surgery and particularly the diseases of women at the New York hospitals and Post Graduate school. He then returned to Imogene, and practiced there for one year, when returning to New York he was married November, 1888, to Miss Allie Weir, and at once returned west, having definitely decided to permanently locate in Chicago.

Here his success has been rapid, for his special skill and high professional qualities quickly made themselves apparent, and he was called upon to fill many important positions. In 1890 he was elected on the medical staff of Cook County Hospital; in 1894 he was elected dean and professor of surgical diseases of women of the National Medical College of Chicago. This latter position he held for five years, resigning in the spring of 1896, as he was unable to devote the necessary time from his large and rapidly increasing practice.

The Doctor is in his religious views a Roman Catholic and belongs to the congregation of Mount Carmel Church. In politics he is a Democrat and has full faith in the good outcome of the free silver movement under the leadership of Mr. Bryan.

Dr. Printy is extremely fond of old and rare books and possesses one of the most valuable collections in this city. In Irish books his library is particularly rich, and there are few superior in the country, for in addition to the almost complete library left by the late Dr. Cronin he has recently purchased part of the fine collection of the late Dr. Clark. He possesses also a splendid collection of pictures and to which he is constantly adding. For fine horses the Doctor has also great inclination, gratified by him to the

extent of several splendid specimens, one fine animal of Arabian descent, a thoroughbred runner, being considered by many to be one of the most beautiful horses in America. He also has a Wilkes mare of trotting fame, a very fine road horse, as well as two splendid saddle horses.

What time he can spare from his professional duties and the charms of his own home—where two bright and charming children, a boy and a girl, gladden their parents' lives—is given to the Oconto Club, a select social organization of the north side.

Dr. Printy is a man of most interesting personality, in appearance very distinguished, of kindly manner, and at all times and under all circumstances most affable and pleasant. The large practice he has gained and the position he has won are the unquestionable result of his individual and untiring work. He does at once honor to our city, to the great land that gave his father a home, and to the old land across the seas.

JAMES F. QUINN.

James F. Quinn, the ex-State Representative of the old Fourth District, died May 18th, 1896, and before he had attained his fortieth year. He was a member of the loyal "101" band, and had proven himself a most honorable and useful representative, his premature death consequently cutting short a career that promised great things for himself and for his country, and being a cause of deep and sincere regret to a host of friends and admirers.

Mr. Quinn was born of Irish parentage in St. Louis, July 28th,

1856, and in that city he passed his youth and received his early education. From the University of St. Louis he was transferred to Notre Dame University, and later on, at the age of nineteen, he graduated from the Indiana institution of learning, immediately afterward coming to Chicago. Having served a short apprenticeship at stone cutting, he became a most expert and efficient workman, and for many years was employed by the Department of Public Works. He was superintendent of the stone construction of the four mile crib, of the north side water works, the Taylor Street viaduct, and of the Harrison Street pumping station. Most successful as Mr. Quinn was in the trade he had chosen, and though reaping therefrom substantial rewards, no more popular man existed in the Fourth District than he. Quite early in his career he had taken part in local labor circles, was a fluent talker, and at all times a pleasant companion and a good friend.

In 1884 Mr. Quinn became more especially interested in public matters, and from that period his whole time was devoted to politics. In this year he received the Democratic nomination for the Legislature in the old Fourth District and was elected, and in 1888 was re-elected by a good majority. Two years later he was again re-elected, after a hot fight with the opposing candidate. Before the end of his latter term he was attacked with dementia, and his confinement in the Elgin Asylum necessitated. His record in the State Legislature gave great promise, and resolutions of regret were passed by both houses when the young Representative was so suddenly incapacitated.

Mr. Quinn was mainly instrumental in passing the Convict Labor Bill, which passed both houses but was afterwards defeated by a vote of the people, possibly from a general misunderstanding as to the import and intent of the bill. He was also very active in supporting the bill for the new Public Library. When, in 1890, John M. Palmer was candidate for Senator, Mr. Quinn was one of

his most active supporters, and, as has been mentioned, was one of the old guard of "101" who stood out for Palmer and finally was successful in electing. Mr. Quinn's success in business and his brief but brilliant career in politics have been referred to, and also his kindly disposition, which won for him such general popularity. This kindliness was exhibited both in his social and commercial habits, and evinced an innate goodness of heart which would hardly allow him to pass a child in the street without some gentle word, and by his immediate household, it is almost needless to add, he was held in the tenderest affection.

In 1885 Mr. Quinn was married to Mary E. Healy, of Convoy, Ohio, a lady who proved to him a most affectionate and helpful partner and whose disposition was eminently suited to the varied gifts of the young and honestly ambitious politician. In his religious views he was a devout Roman Catholic.

DANIEL B. QUINLAN.

Daniel B. Quinlan was born on a farm in Kane County, Ill., November 26th, 1851. His father was Daniel Quinlan, a native of Tipperary, Ireland, who moved to New Haven, Conn., about the year 1830, there marrying Julia Gleason, also from Tipperary, who became the mother of the subject of this sketch. They moved to Illinois about 1842 and settled on a farm in Kane County, near Elgin, where they lived until 1861 when they moved to Chicago. The elder Quinlan was much respected in the section where he lived for his many good qualities of mind and heart; he died in Chicago in 1877. His wife, who died in 1857, had several brothers

who distinguished themselves in this country, one notably, Capt. Mike Gleason, who commanded a company of Gen. Mulligan's Irish Brigade during the war and made an honorable record.

The subject of this sketch came to Chicago with his parents when he was ten years of age. He received his education in the public and parochial schools of the French Church, leaving at the age of sixteen and finding employment with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co., first as a boy and then as brakeman, baggageman, and conductor. In 1871, when he was twenty years of age, he was promoted to the position of traveling passenger agent, and as such he traveled all over the West for two years, being then (in 1874) further promoted to the very responsible position of city passenger agent for Chicago. This position he retained until 1880, when the Union Pacific R. R. Co. invited him to take charge of the passenger business of its line in the Northwest States. This he accepted and retained until January 1st, 1882, when the same road offered him the position of passenger manager for the Eastern district. Mr. Quinlan held this position for two years, traveling over the East, but the absence of all domestic comfort in a life which required him to be on the road all the time then induced him to seek for some other occupation. Mr. Quinlan decided to engage in the undertaking business, and in that has remained ever since. He has been unusually successful, having conducted some of the largest funerals which have taken place in this city. That his business qualifications are of the highest description, that unvaried success conclusively shows. At the time of the war he was very anxious to take his part, but was refused on the score of his extreme youth.

Mr. Quinlan was married, September 29th, 1881, to Katherine C. Linehan, a member of one of the prominent families of Dubuque, Iowa, where her father was a leading merchant and her brother a District Judge.

He is very prominent in the Catholic Order of Foresters, in which he has gone through all the offices; the Independent Order of Foresters; the Undertakers' Association; National Union; and he is also a member of the Sheridan Club. He is a Roman Catholic and belongs to the congregation of St. James' Church. In politics he is an upholder of the Democratic party, but he takes little interest except the candidate be a personal friend, when he uses his considerable influence to help his return.

Daniel B. Quinlan is a man of fine personal appearance and of most pleasing and courteous manner. He is esteemed and respected by a host of faithful friends for his good personal gifts, as well as for the energetic application and honorable methods to which alone he attributes his business success.

THOMAS FRANCIS SHERIDAN.

Thomas Francis Sheridan was born at Bridgeport, Connecticut, June 1st, 1859, and is the son of Thomas Sheridan, a native of County Antrim, Ireland, and Julia (Keane) Sheridan, the latter being born in England of Irish parentage, and dying when the subject of this sketch was but twelve months old. Thomas Sheridan came to America in 1832, when he was fourteen years of age, settling at Bridgeport, Conn., where he still lives in the enjoyment of a vigorous old age.

Thomas F. Sheridan attended the public schools of his native town and later the public schools of New York until he was twelve years old, when the failure of his father in business compelled the boy to go out into the world and make a living for himself.



Wm. J. Hurd

During employment somewhat varied in character, his then fixed idea to prepare himself for the profession of mechanical engineer still continued, and he attended the evening technical school at Bridgeport. For a time he was with the Waterbury Watch Co., as draughtsman and designer, later, when the Seth Thomas Clock Co. began its operations, entering its employ as machine modeler until 1885. The year following he was offered the position of mechanical superintendent of the Illinois Watch Co., of Springfield, Ill., and came West. While holding this place, he was reading law by the aid of borrowed books. In the winter of 1891 and 1892 he came to Chicago, quickly found a position in the office of Banning, Banning & Payson, and at the same time entered the Kent Law School, where he took honors both in the junior and senior classes, graduating in May, 1894. On the retirement of Mr. Payson in 1893, Mr. Sheridan's abilities found ready recognition in the offer to go into partnership. This accepting, the firm became Banning, Banning & Sheridan, and now stands as high as any firm in the country as patent and corporation lawyers. Mr. Sheridan's education and experience as mechanical engineer makes him especially fitted to understand and try patent cases, and this fact has caused him to be retained by other lawyers in a considerable number of momentous cases. An enthusiastic bicyclist, he is a prominent member of the League of American Wheelmen, and was for some time first vice-president of the association. In this regard, also, his services have been retained in most of the large suits where bicycle patents were involved.

Thomas F. Sheridan has all his life been a Democrat. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen and of the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks. In October, 1886, he was married to Miss Frances Ager of Ansonia, Conn., a daughter of Colonel George S. Ager, who commanded the First Connecticut Artillery during the Civil War. They have one child, Thomas Harold.

Great sympathy for Ireland and in Irish affairs has at all times been shown by Mr. Sheridan. He believes himself connected with the great Richard Brinsley Sheridan, and in the near future intends to devote a summer vacation to investigation in Ireland what place the Sheridans have taken in that country's history. He is a member of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, the French Society of Mechanical Engineers, and also of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

The habits of his youth still continue, and he is always a very close and hard student, taking a most active interest in all scientific subjects, and having already been honored with a number of degrees from various scientific societies.

Thomas F. Sheridan is a young man of splendid personal appearance, of most amiable manner, and of great professional gifts. His entirely unaffected and unassuming ways have endeared him to hundreds with whom his business abilities have made him acquainted. The broad ranks of the American Irish of Chicago take pride in numbering in their lists such a pleasing character as the subject of this sketch.

RICHARD QUINN.

Richard Quinn, the young amateur playwright and business man, is a native of Ireland, where he was born, at Ballintarsna, County Tipperary, September 27th, 1865. His father, Francis P. Quinn, was a gentleman farmer of that county, and the subject of this sketch was born in the old homestead that had been in the occupation of the family for over two hundred years. In many

respects the father was a typical Irish gentleman and had received a liberal education and was a man of cultivated mind and refined tastes. His father had spent most of his fortune, some thousands of pounds, in fighting tithes and other exactions which he considered to be unjust. Richard Quinn's mother, Mary Molloy, is a sister of Rev. Thomas Molloy, the late well known Jesuit. The family, including Richard, came to the United States in 1864 and settled in Chicago.

Richard Quinn was educated at the national schools of his native country and at Holy Cross College, County Kerry. It was intended that he should follow law or medicine, but neither of these professions was in any way congenial, so after coming to Chicago he attended the Athenaeum and other evening schools, with the object of obtaining a more commercial education, with knowledge of shorthand, etc. He also read largely of classic literature and other subjects.

Before coming to America his business career had been begun in Ireland in the dry goods business, first with Messrs. Scott Bros., of Clonmel, and afterward in Cork City. Six months after his arrival in this country he entered the employ of Marshall, Field & Co., and there he has since remained. Commenced in the ribbon department, he later changed to the jewelry, and in that soon advanced to be manager and buyer. His active business life has left him scanty opportunities for outside occupations, but still Mr. Quinn has found time not only to keep up much of his readings, but also to become somewhat of an author himself. Several plays of considerable merit, and which have gained much appreciation among amateur theatrical circles, for whom they were intended, were written by him, and among the most successful may be mentioned: "Glenora," a play descriptive of Irish life and character; "Immisfail;" "Called Away;" and "Love and Valor."

Mr. Quinn has also achieved as an amateur actor considerable

reputation in Chicago and the neighboring towns and cities. Having joined a dramatic club, the members frequently found difficulty in obtaining suitable plays, and this proved the incentive for Mr. Quinn to try his hand, or rather, brain, and with his very first effort success and appreciation were met. He is a member of the "Innisfail" Dramatic Club and the Whittier Literary Society. Periodically he visits New York and the New England States as buyer for his department.

Mr. Quinn is a Roman Catholic in religious affiliations, and in his political views is a Democrat, but a firm believer in sound money, and cast his vote for William McKinley.

In Mr. Quinn's career there is met with the somewhat unusual circumstance of a young man exhibiting and exercising business talents of a high order, combined with indefatigable industry—speedily rising to be the head of his department—and yet at the same time capable of exercising his genius in a totally different direction and in each of obtaining a marked success, the one at no time leading him to neglect the other.

DAVID JOHN MAHONEY.

David John Mahoney, Assistant Fire Marshal of the Chicago Fire Department, was born June 8th, 1852, on the corner of Fifth Avenue and Quincy Street, Chicago, where his father owned some property. Of his parents, William Mahoney, his father, was a native of Cork, by occupation a sailor. He left the old country in 1843, sailed on the lakes for many years, and at the age of sev-

enty-five still lives in this city. The Mahoneys are a long lived family, the grandfather of our subject living to be ninety-six years old. William Mahoney had married Norah Hannan, a native of County Clare, Ireland, and she also is living.

David John Mahoney attended St. John's school until he was fifteen years of age, when he set to work as a teamster. In this he remained for six years, when he secured a better position at the stock yards, with a commission house, his particular duty being the weighing of cattle. This position he held for four years until 1874, when he was appointed a driver in the Chicago Fire Department with assignment to Engine No. 1. During the following six years he drove No. 1, No. 8, and in August, 1880, was made a truckman and sent to hook and ladder No. 4. December 31st, 1880, he became lieutenant and was sent to Engine No. 2, being transferred June, 1881, to No. 9. Eighteen months afterward he was sent to No. 16, and on September 5th, 1885, received promotion to a captaincy, remaining with the same company until 1889, when he was sent to No. 16. July 1st, 1893, he was promoted to be assistant fire marshal and chief of the 10th Battalion, with headquarters at the house of No. 16, Thirty-first and Dearborn Streets.

Marshal Mahoney is a Roman Catholic and an attendant of the Church of St. Elizabeth's, at Forty-first and Wabash Avenue. In his political views he is extremely liberal.

He was married, June 1st, 1874, to Miss Kate Barry of Chicago, and they have had six children, of whom four girls are living, while two boys have died.

Assistant Marshal Mahoney bears a splendid record in the fire department, and has obtained frequent mention for bravery in general orders. In a fire on Archer Avenue, August 29th, 1887, he, with several gallant companions, was the means of rescuing seven lives, and their bravery received most honorable commendation.

A man of fine appearance, of kindly and courteous manner, ever eager to help a friend and always willing to assist the deserving, there is none more honorably reckoned in the Chicago Fire Department than the genial chief of the 10th Battalion, Assistant Marshal David John Mahoney.

MARK F. MADDEN.

Than the lives of those who have risen from the ranks and by unswerving integrity and continuous hard work have conquered fate, there is nothing more interesting, more elevating, or more encouraging. The sternest opposition, bitter trials, difficulties apparently insurmountable, sink into mere shadows before energy, self-reliance, and earnest perseverance of character. Success may long elude, but it is bound to come in time to those who persistently and perseveringly strive. These facts the life of Mr. Madden will illustrate.

Mark Francis Madden, partner with his brother Michael in the well known firm of Madden Brothers, was born at Whitby, Pickering County, Province of Ontario, Canada, June 18, 1858. His father, John L. Madden, was a native of County Roscommon, Ireland, and with his wife had come to America in 1849, locating permanently at Whitby, Ontario. By occupation he is a farmer, and now, at the ripe age of seventy-six, is still hale and hearty. His wife, formerly Maria Murphy, was also born in Roscommon. She died in 1893, aged seventy-three. Mr. and Mrs. John L. Madden raised a family of nine children—eight sons, of whom the subject of our sketch is the fifth—and one daughter, the only child who still resides in Canada, all the others having settled in Chicago.

M. F. Madden was educated in the public schools, where he remained until he was sixteen. He then found a place with a dry goods store, as apprentice, his wages to be \$6 a month for the first year, \$8 for the second, and \$10 per month for the third year. So useful did he show himself that before the first twelve months was over he was in receipt of \$400 a year. In 1878 he sought a larger field for his activities, and went to Buffalo, New York, afterwards visiting Louisville, Ky., New York City, and other places. Not until September, 1884, however, did he find permanent location in Chicago, having spent the two preceding years in traveling over the United States in the interest of an adding machine, the patent on which he owned. The possibilities of real estate transactions appealed powerfully to his active and vigorous mind, and with his brother, Michael S. (whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume), a partnership was formed under the name of Madden Bros. The firm, which was so quickly to become one of the largest in the West, had its beginning in a small way, but it now covers all business in connection with real estate, brokerage, the buying, selling—in fact, the full charge of estates and properties, rents, loans, and the placing of insurance. The firm is now located on the fifth floor of the Marquette Building, Chicago's finest office structure, and the name, Madden Bros., is well borne out, for associated in the business, but acting under the superintendence and supervision of the two founders, Mark F. and Michael S. Madden, are their six brothers, James A., Thomas, Edward R., Joseph P., George H., and John.

Mr. M. F. Madden, who is still a bachelor, is a member of several clubs. The Chicago Athletic Club, over whose St. Patrick's Day celebration banquet he ably presided, in 1896, the Sheridan, and the Columbus. He was also a member of the famous Irish American Club, which is now out of existence, but which was the home of the Irish in Chicago, and the resort of the great Irish lead-

ers when they visited this country. He acted as its treasurer in 1892.

In politics strongly Democratic, Mr. Madden is a staunch believer in the principles of his party. He contributes generously to all worthy charities, and strongly interests himself in educational institutions, expressing himself as satisfied that in the broader and more liberal education now being afforded many of the ills of the people will be removed and the greater happiness of the greater number thereby assured.

PATRICK DANIEL TYRRELL.

This justly celebrated detective was born in Dublin, Ireland, March 13th, 1831. His parents were John and Bridget (Kelly) Tyrrell, both natives of Kildare, and he is proud to record that members of his family helped to make Irish history during the troublous times of 1798. The subject of this sketch was but three years old when his parents moved to America, finding a location in Buffalo, N. Y. Here his father secured employment in the ship yards, but the family was in such poor circumstances that Patrick D. Tyrrell was not able to go to school and found work in the ship yards at the early age of fourteen. At this he continued until he was nineteen years of age and learned thoroughly the ship joiner's trade.

He moved to Dunkirk, N. Y., April 1st, 1850, there finding work as a carpenter until a couple of years later he was appointed a police officer for that village. For this occupation he showed considerable inclination, and even at that early age proved very successful as a detective. A collection of pictures of criminals which



Respectfully yours
P. D. Tyrell

he had gathered during this time was the first rogues' gallery west of New York. His peculiar ability found recognition from the governor of New York, August 9th, 1863, when he was appointed state railroad detective, an office which gave him authority over the entire length of the Erie Railroad, and at the same time he was appointed to the office of deputy sheriff. He became well known and made himself very highly considered throughout the county. Later he was one of the first deputy collectors of revenue to be appointed by President Lincoln.

Concluding to go west in 1869, he started for California, but stopping off at Chicago, there met a fellow citizen of Dunkirk who had a suit in court against two of the Chicago railroads. Being aware of Mr. Tyrrell's ability as a detective he employed him to collect evidence, and after being engaged some thirteen months the latter managed to collect so much evidence that the railroad was glad to compromise for \$10,000. Jacob Rehm, then commissioner and afterwards chief of police, knowing of the good work he had done, as a detective at Dunkirk, N. Y., offered him on January 14th, 1872, the position of detective for the Chicago Police Commission. He remained actively employed on the Chicago police force for two years, being very successful in a number of murder cases and big hotel robberies. In one of his cases, that in which Fanny C. Shotwell was robbed of \$54,000 worth of bonds, he traced the robbers over the country between Chicago and New York, arresting them in the latter city and recovering all the bonds. He was also able to handle successfully some cases that were placed in his hands after all the other detectives of the department had unsuccessfully tried to unravel.

Elmer Washburn, who had been chief of the Chicago police, was appointed December 1st, 1874, chief of the United States secret service and at once offered Mr. Tyrrell a position under him. This accepting, he was placed in charge of the country west of Chicago to

San Francisco, and from St. Paul to New Orleans, with headquarters in Chicago, this extensive area being necessarily one of very great responsibility. An interesting case with which he was connected was the conspiracy organized November 5th, 1876, with the object of stealing the body of Abraham Lincoln, which was buried at Springfield, Ill. The plot was deep and well laid, and the object to hold the body until \$200,000 ransom was paid and a pardon granted a criminal named Ben Boyd, who was then in the state penitentiary. Through the sagacity of Mr. Tyrrell, this plot was discovered and the would-be grave robbers sent to state's prison. In the whisky ring cases in 1876 he did some good work. Another important case was the Missouri land steal case, where at the special request of Secretary of the Interior Carl Schurz he was detailed by the Department of the Treasury to work in the Department of the Interior. In this case twenty-two men, bankers, lawyers and other citizens residing all over the section of the country west of St. Paul had entered into a conspiracy to forge land warrants on the State of Missouri to the extent of 6,000,000 of acres of land. Success crowned their efforts until Mr. Tyrrell found a trail, and then his work was quick, and in a short time their crime was being expiated in the state's prison.

Mr. Tyrrell was also instrumental in the arrest of Lucian A. White of Waco, Texas, and the recovery of \$346,000 worth of forged milrles of the Brazilian government. As interesting records of his many experiments, he has five scrap books with over sixteen hundred pictures of criminals, and another book with portraits of counterfeiters arrested by himself and sent up for different terms.

Elmer Washburn, chief of the secret service, to him gave the credit of breaking the back bone of counterfeiting in the United States by arresting a large and important gang in Fulton and Centralia, Ill. Dyer's Government Blue Book, which is a history of

the secret service, has the following to say concerning his work: "Detective Tyrrell has arrested more counterfeiters, captured more counterfeit money, and done more to break up the business than any one who was ever connected with the secret service."

Mr. Tyrrell, after serving twelve years in the secret service, resigned and went to his farm in Kansas, July 1st, 1886, remaining three years there. At the end of this time he returned to Chicago and again entered the police department as sergeant of detectives. As might well be expected he continued to show his capacity for the position, and two years since, having been specially assigned to the Civil Service Board, he has been of great assistance in its working, particularly in correcting the evils done by justice of the peace courts, by straw bail bonds, the stuffing of city pay rolls, and other evils of a similar description.

During the war Mr. Tyrrell well took his part, serving in the Sixty-eighth New York Volunteers. He was prominent in the Citizens' Reform Association of 1893, being Chairman of the first meeting of that body, but later he refused to accept any office. The association has now over seventeen hundred members and has been able to do a great deal of good.

Detective Officer Tyrrell was married, December 1st, 1850, at Buffalo, N. Y., to Miss Mary Shannon, and they have had seven children, of whom three are living. His first wife dying, he married, August 9th, 1875, Kate Osborne, of Erie, Pa., and by her has had two children.

In his religious views a strict Roman Catholic, he is an attendant of the Rev. Father Butler's Church. In his politics he is a Republican, and is highly thought of by the party, the great record he has made in his profession assuring him an important position under the new administration.

Irish affairs have always been to him of very great interest, and heart, sympathy, and pocket have always been ready where

the country of his birth and his father's was concerned. An unassuming man of splendid abilities, no roll of Chicago's American Irish would be complete were it wanting in the name of Patrick Daniel Tyrrell.

JAMES MAHER.

James Maher is an American Irishman of whom his fellow countrymen may well feel proud.

He was born in Will County, Illinois, May 24th, 1859. His father, Thomas, and mother, Ellen (Kenefick) Maher, came to the United States from Limerick, Ireland, about 1849, settling first in Vermont, and finally locating in Will County, Illinois, in 1853. The elder Maher was a farmer, who by industry and natural aptitude managed to acquire considerable property. Somewhat of a politician, he was a man of much influence in the district in which he resided and bore a very high reputation. Mrs. Maher died Christmas, 1893, and Mr. Maher, February 22d, 1896. They had two daughters—Mary, married to Joseph Murphy, and Norah.

James Maher followed the usual course of farmers' sons at that time, working on the farm in summer and securing what schooling he could during the winter at the district schools. With great pride he relates how he used to get out of bed at four in the cold winter mornings for the purpose of going to town with a wagon load of farm products, his father driving one wagon and he following with another. Work of this kind caused James Maher to develop into a strong healthy lad, with a keen thirst for knowledge and every determination to acquire despite all difficulties.

He soon absorbed all that the district schools of his native town could teach him, and at the age of sixteen was sent to St. Viateur's College, at Kankakee, Ill., where he remained for four years. His college course completed, he was recalled in 1880 to accept the professorship of geometry and trigonometry, and afterwards that of English literature. As showing how advanced he was at this time in his studies, it is worthy of mention that he was professor in the college while at the same time taking a classical course therein.

Among his contemporary fellow students were many men who are now high in the church or holding important positions in private life. Mr. Maher remained at this college as student and professor until 1883, when he graduated with high honors, receiving the degree of Master of Arts.

Having decided to take up the profession of law, he studied for some time in an office in Kankakee, when, having established his faith in Chicago as the best field for a young man of ability, he came to this city. Having read law for one year, he then attended for the same period the Union College of Law, both junior and senior classes being taken at the same time, and so assiduous was he that he managed to complete a two years' course of lectures in one year, and not desiring to wait for his class he went to Ottawa, making application to the Supreme Court to be licensed. He was examined, received a license, and having graduated with the senior class of the Union College, at once began to practice law in Chicago. His specialty is commercial law and he represents several very large corporations and large business firms, from which he derives a considerable income.

He received the appointment of Attorney for the West Town from 1891 and 1892, and of County Attorney in 1893. Mr. Maher is a prominent and old time member of the Knights of Pythias, the Catholic Benevolent Legion, Catholic Order of Foresters, and the

Cook County Marching Club. A Democrat always, he believes that were all citizens to take an active interest in election matters and attend the primaries, better government would be assured. He practices what he preaches, and in his ward—the Ninth—is very prominent.

Mr. Maher was married to Mary C. Rafferty, niece of ex-Alderman Rafferty, in 1891, and they have two children—Mary and Thomas Francis.

This is necessarily but a brief sketch of the career of an American Irishman who, by sheer force of character, sterling abilities, and the strictest honesty and the most complete integrity towards his clients' interests, has succeeded in making a reputation as a lawyer and a citizen at a comparatively early age, giving promise of a future of marked utility to his country.

MICHAEL J. QUINN.

Michael J. Quinn was born in the County of Roscommon, Ireland, June 23d, 1852. His parents were Michael and Bridget (Lefin) Quinn. The latter—now over eighty—is still living in Ireland, but his father died in 1855.

The subject of this sketch attended the public schools of his native place until at fourteen years of age he was compelled to go to work to help his mother in the support of the family. He was nineteen years of age when he concluded (in 1871) to seek his fortune in the new world, and, setting out for Chicago, left every relative and friend he possessed behind.

His first employment in this city was as a day laborer, but he was ready and willing for whatever he could find, and at the end of three years secured a better position at the Government Building, then being erected at Dearborn and Adams Streets. Here he was given charge of a body of men and remained four years; later working for the Armour Packing Company, weighing meat; and also as foreman for the Pullman Company when they were building the town of Pullman.

The subject of politics has from the time of his first arrival in this country been to him one of the greatest interest. In April, 1884, he received the nomination for the office of Justice of the Peace for Hyde Park, and this he has held four terms. For the popularity he possesses in his district, the fact that at the convention held in the spring of 1886 he was the only officer nominated by acclamation, speaks volumes. Irrespective of party, the people are with him, and his election on one occasion was on the Citizens' ticket, and on another on the Taxpayers' ticket.

Justice Quinn is an influential member of the Royal Arcanum, and for nine years was president of Division No. 5 of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, a position he had to resign on moving to Hyde Park. In his religious views he is a Roman Catholic and a member of the Parish of St. Lawrence.

He was married, February 19th, 1889, to Miss Margaret Hackett, of Chicago, and they have had four children.

A thorough Irishman, ever ready to take his part in every movement with purpose the good of his native land, Justice Quinn has by energy, determination and ability made for himself a high place in the community and has gained at the same time the respect and esteem of every one with whom he has been brought into business or social contact.

PATRICK L. GARRITY.

P. L. Garrity, one of Chicago's old time, best known and most highly respected citizens, was born February 22d, 1843, near Westport, County Mayo, Ireland, where his father, John Garrity, was for many years connected with the mail service. Early in the forties the latter emigrated to Chicago and took part in the works on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, later entering the employ of R. P. Burlingame & Co., as foreman of their employes in their extensive elevator and warehousing business. Eventually, however, he engaged in the grocery business on the North Side and in that he remained until the great fire of 1871; his death followed a few years later. The mother of Patrick L. was Catherine Lally, also of County Mayo, and she also is deceased. During her lifetime she was one of the most respected members of the Holy Name parish, where she will ever be remembered by the poor of that parish for her acts of charity and kindness, especially by those who are survived the cholera plague of 1851.

In 1849, when six years of age, the subject of the present sketch came to Chicago, crossing the Atlantic in company with his mother and the rest of the family, to join the father, who, some two years previously, had preceded them. For a couple of years the boy attended the public school and at the age of eight years, a well defined business instinct led him to engage in selling fruit at the steamboat landings and shortly afterward he obtained employment with Stevens & French, who were at that period one of the largest fruit houses in the city. In 1853 he started in as a carrier of the Chicago Journal, then, as now, an afternoon paper, but a year or



Very Respy
F L Garrison

so later he entered the employ of the Chicago Democrat as a carrier, and in 1855 became mailing clerk on that paper, a position he held until 1858, when he resigned to take a year's course at the University of Notre Dame. That completed, he re-engaged with the Democrat in his old capacity, at the same time taking the commercial course at St. Mary's of the Lake, and in that way gaining a full and complete knowledge of book-keeping and commercial law. In 1859 he was one of the owners and organizers of the first Hotel Reporter in Chicago, and in this connection a misunderstanding occurred between Long John Wentworth and himself, which caused him to resign and accept a position with the North Chicago Railroad Company, succeeding Mr. Courtright as receiving cashier, paymaster and ticket seller, performing, indeed, duties that now require a small army of officials.

From this office he soon resigned, not on account of the amount of work, but because of the insufficiency of remuneration given. His next engagement was as mailing clerk with the Chicago Herald, at that time owned by C. H. McCormick and edited by ex-Governor McCormick, who was his staunch friend. Among his associates at that time on the Herald was the well-known West Side merchant John M. Smyth, and in this employment he continued until after the consolidation of the Times and Herald under the Wilbur F. Storey management, about the time the war broke out.

Then eighteen years old, full of life and ambition, Mr. Garrity took a lively interest in recruiting for the army and was only deterred from joining himself by the offer of a partnership in the confectionery business of Edward Scanlan, one of such an advantageous character to the young man that the partnership papers, which were drawn by Mr. Thomas Kinsella, at that time Collector of the Port, were signed May 1st, 1861. The firm Scanlan & Garrity had its place of business at 18 South Clark, but shortly after the firm had started, the small capital of the firm was swept away in

part by the failure of E. I. Tinkham's Bank. The stroke of ill fortune was a hard one, but nothing daunted, the firm succeeded, and by the sale of its lease to the United States Express Co., resulted in doubling its capital and moved to new premises at 79 Randolph Street. It was about this time that Mr. Garrity made a hard fight against the late Thomas Mackin for the post sutlership of Camp Douglas, then under the command of Col. Mulligan, and though he failed to obtain, he received the appointment of sutler to the Fifty-eighth Illinois, commanded by Col. W. Lynch at Camp Butler, Springfield, from which he returned after some two years to take active management in the firm of Scanlan & Garrity, which, the 1st of May, 1865, removed to 49 State Street. The following September Mr. Scanlan retired and the firm name was changed to P. L. Garrity, and under his energetic management trade grew and prospered until in 1870 the business reached over one million dollars, the large building of four stories and basement at 33 and 35 River Street was occupied. The fire of 1871 swept away the building, like all others in the business section, and with it was consumed a stock of goods worth nearly \$100,000, as well as the savings of years. Another disaster came the May following, when a distillery, in which Mr. Garrity was a part owner, was burnt to the ground, with contents valued at \$36,000, and not one cent of insurance. Even this accumulation of misfortunes could not crush his ambitious and energetic spirit; business was speedily resumed, but only to discover his crippled resources were too limited to give him a fair chance of success. The panic of '73 and '74 followed, bringing many millionaires to poverty. Mr. Garrity recognized the futility of struggling along with insufficient capital, and at the close of 1875 he sold his business and on January 1st, 1876, accepted a position with the wholesale grocery house of Towle & Roper. Two and a half years were spent with that firm and then once more he started for himself in the cigar and tobacco business, which had in

former years been a branch of his business. Locating first at 23 Lake Street he moved afterwards to 49 Dearborn Street, and when the First National Bank Building was completed, made another change to 103-105 Monroe Street, where the vaults of the bank are now installed. On the 1st of May, 1884, he joined the Hamburger Bros. in forming a corporation with a capital of \$250,000, and of this Mr. Garrity was made President until 1887, when he retired to connect himself with Heyman Bros. & Lowenstein, manufacturers of cigars in New York City, as their general agent, being given entire charge of their outside business. In this he has been so signally successful that his yearly income from that source amounts, we are informed, to more than \$20,000. Mr. Garrity is at the same time President of the National Cereal Company, which is engaged in milling of cereal goods in the City of St. Louis; and is the owner of the majority of the stock. He also has mining interests of considerable value, and is the owner of some valuable Chicago real estate.

Mr. Garrity was married June 21st, 1864, to Miss Nellie A. McNellis, a daughter of John McNellis of Morris, Illinois, at that time, and for years after, the largest grain dealer and shipper on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, if not in the state. They have had a family of thirteen children, of whom ten are living, and of these the youngest son, who was named after the present reigning Pope—Leo the Thirteenth—together with a brother, Lawrence McNellis, is attending the University of Notre Dame; three daughters, Angela, Aurelia and Maude, are at St. Mary's, the last named being a post graduate; and Grace, Blanche and Mary, all of whom were educated at St. Mary's, are at home, Mary being married. Of the other sons, the eldest, Joseph H., is a doctor, practicing in this city; and Frank is married and is treasurer of the National Cereal Company at St. Louis. Mr. Garrity, who is very well preserved and certainly does not so appear, is now twice a grandfather. In re-

ligion he is a Roman Catholic, and as he takes some pride in stating, is not only so in name, but also in fact.

In his political views he is a Democrat, but votes entirely independently, and never has had any ambition or desire for political office.

Mr. Garrity has not, to any great extent, associated with clubs or societies, for, as he says, his home at 409 Dearborn Avenue is his club, and in his family circle and the entertainment of his many warm friends he finds his chief delight and happiness.

In a great many respects Mr. Garrity has shown himself a man of very exceptional abilities, and even this necessarily brief sketch is sufficient to show that nothing has daunted or discouraged him, that difficulties seem only to have strengthened him both in purpose and action, and that he has striven on until he has at last obtained the summit of his ambition, in being surrounded by a dutiful and happy family and with ample means to make them comfortable. Hale in health, active in habits and peculiarly happy in his disposition, it is difficult for those who do not know him and his career to imagine the vicissitudes and many set backs that he has in the past contended with.

THOMAS MULVIHILL.

Thomas Mulvihill was born in the County of Longford, Ireland, at a town called Lanesborough, June 4th, 1847. He is of good family, for his ancestors have all been noted men of their time and have helped to make their country's history. The subject of this sketch is well worthy of such descent and when still very young had already taken a strong part. His great-grandfather, a lieu-

tenant in the Longford Militia, is well remembered in Ireland as having gone over to the so-called rebels in the troubles of 1798 and met his death at the battle of Ballinmuck. His son was a very prominent contractor and builder, the owner of extensive stone quarries at Lanesborough, and doing a great deal of building in the City of Dublin. His son Mathew, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a leading business man of his section of the country. He married Helen Faucett, a native of Ennischroun, County Sligo, a noted Irish watering place. She was a Protestant and an heiress and the match was a runaway one. One of her cousins was adjutant of the Sligo Militia, while another was a noted doctor of Ballina Tyrawley. She never left Ireland, dying there in 1852, and her husband followed her in 1864.

Thomas Mulvihill for a short period attended the public schools of his native town, but being extremely ambitious, even at the early age of thirteen, concluded to go out into the world and carve out his destiny. He began to learn the trade of a stone cutter, at which business he worked until he was sixteen years of age, when he determined to visit the New World. He landed at New York in 1862 and secured employment at his trade in Brooklyn, where he worked until 1866, then returning to Ireland to take his part with the Fenians in the uprising of that year. He had been very active with that organization since his youth and previous to leaving Ireland had suffered arrest and had only been released when he had served three months and nine days. At the contemplated taking of Chester Castle in 1867, he left Bradford, Yorkshire, with a number of others to take part in said raid on Chester Castle, their purpose being to seize 100,000 stand of arms and one million rounds of ammunition stored at Chester Castle. The plan was to overpower the guards at the Castle, seize the railroad train at Chester, load thereon the arms and ammunition, go to Holyhead where two thousand men were in readiness to take the arms, and at once take posses-

sion of the government steamers, sail to Ireland, where the revolt would be started. Mr. Mulvihill had charge of the party whose duty it was to cut the telegraph lines between Chester and Holyhead, thus severing communication between the two places. The plans were well laid and would undoubtedly have prospered but for the informer, Coryden, who gave notice to the government of the conspirators' plans. Consequently when they arrived at Chester they found the place so well guarded and prepared that they had to abandon the enterprise. Mr. Mulvihill, with about sixty others, determined to get to Dublin and join O'Connor in the Kerry Mountains. When they arrived at Dublin all were arrested, but as nothing was found on any of them that could be used as evidence they were released after being held for forty-eight hours.

Mr. Mulvihill returned to the United States in 1867 and at once came to Chicago, arriving in this city September 5th, 1867. He resumed his trade until November of the same year, when he went to Lincoln, Neb., to work on the State House, then being erected there. A year later he found employment on the State University and Agricultural College and then decided to start in business for himself by taking a contract to do the cut stone work on the State Lunatic Asylum.

In 1870 he determined to open up a stone yard. Later he organized the Fire Department for the City of Lincoln, being appointed First Assistant Chief, and when he left the city in 1872 to return to Chicago, a silver trumpet, belt and hat were presented to him by the Mayor and City Council of that town to show their appreciation of his work. They also presented him with a set of resolutions thanking him for his efficiency while in office.

Upon Mr. Mulvihill's arrival in Chicago, he at once set to work at his old trade, obtaining employment on the Chicago postoffice from the time it was commenced until it was finished, and for two years was also Recording Secretary of the Stone Cutters' Union.

About this time, work being very scarce, he secured an appointment on the South Park Police and retained the same for three years, resigning to take a clerkship in the office of M. W. Ryan, County Clerk, where he remained for four years. Then, with Capt. Dan Gleason, he bid on and was awarded a contract on the Lake View sewerage system, but on account of financial reasons, he was compelled to assign his share to his partner and retire. Mr. Mulvihill was then appointed General Street Inspector for Hyde Park (this was before the annexation), and after that event he kept the position under the administration of Mayor Cregier, and later was superintendent for Dolese & Shepard, the street contractors, for two years. On the election of the late Carter Harrison as Mayor, in 1893, he was reappointed Street Inspector for Hyde Park, and the position was retained under Mayor Hopkins. When the latter retired, Mr. Mulvihill was appointed Deputy Sheriff and Court Bailiff, which position he continues to hold.

In 1867 he was married to Kate Brennan, of Tipperary, Ireland, who came to this country to join him. They have had nine children, but of these only three are living.

Mr. Mulvihill assisted in organizing and was First Sergeant of the Clan-Na-Gael Guards, when many of the most prominent Irishmen in the city were serving as privates. He belongs to the Catholic Order of Foresters, of which he was Chief Ranger for five years and is now Deputy High Chief Ranger for several courts in the southern part of the city and Past Chief Ranger. In his political views Mr. Mulvihill is a Democrat, and in his religion is a Roman Catholic and a member of St. Thomas' Church, in which choir he sang for many years.

As true to the country of his adoption as to the land of his forefathers, Thomas Mulvihill after an eventful career is enjoying the calm life of free America, happy in the devoted esteem of a host of true-hearted friends.

THOMAS S. HOGAN.

Thomas S. Hogan is a native of Chicago, and may well be proud of the fact, as he certainly possesses in a very marked degree that persistent energy which animates the metropolis of the West.

It is not too much to say that of many lawyers practicing at the Chicago bar, not one is more generally known or better liked than Thomas S. Hogan. Nor is the popularity he enjoys of the superficial or ephemeral order. It is the result of more than ten years' social and professional establishment in Chicago. During this time he has made hosts of friends in the community generally, and something more rare, with men in active practice, also among his brethren of the law. This latter distinction, the respect and liking of those of his own avocation, is something of which any professional man may well be proud, and in the case of Mr. Hogan it has contributed in a considerable degree to creating the enviable position he has achieved at the Chicago bar. If there be in fact anything like the influence, claimed within the theory of hereditary mental tendencies, its logical result would have led Mr. Hogan to select the law as his life profession. His success in this direction conclusively proves that in him personal characteristics, temperament, mental qualities and literary training combined to make the study and practice of law a congenial pursuit. A lawyer, Thomas S. Hogan is the son of a distinguished member of the profession, and thus comes quite naturally by his preference and capacity for a forensic career. His father is M. W. Hogan, a well-known lawyer, who was admitted to practice in Illinois as long ago as 1855, and who is an old and highly respected resident of Chicago. This Mr. M. W. Hogan served as State's Attorney for St. Louis, Missouri,



Thomas H. Ryan

for twelve years, receiving the signal and unusual honor of an election to that responsible office for three consecutive terms, a fact which in itself sufficiently attests to his high professional standing and personal popularity.

The early literary and legal education of Mr. Hogan may be said to have been acquired wholly in St. Louis. It commenced with the training at the Christian Brothers' Academy, continued throughout the full curriculum of study at St. Louis University, terminating with graduation at the St. Louis Law School. The academic and collegiate course of the subject of this sketch completed, the study of law was taken up in his father's office. His legal studies were pursued in the office of ex-Governor Thomas C. Reynolds of Missouri, and in that of the Hon. Irwin Z. Smith, renowned as one of the ablest lawyers in the West. Undoubtedly the knowledge and experience acquired in such associations and surroundings, and the familiarity with procedure and practice in important cases which he was thus enabled to gain, was of inestimable advantage to the young lawyer, and Mr. Hogan soon took such rank at the bar and in the active practice of his profession as is rarely the good fortune of its junior members. The opportunities and associations of this period of his life likewise did much to develop and mould a well grounded literary taste, which subsequently resulted in the collection of one of the finest, because one of the most carefully and best assorted, private libraries in the West. Pleasant and profitable as were his St. Louis days, Chicago practice was the wider and fuller arena destined for the full fruition of Mr. Hogan's professional effort. In 1886 he removed to this city, and a co-partnership was formed with another well known lawyer, the Hon. Theodore G. Case, under the firm name and style of Case & Hogan.

The practice of this firm within the last ten years has grown to be something exceptionally large, and it is known in the legal pro-

fession generally as one of the busiest in Chicago. Its members have been identified with the conduct and trial, in both state and federal courts, of some of the most notable cases in the country, and thus have not only won recognition as able lawyers in Illinois, but also a national reputation.

The personality of Mr. Hogan is striking and of a character to attract and fix the attention, more especially this being the case in a court room, for when engaged in the trial of a case he is invariably a conspicuous figure. In height and general physique he is above the average, his sturdy shoulders support a massive head with classic, mobile features, and he is fortunate in the possession of an unusually clear and resonant voice. The excellence of his public reading was recognized early in his career by his election as reading clerk to the Thirty-third General Assembly of Missouri, in fact, that position was specially created for him, and at the expiration of his term of office he received from the legislature a unanimous vote of thanks for the efficiency of his services. It is, however, in the hotly contested trial of a cause that Mr. Hogan is seen at his best, for here his marked oratorical ability gives him a decided advantage over many of his colleagues at the bar. Forceful and impressive as a speaker, he carries from first to last the unbroken attention of his jury. Nor is it only at the bar that this power and facility for public speaking has stood Mr. Hogan in good stead, for in addition, he is one of the most apt and best known impromptu after-dinner speakers in Chicago.

As might be expected in a man of this description, our subject is a favorite socially, and is an active member of the best clubs and organizations. In the amenities of social entertainment he finds opportunity for the exercise of a fund of good fellowship, enriched, as it is, by interesting personal reminiscences of incident and travel, for Mr. Hogan has traveled extensively, both in America and Europe. He is a member of the Chicago Athletic Association,

the Columbus Club, an honorary member of influential clubs in the East, and a prominent and active member of Chicago Lodge Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. A reference to his personal character would be incomplete without a suggestion of that uniform spirit of kindness and prompt, practical generosity, which characterizes him in his relations with the fraternal societies, and, indeed, in whatsoever direction its modest and unassuming exercise can be of use to others. Mr. Hogan is unmarried and resides with members of his family in this city.

JOSEPH ANDREW MCCORMICK.

Fire Brigade Captain Joseph Andrew McCormick was born in Chicago, at Cass and Chicago Avenue, on March 19th, 1865. He is the son of John McCormick, who came to Chicago from Ireland in 1846, was an old-time volunteer fireman of the city and died in 1885. He had married Sarah Toner, whose father was one of the original members of the Order of Hibernians.

The subject of this sketch attended the Chicago public schools until he was sixteen years of age, when he began to learn the painter's trade, at which he worked until 1885, when he became a member of the Chicago Fire Department.

His first assignment was to Chemical Engine No. 2, and from there he was transferred to No. 1, No. 32, and No. 4. He became Lieutenant, December 31st, 1889, and was sent to Engine No. 22, at Webster Avenue and Larrabee Street, where he remained a year and a half and was then sent to No. 27. He was promoted,

April 15th, 1893, to be Captain of Engine No. 9, at Cottage Grove Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, but after a short stay of four months he was transferred to No. 33, and there remained three years, when he was changed to No. 44, at 77 Illinois Street, where he still remains.

He was married to Barbara Wiendbiel, of Chicago, October 4th, 1886, and they have had five children, of whom three are living.

Captain McCormick bears the reputation of a most efficient officer, and has several times been mentioned in general orders for bravery, and also on one occasion for stopping, at the risk of his life, a runaway horse. Strictly observant of every duty, he has gained the respect and esteem of the whole department and also of a wide circle of friends.

DR. GEORGE WILLIAM MAHONEY.

The achievement of such a position as Dr. Mahoney has attained in the medical circles of this city while still so young in years is typical of American grit and the true Western spirit of enterprise. His remarkable capabilities in the two special departments of medical science he has taken up have already attracted to him a wide and influential clientele, which, as day after day passes by, is increasing in size.

Dr. Mahoney was born at Lawton, Michigan. His father, Michael, was a native of Ireland and was born in County Clare, 1836. With his parents he came to America in 1853, locating in Kalamazoo, Michigan. In 1857 he married Honoria Marie Davis, daughter of William Davis of Limerick, Ireland. Miss Davis was born

in 1839; she was given superior educational advantages in school, at home and under private instruction, and later in life took special pride and exerted every beneficial influence in the early training of her children; a happy home was broken by her death in 1878 at Decatur, Michigan, where Michael Mahoney still resides. They had seven children, but only three are living, the eldest of whom is the subject of this sketch. Of the two other brothers, Henry resides at Decatur, Michigan, while Richard is connected with one of the newspapers at Kalamazoo.

George W. Mahoney was educated in the public schools, and the study of medicine having always been to him an absorbing one, in 1885 he entered the medical department of the University of Michigan. After a two years' course, he entered the Bellevue College Medical Hospital, New York, graduating there the following year, 1888.

While in New York he devoted considerable time to the study of the eye and ear under Professor Noyes, and always afterwards in general private practice that branch had for him a fascination. He began his medical practice at Decatur, where he remained five years. In 1893 he removed to Chicago and became a specialist for the eye and ear, to which since he has given his exclusive attention.

Dr. Mahoney became a member of the Chicago Ophthalmological Society in 1894 and holds the position of instructor of Ophthalmology at the Chicago Polyclinic and lectures on the refraction of the eye. He has also given much time to muscular defects of the eye and is a recognized authority on that work. His offices are located in the Venetian Building, where from eleven o'clock until three o'clock, daily, the demands upon his time by a large clientage make him one of the busy men of his profession.

Dr. Mahoney has been a member of the Michigan State Medical Society since 1889 and of the American Medical Association since 1893. He holds the position of Surgeon, with rank of Captain, in

the Seventh Regiment, Illinois National Guards, under Colonel Marcus Kavanagh, Jr. He is a member of the Columbus Club of Chicago.

The Doctor is contemplating a trip abroad in the interest of his studies and will visit the leading hospitals of London, Dublin, Paris, Vienna, Berlin, etc. He is a member of the Catholic Church, residing in the Cathedral Parish.

Dr. Mahoney is still a young man with many years before him—let us hope with years of profit to himself as well as years in which to be of service to his fellow-men. No higher incentive to duty can any man have than that he is living a useful life, and that Dr. Mahoney beyond all question has. Possessed of good sound judgment, energetic and pushing, his success has been almost a foregone conclusion. Affable and courteous in manner, a deep student, conscientious and straightforward in his methods, his growing popularity is easily accounted for. He is in the prime and vigor of a healthy and intellectual manhood and with his natural ability, has acquired knowledge and valuable experience, he can and will yet make the world better in that he has lived.

JAMES DENNIS MORRISON.

James D. Morrison, president of Cook County Civil Service Commission, and widely known in connection with numerous associations and as an active Republican and successful business man, was born in this city, April 7th, 1861. His father, John Cornelius Morrison, is a native of Buffalo, New York, where he was born in 1841,

but came to Chicago in 1856 and since that time has been a resident, occupying himself chiefly in the stewardship of hotels. In 1860 he married Katharine Ryan, who, when quite a child, had come to Chicago from Ireland.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools and graduated from the high schools of Chicago, commencing when about sixteen years of age his business career. His first start was in the fruit business on South Water Street with the firm of John W. Manning. Here he remained ten years, and since that time has practically been in business for himself. The first partnership formed was that of Raggio & Morrison, the present firm of Boland & Morrison succeeding on February 1st, of this year (1897). The firm has been successful from its initiation and has an extensive and growing business. As before intimated, Mr. Morrison has found time, apart from his active business interests, to occupy himself largely in public affairs and in matters appertaining to the best interests of the community in which he lives. Not only does he hold the important position of president of Cook County Civil Service Commission, but he has also been active as a Republican in the counsels and work of his party, and is a member of the Columbus, the Marquette, and the Amerieus Clubs, of the Royal League, the Royal Arcanum, the National Union, the Catholic Benevolent Legion, the Knights of Columbus, and also of the Order of Columbian Knights.

Mr. Morrison has been an extensive traveler through the United States, there being few points of interest he has not visited, from Maine to California. In regard to foreign trips, he has preferred, as he expresses it, to make himself thoroughly conversant with the beauties and wonders of his native land before sparing the time for visiting others.

Mr. Morrison married, February 2d, 1881, Miss Christina Grant, of Chicago, and they have five children.

Outside of his business and public life, Mr. Morrison gives what time he can to athletic sports, of which he has at all times been extremely fond. Physically he is a man of good constitution and fine presence, of genial and social disposition, yet at the same time of forcible and energetic character. He looks the successful man that he is, and, it need hardly be said, possesses numerous warm and devoted friends.

DANIEL CORKERY.

Daniel Corkery, late president and founder of the Chicago & Indiana Coal Co., was born in Chicago, February 26th, 1853, and died, to the universal regret of an immense number of friends, when comparatively a young man, June 25th, 1894. His parents were both born at historic Blarney Castle, Ireland, and came to the United States in 1849, settling in Chicago.

Daniel was educated at St. John's school and in the public schools of this city, which he left when fourteen years of age, and went to work carrying water and generally helping his father, who was the owner of several teams. When about nineteen, he determined to do some work on his own account, and, having bought a coal wagon, made his first venture in the coal business. At about the age of twenty-six, he went into partnership with D. McGarry, an association which continued for two years, after which Mr. Corkery started by himself at Twenty-sixth Street and Stewart Avenue. In 1892, he built the present handsome office building—Twenty-seventh Street and Canal. From the start he was successful, and at the time of his death, was the owner of and



Daniel Cortney

had the entire superintendence of one of the largest businesses in his line in the city. Four coal mines in Indiana, two in Brazil and two at Mecca were his individual property. At his death he left an estate valued at several hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Corkery was an ardent Democrat, and took great interest in the ward organizations, of which he was the acknowledged leader. He was also largely instrumental in building up the Fifth Ward, in which he resided for the greater portion of his life. Twice he visited Europe; the first time with a party of friends, and the second time in company with his wife, when, having covered France and Germany, Ireland was made their longest stopping place.

Mr. Corkery was married December, 1878, to Mary Austin, daughter of Lawrence Austin of this city, and one of Chicago's earliest settlers. They had one daughter, who died when three years of age.

Mr. Corkery served on the school board until he resigned to accept the commissionership of elections, being the first to fill that position in Cook County. He was a member of the Sheridan and Iroquois Clubs, and organized the Jefferson Club, which collapsed after his death.

As may be judged from his rapid and invariable success, Mr. Corkery was of a nature both industrious and enterprising, and possessed of business and executive ability of the highest order. He was of a warm social character, fond of home and domestic life, though, as has been mentioned, taking a great interest in local and general politics. To Mrs. Corkery, who survives him, and who possesses an active interest in the business, and whose courteous, kindly and unassuming manner are united to great executive talents, the late Mr. Corkery unquestionably owed much of his success in life. Mrs. Corkery is president of the Woman's Catholic League.

JAMES J. MULLEN.

Among the representative men of Chicago whose position is due solely to their own efforts, there is none who deserves more honorable mention than James J. Mullen, president of the Mullen Brewing Company. Born in Chicago, October 28th, 1855, his parents were Peter and Ann (Murphy) Mullen. His father was a native of Wicklow, Ireland, who, having taken a prominent part in the troubles of 1848, came to Chicago in that year. He took up the occupation of a blacksmith and wagon builder, and for years operated a shop on the west side, also taking an active part in Irish affairs until his death in 1869. Peter Mullen married Ann Murphy, who came of a well known County Carlow family, her parents leaving Ireland in 1850. They settled first in the East and later moved west to Chicago, where her brothers are now prominent and own considerable property near Harrison Street and Blue Island Avenue. She died in the year 1859.

The subject of this sketch attended the Chicago public schools in his youth, being compelled, however, at the age of fifteen, to set about earning his own living. His first occupation was that of a truck driver for the firm of Wm. A. Butters & Co., auctioneers and commission merchants, and here he remained for nine years and until 1878, when he became a porter with the furniture house of Alexander H. Revell & Co., at that time quite a small concern. In this employ he was for twelve years, during which time his ability was recognized and he received promotion from time to time until when he left he was manager of the establishment and had been given an interest in the business. July 1st, 1890, Mr. Mullen associated himself with the Merle & Heaney Manufacturing Co., makers

of furniture, and became secretary of the company. Here he was again successful, retiring in January, 1894.

So long an active business man, it was impossible for Mr. Mullen to remain idle, and twelve months later he purchased the plant of the Vogt & Sweeney Brewery on Twenty-sixth Street. This, owing to poor management, had been permitted to run down considerably until there was but a single customer on the books, and the concern was consequently placed in the hands of a receiver and sold by order of court. During Mr. Mullen's association with the Merle & Heaney Co., he had been closely connected with brewers and saloon men, and the experience he had gained enabled him to quickly grasp the situation and, as a result, to soon place his new venture on a paying basis, so much so that to-day it is one of the best paying plants in the city. The sole credit for this is due to Mr. Mullen, who, unaided, carried through the venture and by his individual energy and attention to all the details has made the business what it is.

Mr. Mullen, while of a very modest and retiring disposition, is still extremely congenial and companionable, finding time to belong to the Columbus and Sheridan Clubs, the Royal League, and the Independent Order of Foresters. He is a Roman Catholic and is a member of the congregation of St. James' Church, while in politics he has always been a Democrat.

Mr. Mullen married Norah Kelly, daughter of Captain William Kelly, a well known lake captain, and they have been blessed with a family consisting of four girls and a boy. Mr. Mullen has a pleasant home at 3208 Calumet Avenue, where he and his charming wife dispense hospitalities to their numerous friends. Mr. and Mrs. Mullen are both fond of traveling and have visited all the leading sections of the United States.

As a citizen Mr. Mullen lends his influence to all matters pertaining to the welfare of his city and the community. He contrib-

utes to charity as far as his means will allow, is always ready to help the unfortunate, and in all his relations bears himself as an earnest, large-hearted and conscientious gentleman, who esteems it a privilege, as he counts it a duty to do the most good in the best way to the greatest number of persons.

Gifted in a rare degree with energy, determination and ambition, of powerful will and splendid health, every qualification has been used to the best advantage, and he is to-day in the enjoyment of a well earned and richly deserved competence, in addition to the confidence, respect and esteem of all his fellow citizens.

PATRICK MCGARRY.

Patrick McGarry was born in Ireland, July 2d, 1845, the son of John McGarry, prominently connected with the troubles of 1845, and who died in 1878. His father was one of the leaders of the Irish rebellion in 1798, and suffered the punishment of a public whipping in the corn market at Belfast, and the subject of this sketch when a young man, recalls having his hands placed on the scars on his grandfather's back and being asked to promise he would strike a blow for Ireland for each one of them. With such bringing up, breathing into his very life a hatred of the English oppression, it is little wonder that the youthful Patrick grew up with full determination that Ireland must be free. John McGarry had married Mary Murray, of Cookstown, County Tyrone, Ireland, a member also of a family noted for its patriotism. In 1883 she came to this country on a visit for several months, and now well over eighty, is living in the old land across the seas.

Patrick McGarry received his education in a Church of England school at Belfast, and after six years left, at the age of eleven. It is a fact worthy of note that Joseph G. Biggar, later famous in the English House of Commons, was his monitor, and from him young Patrick received his first lessons.

Schooling over, he went to work in the linen warehouse of Joseph McGill, at that time the largest in Belfast. Having spent eighteen months in this business, he came to the conclusion that a life on the ocean would be more to his liking, and went into the Queen's Island ship yard, where he was the first Roman Catholic to learn the trade of boiler making and iron ship building. Having served his five years there, he traveled through the three kingdoms, working at his trade, and also made a few trips on the ocean as boiler maker, sailing for New York in the month of July, 1871. He remained in the latter city for a few months, working at the same occupation, and then came to Chicago, where he arrived just six months before the fire. In Chicago he followed his trade, from 1873 to 1889, excepting an interval in 1875, during which he visited Ireland. On January 15th, 1889, Mr. McGarry formed a partnership with Snider, Leonard & McCarrin, and the Union Steam Boiler Works was started, continuing until January 1st, 1890, when the firm of McGarry & Dunne was organized and business done until March, 1895, when the firm was dissolved, Mr. McGarry taking sole charge.

Mr. McGarry from his early youth has taken a great interest in Irish affairs; in 1863, at the age of eighteen, he joined the Irish Republican Brotherhood. Mr. McGarry may also claim the honor of launching the late Joseph Biggar, M. P., into the political world. It was in this way: In 1864 the corner stone of the O'Connell monument at Dublin was being laid, an excursion from Belfast was attacked in that city by Orangemen and considerable trouble arose between the Orangemen employed on Queen's Island, of whom

there were some four thousand, and about two hundred Roman Catholics at that time employed in building new docks. Several of the latter were driven into the sea and many wounded, it being supposed that the Catholics were giving information to the authorities; the Orangemen struck, demanding that all Catholics employed in the Queen's Island ship yard quit the works. The strike having continued two weeks, the business men of Belfast tried to settle the difficulty by arbitration, and this was finally agreed to, two men being appointed to represent each side. Mr. McGarry, who was even then recognized as a leader among the Catholics, suggested for the Catholic representatives the name of A. J. McKenna, at that time editor of the Irish National paper, "The Northern Star," and Joseph G. Biggar, an obscure pork merchant, this being the latter's first entrance into publicity. A settlement was finally made, the Orangemen agreeing to return to work if the Catholics would give no more information concerning the rioters. So pleased were the Nationalists of Belfast at the way Mr. Biggar handled the question, that they elected him Councilman from Smithfield Ward, Belfast, and shortly afterwards he was elected Member of Parliament from County Cavan, became Parnell's Chief Lieutenant, the leader of obstruction in the House, and possibly the most hated Irishman who ever took his place in Parliament.

Mr. McGarry joined the Ancient Order of Hibernians in 1881, and has been president of a division and also State delegate of Illinois. In 1894 he was elected at the New York convention National Secretary, was re-elected in 1895, and in 1896 became National Delegate. He was also elected delegate to attend the Irish Race Convention, held at Dublin, Ireland, September 1st, 2d, and 3d, 1896, but by reason of important business matters at the last moment he was compelled to forego. He joined the Clan-Na-Gael in 1885 and is still an active member of that organization, in the working of which he has always taken an active part.

Mr. McGarry was married, April 28th, 1874, to Miss Augusta A. Beckley, of Logansport, Ind., and the union has resulted in seven children, of whom all with the exception of one are living.

In politics he is entirely independent, believing in so voting as will do the greatest good for the greatest number. He is a Roman Catholic and a regular attendant at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul.

While his life in this country has been possibly of a more peaceable character than his early bringing up may have led him to desire, his faith in the old land has never wavered, nor his earnest hope that it may be his fortune to see Ireland taking her proper place among the nations of the earth. Honored and respected, he has made for himself hosts of friends in this city, and by his personal worth has gained a high place in the list of Chicago's American Irish.

DANIEL J. GALLERY.

Daniel J. Gallery was born at Ennishone, County Clare, Ireland, December 26th, 1838. Having received his education in the old country, he came to America in 1856, moving on to Chicago. His first employment was for Squire Tom Dingee, at Evanston, and he then started business in Chicago as a teamster. When the war broke out he went to Memphis, continuing in the same business until the war closed. His remuneration was one out of every three bales of cotton for hauling the same. The war closed, he returned to this city and soon founded the Gallery Transfer Company. Fortune favored his efforts, and having, in 1885, taken his son, Daniel

V., into the business, he gave him full charge. Mr. D. J. Gallery retired in 1891, and has since enjoyed the reward of his successful industry.

He had married in Chicago, in 1850, Mary A. Daley, and they have six children—Rebecca A., Dan. V., a successful young lawyer; John J., Martha R., Allison, and William F.

Mr. Daniel J. Gallery is a Roman Catholic, and in politics belongs to the Democratic party. He is a member of the Royal League, an honorary member of the Young Men's Institute, and since 1856 a member of the Board of Trade. Mr. Gallery is also an extensive traveler, being well acquainted with the United States, and has on several occasions visited Europe.

PATRICK DIGNAN.

This popular and highly respected Connaught Irishman was born on St. Patrick's day, 1847, in County Mayo, Ireland, in which country his parents, Robert L. and Kate (Burke) Dignan, lived and died, although his father did, upon one occasion, come to the United States to pay a short visit to the subject of this sketch. The family was originally from the north of Ireland, the first settlement in County Mayo having been made by Robert L. Dignan's grandfather.

Patrick Dignan was educated in the national schools of Ireland until he was sixteen, and then for a year found employment there in a general store. At seventeen he decided to seek his fortune in the United States, and arrived in the City of Providence, R. I., at



Patrick Dignan

the time when the cry of war was stirring the land. Patriotic feelings moved the young Irishman's heart, and he determined to become a soldier. He immediately joined the Second Rhode Island Cavalry, and at once went to the front. Here his skill as a civil engineer and his genius for mechanics found quick recognition, and he was soon transferred to Fort Gratiot, Michigan, to take part in the construction of the government works there, and at this point he remained until the close of the war.

It was in 1865 that Mr. Dignan first came to Chicago, and this city has since been his permanent home. For a number of years he worked for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, and in that employ remained until he started in business for himself. The livery and undertaking business, which he founded and still continues, has prospered exceedingly, and he has been able to amass therein a comfortable fortune. For a number of years past it has been Mr. Dignan's custom to visit his native land every summer, and he has crossed the Atlantic fifteen times.

The subject of this sketch was married in 1865 in Chicago to Christine Hishfalt, who died in 1889, and Mr. Dignan then married Alice Brown, another Chicago lady, and they have had five children.

In his religious views he is a Roman Catholic, and in his politics an Independent Democrat.

Mr. Dignan is a true Irishman, and firm in his belief that Ireland should be given the right of self government. Since 1865 he has been connected with Chicago Irish organizations; he is a member of the Catholic and Independent Order of Foresters and also of the Knights of Pythias.

In the New Movement Convention of 1895 in this city, he was not only a delegate, but also a member of the executive committee.

DR. HENRY THOMAS MURPHY.

Dr. Henry Thomas Murphy was born November 19th, 1863, at Ft. Winnebago, just outside of Portage, Wis.—a historic spot, for there Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis served during the Black Hawk War. His parents were Michael and Jane (McDonald) Murphy, both natives of County Galway, Ireland, who, coming to America in 1849, had settled in this country and brought up a family of eleven children.

The subject of this sketch received his early education in the public schools of his native town, graduating from its high school in the class of 1886. From 1884 to 1886, however, he was compelled to teach in Columbia County, Wis., in order to secure the necessary means to continue his studies. After graduating, he definitely decided upon making medicine his profession, and on the 1st of March, 1887, he entered the Rush Medical College of Chicago and, completing a three years' course, graduated in the class of 1890 and began to practice in Chicago. During the period that he was attending the medical college he held several positions in the County Hospital.

Dr. Murphy is a prominent member and Examining Physician for the Catholic Order of Foresters, and belongs also to the Knights of Maccabees, Independent Order of Foresters, and the Supreme Order of Foresters of Canada.

Dr. Murphy is in religion a devout Catholic and a regular attendant at All Saints' Church. In his politics he has never varied but has always been a faithful adherent to the principles of the Democratic party. A close student, an omnivorous reader, he is



Respectfully
Henry D. Murphy

always a pleasant and charming companion. In his professional duties he evinces wonderful patience and skill as well as the greatest kindness, which, in addition to his considerable ability, are rapidly and deservedly accumulating for him a splendid practice.

CHARLES JOSEPH MAGEE.

Any record of the lives and achievements of worthy Irishmen and those of Irish blood would be incomplete did it not contain some mention of the history of Charles Joseph Magee, the well known Chicago contractor and builder. He was born March 15th, 1860, in County Antrim, Ireland, his parents being Charles and Catherine (McLaughlin) Magee. The father was a large and prominent stock farmer whose family had been prominent in the Irish Rebellion.

The subject of the present sketch attended the national schools of his native town until he was fifteen, when for three years he went to work on a farm. The building of the Great Northern Railroad of Ireland found him at work on the road as a laborer, and he was soon promoted to the position of time-keeper. Here he remained, however, but a short time, for he had decided to learn the trade of a carpenter, and after serving an apprenticeship he secured a position as carpenter on a steamship and for a year made several trips to Europe, visiting many points, and upon one occasion being shipwrecked in the Bay of Biscay. He came to the United States in August, 1881, and directly on to Chicago. For a time he worked for P. D. Armour, at the Stock Yards, but later he secured employ-

ment with the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and was made superintendent of a gang of men who were doing repairing along the railroad.

Moved by his ambitious disposition he determined, in 1883, to no longer work for other people but to start in the general contracting business. The result well justified his views, for being shrewd, honest, and thoroughly reliable, besides possessing a full understanding of every detail of the trade, he was soon in the possession of a very prosperous business. Mr. Magee has taken contracts for and has constructed over eight hundred buildings in Chicago, and among the large buildings which he has built may be mentioned the block at Twelfth and Wabash Avenue, at a cost of \$123,000, and another at the corner of Belden Avenue and Larabee Street, for \$56,000. At this writing—the spring of 1897—he has just finished a home for himself at a cost of \$11,600. In the buying of property at bargains, the building up and selling at a considerable profit, he has been very successful, and his possession of business qualifications of the very highest character has been very completely demonstrated.

Mr. Magee was married, December 29th, 1886, to Annie Worth, who came of good County Wexford stock, and whose family had taken part in the late war, in which an uncle of hers, Datas Worth, was killed and her father very badly wounded. They have five children.

So far as his means will allow him, Mr. Magee is both benevolent and charitable. He is a Roman Catholic and a regular attendant at the Church of St. Jarlath, while in his political views he adheres strictly to the Democratic party. Formerly he was a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and he now belongs to the Independent Order of Foresters and also to the Columbus Club.

There is no man in his business in Chicago who at the present time is more prosperous, or who possesses a higher reputation for

honesty and integrity. By those in his employ he is always spoken of in the very highest terms for his fair and kind treatment, and strikes and difficulties with him are few and far between.

That he should ever have been enabled to make so good a business success and amass so comfortable a fortune while yet comparatively a young man, he considers the result of the strict attention he has always paid to the details of his business, of his honest treatment of every one, and to the soundness of his judgment on all business matters.

JOSEPH JOYCE.

No American Irishman in Chicago is better entitled to the honorable distinction of being called a self-made man than is the subject of the present sketch, Mr. Joseph Joyce, who was born March 27th, 1860, in this city. His parents were Michael and Mary Joyce, both natives of County Mayo, Ireland, and who were married in the City of Chicago, January 3d, 1853. Michael Joyce was one of the pioneer firemen of Chicago under the old volunteer system, and was for many years the custodian of the old court house bell, which he used to ring in case of fire, before the introduction of the present telegraph system. He was a modest and unassuming man and one at all times most attentive to his duties, and as a result of long hours and overwork, died January, 1864. In the possession of the family is still the old silver fire badge—a shield—number 189, which was so long worn by the father; and also the first annual report of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department. His wife,

Mary, a woman of very noble character, died November 17th, 1886. Michael Joyce left a large tract of land where Garfield Park is now located, which then was known as Bull's Head, and also a homestead, but the former the mother was compelled to sell in order to educate the family with which she was left, consisting of four children.

Joseph Joyce attended the Holy Family School until he was ten years of age, and then for a further twelve months the Clark public school, in that time completing all the schooling he was destined to receive. The boy was but four years old when his father died, and as he grew in years—he being the oldest of the family—he shared the joys and sorrows of his self-sacrificing mother, to whom he was very greatly attached. At the age of eleven he endeavored to find some employment in order that he might be of help in the support of the family.

His first employment was as an errand boy to a contractor, and this was his occupation at the time of the great fire, when, however, the home of the family escaped, not being in the path of the flames, and the Joyces were able to share what they had with others less fortunate than themselves. From 1872 to 1876, though still young, he did a man's work in driving a team, and in the latter year was offered by the city a position in taking down and putting up telegraph wires, but concluding that the occupation would not be congenial to him, refused it and started in the wholesale district in search of a position. Many refusals did not discourage him, and he finally succeeded in obtaining a place in the wholesale paper house of Bradner Smith & Co. For some time he was employed moving goods into the new warehouse and had to work eighteen hours a day. Quite early in his life he made up his mind that the only way to succeed in life was to work hard, learn the business, and watch out for opportunities, and his faithful efforts soon attracted the attention of the Cleveland Paper Co., a rival

company, by whom he was offered the position of receiving clerk. His diligent work continuing, he was promoted to the position of a salesman, and after a time was offered a place of greater responsibility with the J. W. Butler Paper Co., and there remained for five years, going thence to the Calumet Paper Company at an advanced salary, and remaining with the latter until the premises were burned out and the company retired from business. Having saved some little money, he bought part of a damaged stock of paper at auction, and was fortunate in selling the same to considerable profit. Thus encouraged to go into business for himself, in the spring of 1895 he organized the Empire Paper Company, of which he became President and Treasurer, and under his charge the company has met with commendable success, and already supplies some of the largest consumers in the city.

Mr. Joyce was one of the organizers of the Chicago Zouaves, and also took considerable stock in the World's Fair enterprise. A member of the Columbus Club, the Royal Arcanum, as well as a charter member of Commercial Council 26, Royal League, in the latter having held every office in the gift of the Council except Collector and Scribe. Twice he has been representative to Advisory Council, and has just been re-elected Treasurer, having filled every one of these offices with honor to himself and with credit to the society.

In his political views he has always been independent, while in religious matters he is a Catholic of liberal views. He was married to Ella McLaughlin, of Chicago, June 10th, 1885, and they have had four children, but only one is living. Mr. Joyce has a comfortable home at 5532 La Salle Avenue, where, with his wife, he delights to entertain and make life pleasant for his family and happy for others. His friends are many, for Mr. Joyce in his earnest struggle has gained at once the respect and esteem of all with

whom he has been brought into contact, and the success he has achieved has in no ways aroused envious feeling. He is generous natured and liberal, and thoroughly representative of the race from whence he sprung.

FREDERICK S. MCCLORY.

Frederick S. McClory, a rising young Chicago lawyer of Irish descent, who was born in Quincy, Massachusetts, January 19th, 1869, evidently inherits his abilities in the legal line, for his father was also a well known Irish lawyer of this city. His father, Henry McClory, who was a native of Belfast, Ireland, had come when a boy to America, settling first in Boston and in 1877 moving west to Chicago. As has been said, he became one of the best known lawyers of Chicago, and without being in any way an agitator, was extremely prominent in all Irish matters up to the time of his death, in 1893. His wife, formerly Margaret Persse, and who died in 1871, belonged to an old West of Ireland family, her father having left the old country and settled at Johnstown, New York.

The subject of this sketch obtained his education in the public schools of Chicago until he was fourteen, when a private tutor was provided for him and the boy studied Latin and Greek. At the age of sixteen he entered his father's law office, and at the same time, with sixteen others, organized the first evening law school, now known as the Chicago College of Law. This school was attended until he was nineteen, when he passed the necessary examination, but still had two years to wait before he was of sufficient years to be given a license.

On May 18th, 1891, however, he received his qualifications and went into his father's office, remaining with him until the latter's death, when he entered the law office of C. C. Bonney, and shortly afterwards opened an office and began to practice alone. Very good success has followed the efforts of Mr. McClory, who has already succeeded in building up a very good general practice. Considerable legal work has been done by him for the Chicago General Electric Railroad Company and the Douglas Park Building Association, to the entire satisfaction of his clients and to the considerable preservation of their heavy interests.

In May, 1889, Mr. McClory was married to Catherine Reilly, and they have had five children, of whom there are three living.

A Democrat in his politics and a member of the North American Union, a fraternal insurance company, Mr. McClory has a host of friends who can be counted only by the number of his acquaintances.

PATRICK VINCENT FITZPATRICK.

As an example of what unlimited energy and untiring perseverance, when united to a character of fearless and unswerving honesty, can achieve in the world, the Hon. Patrick V. Fitzpatrick, gallant Union soldier and exemplary citizen, stands pre-eminent among the thousands of prominent American Irish in Chicago. All the difficulties that could beset a man in the battle of life, he has fought against and triumphed over. He arrived in Chicago in 1858 as a train-boy, and in less than forty years he is to-day Senatorial representative for the First District of Illinois, one of the most im-

portant districts, and is known all over the world as the unanimous selection of the Irish National Alliance for the proud distinction of Treasurer and custodian of its immense funds.

Senator Fitzpatrick is an unmistakable Irishman, his many years in this country having in no way deprived him of that rich accent that speaks so plainly of the old land across the Atlantic. He was born in Ennis, County Clare, Ireland, July 17th, 1840. Both his parents are dead, his father, Dennis Fitzpatrick, a tenant farmer, died when he was a child of five, and his mother, formerly Ann Callanan, three years earlier. Young Fitzpatrick was brought to America by his elder brother, and all his youthful surroundings in this country were with those who possessed no greater advantages than himself. He received his education in the public schools of Toledo, Ohio, but was forced to earn his own living from the time he was fourteen, and quickly discovered that in this country the first essential of success was education. He was eighteen when, as before stated, in the capacity of train-boy on the L. S. & N. S. Railway, he arrived in Chicago. The year following he purchased a scholarship in Sloan Commercial College, from which he graduated March 4th, 1861. Later in the same year, September 10th, and chiefly that he might be entitled to call himself an American, he enlisted as a private in Company "F," Ninth Illinois Cavalry Volunteers, for three years or during the war, and served as company clerk and corporal till November 1st, 1862, when he was promoted to be Regimental Sergeant Major. He held that position, serving as a good and faithful soldier, until the battle of Moscow, Tenn., on December 4th, 1863, where he was severely wounded by a shot in the head, from the effects of which he has since been a sufferer. Honorably discharged, on account of wounds received in action, he left the service April 16th, 1864, leaving for his record that of a splendid soldier, one ever prompt and reliable in the execution of orders and of a courage nothing could daunt.

In August, 1864, when the United States Government inaugurated the letter carrier system in Chicago, John L. Scripps, who was then postmaster, appointed Mr. Fitzpatrick as one of the original twenty-six carriers allowed to the Chicago office. For seven years he carried letters in the district bounded by Polk and Eighteenth Streets on the south, and from the lake to the river on the west, and made himself one of the best known and highly respected men in the district. In 1868, his spirit of independence led him to start in business for himself, and though necessarily at first in a small way, his book, stationery and news establishment is now probably the largest on the south side. In addition, he has large mining and real estate interests in the Black Hills. For the past twenty years he has been located at 154 Twenty-second Street, and as a business man has gained the highest esteem of every one with whom he has been brought into contact.

He has always been a Republican, and speaks with pride of a vote cast for Lincoln in 1864. Requested to stand on the Republican ticket for the First Senatorial District of Illinois, and having received a unanimous nomination, he was elected Senator November 6th, 1894. At the great Irish convention in this city last year, 1895, when the Irish National Alliance was formed, he was by general acclamation proclaimed Treasurer to the Alliance, and his work, both as Senator and Treasurer, has been of such a character as to still further increase his reputation for sterling ability, probity, and entire rectitude.

Mr. Fitzpatrick was married, November 1st, 1866, to Miss Annie Kenny, of Peoria, Ill. They have one daughter, Una.

In religion he is a thorough Catholic and for fifteen years acted as sexton to the Rev. Father Walton, towards the building of whose church he was instrumental in obtaining the necessary funds.

Senator Fitzpatrick is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and other veteran organizations, besides being prominent-

ly connected with a number of patriotic and benevolent societies. He started, and was afterwards Treasurer of the Cronin fund, instituted to give those accused a fair trial, and towards the purpose the amount of \$50,000 was collected. Ever faithful to the great land of his adoption, the country of his birth has never been forgotten—indeed, Ireland has few more earnest friends, even in this freedom loving and ever friendly disposed United States, than Patrick V. Fitzpatrick, Senator First Senatorial District of Illinois.

JOHN B. JEFFERY.

A typical Chicagoan, energetic and unconquerable, one to whom difficulties are but opportunities and misfortunes the stepping stones to greater effort, is John B. Jeffery, than whom there is possibly to-day no one in this city better known or more highly considered.

Mr. Jeffery is a very happy combination of several nationalities. His father was an Englishman and with all the British determination of character, while his mother, who was a native of County Antrim, Ireland, came of sturdy stock also, for her parents were a Scotch father and an Irish mother.

The subject of this sketch was born at Niagara Falls, January 11th, 1846. Having received his education, he served an apprenticeship to the printer's trade. In 1863 he came to Chicago to join the staff of the "Morning Post," remaining with that paper as a reporter after it merged into the "Republican" and had Charles A. Dana for its editor. Giving up newspaper employ temporarily, he

took charge of the mechanical portion of the business of Tower, Millard & Decker's job printing establishment, with which firm he remained until 1869, when he was offered the position of business manager of the "Indianapolis Sentinel," a place held until he obtained the management of the job department of the "Chicago Evening Journal." When the great fire of 1871 destroyed the business portion of the city, Mr. Jeffery embraced the opportunity, and, improvising an office within twenty-four hours of the event, was able to issue the first local paper—"The Evening Journal"—published in the city. On the death of C. L. Wilson, the publisher of "The Evening Journal," he obtained a lease of the job department, shortly afterwards purchasing outright. This gave him a chance to show of what he was capable, and under his conduct the business proved most successful for a number of years, until, in December, 1883, a fire which consumed "The Evening Journal" Building and completely destroyed the collection of engravings which Mr. Jeffery had gathered together with years of labor, and to which also he had devoted all his savings. This as well as legal complications arising out of the same, obliged him temporarily to abandon the business it had taken him so many years to build up.

Mr. Jeffery was the founder of several successful trade journals, among which may be mentioned: "The National Builder," "The Black Diamond," and "The Amusement Guide and Directory." Always a staunch Republican, and having been closely and intimately connected with Presidents Grant and Garfield, taking a very prominent part in the latter's campaign, he was offered the position of Public Printer. In the late campaign, too, he was Delegate to the State Convention, and to his enthusiastic work and unremitting efforts the carrying of the resolutions endorsing Mr. McKinley for President of the United States was in a large measure due.

Since the printing business was given up, Mr. Jeffery has devoted his abilities and energies to several other lines, and in each

has been able to show that remarkable force of character which appears to command success.

In his domestic relations he has also been peculiarly fortunate, for Mrs. Jeffery is a lady of great popularity and social distinction, and their charming home is a rendezvous for the leaders in literary and artistic circles. Their eldest son, Harry B. Jeffery, possesses the distinction of birth co-incident with the Chicago fire.

John B. Jeffery belongs to a number of benevolent and social organizations; in Masonic degrees he stands very high; with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks he has long been associated; and he is a member of the Union League, Washington Park, and Press Clubs. Personally he is a man of great charm; he is a writer of recognized ability, and as a brilliant conversationalist possesses few equals in Chicago.

JOHN H. DONLIN.

The subject of the present sketch, one of Chicago's most notable builders and contractors, is a native of Rochester, New York State, and came to this city when quite a child with his parents, in 1844. His father, James Donlin, was born in Dublin, Ireland, and with his wife left the old country for New York State in 1838. For six years he followed the trade of a blacksmith, in Rochester, and then removed to Chicago, continuing in the same occupation until his death, in 1857. His wife, formerly Mary Flanagan, who was also a native of Dublin, followed her husband to the grave two years later.

John H. Donlin received his education in the public schools of Chicago, after leaving which he was apprenticed to a carpenter. At the end of three years' apprenticeship, in 1860, the young man came to the conclusion to start for himself and commenced contracting. With entire success he progressed until the fire of 1871, when he was burned out, losing in the neighborhood of one hundred thousand dollars. Once again, however, he started, and with renewed energy, the result being that the ground he had lost was quickly recovered. During the immediate years following the fire, he built a dozen or more police stations and other public buildings in this city, and in 1880-81 constructed the Government headquarters at Fort Snelling, a work that consumed nearly two years, and the contract for which amounted to \$250,000. Mr. Donlin also built the court house at Kankakee, as well as various public buildings at Quincy and Lincoln, Illinois, in addition to Chicago structures too numerous to mention, but among which was the wigwam in which George B. McClellan was nominated for President, in 1868.

Mr. Donlin was married, in 1859, to Miss B. M. Consandine, of this city. They have nine children living, the eldest son, William J., is one of our promising young lawyers, and the eldest daughter, Molly, is married to Mr. Samuel Morse, president of the Minneapolis Milling Association. Four of the other children are also married.

A Democrat in his politics until the nomination of James G. Blaine, he followed the latter, and since that time has voted the Republican ticket. Mr. Donlin served as Captain of the famous Ellsworth Zouaves for three years, and was also Captain of the Second Regiment under Col. James Quirk, of 124th Illinois, and of the Irish Brigade, under the command of the late lamented Col. Mulligan.

Mr. Donlin is well preserved and of sound constitution, and

looks, as he has proved, a successful man. While his important business interests have engrossed most of his time and energy, and indeed, so continue to do, he has yet found time to travel extensively all over the United States, both for business and recreation. It should also be mentioned that he is a member of the Sheridan Club. Domestic in his disposition and tastes, his happiest hours are those spent in the midst of his interesting family circle.

PATRICK MCHUGH.

Among the most honored and respected citizens of this great city are many who either owe their birth to the dear green isle across the Atlantic or whose fondest associations are linked with that of their sires. Of these in Chicago, few are better known or deservedly more esteemed than the subject of this sketch, Patrick McHugh. His family is one of the most ancient in Ireland, and its pedigree can be traced in a direct line to a period more than twelve centuries before the time of Christ.

His father, Patrick McHugh also, who was born in County Cavan in 1807, having married Catharine Curran in the old country, was unable to live under its hampered conditions, and, leaving Ireland in 1841, found a new home in Ontario, Canada, where fortune favored him and he became a well-to-do farmer. They raised a family of seven sons and four daughters, and of these two sons have greatly distinguished themselves in the legal profession. Michael A. McHugh is judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Ontario, while Patrick McHugh is one of Chicago's leading lawyers.

Patrick was born in Ontario, Canada, in 1843. In 1861, after



J. M. Hugh.

a year's schooling in the evening college there, he came to this city and entered the Catholic University of St. Mary's, an institution which was destroyed by fire a few years later. He took a four years' course and graduated with the class of 1865. He then spent a couple of years with the Union College of Law, Chicago, from which he graduated in 1867, and at once began to practice law.

Early in 1892 a partnership was entered into with the late John M. Rountree, and continued until 1895, when Mr. McHugh thought it more advisable to devote himself to his rapidly growing general practice. He has since made himself a high reputation for careful preparation, skillful handling, and also entire faithfulness to his clients. In the cross-examination of witnesses he is among the foremost in Chicago, and his shrewd ability in detecting the weak points has brought him into great request as a jury lawyer. This estimation was forcibly brought before the public in the well-known McMahon case, during the progress of which, for several months, the name of Patrick McHugh was in daily mention.

He is a Democrat in politics, and the esteem in which he is held by his party and in the legal profession was shown by his nomination as judge of the Circuit Court in 1893. With the balance of the ticket, however, he was not among the elect.

Mr. McHugh's popularity is not confined to the legal profession; his ever genial manner and sterling good qualities have made him well liked and esteemed in financial, business, club and social circles. He is a life member of the Chicago Athletic Club, a member of the Columbus and the Iroquois Clubs, and also a very active participator in the literary work of the Chicago Athenaeum. His travels over this continent have been of a very extensive character, and both in natural gifts and in acquired he is eminently fitted for the high position he has gained for himself in the bar and in the estimation of the people of Chicago.

SENATOR JAMES WALTER DUNCAN.

James Walter Duncan was born at La Salle, Illinois, January 18th, 1849. His parents were Nicholas and Isabella (McBoyle) Duncan, the father a native of County Mayo, Ireland, and the mother of Aberdeen, Scotland, both having left their native countries during the year 1838 for America, where they settled first in Indiana and afterwards at La Salle, Illinois. The mother was of an old Scotch family from Aberdeen.

James Duncan, like many of his generation who have since made themselves notable figures in the world, was compelled in his younger days to work on his father's farm and to secure what schooling was possible during the winter months, when the crops were laid by. His disposition was, however, an intensely studious one, and such was the fondness he showed for his books, that his father sent him to the Christian Brothers College at La Salle and later to Niagara Falls, N. Y., University. The last named, circumstances compelled him to leave without graduating, and he located in La Salle, entering the law office of E. F. Ball, Esq., who at that time stood at the head of the bar in that section. He studied law until 1871, and was admitted to practice.

After opening an office in La Salle, by his careful management of cases entrusted to him and by absolute fidelity to his clients' interests, he acquired a large practice which extended to Ottawa, Ill. In 1876, Mr. Duncan formed a partnership with Senator Andrew J. O'Connor, law offices being opened at La Salle and Ottawa. The firm rapidly made for itself a big reputation for professional ability and successful handling of cases, with the result that a large general practice was secured extending all over the above district.

With the firm was associated in its Ottawa office for some time Comptroller James H. Eckels.

Mr. Duncan is a firm believer in the principles, and is a follower of the Democratic party and is for sound money. He has on several occasions been a delegate to National Conventions, was the first Democratic Senator sent from the Twenty-third Illinois District, serving from 1882 to 1886, and was elected Mayor of La Salle four times, from 1873 to 1879. At La Salle, besides taking a prominent interest in politics, he has always been a leader in charitable work and was ever among the first to contribute money as well as time to any project which would result in good to the city. He was President of the Union Coal Company of La Salle and Peru.

In 1888, Senator Duncan, with Judge Hiram T. Gilbert, who had held the office of County Judge of La Salle County, associated themselves together and came to Chicago, where they went into practice together, a partnership which has continued up to the present time. Here the same worthy methods have been pursued and the careful management of cases entrusted to them, the attention to every detail, and the remarkable success attending the work of the firm has produced a large and very remunerative general practice.

Such in brief is the history of one of the self-made men of Chicago, who by his own unaided efforts has, while yet in the prime of life, achieved for himself reputation, honor and high position. As a worker he is absolutely indefatigable. His perseverance and industry know no relaxation in energy or efforts until the case or the work he has in hand is completed. A speaker of much power, his style of argument is at once clear, logical and convincing; to clap-trap he never resorts, believing that a plain, matter of fact manner best appeals to the good sense and good judgment of his auditors.

Though the time of Senator Duncan is too heavily occupied with his professional duties to permit of his being much of a club man, he is a member both of the Columbus and Sheridan Clubs.

He was married November 25th, 1872, to Bridget Cody, of La Salle. They have a son and daughter, Edgar V., born in 1873, and Isabella M., in 1875.

He is a man of broad humanity, unimpeachable integrity and very great popularity. Among his personal friends he counts men of all classes and ranks. He is possessed of all those qualities and characteristics which entitle him to a place among Chicago's representative citizens and make him one of whom the Irishmen of Chicago and throughout the United States have every reason to feel proud, and upon whom esteem and honor can be most worthily bestowed.

THOMAS LAWRENCE CONWAY.

Fire Captain Thomas Lawrence Conway was born in Chicago, on the north side, July 10th, 1859. He was the son of Thomas Conway, a native of Limerick, who came to America and settled in Chicago some time in the "forties," while his mother was Johanna (Kerwin) Conway, from Tipperary, Ireland.

The subject of this sketch secured what little education he was fortunate enough to acquire in the public schools of Chicago, being compelled at the age of fourteen to go out into the world and fight for himself. His first employment was that of a rope maker, and later he became a printer. In the fall of 1883, however, he secured an appointment as truckman in the Chicago Fire Department, his first assignment being Hook and Ladder No. 1, located at Pacific Avenue and Harrison Street. Here he remained a couple of years, being then sent to No. 3, located at Erie and Wells Streets. With

this company he was connected for eight years, during which time he became Lieutenant. July 1st, 1893, he was promoted to be Captain and was then sent to Engine No. 32, located on the Lake Front, where since that time he has remained.

Captain Conway is a member of the Maccabees, and also of the Firemen's Benevolent Association. In his religious views he is a Roman Catholic, and is a member of the Church of the Immaculate Conception.

He was married, February 4th, 1891, to Mary Ellen Walsh, of Chicago, and they have two children.

Captain Conway is a man of fine appearance and of very agreeable manner. In the Chicago Fire Brigade he is most highly thought of, and among his hosts of personal friends no man bears a higher character for great personal worth.

MICHAEL LANGAN.

This well known Detective Sergeant was born in Westport, County Mayo, Ireland, August, 1842. He was the son of Patrick Langan, a carpenter and a farmer, who died in Ireland in the fall of 1868, and of Mary (Lavalle) Langan, one of a noted family of Mayo. One of the latter's brothers had been in the government employ, and retiring on a pension, was appointed postmaster of Westport, a position he held for many years. Mrs. Patrick Langan came to Chicago in 1869 and resided with her son Michael until 1877, in which year she died.

The subject of this sketch attended the public schools of his

native town at such times as he could be spared from farming duties until he was twenty years of age. In 1862 he came to America, remained for a year in New York, and then west to Chicago, where for a short time he worked for his uncle, B. Langan, the contractor.

Michael Langan then engaged in various occupations for two and a half years, when he went into the dry goods business on his own account, but decided after eighteen months' trial that he was unsuited for that kind of business, and so secured an appointment on the police force, February 17th, 1869, being assigned to the old Huron Street Police Station. On February 2d, 1874, he was appointed Desk Sergeant at the Webster Street Station, where he remained one and a half years and was transferred to the Chicago Avenue Station, being there for eight years. On February 2d, 1882, he received an assignment to the Central Station at the City Hall as Desk Sergeant, a position he still most worthily fills.

This short record of his promotions and the responsible position he at present holds, speaks plainly as to Sergeant Langan's strict performance of every duty and of the standing he possesses with his superiors. The Central Detail is the center point of the whole department, and a man to fill the position must of necessity be of good education, very careful in his habits, and at the same time have thorough acquaintance with all the police rules and regulations. Sergeant Langan has proven that he is possessed of such qualifications and abilities during the twenty-seven and a half years he has been on the Chicago police force, for he has never lost a day, never had a complaint made against him, or in a single instance been before the trial board.

He was one of ten men sent from his station at the beginning of the great Chicago fire to keep order, and was on duty for several days assisting people to safety. When he was relieved, hair, whiskers and eye-brows were much singed by proximity to the fire.

Sergeant Detective Langan is a member of the Police Benevo-

lent Association, of which he was a trustee from 1882 to 1885; he belongs also to the Independent Order of Foresters, and in both orders has been on several occasions elected to office, but has always declined to serve, on the plea that his duties would not permit the regular attendance necessary.

He was married, June 3d, 1872, to Annie Garrity, a native of his own town in Ireland, and they have had five children, of whom three are living.

In religion he is a Roman Catholic and belongs to the congregation of the Church of the Immaculate Conception. As to his politics, he declares himself the servant of the people, and consequently not able to pay much attention to such matters. A strict disciplinarian, a thorough performer of every duty, there are few more trusted and none more highly esteemed or popular members of the Chicago detective service than Mr. Michael Langan.

JAMES MCENERNY.

One of the most prominent as well as popular young Irish American lawyers in this city is the subject of the present sketch, who is a man of considerable legal ability, exceptional tact, and indefatigable energy.

James McEnerny was born May 18th, 1860, at London, Madison County, O. He was the son of Thomas and Ann McEnerny, his father being a native of County Limerick, Ireland, born there in April, 1833, and his mother from County Cork. They were married in 1856, the mother having come to the United States in 1853, and her husband the year following. The latter died March, 1888, leav-

ing three boys—Thomas, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume; James; and Honore; the eldest son, John, having died in 1886—and four girls—Catherine; Johanna; Michael; and Mary. The father of Thomas McEnerny, Sr., was John McEnerny, a large and most successful farmer, one of the most extensive landed proprietors and most popular men in the Parish of Fena, County Limerick. When he died he left the family well provided for, and Thomas McEnerny decided to try his fortunes in the United States.

He came to London, Ohio, in 1855, where he remained eight years, and then moved to the northwestern portion of the same State, near Toledo, in both places following his occupation as a farmer until his death.

James McEnerny was educated in the North Western Normal College at Valparaiso, Ind., whence he graduated in 1883. He then at once came to Chicago, and began to study at the Union College of Law, from which he graduated in 1886, and was admitted to the bar. He commenced the practice of his profession with the Hon. J. M. Longnecker, and at the end of his first year, in 1887, was appointed by the last named Assistant State's Attorney. In this capacity he served for a year and a half, after which he associated himself with his brother Thomas, under the law firm name of McEnerny Brothers. The partnership was dissolved in the spring of 1893, and the subject of this sketch went into business alone until May, 1896, when the two brothers once more decided to amalgamate and are now successfully practicing the legal profession in all its branches.

Mr. McEnerny was married, June, 1890, to Miss Florence Hennessy, the daughter of one of Chicago's most prominent citizens, and one of whose sisters is married to Hon. J. F. Finerty. She is, like her husband, possessed of great social qualities, and their charming home is a delightful rendezvous for their multitude of friends.

With public enterprises Mr. McEnerny has always been in great demand. In 1886 he was Secretary of the Bazaar held in the old Exposition Building on the Lake Front, for the benefit of the St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, and which was instrumental in obtaining the funds to build that asylum. He is the representative for Chicago of their International Progressive Association, and an active member of the Hyde Park Lodge, Knights of Pythias, for the past five years, having held the office of Prelate and Vice-Chancellor. He was also a member, in 1887, of the Oaklands Company, a city military organization.

In his religious views he is a Roman Catholic, while in politics, belongs to the Independent Democrats, claiming the right to vote for the man of his choice entirely irrespective of party. He was honored in the election to the office of Keeper of Records and Seals, but resigned.

With sympathies thoroughly devoted to the land of his fathers, he is a true American in all his ideas and feelings, honoring its institutions and rejoicing in its noble freedom. Still in his early manhood, he has already demonstrated the possession of such qualities as should make for him a high place in any community.

JOHN J. MAHONEY.

John J. Mahoney was born in Chicago, November 5th, 1854. His parents, Patrick and Julia (Conlin) Mahoney, came from Limerick, Ireland, to the United States in 1849, settling first at New Haven, Conn., and then after a short time moved to Chicago, where the father died in 1864, and the mother in 1865.

Mr. John J. Mahoney attended the public schools of Chicago until he was eleven years of age, when he began to learn the painter's trade, at which he worked for ten years. At the end of that time he was appointed foreman painter of the Cook County Hospital and afterwards its custodian, holding the two positions fifteen years.

In December, 1891, he obtained the important position of Cashier of the Probate Court, which he still retains. Mr. Mahoney is of an ambitious disposition, and the idea of plodding along all of his life as a clerk was extremely distasteful. The educational advantages he had received in his youth were not great, so he now determined to attend night school. Having done this, he afterwards took a course of law at the Kent Night School, from which he graduated and was admitted to practice in 1895. All this he was able to accomplish while carrying out his employment during the day.

From a mere youth, politics had always been to him a subject of great interest, and also all that affected the cause of oppressed Ireland. His political views were those of the Republican party.

While engaged in his trade as a painter he made himself very prominent in labor circles, being at one time President of the local assembly of Knights of Labor, and as a Delegate has attended all of the conventions of that body held during the last five or six years. Mr. J. J. Mahoney is President of the United Irish Societies of Chicago, having succeeded the Hon. J. F. Finerty in that important office. Having served two years, in June, 1885, he was re-elected. He is also prominently connected with the National Union; the Catholic Benevolent Legion; Order of Red Men; and a number of labor organizations, as well as the Irish Literary Club.

Mr. Mahoney is entirely a self-made man and one well worthy of the respect and esteem which his fellow citizens and countrymen delight to show towards him. At the outcome of his career, his sole advantage was an enterprising and indomitable spirit and that

best essential of success, an independence of character no difficulties could daunt. The reputation he has achieved and the position he has gained among the American Irish of Chicago should be a source of honest pride to any man.

MICHAEL GEORGE MCGEE.

Living in Chicago to-day there is no young Irishman who deserves more credit for what he has accomplished by pluck, energy and perseverance than does the subject of the present sketch, Mr. M. G. McGee. Born in County Antrim, Ireland, Christmas Day, 1869, his parents were Charles and Catherine (McLaughlin) McGee. The father was by occupation a farmer and one of the largest stock raisers in that part of the country, being also engaged largely in the teaming business and live stock shipping. He is now living in Chicago; but his mother, who came of a well-to-do family from the same section of Ireland, died in 1891.

Michael George McGee attended the national school of Glendon until he was fifteen years of age, when with his parents he came to the New World and a permanent location was made in Chicago. Upon his arrival, Mr. McGee went to work in a cooper's establishment, where he remained for two years, and then, for another twelve months, was employed in a furniture factory. The latter was left to accept a position as time-keeper with his brother, a large contractor, who had been in Chicago for some years, and this place he held for four years.

In 1886 he entered the employ of George Brown, a butcher, with

the intention of learning the business; he was with him but nine months when, believing he had obtained sufficient practical experience, he embarked in business for himself. His success has been rapid and considerable, and he is now the proprietor of the largest business of the kind on the north side, employing eight men and with a trade of at least two thousand dollars a week. Full of enterprise and anxious to improve his financial condition, he last summer took up, in addition, the ice business, and of this also he has made a great success.

Mr. McGee was married, December, 1895, to Miss Hetty Croke, of Chicago. In religious matters he is a Roman Catholic and belongs to the congregation of the Holy Name; while of social organizations he is a member of the Columbus and Waubansia Clubs.

With strong leanings towards the Democratic party, Mr. McGee reserves the right to vote for the best man and for what he considers the best measures, and his ideas in this direction during the last Presidential election led him to support sound money principles.

JOHN NAGHTEN.

The gentleman whose name heads this sketch is one of the best known Irishmen, as well as one of the most familiar figures on Chicago's busy streets. He may not have earned the distinction of "early settler" as Mr. Fernando Jones uses that term, but over forty years in Chicago, thirty-five of which have been spent in the same business of insurance, will at least entitle him to a place among its representative citizens, as he assuredly is one of its veteran insurance men.

John Naghten comes of true Milesian stock, and it has been a pleasing gratification to him in his antiquarian reading—books with old type, illuminated letterings and ancient bindings have a rarely magnetic influence over him—to trace back the family's fortunes and vicissitudes to the time in the fourteenth century when his ancestors were among the chiefs of the County of Roscommon, as Edmund Hogan, priest of the Society of Jesus, describes in the description of Ireland in 1598, and also in the book, "The Tribes and Customs of Hy-many," by John O'Donovan.

He was born in the Parish of Kiltoom, County of Rosecommon, Ireland, in 1831. His father, Michael, who married Bridget Kelly, was agent in Rosecommon to a number of estates. John Naghten obtained his earliest education from a visiting tutor, but later he attended the national schools for a short time, and was then sent to an academy in Roscommon, but his schooling came to a sudden stop owing to an outbreak of a violent epidemic of spotted fever in the town, which was most malignant in its effects.

Fascinated by the glorious freedom of the Western world, appealing perhaps more forcibly to the Irishman, owing to the different conditions which obtained in his native land, young Naghten started alone to America in October, 1847. All he knew of the land he was going to was as a refuge for the oppressed, and a nation where life, liberty and a chance for happiness were open to all men alike, irrespective of birth, religion or social distinctions. He knew he had an uncle, John Kelly, at New Orleans—by the way, he is now a banker at Norfolk, Va.—but to him New Orleans was a very dim realization. The sea voyage in those days was a terrible one, taking as many weeks as now days are consumed in the trip. At last Philadelphia was reached and a situation found in a general store in one of the mining districts near Reading, Pennsylvania. In 1856 he decided to come to Chicago and soon found employment as clerk and book-keeper in the insurance office of W.

D. Smith. For a short time he changed his occupation to act as book-keeper in a wholesale commission house on South Water Street, but he soon returned to the business of insurance. In May, 1863, with the organization of the Merchants' Insurance Company, he became associated with that institution, and in 1866 was appointed its Assistant Secretary, a position which he held up to the time of the great fire of 1871. The ravages of that terrible event in Chicago's history having been partly repaired, Mr. Naghten was, on the reorganization of the Traders' Insurance Company, appointed Assistant Secretary of the company, in which position he remained until 1873, when a co-partnership was formed with William E. Rollo, under the title of Rollo, Naghten & Company. In 1877 he was appointed General Agent of the Commercial Insurance Company of New York. In 1880 he associated with him his son, M. J. Naghten, and his son-in-law, M. F. Scannell, founding the firm John Naghten & Company, of which the subject of this sketch is the senior member.

Mr. Scannell died in 1894, and John Naghten and his son now carry on the business, two other sons being engaged respectively as cashier and clerk. The firm of late years has given up general agency business, confining itself to local work.

Mr. John Naghten is deservedly proud of his insurance record, for with a continuous experience of over thirty-eight years he may well claim to be one of the oldest insurance men to-day in Chicago.

He was married to Bridget Mary Byrne, daughter of Terrence Byrne, of Kilkenny, Ireland. She had come to America, in 1845, to stay with an uncle who was a farmer in Pennsylvania. Eight children have been born to them—four sons and four daughters. Of these, the sons all received their education at the Jesuit College, while the daughters were sent to the Convent of the Sacred Heart, for Mr. Naghten and his wife are devoted Catholics, and he

was indeed one of the earliest parishioners of the parish of St. Jarlath, contributing liberally too to the building of that substantial and handsome structure. The children are: Mary, now the wife of Mr. Thomas Brennan, merchant on South Water Street, and the mother of seven children; Annie, is the widow of M. F. Scannell, who was a partner in the firm of John Naghten & Company, to them were born five children; Michael J., married to Miss Helena O'Meara, of Chicago, and junior partner in the firm of John Naghten & Company; Katie, wife of Theodore Schnell, who is with Armour & Co., at Chicago (they have five children); and John, Jr., who married Mary, daughter of John Mullen, Esq., of Chicago, who died in January, 1896, leaving one son; John Naghten, Jr., is in the gents' furnishing and tailoring business on Dearborn Street; James resides with his parents and is cashier in the office of John Naghten & Company; Helen is the youngest daughter and lives at home, and the youngest son, Frank, who is also engaged in the office of John Naghten & Company, and is a member of the Sheridan and Columbus Clubs.

Mr. and Mrs. Naghten went abroad for four months, in 1880, visiting the old home, in Ireland, and also traveled in Great Britain and France. Though essentially a home loving man, Mr. Naghten is a member of and a frequent visitor to the well known Columbus Club. His passion for books has been before referred to. He is an omnivorous reader, a man of splendid information, and at all times a charming companion. An Irishman always, he is not an advocate for extreme measures. His greatest happiness possibly is to sit in his splendid library—one of the finest private libraries in Chicago—and converse with some congenial companion on Irish affairs, Ireland's wrongs, the sufferings of his countrymen, the noble deeds many have achieved, and the terrible mistakes some of the leaders have committed and tolerated.

FRANCIS H. MORGAN.

The subject of the present sketch, a well-known and very popular young Irishman, was born in County Roscommon in 1866, and came to this country in 1881. Of his parents, Patrick and Mary (Flynn) Morgan, the father, who was a farmer, died in 1885, while his mother, now well on in years, for at this writing she is seventy-six years old, lives in the old home in Ireland.

Francis H. Morgan received his education in the National schools of County Leitrim, from which he graduated immediately preliminary to his setting out for this country. He first settled in Indiana, but soon afterwards came to Chicago and learned his trade as a machinist and engineer with the Illinois Steel Company. That engagement he held for eight years, when he became chief engineer for Kohn Bros., the wholesale clothiers, which position he held until Judge Payne was elected to the bench. The latter called on Mr. Morgan to become his private deputy, and in this position of responsibility he has remained for the past four years, and is unquestionably as efficient and as well liked an officer as there is to-day in the public service.

Mr. Morgan was married in this city in 1888, to Maria Byrne, a sister of Captain Byrne, the well-known member of the Chicago police force. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan have an interesting young family of four children, two boys and two girls, who have been named, respectively, Francis, Lawrence, Margarette and Catherine.

Mr. Morgan is a Roman Catholic and a Democrat. He is a member of the Seventh Regiment Illinois National Guard, as well as of all the Irish organizations, in the latter having held various high offices.



Francis H. Morgan

A gentleman of charming manner, well set up, good-looking, generous and free, a wonderful favorite among his business associates, as well as with his every-day acquaintances, no better representative of the Irishman can be found in the west than the young scion from Connaught, Francis H. Morgan.

FRANCIS C. NEAGLE.

Francis C. Neagle, who died in Chicago, June 22nd, 1895, was pre-eminently a self-made man, and one who by his many high qualities of head and heart, had obtained the respect and esteem not only of his fellow Irishmen, but of every one with whom he was brought into contact. His energy, his perseverance, and indomitable strength of character, together with an habitual frugality and an unusual amount of prudent foresight and good common sense, achieved for him a lasting reputation among his fellow citizens of Chicago. As to his history, the following extract from "The National Builder" well speaks:

"He was born in Ireland, and at the age of twelve was articled to the carpenter's trade, in which he soon became a skilled workman. Having at twenty years of age mastered his trade, he emigrated to New York, and at once found steady employment.

In 1855 he married, and as the cry of the empire was westward, he sought out new fields in Chicago. His perfect knowledge of the building business was soon recognized by the leading architects and contractors of Chicago, and in 1856 he was persuaded to com-

mence operations for himself. Since that date Mr. Neagle has been well and favorably known to the architect and building fraternity of Chicago, and his work has extended all over the West.

Mr. Neagle was a self-made and honorable man. He battled through adversity and difficulties to success and prosperity. His well known honesty of purpose and rugged determination to attain a place in his chosen profession gained him many friends, who rendered him valuable assistance throughout his life. He surmounted obstacles which to other men would have brought defeat, and finally lived to become the head of an establishment the mention of which is a guarantee of honest dealing and reliable business methods.

At the time of his death Mr. Neagle was an officer of the Builders' and Traders' Exchange of Chicago, of which association he had been for several years a member. A special meeting of the Exchange was held June 24th, 1895, when suitable resolutions were passed to the memory of the deceased, which were ordered spread upon the minutes and a copy sent to his bereaved family."

RESOLUTIONS.

A deep sorrow has befallen the family of one of our most esteemed and honored members.

Since the year 1856 to the time of his demise, Mr. F. C. Neagle was actively engaged in the building business in Chicago, and the honorable position which he attained is a lasting monument to his energy, integrity and high order of ability.

As a member of our Exchange he was always identified with those whose best efforts were put forth to build up and sustain the Exchange and place it in the high position it now holds; as an officer he was always faithful to every trust, and as a friend and adviser was always kind and generous.

To the family of our deceased friend and member we offer our

sincere sympathy and condolence, and ask of them that in their deep affliction they think only of the reward awaiting one who has lived such a life as did the husband and father, whose loss you mourn.

MURDOCH CAMPBELL,
JOHN RAWLE,
GEORGE TAPPER,
FRANK CONRICK,
Committee.

JOHN J. OWENS.

John J. Owens, the well known military and society regalia supply merchant, is a native of Chicago, being born in this city, April 22d, 1864. His father, Patrick Owens, was a native of County Wexford, Ireland, which he left in 1853 in company with the late Rev. Father Conway, who for several years was vicar general of the diocese. In his native land Mr. Owens had been a commission merchant, and he followed the same business after coming to Chicago. During the War of the Rebellion he did citizen's duty, and served in the commissary department. His wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was also a native of Ireland.

John J. Owens was educated in the parochial schools of this city, leaving at the early age of eleven years to become a cash boy for Field, Leiter & Co. He was a bright and industrious boy and was quickly advanced to the position of salesman, remaining with that firm for nine years. He then accepted a position in a boot and shoe manufactory and became so thoroughly proficient in

every detail of the business that after twelve months he was made Assistant Superintendent, and in that business he remained for six years. The trade at that time began to decline, and Mr. Owens being a well known member of various societies and devoting much of his time to their benefit and advancement, was called upon by the largest firm in Chicago then manufacturing society regalias and other necessities of that description, to take charge of the two most important departments, the military and the Roman Catholic. In that capacity he stayed with the house for three years, and then, November 1st, 1894, branched out for himself, organizing the now well known company of John J. Owens & Co., which deals in military and society supplies of all kinds and descriptions. The firm has since met with steady and indeed rapid success, and is now doing business all over the United States.

For thirteen years, from 1883 to 1896, Mr. Owens served in the State Militia, filling during those years several different commissions, and at the present time he holds the highest office, Adjutant General of the Uniform Rank of Catholic Order of Foresters, and Colonel commanding the Department of Illinois. He is also a member of the Royal League, the Columbian Knights, a charter member of the Columbus Mutual Life Association, and is connected with many other organizations.

Mr. Owens is a Roman Catholic in his religion, although his views are broad and liberal. In politics he is a Democrat. He was married, in 1889, to Annie A. Kenney, of Chicago, daughter of Michael Kenney, general yardmaster for Pennsylvania Railroad. They have two children, both boys.

Mr. Owens has at all times taken great interest in military affairs, making them in fact his chief object of study and so mastering every detail, not only from a natural taste in that direction, but also that he might acquire a thorough proficiency in his business. Indeed, as is evident even from this brief sketch, thorough-

ness has been one of Mr. Owens' most prominent characteristics. No rolling stone, he has evinced exceptional perseverance and patience, as well as talent, in every position which he has been called upon to take up. Outside of his business, and his interest in some of the special organizations mentioned, his tastes are domestic; he is of a modest and unassuming disposition and has never aspired to public office, having a strong feeling against notoriety of any kind.

PATRICK JOHN WALL.

Patrick John Wall, the well known ex-Alderman of the Fifth Ward, was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, June 18th, 1844. His parents were Michael and Mary (Keating) Wall, both natives of Tipperary, where the first named was a stone mason, who, having been closely associated with the Irish uprising in 1848, came to Chicago in 1852. He died in this city in 1868, his wife following him in 1892.

Patrick John Wall received his education in the public schools and later at that of the Christian Brothers, leaving the latter at eighteen to go forth into the world and endeavor to make a name for himself. In his first employment with the Illinois Stone Co., he remained for ten years, at the end of which time he left to engage in the stone contracting business on his own account. Four years later he formed a partnership with Simon Coughlin, under the firm name of Simon Coughlin & Co., and they engaged in the gravel roof business, in which he still remains.

From his very early manhood Patrick J. Wall has taken a great interest in Democratic politics, and has long been recognized as

one of the leaders of his ward—the Fifth. He has also been Delegate to many conventions, and in April, 1891, was elected to the City Council and served two terms of two years each. At the convention held in September, 1896, he was given the nomination to represent the Third Congressional District in the Board of Equalization.

He was married to Ellen Haynes, of Chicago, April 4th, 1869, and they have had ten children, of whom seven are living.

In his religious views Mr. Wall is a Roman Catholic and a regular attendant at All Saints' Church.

Mr. Wall is one of the best known as well as one of the most highly respected citizens of this great city. No reproach has ever rested on his good name; he has struggled for the interest of Chicago and Chicagoans and unselfishly and unsparingly has taken his part in its city government. He is indeed an American Irishman, of whom both the land of his birth and the country of his adoption have every reason to be proud.

JOHN MYERS O'HARA.

John Myers O'Hara, who is known in business life as Jno. J. O'Hara, is a young Irish American lawyer who, in addition to a high place in his profession, is winning considerable renown as a poet. He was born March 25th, 1870, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, his parents being John and Alice (Myers) O'Hara. The father, a native of Vermont, who was early engaged in railroad contracting, then came west and became prominent and wealthy. For years he was

the chief railroad contractor for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Chicago & North Western Railroads, and constructed the greater part of both these roads. He came of a prominent County Sligo, Ireland, family, his father having arrived in the United States about the year 1830, when he located in New York State and later removed to Vermont. John O'Hara took part in the war, enlisting in the 127th Wisconsin Volunteers, became a captain, and at the end of two years was honorably discharged on account of sickness.

The subject of the present sketch, John Myers O'Hara, in his youth attended the public schools of his native town—Cedar Rapids, Iowa—and later, in 1883, when his parents moved to Chicago, he came with them and attended the Jesuit College on the west side. In 1880 he entered the Northwestern University Law School, graduating there with the degree of LL. B., and being admitted to the bar in 1892. An office was at once opened and the practice of his chosen profession begun, with very gratifying results, for he is already in possession of a very good general practice.

Although so young a man, Mr. O'Hara has obtained considerable fame as a poet, two books of his having been published, "Sonnets and other Poems," and "Twilight Songs," and both have been received with great praise and many favorable press comments from all sections of the country. In this latter regard may be mentioned extracts from the notices on "Twilight Songs," given in the Chicago "Citizen" and the "New World." The former said: "In this dainty little volume Mr. O'Hara, who is a Chicago poet, gives the public the maiden efforts of his muse. Like all such efforts they reveal occasional irregularities of meter and forced rhyme; but 'The Citizen' is glad to add that these imperfections are likely to be removed, in the course of time, by the author's growing knowledge and experience. His verses are of a finely-spun texture and bespeak the scholar as well as the cosmopolitan." The "New

World" speaks thus of the same book: "This is the brief title of a pretty little volume sent us several weeks ago by the author, Mr. John Myers O'Hara, of this city. It is a quaint as well as a pretty volume, into which Mr. O'Hara has gathered many a beautiful theme, beautifully rendered. Readers of the 'New World' are not unfamiliar with this young poet's sonnets, and his successful interpretation of magic thoughts in that most difficult form of poetic speech entitles him to rank as an artist, even if no other sign of his varied gifts were apparent. But in this slender volume, besides the score of love sonnets and those of more worthy and ambitious themes, such as 'Faith,' 'Cardinal Newman,' 'Compensation,' 'St. Augustine,' 'Mendelssohn's Spring Song,' and that tender tribute, 'Ad Poetam,' there are a number of exquisite lyrics that almost sing themselves. Among the latter we recognize as brimful of nature's melody and moods, 'Supreme Spring,' which is a succession of beautiful pictures, 'Sweetheart,' 'Eros,' 'If Love were Dead,' and the strange lines, 'Disillusion,' which sadden us in the ending. It is good, as he writes,

"To deem more sacred voices that have fanned
Lahor with music, welcome after toll,
Breathing content beneath the cottage elm."

But we are not content to have Mr. O'Hara one of the humbler poets. Men and women still have immortal souls, and the world to-day is as grand a battle-field as ever. While priest prays with uplifted hands, the poet, with a song to cheer faint hearts, strikes the harp whose sounds, in the pauses of the conflict, lead the valiant and loyal to victory."

Mr. O'Hara has at the present time a number of other literary ventures, and if the promise of what he has already achieved is any criterion, he is assured of a high place in American literary circles. He has traveled much in the United States, is in his religious ideas liberal, and in his political views is a staunch Silver Democrat.

JOHN FRANCIS WALSH.

John Francis Walsh was born in Chicago, August 15th, 1844. His parents, John R.—a native of County Cork—and Ellen (Henneberry) Walsh—of Tipperary—both came from Ireland in 1835, and coming direct to Chicago, were among the old settlers of this city. Mrs. Walsh died of cholera in 1849, and John R. Walsh, in 1888. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools, graduating from the high school of this city. Schooling over, he secured a position with the Illinois Central R. R. Co., and was in their employ for a number of years, beginning as errand boy and advancing to the post of chief clerk of the local freight office.

Having held this position for some time, and in recognition of his faithful service, the local agency of the road at Ashley, Illinois, was offered to him. After remaining at Ashley four years a further proof of the estimation in which he was held was shown by the tender to him by the company of the position of general freight agent at St. Louis. In this also he remained four years, giving great satisfaction and making many friends. In further proof of his standing with the Illinois Central R. R. Co., after four years of service at St. Louis, he was called to Chicago and given charge of the transfer business of his company, a position of very great responsibility.

Seventeen years of service with the Illinois Central R. R. Co. being completed, in 1889, at the suggestion of many merchants whose friendship he had acquired while in charge of the transfer business of the railroad, he started a drayage and transfer business for himself. Careful in his habits, conscientious in his perform-

ances, a man who makes no enemies and has never lost a friend, he has been able to build up a large and lucrative business, employing forty horses to conduct it, and enjoying the support of many of the largest business houses of the city.

Mr. Walsh was married to Miss Mary E. Kennitt, on January 15th, 1870, and they have had eleven children, of whom seven are living and four are dead.

He is a member of several clubs, among others The 401 Club—a local social organization—and is also a prominent member of the Catholic Benevolent Legion. In politics he is a Democrat and takes great interest in the political matters of his ward, as, it is his creed, is the duty of all good citizens.

Mr. Walsh is of a very pleasing personality, genial and good natured, thinking no labor too great to assist a friend or to help those in need. A man of sound business principles, by his own exertions and indomitable pluck he has been able to push himself step by step to an honored position, high in the estimation of his fellow citizens.

ANDREW JAMES O'CONNELL.

Andrew James O'Connell was born in Chicago, August 19th, 1869, his parents being Thomas—whose biography appears elsewhere in this work—and Susan (O'Laughlin) O'Connell. Mr. O'Connell attended the St. Pius School for two years, going thence to St. Patrick's Commercial Academy. At the age of seventeen he secured a position as profit clerk with the wholesale grocery house of W. J. Quan & Co., remaining there two years and resigning to accept the position of Assistant Superintendent of the Chicago Union

Lime Works, with which concern he stayed four years. In 1892 he was made Superintendent of the Artesian Stone Works of Chicago, purchased by his father and brothers, and by them reorganized in 1890. Two years later he became Vice-President and Manager, both of which responsible positions he holds at the present time.

Mr. O'Connell is a member of the Order of Knights of Columbus. In his religious views he is a Roman Catholic and a member of the congregation of the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows. His political opinions and affiliations are those of the Democratic party.

Mr. O'Connell was united in marriage, June 19th, 1895, to Clara A. Berry, a native of Trenton, N. J., where her father is a prominent citizen, having on six occasions been a member of the Board of Aldermen. They have had one child, a boy.

A young man in years, Mr. O'Connell has already demonstrated the possession of business abilities of a very high order and bears a reputation for honorable conduct under all circumstances, which gives him an enviable position in the social as well as the business communities of this city.

JOHN W. WALSH.

John W. Walsh, another of Chicago's well-known lawyers, and who though still a young man, has already gained quite an enviable position in his profession, was born in Peru, La Salle County, Ill., June 15th, 1863. His parents, John and Catharine Walsh, were natives of different parts of Ireland, but met each other and married at La Salle County, Ill. Though possessing but small ad-

vantages in the way of education, the son speaks affectionately of them as possessing a natural refinement of character and disposition far superior to that ordinarily met with in their walk of life.

John W. Walsh was educated in the public schools of La Salle County until he was fourteen years of age, when, as the eldest of ten children, he had to help in the support of the others and worked at all manner of occupations until the younger members of the family were able to help themselves. Then, when twenty years of age, he spent two years in the old state university, paying his own way and supporting himself by teaching school. The young man was always of a studious disposition and good habits, and though the necessity of supporting not only himself but also others from the time he was a mere boy might have made his disposition a serious one, he was of a cheerful optimistic temper and at all times inclined to look on the bright side of affairs. His resources being exhausted, he was forced to leave college before graduation and to devote his whole time to teaching, but at the same time everything possible was done by him to prepare himself for the law. Three years were passed in the law office of Senator Duncan in La Salle and Chicago, and in 1889, he settled in this city, just three months before his admission to the bar. Since that time Mr. Walsh has practiced continuously in Chicago on his own account, never having had any partner. Among many particular cases he has been connected with might be mentioned the Clarke shirt litigation, now pending in the Supreme Court, in which case Mr. Walsh has acted as chief counsel.

Mr. Walsh is a member of the Royal Arcanum, the Royal League, and the Catholic Benevolent Legion, being in the latter association a member of the Supreme Council and representing the State of Illinois in the meeting of that body annually in New York. In his political views he is an old line Democrat, a believer in free trade and a firm advocate of sound money.

August 18th, 1890, Mr. Walsh married Miss Julia O'Neill of Chicago, and they have two children, a boy and a girl. He is of domestic tastes and disposition and retains those studious habits which were so manifest in his boyhood united with a perseverance and energy which have enabled him to overcome so many obstacles in the past and to look forward cheerfully and hopefully to the future.

DR. P. H. WELCH.

Dr. P. H. Welch, the well-known and popular young dentist, was born in Waupun, Wis., July 22d, 1867. His father, Martin Thomas, as also his mother, Mary Hinnigan Welch, were natives of County Sligo, Ireland; they came to this country in the early thirties, settled in New York State, were married at Sing Sing, and came west about 1857.

The subject of this sketch received a public school education, and afterwards entered the Chicago College of Dental Surgery, receiving his degree at Lake Forest University. His parents dying when he was quite young, he came to Chicago at fourteen years of age, and played baseball professionally in order to obtain the means to enter college, his baseball engagements occupying him during the summer months and the winter being devoted to his studies. Even in the summer, however, he managed to find some time for keeping up and gaining knowledge.

In his profession as a dentist, Dr. Welch started some seven years ago, and like most men who have adopted professions, whether in law, medicine or dentistry, he found it a pretty hard

struggle for several years, but patience and perseverance combined with ability overcame all difficulties and to-day, for so young a man, Dr. Welch has a large and remunerative practice.

He is a member of the Sheridan and Columbus Clubs, of the Royal Arcanum and Knights of Columbus, also of the Desota Club, of the Catholic Benevolent Legion and the Odontographic and Chicago Dental Societies. He has traveled extensively over the United States, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and for one so young in years is a man of ripe information and much knowledge.

Dr. Welch is a Roman Catholic in his religious views, and in his political opinions is independent. He married November 11th, 1896, Irene Cooke, daughter of John S. Cooke of this city. Still fond of athletics and open air sports, his time to indulge in such recreations is now limited. Dr. Welch is a man of pleasing person and manners, and possesses a certain curtness which evidences that energy and decision of character so strongly developed in his career.

Thomas Martin Welch, a younger brother, is following the same profession in Waupun, Wis., and has one of the largest practices in his state.

JAMES MCGARRY.

James McGarry was born October 15th, 1859, in County Antrim, in the north of Ireland, and is the son of Alexander and Ann (McGarry) McGarry.

Educated in the parish schools of his native place, he left, at the age of eighteen, and in 1881 came to the United States and on to Chicago, where an uncle, D. M. McGarry, was engaged in the team-

ing business. With the latter James McGarry worked for eight years, at the end of which time he thought he was fully competent to start business on his own account. The result has fully justified his determination, for good success has followed his efforts.

He was married, May 16th, 1895, to Ann Custly, a native of his own county in Ireland. Mr. McGarry is a Roman Catholic and a regular attendant of St. John's Church. He is a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters, as well as of a number of Irish societies, and in politics is a strong advocate of the principles advanced by Mr. William J. Bryan.

JAMES JOSEPH WALSH.

Captain James Joseph Walsh was born April 20th, 1834, in Wexford, Ireland, where his father, Lawrence Walsh, was a farmer. He had married Anne Ryan, who died in 1873. Lawrence Walsh left the old land for Chicago in 1848 and took up the business of teaming and contracting until his death in 1877. His son, the subject of this sketch, attended the public schools of his native town until he was fourteen years of age, when he began to learn the moulder's trade, and in 1848, with his parents he came to Chicago. It was in September, 1859, that he became regularly attached to the Fire Department of Chicago, although he had been a member of the old volunteer fire department for some time before. His first assignment was as a pipeman to Engine No. 2, known as the Enterprise, and located at State and Harrison Streets. The spring following, his former experience in the service was found of such benefit that he was appointed captain of the company. On June 16th, 1872, he was transferred to Engine No. 11 on the North Side,

the following December to No. 22, in March of 1873 he was sent to the West Side to organize No. 20, and remained there until April, 1874, when he was sent to Engine No. 9. August, 1880, he was appointed to No. 22, located on Webster Avenue near Larrabee Street, and there he has remained ever since.

He was married to Kate Connelly of Chicago in 1885, and they have had seven children, but of these only two are living.

One of the veterans of the department, for not above twenty of the men who formed the service when he joined still remain in it, Captain James Joseph Walsh is a man of very agreeable manner, always pleasant and courteous. A strict disciplinarian, he is absolutely faithful to every duty of his position, and there is no man in the Chicago fire service who is more highly considered.

DENNIS W. SULLIVAN.

Dennis W. Sullivan, who, as well as being an active man of affairs, ranks among the leaders of the Chicago bar, was born in this city October 12th, 1864. Of his parents, Patrick D. and Anne (Taylor) Sullivan, the former was for thirty years inspector of private drains for the City of Chicago.

Dennis W. Sullivan was educated in the public schools of Chicago and in the Chicago College of Law, graduating from the first in 1879, and from the latter in 1891. From quite an early age he had an inclination for the legal profession, even in his school days receiving his employment during vacations from Attorneys Joseph Wright and Jesse O. Norton, the latter of whom was at one time corporation counsel of Chicago. His regular business life was



D. W. Sullivan

commenced in the employ of the Joseph H. Brown Iron & Steel Company, in the rolling mill located at South Chicago, with which firm, and its successor—the Calumet Iron & Steel Company—he remained for twelve years, starting in as errand boy and advancing through various positions of trust and responsibility until in 1890 he became secretary and treasurer of the company. The late General Joseph T. Torrence was at the time vice president and general manager of the Joseph H. Brown Iron & Steel Company, and while he occupied that position Mr. Sullivan was his confidential man. Afterwards, during the administrations of Jacob J. Kern and Charles S. Deneen, he was Assistant State's Attorney, and his active mind and considerable legal abilities proved of the greatest service to the public.

Mr. Sullivan was prominently associated with the formation of several important organizations, among which may be mentioned the South Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company, the Calumet Terminal Railroad Company, the Elevated Terminal Railroad Company, the Belt Limestone Company and the Metropolitan Gas Company.

In his religious affiliations Mr. Sullivan is a Roman Catholic, and in his politics is a democrat. He was married June 30th, 1891, to Mary E. Mason, daughter of the late John Mason, during the 70's and 80's one of Chicago's most prominent practicing attorneys. Two children are the result of this union, a boy of now three years old and a girl of one year.

As may be gathered from this brief sketch and the important positions he has been selected to fill, Mr. Sullivan is a man not only of a high order of talent, but also of great energy and perseverance, while in his disposition he is warm and kindly and his manner never wanting in courtesy, characteristics which make easily understood the estimation in which he is held not only by his professional associates, but also by his host of personal friends.

JAMES REILLY WARD.

The career of James Reilly Ward well illustrates what may be accomplished by the following out of an honorable purpose with firm determination and manly self-reliance. His only resource when he began active life was natural ability, but he possessed immense will power, and was enabled to make the most of every opportunity that arose. His home training had been an admirable one, and very early in life, he learned the value of self-help, and the virtues of industry, frugality, and fidelity. He set himself a high ideal, and in a practical, common-sense way, has directed his every effort towards its attainment, with the result that now in the strength and vigor of manhood he has achieved a most gratifying success in his profession and is universally honored and respected.

James Reilly Ward was born on his father's farm, northwest of Alton, Ill., on May 7th, 1851. His father was McKinley Ward, a Virginian, born in 1818, while his grandfather was William McWard, well known and prominent in the community. He had married a lady named McNamara, who was born in the same county as himself, near Cashel, Tipperary, Ireland. When they came to this country, about 1812, they left two sons, John and William, in the old land, and there they lived, married, and reared families. The mother of the subject of this sketch, Eliza Ann Jones, was born in 1823, in Kentucky, and was the daughter of Edward Jones, who was from Thurles, County Tipperary. Edward Jones is thought to have come to this country and located in Kentucky in 1819, where both his parents died when he was still very young.

James Reilly Ward, after attending for a time the public schools of his native town, entered the college at Jacksonville, Ill., where,

having completed the classical course of studies prescribed by that institution, he graduated in 1873. Deciding to take up the legal profession, he studied law, and was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Missouri, at St. Louis, on May 21st, 1874; by the Supreme Court of Illinois, at Mount Vernon, June 23d, 1874, and by the Supreme Court of the United States at the October term, 1890. He began to practice his profession at Carrolton, Greene County, Ill., September 23d, 1874, and his abilities and industry from the very beginning brought him success, so much so, that no lawyer who ever practiced in that section of the country was able in so short a time to command so lucrative a practice. In 1876, he was elected state's attorney for Greene County, Ill., and served to the end of the term, and was also for a period of seven or eight years city attorney for the City of Carrolton.

Mr. Ward removed to Chicago, July 14th, 1893, and quickly made himself known as a thoroughly conscientious lawyer, who would not advise a client to commence proceedings merely for the purpose of promoting litigation and securing a fee, but would tell him it was useless to expect a victory and therefore wisdom not to court defeat. Ever studious, industrious, conscientious, and alive to the interests of all his clients, thorough in the preparation, and complete in the presentation of all his cases, fair minded and honorable in his methods of trial, he early became recognized in his professional life in this city, as a most capable and successful practitioner, a safe counselor, and a lawyer thoroughly equipped in every department of his profession.

Mr. Ward has a very large and valuable law library, but the book he most highly prizes is the dictionary he purchased years ago obtained by hard working in very hot weather in a harvest field binding wheat for \$2.50 per day.

In politics he is and always has been a member of the Democratic party, while in religious views he is a Roman Catholic, having

been brought up in the Alton parish, to which congregation his mother was a member up to the time of her death in 1869.

Mr. Ward was married in 1880 to Miss Laura B. Cornett and they have had two children, Nellie Simms, fifteen years, and Ina Bea, thirteen years of age.

In personal appearance Mr. Ward is a man of fine proportions, with a fine head, clear cut features, broad chest, and evidently robust constitution, all plainly evincing a large reserve fund both of physical and mental power.

He resides on Diversey Boulevard in a splendid home, where, surrounded by every luxury a good income can command and a refined nature can seek, with a host of admiring friends, to whom it is his delight to show hospitality, Mr. Ward spends his well-earned leisure.

ANDREW ROHAN.

Andrew Rohan, the popular detective sergeant of the Chicago police force, or as he is known to everybody in Chicago "Andy Rohan," was born in Galway, Ireland, July 4th, 1847, his parents being Patrick and Elizabeth (Joyce) Rohan. The former was a farmer, who coming to America in 1848, settled in the State of Illinois, moved later to Cincinnati, and died there in 1850. The mother of the subject of this sketch was the daughter of Timothy Joyce, of Clonrush parish, on the banks of the Shannon River, County Galway, and one of the leading citizens of that section of the country. She died in 1892.

The only education received by Andrew Rohan was in the na-

tional schools in Ireland, which he attended until he was ten years of age, when he was obliged to go to work on the farm. When fourteen he came to America with his mother, and joined his uncle, William, who had left Ireland some three years previously with his brother, the father of the subject of this sketch, and settled on a section of land in La Salle County, Ill. The latter is still living on this land, and at the age of seventy-six years, is enjoying the fruits of an industrious and well spent life in a hale and hearty old age. On this farm Andrew Rohan worked until 1866, when, having great faith in the possibilities of a large city for men of energy and character, he came to Chicago. Employment was quickly secured in the grain elevator of J. and E. Buckingham, and with this firm he remained until 1873. On March 27th, of the year following, he received an appointment on the Chicago police force, being detailed to the Deering Street Station, known at that time as Bridgeport, and one of the worst sections of the city, as there was neither gas nor other illumination west of Halsted Street. Here he remained until November 8th, 1874, when he was transferred to the East Chicago Avenue Station, and did duty as a patrolman until November 18th, 1882, when his ability as a police officer obtained notice from his superior officers and he was made a detective sergeant and sent to police headquarters, where he has since that time continuously served and to the entire satisfaction of the police department as well as the great good of the public.

Among the many important arrests Sergeant Rohan has made since his connection with the detective detail, some few may be recalled. In 1883, with the assistance of Detective Meyer, he arrested Luke Phipps, who had while under sentence of death escaped from the Windsor (Canada) jail. The man was sent back to Canada and hanged inside of four weeks. The noted burglar, James Tracey, for the murder of Policeman John Heibner, whom he shot when the officer sought to arrest him on a charge of burglary,

and who was tried and afterwards hanged on September 15th, 1881. Another of his arrests was Charles Mitchell, colored, wanted in Indianapolis on a charge of murder, and who was taken back and suffered the full penalty of his crime. Two of the three Italians who murdered a man and shipped the body to Pittsburg, Pa., in 1886, also came under his care; and Detective Mike Whealen and himself having made an arrest of a gang of seven on the corner of La Salle and Ohio when in the act of robbing the cashier of a broom factory, those composing it were identified later as the men who a short time before at Niles Center, Ill., had taken an Englishman from bed and after beating him nearly to death had robbed him of four thousand dollars in gold. They all received their deserts in long terms of imprisonment.

Sergeant Rohan was also prominent in bringing the leaders of the Haymarket riots to justice, assisting on the morning following that event in arresting Fisher and Spies at 107 Fifth Avenue. For a long time since he has been considered one of the star detectives of the force, and when an important case comes up, requiring a cool head and ready judgment, he is always among the first to be sent for, and nearly all of the leading cities of the United States have been visited by him on business connected with his work.

For faces, his memory is a really wonderful one, as is also his general knowledge of criminals, which has been acquired in twenty-three years' service on the police force, and has caused him to be detailed to represent the Bureau of Identification for the last seven years at the Criminal Court building. His knowledge is there at the disposal of the grand jury, and he carefully watches all men on trial and details their records. As a result, during the past six years, he has, by watching the trials, been the means of sending four men to the penitentiary for life, twelve for twenty years, nine for fifteen, four for fourteen, fourteen for ten, and ten for five years, all under the habitual criminal act.

Mr. Rohan was married to Lizzie Dowling of County Carlow, Ireland, October 4th, 1871, and they have had and carefully brought up with every educational advantage, three boys, of whom the eldest, Andrew John, has lately been appointed on the police force, and one daughter.

In his religious views a Roman Catholic and a member of the congregation of St. Vincent's Church, this good-natured and good-hearted Irish detective has succeeded in making a host of friends, by all of whom he is held in the highest respect and esteem.

He was for seven years a trustee of the Policemen's Benevolent Society.

This sketch is necessarily brief, but will give some idea of the experiences of his twenty-three years of service, during all of which time Mr. Rohan has never received a reprimand, and also proudly claims, has neither sought nor received a favor due to political influence.

MICHAEL NOON.

Michael Noon, lieutenant in the Chicago Fire Department, was born March 2d, 1863, in County Roscommon, Ireland, of which his parents, Luke and Kate (Kenny) Noon, were old time residents and where they both died.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of his native town, and his studies completed, went to work at farming. He came to the United States when he was seventeen years of age, settling first at Philadelphia. Later he moved to Cincinnati, where he remained two years and has two sisters married and still residing there, and then on to Chicago in 1879. Seven years later he

was appointed a member of the Chicago Fire Department, and was promoted to lieutenant in 1890.

Mr. Noon was married in Chicago, 1892, to Mary Emily O'Toole, a young lady of Irish descent. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen; a Roman Catholic by religion, and a Democrat in his politics. He is a young man of energy and ambition, and having already made many friends for himself in the department, should be able to look forward to a good career in the fire department.

BENJAMIN F. O'CONNOR.

This well-known member of the Chicago Fire Department was born in this city on New Year's Day, 1859. He is the son of James and Mary (Kelley) O'Connor, both of whom came from their native land—Ireland—about 1838. James O'Connor, who was a shoemaker by trade, found employment on the city police force, of which he is now one of the oldest surviving members, and afterwards went into business for himself.

Benjamin F. O'Connor found his education in the Kinzie public school, supplementing later by private studies. Among his youthful acquaintances he numbered the notorious Guiteau, the murderer of President Garfield.

Having run away from home, he found work selling papers and doing odd jobs until 1873, when he was given work by State's Attorney Charles H. Reed, and remained with him in the position of office boy and doing clerical work for over eight years. He then went into the teaming business, in which he remained until 1883,

when he received an appointment on the fire department. In 1887 he was promoted to lieutenant, and in 1891 became captain of the Second Battalion, where he still remains.

Mr. O'Conner was married in Chicago, September 26th, 1882, to Mary Brady. Four children—James F., Benjamin, Martha, and Mary E.—are the result of the union.

In religion he is a Roman Catholic, and in his political views an independent Democrat, strongly favoring the doctrine of free silver. He is a member of the Catholic Independent Order of Foresters, and was formerly connected with the Second Regiment, and during the first Chicago strike, took an active part in the defense of law and order.

His attention to duty and his always courteous manner have made for Benjamin F. O'Connor a host of friends, who esteem him as an American and honor him as a representative of the Irish race in the West.

JOHN J. COOGAN.

John J. Coogan, who was born in Chicago, June 8th, 1868, is another of the young brigade of American Irish. His parents, John and Theresa Coogan, were both natives of County Sligo, Ireland, where his father was by occupation a general mason and contractor. He died September 12th, 1882, but the mother of our subject is still living with her son in this city.

Having received an ordinary education in St. James School, Mr. Coogan took a commercial course for two years in the Athenaeum Business College. He then engaged in the butcher trade for seven

years, giving this up in 1889 on receiving his appointment to the Chicago Fire Department, where he still remains as a valued and respected member.

Mr. Coogan, who is a Roman Catholic by religion and an unflinching Democrat in his politics, is a member of several societies, among which may be mentioned the Order of Foresters, the Macca-bees and the Firemen's Benevolent Association.

JOHN JOSEPH MAHONEY.

Lieutenant John Joseph Mahoney, of the Chicago police force, was born October 16th, 1859, at Buffalo, N. Y. His parents, Timothy and Annie (Shannon) Mahoney, were both natives of County Clare, Ireland. Timothy Mahoney was a sailor, who, after following a seafaring life for many years, came to America in 1835 and sailed on the lakes, making Buffalo his home, but later locating at Chicago. He is living, but his wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, died in 1891.

John Joseph Mahoney was but a year old when his parents moved to Chicago, and he grew up near to the place to which he is now attached and which is such a terror to evil doers, the Maxwell Street Police Station. Having attended the parochial schools, he was later at the Chicago public schools, which he left at the age of eighteen and started to make his way in the world.

His first employment was as an errand boy in a printing office, going from there to the Chicago & Fort Wayne Railroad freight office as clerk. Afterwards, under Sheriff Hanchett, he held the

position of watchman at the County Jail for three years, and on June 4th, 1887, was appointed on the Chicago police force with orders to report the following day to Battery D. Here he was received by Inspector Bonfield, who, after a short questioning, ordered him to do duty at the City Hall as a Central Station detective. This was a mark of high honor, for in the force to be a central detective is considered promotion, and to be secured after years of service.

Twelve months later he was sent to the West Twelfth Street Station as Desk Sergeant under Captain Simon O'Donnell, and remained there two years, being then transferred as Desk Sergeant to the Canalport Avenue Station, a position he held until January 3d, 1891, when Mayor Washburne appointed him a Lieutenant and transferred him to the Maxwell Street Station.

As the district over which the latter has control is one of the worst portions in the City of Chicago, the fact that Lieutenant Mahoney has remained there for over five years, speaks well, both for his efficiency as an officer and for his record in the service. Several times he has distinguished himself—as the Police Department records show—in the line of duty, and an instance in the summer of 1896 will bear recording, for there Lieutenant Mahoney had a very narrow escape for his life.

He and two officers in his command set out in pursuit of a negro who had murdered an Italian. The officers forced another colored man to accompany them and point out the murderer. The criminal at last discovered, close to his usual haunts, at once opened fire at close range on the Lieutenant and one of the officers, who returned the fire. Under cover of the smoke which resulted he escaped into a house hard by, where he was finally captured and is now expiating his offense in State prison.

Lieutenant Mahoney was married, January 9th, 1892, to Miss Susie Willer, a native of Calhoun County, Ill. In religion he is a

Roman Catholic and a regular attendant of the Twelfth Street Jesuit Church.

A gentleman of fine appearance and most pleasant manner and always the utmost courtesy, he is a credit to the police force, which contains no more valued or trusted officer, and in the career he has chosen he is well justified in aspiring to any position.

JOHN KENNEDY SULLIVAN.

John Kennedy Sullivan is a Chicagoan, for he was born January 22nd, 1856, on the west side, on the spot where the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Depot now stands. His father was Timothy Sullivan, a native of County Cork, Ireland, and his mother, Ann (Kennedy) Sullivan, from Tipperary. Timothy Sullivan left Ireland in 1838, and after working on the Wellington Canal, in Canada, twelve months, came to Chicago, where he located permanently until his death in 1893, while Mrs. Sullivan came to the United States in 1848, and is still living.

The subject of this sketch received what little education he was privileged to obtain at the Jesuits' School, and at the public schools of the city, but was compelled, at the early age of twelve, to find employment in order to help his parents in the support of the family. He was fortunate in securing work in a box factory, where he remained eight years.

In 1873 he took a position with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. Co. as brakeman, and kept that employ until 1876, when he went to work in the same capacity for the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne

& Chicago R. R. Co. until 1882, when he returned to his old occupation in the box factory.

Having secured a position with the Chicago Fire Department as substitute, he was assigned to Hook and Ladder Co. No. 5, and in February, 1882, was promoted to the position of Lieutenant, and sent to Hook and Ladder No. 12, December, 1887, remaining there until December, 1892, when he was transferred to Engine No. 5, as Captain. At the latter he remained for two years, when, his health failing, as a mark of the esteem in which he was held by Chief Swenie, he was transferred to Engine No. 77, located at Fortieth Court, on the extreme west side.

On May 6th, 1880, he was married to Mary L. Corbet, a native of Troy, N. Y., and they have had seven children, of whom five are living.

Captain Sullivan is a Roman Catholic. He is a prominent member of the Society of Maccabees, and also of the Firemen's Benevolent Association. His kindly manner and genial courtesy, as well as esteem for his earnest performance of every duty, have brought him hosts of friends.

JOHN HANNAN.

John Hannan, Chief of the Sixteenth Battalion of the Chicago Fire Department, was born in the Province of Munster, Ireland, April 8th, 1846. His father, Michael Hannan, who by profession was a civil engineer, stood very high in the community in which he lived, not only for the professional position he had attained, but for many sterling personal qualities. He was a man of splendid education and his reputation secured him several offers of good

positions abroad, but feeling unable to separate himself for any extended period from the family growing up around him, he never left Ireland. There he died, in 1855, his wife, formerly Bridget Malone, following him in February, 1880.

John Hannan received his education in the parochial schools of his native town, going later for a short time to a boarding-school in Dublin. On being visited by an uncle he became homesick and took an early opportunity to run away from school and return to his father's home. He was fifteen years old when, in 1861, his father having died, the widow concluded to move to America with the family. A location was found in Quebec, but there they only remained for a short time, and then with the family a move was made to Chicago.

For some time John Hannan worked at whatever he could find until, in 1865, he saw an opportunity and went into the grain and coal business, and in this continued until in 1872, when it was given up, owing to a disagreement with his partner. On October 2nd, 1873, he secured an appointment on the Chicago Fire Department with an assignment as pipeman to Engine No. 13. Having served for six years he resigned and went to Denver, Colorado, where he found employment for about a year as foreman for the Denver Gas Co. He gave up this position and returned to Chicago, engaging for six months as a burner for Cribben, Sexton & Co.

In 1881 he was reappointed on the Chicago Fire Department and was sent to Engine No. 32 as pipeman, twelve months later being promoted to the position of Lieutenant of the same company, and at the end of two years became its Captain. During the next twelve years he served as Captain of Engines Nos. 13, 9, and 11, and on July 1st, 1896, he was given his present position as Chief of the Sixteenth Battalion with headquarters at 4600 Cottage Grove Avenue, a district comprising the territory from Thirty-fifth Street south to Fifty-ninth Street, and from State Street to the lake.

Chief Hannan is in religion a Roman Catholic and a regular attendant of St. Thomas' Church. On August 8th, 1879, he was married to Sarah Frances McIntyre, of Kenosha, Wis., and they have had seven children, of whom four are living.

A man of sterling character, a strict disciplinarian, but never wanting in kindness, Chief John Hannan is one who does honor to the land of his birth as well as the country in which he has made his permanent home.

MICHAEL SULLIVAN.

Fire Captain Michael Sullivan was born in Castle Mahan, New Castle West, Limerick, Ireland, December 20th, 1858. He is the son of Patrick, a farmer, and Elizabeth (Herold) Sullivan. His education was received in the national schools of his native town, which he left at the age of fifteen to help his father on the farm. In 1878, hoping to better his condition, he came to America, where he settled first at Pine Brook, N. J., remaining there two years and a half. In 1881 he moved to Chicago, securing employment as a street car driver, and in this he continued for five years.

In June, 1886, he obtained an appointment on the Fire Department as truckman, and was sent to Truck No. 1, located at Pacific Avenue and Harrison Street. He was there two years and nine months, then being transferred to Truck No. 5, on West Twelfth Street, where he remained until 1889, when he was promoted to a lieutenancy and sent to Engine No. 25, located at Canalport Avenue and Union. At the latter he remained fourteen months, and was transferred to No. 7, on Blue Island Avenue. In January, 1893,

he was made a captain with assignment to Engine No. 17, at 80 West Lake Street. Here he remained two years, then being sent to Engine No. 34, at Curtis and Randolph Streets, for thirteen months, and afterwards transferred to No. 44, where he still remains.

Captain Sullivan is a Roman Catholic and is a member of the Royal League and the Firemen's Benevolent Association. He was married, September 3d, 1890, to Margaret Morrissey, and they have had five children, of whom three are living.

His quick promotion in the fire service and the high character he bears among his superior officers for strict and ready performance of all duties, speak in no uncertain terms as to Capt. Sullivan's special capabilities. By his courteous treatment of everyone he has made for himself a host of friends who know no words of praise too high for generous Michael Sullivan.

SIMON O'DONNELL.

Simon O'Donnell, the well-known live stock commission merchant and representative of that prominent and highly-esteemed citizen of Chicago, Samuel W. Allerton, is a native of Ireland and was born in County Waterford November 14, 1847. His father, John O'Donnell, by occupation a farmer, was born in the same county, as was also his mother, Katharine (Mansfield) O'Donnell. They came to this country when the subject of this sketch was only two years old, and the boy received his primary education in the public schools of New York. In 1860 he came to Illinois with B. F.



Yours truly
Simon Donnell



Harris, of Champaign, banker and cattle dealer, and finished his education in the district schools at Farmington, Illinois.

At the early age of fifteen he came to Chicago and started work in the cattle business at the old Fort Wayne yards, Chicago, when only seventeen having full charge of shipping the government cattle for Fawcett & Bankard, a position of responsibility, requiring not alone energy, but also good executive ability. He went to the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, in 1865 and in 1866 to Communipaw, New Jersey, to take charge of yards that were built there by a number of Chicago capitalists, among whom was Samuel W. Allerton. Mr. O'Donnell worked more especially for Mr. Allerton selling cattle in the New York market and generally assisting in his export business until 1880. During this time, on March 4, in the year 1876, the young man went to Europe with the first beef shipped from this country by Samuel W. Allerton and D. H. Sherman, of New York. In 1881 he came back to Chicago Stock Yards, and since that time has had entire charge of Mr. Allerton's live stock business, amounting to over a million dollars a year. In the buying of cattle, the shipping to Europe, in fact everything relating to live stock, Mr. O'Donnell has acquired such a thorough proficiency that he is considered an expert, and his opinion eagerly sought and correspondingly valued.

Apart from his amazing activity and the responsibility of his duties in the special line we have mentioned, he is at the same time general agent for the Keystone Live Stock Car Company, which is operated over the Pennsylvania lines, and his work is as greatly appreciated in that connection as in any other in which he has engaged.

In his religious views Mr. O'Donnell is a Roman Catholic, and in his political opinion a warm Republican and protectionist. He is a member of the Sheridan Club and also of the Royal Arcanum.

He was married in 1867 to Margaret Pearson, of New Jersey,

and they have had three children, two girls and a boy. One of his daughters is married to Mr. W. E. Dec, of Chicago, a contractor, and his son assists his father at the stock yards, and, whether inherited or acquired, has already evinced considerable aptitude and ability in the business.

Mr. O'Donnell is a man of fine constitution and physique, indeed had he not been the possessor of a sound body as well as sound mind, it would unquestionably have been impossible for him to accomplish all that he has succeeded in doing. Thoroughly domestic in his habits, he is at the same time of a most social and genial disposition, and nothing affords him greater pleasure than to gather around him his numerous and sincere friends.

JAMES J. RYAN.

James J. Ryan, another of Chicago's bright and promising young lawyers, was born in this city, July 17th, 1873. His father, Michael Ryan, is a native of Tipperary, Ireland, and came to this country about 1860, when only fourteen years of age, his first settlement being in Cincinnati, where he learned the trade of a plumber. Six years later the young man came to Chicago and worked successfully at the business he had chosen for his life work. He is now the head of the well-known firm of M. Ryan & Sons on Milwaukee Avenue. He has been a member of the City Council some six or seven times. His wife, mother of James J., is also a native of Tipperary, and came to Cincinnati when quite a girl, where she met and was eventually married to Mr. Ryan.

The subject of this sketch received a four years' classical course at the Jesuit School of St. Mary's, Kansas, and afterwards a more strictly legal course at Notre Dame, Indiana, where he graduated. He was admitted to the bar immediately after leaving college and commenced active practice in connection with the well-known law firm of Goodrich, Vincent & Bradley, and is now with the firm of Ennis & Coburn.

He is a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters and of St. Ignatius College Alumni.

Mr. Ryan has traveled extensively through the West and South, visiting every town and point of interest. He is a Democrat in politics and has taken an active interest in political affairs.

Mr. Ryan has always shown an ardent taste for literature of all kinds, especially, however, for subjects of a poetical and philosophical character, and even when at school was a contributor to some of the magazines; an essay on the subject of poetry attracted special interest and commendation. With these more esthetic tastes and inclinations, however, is united an energetic, industrious and persevering disposition, and so he is bound to succeed in the high profession he has chosen for his life work.

WILLIAM HENRY MUSHAM.

William Henry Musham, the First Assistant Marshal and Inspector of the Chicago Fire Department, was born February 9th, 1839, on State Street, near Kinzie Street, in the City of Chicago. His father was a native of Scotland, born there in 1800, and had,

in following his occupation of sailor, met the mother of the subject of this sketch at Queenstown, Ireland. They were married and very soon afterwards left Ireland and moved to New York City, in 1829, thence to Buffalo, and afterwards, in 1836, settled in Chicago. The vessel on which they came to Chicago, the *Charlotte*, was one of the first to enter this port, and had, in the War of 1812, been one of Commodore Perry's fleet. For a while after his arrival here Mr. Musham, Sr., sailed the lakes, afterwards going into the ship rigging business, and later engaged in the teaming business. He died in 1844, and being a man of kindly disposition and most excellent parts was universally regretted. His wife followed him in 1873, having received very severe injuries during the great Chicago fire in the preceding year.

The subject of this sketch received what education was then possible at the Chicago public schools, and at the age of seventeen became an apprentice to William H. Adam, a carpenter, and at nineteen years of age took up the business of journeyman carpenter. He joined the Volunteer Fire Department in 1855 as a member of Phoenix No. 8, being soon afterwards promoted to the position of pipeman, and later steward, at this time the most sought after position. With this company he remained until its disbandment, October 23d, 1858, when he left the department and returned to his trade, but soon after the organization of the Little Giant Engine Company No. 8, February 13th, 1860, he once again entered the department as pipeman, remaining with it until 1865. While serving with this company he had a narrow escape for his life—a brick wall falling upon him, killing a companion, and he only escaping by providential good fortune. Concluding finally that he ought to see a little of the country, he moved to Philadelphia, but Chicago associations proved too strong and to make his permanent home he returned in 1866 to this city, and was appointed first pipeman in the paid Fire Department and assigned to T. B. Brown

Engine Company No. 12. In 1868 the position of foreman of Little Giant Engine Company No. 6 was offered and accepted by him, and this he held until March 1st, 1872. When the great fire occurred his command and himself did noble service, they being the first to arrive at the fire at 9:30 o'clock on the night of October 7th, and working continuously until 3 o'clock the next afternoon, when, the fire being subdued, he was ordered home for a few hours' rest. Six and a half hours later, at 9:30 Sunday night, October 8th, his company was again summoned to fight the flames, and continued to work as long as it was able to do any service.

The Board of Fire Commissioners on March 1st, 1872, recognized his ability by promoting him to be Third Assistant Fire Marshal, in charge of the entire west division of the city, and he continued in charge of the Fourth Battalion until the spring of 1877, when he was transferred to the Second. Before leaving his old command, the Fourth, the members showed their appreciation of himself by presenting him with a silver tea set and a thirty-two cone fire hat. Mr. Musham was relieved of the command of the Second Battalion on May 1st, 1880, and appointed First Assistant Fire Marshal and Inspector of the department, which position he still most worthily fills. Chicago owes many of the valuable improvements which have taken place in her engine houses to his eminently practical mind, and to his having taken entire superintendence of the building and repairing since his appointment as foreman of Little Giant Engine Co. No. 6 in 1868. Not merely is he the chief carpenter of this department, but everything therein passes under his immediate inspection, once every three months all the apparatus being inspected according to number, commencing with Engine Co. No. 1, the first day, and so on until the whole list is gone through.

First Assistant Marshal W. H. Musham is a man of medium height, and in build is slight and muscular, being eminently adapted to the duties he has undertaken and in which he has attained

so high a position. His personality is a most interesting one, courteous in his manner, always free, open and good natured, he possesses a host of friends, not merely among his companions in the fire service, but throughout all sections of the great City of Chicago.

MAJOR LAWRENCE M. ENNIS.

Lawrence M. Ennis was born in Chicago, November 3d, 1859, his father, James Ennis, being a native of Enniscorthy, County Wexford, Ireland, being born near the famed Vinegar Hill, March 27th, 1837. His ancestors were Spaniards, who, under Ferdinand De Ganzaga, came to Ireland in the fifteenth century and settled in County Wexford, the name for years being written De Ganzaga-Ennis. Of his immediate forefathers, several were killed at the battle of Vinegar Hill, in 1798. A grand-uncle, Murtaugh Ennis, enlisted in the English army and was the first Roman Catholic since the Reformation to obtain a commission in the English army for bravery on the field of battle. James Ennis married Mary A. Sexton, daughter of Stephen Sexton, of County Clare, a lady who was born in Chicago, September 14th, 1842.

The subject of this sketch obtained his education in the public schools and at St. Patrick's Academy, of Chicago, under the Christian Brothers. He was graduated from the North Division High School, June 27th, 1877, and was the class orator of his year. After the death of his father, which occurred November 9th, 1880, and his mother having preceded, Lawrence was left the guardian of the family, being the eldest of ten orphan children. Undaunted by such misfortunes, and having previously read law in his father's

office, he formed a partnership with his old friend, Francis W. Walker, under the firm name of Ennis & Walker, and continued the business of his father. This firm existed four years, until, in 1884, Mr. Walker went into the State's Attorney's office. In March, two years later, Mr. Ennis formed a partnership with William E. Mason, the popular member of Congress, and now the United States Senator from Illinois, under the firm name of Mason & Ennis, and the business of the new firm proved both pleasant and profitable, so continuing until 1895, when the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Ennis formed a new firm with John J. Coburn, under the name of Ennis & Coburn.

After five years of service Mr. Ennis was mustered out of Company "F," First Regiment Infantry, Illinois National Guard, December, 1884. In 1887 he was elected to the Veteran Corps in said regiment, serving first in the capacity of secretary and for several years afterwards and still being the historian of the corps. In November, 1895, he carried the "Flag of Friendship" on the Southern tour of his regiment to Nashville, Atlanta, Savannah, Augusta, Lookout Mountain, and many other prominent cities and places of interest. December 5th, 1896, he was elected and commissioned Major of the First Battalion, Seventh Regiment Infantry, Illinois National Guard.

In the way of political favor, Major Ennis has never sought public office. In 1880 he acted as United States Census Enumerator for this district.

The interest he has always manifested in educational matters is evinced by the presentation each year of a gold medal for the best English essay to the graduating class of the North Division High School. It is known as the Ennis "Essay Medal," and for the past sixteen years these tokens of friendship to the fortunate competitors have been awarded by him.

On October 2nd, 1884, Mr. Ennis was united in marriage, at

Woodstock, Ill., to Elizabeth Gertrude, youngest daughter of Cornelius and Mary (Murphy) Quinlan. Their union has been blessed with four children—Mary, Gertrude M., Lawrence M., and James.

Thoroughly domesticated in his tastes, he infinitely prefers the surroundings of his comfortable home and the society of his estimable wife and four children to any delights to be obtained from club life. He is a Roman Catholic, a Democrat of free silver tendencies, and in 1896 was a candidate for Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket for Bryan and Sewall, from the Second Congressional District of Illinois.

In personal appearance Major Ennis is an excellent type of his nationality. He is of military appearance, very erect, and six feet one and three-fourths inches in height. Unassuming and easily approached, kindly in his disposition, and ever generous natured, Mr. Ennis has made for himself a host of friends both in business and social circles, who respect him for his high professional gifts and esteem him for his personal qualities.

MICHAEL SARFIELD MADDEN.

The firm of Madden Brothers is perhaps the most favorably and widely known of the many real estate brokerage houses in Chicago, although its existence only dates back to 1887. Its life is typical of that of the city itself, for its foundation and resources were nothing other than the sound judgment and accurate foresight of its founders, and as the city stands pre-eminent in history for its remarkable development, so of the firm of which we write,

for its founders builded better than they knew, and from a small beginning the amount of business transacted in real estate brokerage is equal to any in the city.

In connection with his brother, Mark F. (whose biography appears elsewhere in this work), Michael S. Madden has, by those characteristics which are the requisites of the successful Chicago business man, accomplished this result. His parents, natives of the Emerald Isle, located in Whitby, Pickering County, Ontario, in 1849, and here, on June 21st, 1864, our subject was born. After a course of study in the public schools he completed his education at St. Michael's College, Toronto. At this time (1883) the "Dakota Fever" was at its height, and Mr. Madden was one of those imbued with the prospect of wealth and prosperity offered by the newly opened territory. He accordingly located on a claim at Bartlett, near Devil's Lake, North Dakota, built himself a cabin, and for six long months lived almost the life of a recluse, having no companionship other than his horse and dogs, his nearest neighbor being several miles distant. Later, as the St. Paul, Minnesota & Manitoba Railroad (now the Great Northern) was built, it passed in the vicinity of his cabin, and his lonely farm became the center of a thriving village. With the extension of the road, however, the population migrated and shortly afterwards Mr. Madden abandoned his claim and coming to Chicago organized, in conjunction with his elder brother, Mark F., the firm of Madden Bros., more fully referred to in the sketch of M. F. Madden.

Our subject is an active member of the Sheridan and the Columbus Clubs, and from the fact that he is still a bachelor, much of his leisure is passed in the commodious quarters of these institutions. He is an active member of the Catholic Church and unostentatiously contributes his full share towards all charitable and worthy works whose objects are the advancement of humanity and the broadening of our civilization.

In politics a Democrat, his work for the party interests is as a citizen and a voter rather than in active participation in political affairs; in his life is found all the elements of those qualifications, habits, and methods which are so rapidly bringing the present younger American generation to the front ranks, as compared with their compeers in the older countries, in all that pertains to the growth, development and prosperity of the national spirit and life.

JOHN S. COOKE.

There is no more thoroughly representative American Irish citizen in this great Chicago of ours than the subject of the present short sketch, large-hearted, broad-minded John S. Cooke. Fearless and energetic, gifted with a most wonderful power of perseverance, entirely unrecognisive of defeat, he has surmounted innumerable difficulties, until from a poor lad, whose only capital was his rich business endowments and unimpeachable integrity, he is to-day the head of one of the largest brewing enterprises in the west.

He was born January 10th, 1837, in Mitchelstown, County Cork, Ireland, where his father, John Cooke, was a shoemaker in very comfortable circumstances, being owner of quite one-third of the town of Glenwood. His wife, formerly Mary Clancy, belonged to a family as old as any in Ireland, and which in song and story has frequently been referred to.

John S. Cooke received but an imperfect education in the national schools of Fermoy, for he had already served a considerable apprenticeship to a baker and confectioner, when barely sixteen

years of age, he decided to try his fortunes in the United States. Landing in New York, he found similar employment, but his wages were only sufficient to afford him a bare livelihood, nothing being left over to help to his future. In 1857, when eighteen years of age, he determined, like thousands of others at that time, to go west, and set out for Chicago. Always of a willing disposition, he found employment at his trade, later sailing the lakes as a seaman and also working in the capacity of a laborer. Strong and hardy, he absolutely cared nothing as to the character of the work so long as his labor was well paid. He tells himself, how on one occasion he gave up \$75 a month as a baker to work as a roustabout, since at the latter \$200 a month could be earned.

When the Civil War broke out he was in the employ of the Kent Packing House, the same year he went to work for Michael Keely, 1863 he became a citizen and then only because soldiers were being drafted in the army, and he wished not to neglect any duty of citizenship. He had claimed that it was time to become an American citizen when one was in a settled position and knew how the future stood.

In 1866 he entered the employ of Messrs. Schwab, McQuaid & Monheimer, the wholesale wine and liquor dealers, with whom he remained as traveler for fourteen years, then buying an interest and the firm becoming Monheimer & Cooke. Mr. Cooke bought out the Union Brewing Company in 1886 and organized the Cooke Brewing Company, one of the largest in the West, a position which has been well sustained despite the severe business conditions of recent years. His sturdy character was evinced in his hard struggle against the beer trust, and in which he at last has come off practically the victor.

Mr. Cooke was married in 1863 to Miss Charlotte Rowland of Rochester, N. Y. They have four children, Charles, George J., John R., and Irene.

A Roman Catholic in religion, his purse is ever open at the call of charitable purpose. In his political views, he is a staunch Democrat, and a highly valued adherent of the party, but he is never in any way a partisan, but irrespective of politics, will support whoever in his opinion he considers to be the better candidate. In 1895 he was put forward by his friends, and entirely unknown to himself, for the position of city treasurer. He received the nomination at the Democratic Convention, but though he ran far in front of his ticket, he fell in the popular landslide. In Irish affairs of recent years he has been among the foremost advocates for the freedom of the land of his birth, and the amelioration of the social conditions of his country at home or abroad.

Mr. Cooke has been a resident of this city for nearly forty years. With him, work has been happiness, and plodding along steadily and perseveringly, he stands to-day one of the leading and richest citizens of Chicago. His advancement from a humble beginning to his present prominent position has been the natural result of his own untiring efforts, and the success achieved no one can possibly begrudge.

SENATOR EDWARD J. DWYER

Among the many bright young Irish-Americans who are pushing their way to the front and making a name for themselves in the business world and in politics, Senator Edward J. Dwyer stands in the front rank.

He was born in Chicago, November 21st, 1861. His parents, Michael and Mary B. (Guinan) Dwyer, coming to Chicago from Ros-

crea, County of Tipperary, Ireland, in 1851. Upon arrival here, Mr. Dwyer, Senior, was connected with the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad for thirteen years, and was afterwards in the grocery business until he died, in 1872.

Senator Dwyer can consistently be called a self-made man, as what little education he received was picked up by him after leaving school, which, at the age of sixteen he was compelled by circumstances to do, in order to make a living for himself and mother.

His first employment was with the printing house of Burgess: from this place he went to the Althrop Publishing Co., where he was the superintendent of their mailing department for several years. He soon began to take an interest in political matters and was appointed clerk in the office of the City Clerk in 1888, remaining in this office a year he went into the Coroner's office, and then into the Recorder's office.

While in the recorder's office in 1890 he was nominated for West Town clerk and was elected, being the only Republican that was elected in either town in the landslide which at that time occurred. The following year the nomination was tendered him but was refused. In 1891 Mayor Washburne appointed him assistant superintendent of water; while holding this office he was nominated for West Town assessor, and was one of two Republicans elected.

In 1892, after his work as assessor was finished, he was appointed superintendent of water by Mayor Washburne, to succeed William Lorimer, who had resigned.

In 1894 Mr. Dwyer was elected to go to the State Senate from the Seventeenth District; he now holds that position and is also deputy city clerk.

The Senator has made a brilliant record in the Senate, and is always on the alert to see that the interests of his constituents are taken care of and are given proper consideration. To him much credit is due for the passage of the drainage canal bill. The opposi-

tion to it was very strong, but the Senator organized and led the friends of Chicago and the canal to victory. The Senator belongs to and is a prominent member of the Order of Foresters, Royal Arcanum, and Knights of Pythias.

Mr. E. J. Dwyer was secretary of the Republican County Central Committee for two years, and has long represented his ward in the councils of his party.

His wife was formerly Miss Mollie V. Lawler, niece of the late lamented Hon. Frank Lawler. He married her in 1894.

COLONEL WILLIAM P. REND.

Cosmopolitan in character, and possessing much that is metropolitan in appearance, Chicago numbers amongst her most honored and eminent citizens many of those who first saw the light of day in, and whose early associations are closely linked with, the land of the shamrock, and that fair isle beyond the sea—Ireland. Of all the citizens of Chicago, however, who lay claim to the honor of having been born in the Emerald Isle, there is probably no one better known, more highly respected, or whose career has been more successful, not only in a commercial and social sense, but in a military and political sense also, than has that of Colonel Wm. P. Rend.

A native of County Leitrim, Ireland, he was born February 10th, 1840. His father, Ambrose Rend, was a substantial farmer, while his mother, Elizabeth (Cline) Rend, was a daughter of Mr. Hugh Cline, who for years held the responsible and important position of steward of one of the largest and oldest estates in Ireland. Remov-

ing to this country in 1847, our subject being at this time but seven years of age, his parents settled at Lowell, Mass., where he spent his early years, and where he received his education, graduating from the high school of that city at the age of seventeen. Leaving school, shortly afterwards he decided to try his fortune in New York City, having gained considerable business experience, especially in the dry goods line, during the evenings and holidays while resident at home. Arriving at New York, with but scanty means, he found it necessary to procure a position as early as possible. Commencing with the stores on Broadway, he endeavored for some time to find an opening, but without success, and seeing his small means fast dwindling away, he made for New Jersey, determined to accept whatever employment chanced to offer itself; and this time, pluck and determination won, for on the day after his arrival there he secured the position of school-teacher in the city of New Brooklyn, which position he occupied for twelve months. Resigning his position as school-teacher, his intention was to locate in South Carolina. Desiring, however, to visit an old friend of his, and one with whom he had been intimately acquainted, when resident in Lowell, Mass., he visited, en route, Baltimore, and here his attention was drawn to an advertisement for a teacher, inserted in one of the local papers by the trustees of the school district near West River, Anne Arundel County, Maryland. Applying for the position—his application, by the way, being one of seventy—he was selected to fill the vacancy, remaining here over three years, his scholars being principally the children of prominent and wealthy slave-holders and proprietors of large plantations. At the house of one of the latter he boarded and made his home, spending his evenings and other spare time in classical studies, with a view of entering an advanced class in a neighboring college, and from the president of St. John's College he received much assistance, valuable advice, and much practical aid and sympathy—it being Mr. Rend's custom at this time to ride

to and fro (a distance of over ten miles), on Saturday afternoon, for this purpose, intending to complete his studies, and to eventually occupy a superior position. Just about this period, however, the war broke out. At the time his most intimate friends and associates were slaveholders. He liked the South and the southern people, but abhorred secession. He believed that he owed it as a high and sacred duty to volunteer his services in the cause of the Union, and for the protection of the American flag.

Upon the firing of Fort Sumter, he decided to relinquish his position as school-teacher, and shortly afterwards joined the army, receiving from the governor of Maryland permission to organize a company at Annapolis. But as was to be expected, at the first commencement of the war, the cause of the Union and Union sentiment generally was but very weak in this locality, and his efforts not meeting with that immediate success which his ardent nature desired, he abandoned this undertaking. Still, however, determined to do what he could, and to aid the Union cause, whose side he had espoused, and whose principles he believed in, and for whose supremacy he was willing to risk even life itself, if need be, he went to Washington, and here joined the Fourteenth New York Volunteers (one of the infantry regiments organized about this time), previous to the first battle of Bull Run, and remained with his company until the expiration of his term of enlistment, serving most of his time as a non-commissioned officer. He was in a number of the most prominent battles in which the Army of the Potomac was at this time engaged, including Hanover Court House, Second Bull Run, Mechanicsville, Gaines Mills, Malvern Hill, the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, etc., and the battles before Yorktown, etc. He was the first man in his regiment who was struck by a bullet during the siege of Yorktown, though not seriously wounded. During the battle of Malvern Hill, a portion of his pants was shot away, while, as is well known, the "Four-

teenth" suffered heavily in killed and wounded, and in that battle alone lost one-third of the entire number engaged. His many hair-breadth escapes, the many narrow and close calls he received, and the incidents and dangers through which Colonel Rend at this time passed, would fill a much larger space than we now have at our disposal. His time of enlistment having expired, he was finally mustered out of service, afterwards paying a brief visit to his friends in Massachusetts. Here at a social gathering he became acquainted with a lady for whom he formed a strong attachment, the result of which was a speedy engagement. With the promptitude of action and sincerity of mind so characteristic of him, then as now, he proposed marriage and was accepted, agreeing to defer the ceremony for twelve months or so, and believing the West to offer good opportunities for a young man to engage in the struggles of life, and as affording good and rapid chances of advancement, he immediately made for Chicago, arriving here during the latter part of the war, and the day following secured a position in the surveyor's department of a railroad company locating a line from Madison to Winona. Mr. Rend, having a fair theoretical knowledge of surveying, and a natural fondness and aptitude for mathematics, he determined to take this up as a profession, and to turn his knowledge in this direction to a good and practical account, continuing in this occupation until winter set in and necessitated the abandonment of the survey until the following spring. Returning to Chicago, he soon secured a position, this time in the freight depot of the Northwestern Railway Company, being appointed foreman of this department. And it was while here that Mr. Rend formed, perhaps, the basis of his fortune, for in conjunction with the cashier of this depot he started a line of teams, and thus inaugurated a business, which in course of time, owing to its rapid developments, and increase, necessitated his close and individual attention, for his position with the railway company had insured him plenty of work

in this direction, and enabled him to build up a remunerative and successful business. Finding his capital increasing, and the opportunities good, while his capacity for work seemed even then, as now, almost unlimitable, he decided to embark in the coal trade, taking as partner Mr. Edwin Walker, who has now been for over twenty years intimately connected with him, not only in financial matters, but in the closer friendship of private life. It was not long ere the firm of W. P. Rend & Co. became the largest merchants engaged in the eastern soft coal trade in the whole West, introducing also not only the far-famed "Hocking Valley" coal in this city and in the markets having their headquarters in Chicago, but were the first who recognized its various qualities, and through whose instrumentality the first train load was brought from that locality. And thus their business grew and developed, until at last they found it necessary to open up and operate mines in Ohio and Pennsylvania in order to keep pace with the extensive demand which their business had established. At present Mr. Rend is personally the proprietor of three of the largest mines in western Pennsylvania, owns a half interest in three mines in Ohio, the owner of two mines in Ohio, and a half owner of two others in Pennsylvania, whose combined output give employment to over two thousand men. He, individually, and his firm own seventeen hundred and fifty freight cars, employed in the transportation of their product. Having headquarters at Chicago, their main operations are in the markets of the various northwestern states. The total output of their mines exceed one million tons per annum, their shipments extending to Canada, where they sell to railroads and to dealers, while they supply with coal large manufactories of Ohio, Illinois, and many other states. They also supplied for years several railroad companies with the entire fuel used on their lines. From Mr. Rend's mines in Pennsylvania, large amounts of coal are sent by rail to Cleveland and Erie, and thence to Duluth and various ports

on Lakes Michigan and Superior. Besides the interests already named, Mr. Rend is extensively engaged in the production of natural oil from several wells sunk on his Laurel Hill mining property in western Pennsylvania.

His property is in the heart of the great oil belt, lying partly in Washington and partly in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, and which has become the most prolific and most wonderful oil-producing territory ever yet discovered in this country. In spite, however, of the seemingly unlimited demands upon his time—and being engaged in and conducting such an extensive business as he does—Colonel Rend still manages to find time to devote to many matters of public importance. His advocacy of the temperance cause is well known, and though believing more in the effects of moral suasion, rather than compulsory and legal means, he is, however, now, and always has been, an ardent champion of its principles, and it was, in fact, at his suggestion that Bishop Ireland of St. Paul sent Father Cotter (now bishop of Winona) on a temperance crusade throughout Ohio and Indiana, with the result that seventeen thousand took the pledge, while upon Father Cleary's continuance of this good work, over seventy-two thousand names were added to the temperance cause, the whole expense of which crusade was—let it be said to his credit—borne by Colonel Rend.

Several years ago our subject was elected by the Second Regiment, Illinois State Volunteer Infantry, as lieutenant-colonel of this regiment, and this position he retained for a number of years.

Of much literary ability, he is a frequent contributor to the press on political and other subjects of a public nature, while he is extremely fond of mathematical subjects, and reads the Latin classics in the original with ease and fluency. Politically he is independent, but at a time was prominently identified with the Republican party. He is a believer in men and measures, rather than in party. Frequently approached with a view to nomination for the mayoralty

and other prominent positions, he has hitherto steadily declined to allow his name to be used in this connection. Holding and exercising a potent influence in labor matters, he has always taken a deep interest in all subjects and problems affecting the interests of employer and employe, while he has succeeded in assisting to establish more friendly intercourse between the miners and employers throughout the coal regions of many states. Six years ago, aided by a few friends, he succeeded in the inauguration of a movement of industrial conciliation in the mining regions of Ohio and Pennsylvania. That it has been successful (though previously untried in this country) is saying but little, while its influence and result have been in every way satisfactory, and have much tended to maintain that good feeling which should exist between miners and operators. He is a strong believer in arbitration and councils of conciliation, as opposed to lockouts and strikes. He was the first president of a meeting held some years ago for this purpose, and sent the first address that was ever issued in behalf of this movement, and by his speeches and writing in the public press has helped, to no small extent, to mold a sentiment favorable to this solution of what had hitherto been a problem of considerable difficulty. This movement has prevented strikes and labor conflicts in western Pennsylvania and throughout Ohio in nearly all of the leading mining districts for five years, while previously one or more strikes occurred every year. The results being so beneficial to the cause of labor, it may be imagined in what esteem, high respect and confidence Colonel Rend is held by the miners of this country, and by a body of men for whom he has done so much. If evidence were needed on this point we have but to mention one case, and it is similar to numerous others, where the miners of northern Illinois selected Colonel Rend as their representative, a former miner, by name of Williams, representing the operators, and Lyman J. Gage, Esq., forming the third party, at an arbitration case which was in-

tended to act as a test for the settlement of the entire mining question in northern Illinois. Nine years ago one of the most bitter struggles that had ever taken place between capital and labor occurred in the Hocking Valley region of Ohio. Taking sides with the men, believing them at the time to be in the right, he had as opponents forty coal operators, backed up by a number of railroad companies, and in particular the Hocking Valley Railroad Co. This company becoming so incensed at his (Colonel Rend's) action in the matter, endeavored to vent their spleen on him by refusing to allow him cars, and by advancing the freight rates and otherwise restricting his business operations. They attempted to make it impossible for him to successfully operate his mines, but in this they failed. Colonel Rend was not the man to bow submissively to this or any other company, being aware that he but exercised the rights of any ordinary citizen in doing what he did. Entering an action in the federal courts, he petitioned for and obtained a mandatory injunction compelling the railroad company to furnish him cars at the usual terms. Firmly maintaining his original position, he compelled the company also to recognize and to pay that due respect to his interests which the magnitude of his operations warranted. A strong and firm believer in legal methods, his position once clear, and his cause just, he is aggressive and extremely positive in character, and though his necessity of recourse to law has been but little, whenever such necessity occurs, he is seldom to be found on the losing side.

Of medium height, robust build, and somewhat fair complexion, he is of a sanguine, highly nervous temperament, possessing much foresight, keen perception and administrative ability of no mean order; he is extremely energetic and a great worker.

He is a Catholic in religion. As is well known, he is singularly free from all religious prejudices, a hater of bigotry in every form, and one who abhors religious controversy, and everything which

tends to create animosity and ill-feeling between citizens and people of a common country.

Married December 27th, 1864, to Miss Elizabeth C. Barry (born in Nova Scotia and of Irish parentage). Their home at 153 Ashland Avenue is noted for its elegance and comfortable surroundings.

ALEXANDER H. REVELL.

Alexander H. Revell was born in Chicago, January 6th, 1858, and is, therefore, at the time of this writing, thirty-nine years of age. It is about this time in a man's life, that, in most biographies, he begins to show promise that in later life ripens into fruition. But in Mr. Revell's case, although his battles were yet before him, there is a long and honorable list of struggles to be recorded, many a victory to be marked and a final achievement to be shown such as would creditably mark a life career of double the number of years. The story of Mr. Revell's life is thoroughly American Irish, thoroughly Chicagoan, indeed. It is a record of victories snatched from apparent defeat, of compelling adverse fate to be his slave and not his master. It is a glowing example of what honesty and perseverance, when animated by indomitable will, can do.

His father was the late David James Revell, and his mother, Margaret Revell, nee Dorgan. At the time of his birth his parents lived on Van Buren Street, very near where the Board of Trade Building now stands. Mr. Revell, the elder, was a grocer and had a large business. He is remembered by many old Chicagoans as a man of sterling worth and untiring energy. Believing fully in the

great future of Chicago, Mr. Revell invested his earnings in houses which he built on leased grounds. The great fire of 1871 swept away the earnings of years, and a few months after the conflagration he died.

Young Revell was then but thirteen years of age. He had been a steady attendant up to this time at the old Jones School, on the corner of Clark and Harrison Streets. A new and greater problem now confronted the boy. He had not only an education to acquire but a living to make. From the wreck of his father's fortune there remained a horse and wagon. With these and his American "grit" for capital he attacked the hard problem cheerfully. Night schools gave him an opportunity to win an education; the day was his fighting time for bread and butter. For a while he earned money by delivering trunks from the Rock Island Depot. This was not very productive work, however, and the young lad then showed that keen appreciation of the opportunities at hand which has characterized his whole life. The streets of the city were filled with clouds of gritty, sharp dust from the cinders of the great fire, which was extremely annoying. He started to sell goggles, and for a time did a thriving business. He also distributed hand-bills on the street; later he was to be found in a lamp factory polishing lanterns. He was saving money all this time, and next started a little grocery store, shortly after a flour and feed store, and finally a small furniture store.

In 1874, the "hard times" year, the young storekeeper, still alive to the signs of the times, sold out his little business and started out with his horse and wagon again. His work was chiefly delivering goods to and from the various auction-houses. He took a deep interest in the goods he was hauling for other people; soon he became a purchaser on his own account and delivered his own goods. All was fish that came to his net; he invested in coffee, in books, in hardware, furniture, soap, hats, caps, in any merchandise that of-

fered him a profit. A story of these early days is illustrative. Not long before Christmas he stumbled across a large lot of castile soap in an auction-house, brought in from a bankrupt concern. He bought six boxes at three cents a pound and started out to find a customer. In a short time he was successful, selling to a grocery firm these six boxes at six cents a pound. With this money he returned to the auction-house and got an option on the whole stock. With a few samples he started out again to find a buyer. He walked into a big wholesale grocery house on Lake Street and showed his samples. The merchant tested the soap, asked a few questions, and, surprised at the youthfulness of his customer, requested him to wait while he went out and looked it up. Young Revell waited a half an hour, but when the merchant returned made his sale at seven cents a pound, netting three hundred and seventy-five dollars by the transaction. Part of this money made what might have been a dull Christmas very bright and cheerful for his family, and part went to join other savings in the state savings institution. A short time afterwards this bank failed, and young Revell had but his bank book left, every cent was swept away; but he had more years and more experience and his "grit" was still with him.

Swallowing down all useless sighs, he began to seek employment in some business house. Among others, he applied to A. T. Stewart & Co., who had just opened a western branch in Chicago. He was offered seven dollars a week to work in the carpet department, but having fixed eight dollars as his minimum he refused the offer. Finally he secured employment in a furniture store on Fifth Avenue. By hard, steady work he saved in two years three hundred dollars. His self-reliance found that capital enough, and with a fellow-clerk, J. E. Geohegan, since deceased, he opened, in 1878, an unpretentious little store at No. 77 Fifth Avenue. Young Revell was then but twenty years of age, it is to be remembered. The little business was well managed and prospered accordingly.

In one year the partners moved into ampler quarters. This same year he bought out his partner's interest. From that time the business has grown to the present vast building with its forty departments, its army of clerks and salesmen and its enormous and varied stock. Besides the great retail establishment that bears his name, he is also president of the A. H. Revell Manufacturing Co., which occupies a huge building on the corner of Polk Street and Fifth Avenue, and gives employment to over two hundred men.

Parallel with his financial winnings have been his social and educational conquests. The race for money did not blind him to the necessity for brain wealth. Mr. Revell is a director in several educational, benevolent and social organizations. The Marquette Club, of which he was president in 1889-90, owes its position in the front rank of Chicago clubs very largely to his excellent judgment and tireless energy. He is a member of the Chicago Board of Education, and also, as one of the directors and member of the executive committee of the World's Columbian Exposition, he was untiring in his efforts for the success of that great enterprise.

He has traveled extensively in the four quarters of the globe. He is thoroughly alive to the interests of his native city.

In politics Mr. Revell is a Republican, and interests himself actively in all elections, municipal, state or national.

Such is his public history. Personally he is a genial, frank gentleman, with a cordial, cheery voice, a pleasant smile and a decided firm grasp of the hand for his friends. All are indicative of the man. He is anything but an autocrat; a curt command never leaves his lips, but in either of his great establishments, or wherever he makes a request, he finds instant and willing obedience. No man knows better than he the trials of the workingman's life, and that knowledge stands him in good stead. His successes have not been too great for him. He set out to succeed, kept his aim steadily in view and reached it.

Such is the history of his early manhood, indeed of his boyhood. Before him stretches out a long series of years. Judging from the record of the past, from the knowledge of the present, it is safe to say that other and greater honors and triumphs await him in these coming years. However that may be, there is a great value in the history of his life for young men.

Alexander H. Revell has to trace his successes primarily to the excellent and specially American Irish trait or characteristic summed up in the word "backbone." Under adversity, failure, setbacks, obstacles, he stood upright, and with honest perseverance and manhood fought steadily until he had conquered every obstacle to the success he, from the first, determined to attain.

JOHN T. DONAHOE.

The subject of the present sketch is another well known member of the legal profession in this city. He was born April 14th, 1853, at Bennington, Vermont, and is the son of Patrick and Ellen (Gilnaugh) Donahoe, both of whom were natives of County Longford, Ireland. Patrick Donahoe was imbued with the revolutionary feeling, both himself and his brothers being members of the society in Ireland which instigated the rising in 1849. His father came to the United States about 1846 (being compelled to leave Ireland on account of the interest he had taken in the revolutionary movement, his brother having been arrested and lodged in jail for the same cause), settling first in New York City, and later in Bennington, Vermont, where he took up the occupation of a potter. In 1857 Patrick

Donahoe moved to Grundy County, Illinois, and engaged in farming, dying there in 1869. The mother of the subject of this sketch remained in Grundy County until 1896, when she moved to Chicago, and now, over seventy years of age, is enjoying the evening of her days. The late Archbishop Higgins, who took such a prominent part in the Repeal Movement, of O'Connor's time, was one of her cousins.

John T. Donahoe, who was educated in the public schools of his native place, afterwards began a course of self study, and by the time he was twenty had secured a position as teacher in the public school. Here he remained twelve years, studying law during the latter portion with Hon. Judge Carter. In 1887 he was admitted to the bar, and deciding to dare fortune's favors in a big city, arrived in Chicago on St. Patrick's Day of that year. He engaged offices, at once started in practice, and determined to win or lose on his own merits, decided not to associate himself in business with any partner. His success was immediate; he is rapidly making his way to the front, and in 1893 received the nomination as Circuit Judge of the People's party, but was unsuccessful in securing the office.

Mr. Donahoe is a man of varied abilities, and during his school days, and while engaged in teaching, he aided in the cultivation and working of a farm, a tract of four hundred acres, which he and his youngest living brother had saved sufficient money to purchase, and which they now hold except for eighty acres which was presented by both brothers to their mother. He has always been a member of the People's party until the last election and is now a Democrat in his political views, and intends remaining such as long as their present policy is continued, and a Roman Catholic by religion. Mr. Donahoe is yet a bachelor and makes his home, in which he delights to dispense hospitality, with his mother and sister.

MICHAEL J. DUNNE.

The legal profession of Chicago possesses no more respected representative than Michael J. Dunne, who is an honor to the land of his birth as well as to the country of his adoption.

The subject of this sketch was born at Tully, County Kildare, Ireland, October 1st, 1839. William Dunne, his father, was a native of Queen's County, but owned considerable property in Tully, County Kildare, where his high character obtained for him a number of local positions of honor and importance. But Ireland was groaning under innumerable oppressions, and when in addition, disasters and losses in business supervened, he gave up the fight and started for the new world, trusting to retrieve his fortune, and to afford his children a broader and freer field in life. A brave man, the difficulties and dangers of an unknown land held for him no terrors. He came direct to Chicago, then a very small place. In the summer of 1850, both he and his surviving children, suffered an irreparable loss in the death of Mrs. Dunne with four of his children. William Dunne survived her for many years, dying at the good old age of eighty-six years.

Michael J. Dunne, of whom we are treating, received his earlier education at the University of St. Mary of the Lake in Chicago, and in 1854 removed to Elgin, where he decided on the legal profession, and having begun his studies, completed the same in the office of Irvin & Snowhook in Chicago.

Admitted to the bar in 1861, he first practiced in Elgin, and a little later was elected city attorney, but the war spirit that animated the heart of every man in the North, led him to seek glory at the cannon's mouth, and discarding books and briefs, he enlisted in

the Sixty-ninth Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, afterwards raising a company for the One Hundred and Forty-first Illinois Volunteers, and later another for the One Hundred and Fifty-third Regiment, serving in each of the two latter as first lieutenant, and remained in the military service until the close of the war of the Rebellion. During the last year he was on the staff of Major-General R. W. Johnson, who commanded the District of Middle Tennessee, in the capacity of assistant Inspector-general. When the war closed he came to Chicago, and once more took up his profession, rapidly acquiring the reputation of a successful lawyer, and which soon brought him a large and lucrative practice.

In his political career Mr. Dunne started in his youth as a disciple of Stephen A. Douglas, and following out his teaching on the question of the supremacy of the constitution, became a war Democrat. To the Democratic section he has since remained staunch, though never in any manner prejudiced in his partisanship, but ever ready and eager to admit what was good in the claim and principles of those politically opposed to him. In 1874 he was elected representative of the Fifth Senatorial District of the Illinois Legislature, was chairman of the committee on rivers and canals and was an earnest advocate for the improvement both of the canal and Illinois River that the capacity as a water way might be so enlarged as to admit of the transportation of our grain products to the eastern markets. He received re-nomination on the Democratic ticket in 1876, and was re-elected, taking a foremost part in the memorable senatorial contest which culminated in General J. A. Logan's defeat and the election of Judge David Davis to the United States Senate. Nominated in 1878 as state senator, he fell in the landslide that in that year overwhelmed the Democracy in his county. He is a firm believer in a gold and silver standard, or as he expresses it, gold and silver used interchangeably at a proper and fair ratio (not 16 to 1),

but is fully convinced such is not to be attained without the acquiescence of European nations.

The spring of 1880 found Mr. Dunne appointed by Mayor Harrison as a member of the Board of Education, and until 1883 he held the position of vice-president, manifesting during his membership a warm and zealous interest in the progress of our common school system and in educational matters generally.

There is a romance connected with Mr. Dunne's marriage. He was an engaged man, all necessary arrangements had been made and the month following he was to give up single blessedness for matrimonial felicity, when the great Chicago fire destroyed his savings and temporarily wrecked his hopes. But the casualty was soon retrieved, and in a few months he was again in a financial condition to justify the great event. On June 3d, 1872, he married at Montreal, Canada, Ellen, daughter of James McShane, one of the old and most respected residents of that city, and sister of the Hon. James McShane, member of the Dominion Parliament and late mayor of that town. They have four children living.

JAMES W. TUOHY.

Though the subject of the present sketch was removed from a world in which his splendid business powers had been productive of absolutely phenomenal success more than six years ago, his name is yet a household word among the people of Chicago. The kindly natured, cheery-hearted Irishman is remembered with loving affection by thousands who long since testified their appreciation of his

remarkable business abilities by bestowing upon him the title of "the boy merchant."

James W. Tuohy was born July 8th, 1849, in Carey, Ireland, near the famed Lakes of Killarney. His parents were Edward and Elizabeth (Crenin) Tuohy, the latter of whom still resides in Utica, La Salle County, Ill., where James Tuohy spent his first years in this country. He was fifteen when he left Ireland, whither his father had journeyed several years before. In Utica, having obtained all the educational advantages offered by the district school, he found a position as a clerk in the dry goods store of Mr. Dennis Lynch. Later he removed to Streator and was given employment by D. Heenan & Co., which firm he left to enter into a partnership with Mr. F. Shields at Braidwood, Ill., as Shields & Company, a position which afforded him an opportunity to develop his great business capacity. When twenty-four years of age, in 1873, he bought out his partner and took sole control of the business. Shortly afterwards a second store was established at Wilmington, Ill., and business men began to comprehend that in his particular line Mr. James W. Tuohy was a master mind.

A larger field became necessary, and in 1880 the two stores at Braidwood and Wilmington were given up and a removal made to Chicago, a suitable location having been found in the west portion of the city, at the corner of Madison and Peoria Streets. Three years later he embraced an opportunity to purchase from Carson, Pirie & Scott their dry goods establishment on the North Side, at the corner of Clark and Erie Streets. Under his able management and thorough supervision the business was conducted as a department store and soon took rank among the leading retail houses of the West. To a man of Mr. Tuohy's capacities, however, success was but an incentive to further exertions, and in 1886 he extended his field of operations by opening up a store in a building specially designed and erected at the corner of Madison and Wood Streets.

Again in 1887, when Messrs. Carson, Pirie & Scott removed from the West Side, business instinct advised him to secure their premises on West Madison Street and to open up as a department store. This also soon became one of the most extensive establishments in the city, and with his other stores gave him command of a colossal business. With him, every enterprise prospered and people marveled at the extraordinary vigor and faculties of the man which enabled him to handle and control a business of such magnitude. What new enterprise would he undertake, what further achievement was to be accomplished, were the thoughts in the minds of business men, when on June 9th, 1890, the news became public that in the midst of his prosperity, in the very prime of his manhood, death had claimed a victim. The shock was a terrible one, not only to his family, to whom the loss was an irreparable one, but also among the large circle of his business associates, who, knowing him, became his warm friends. Shrewd and careful in the smallest details of his own affairs, he bore and had fairly won the reputation of straightforward and honorable dealing with others.

Unquestionably a great portion of his business success was due to the executive abilities and true womanliness of the lady he had married October 6th, 1874, Miss Nellie Cavanaugh, of Ottawa, Ill. She was the loving companion of his labors, the urger on to renewed effort, but at the same time possessed of that wondrous womanly instinct which detects danger afar off, and whose advice enabled her husband to escape so many of the pitfalls which assail a business career. Mr. Tuohy had the uttermost faith in her executive abilities, and Mrs. Tuohy in her management of her husband's estate has well justified the confidence which left her sole executrix and gave her the entire management of the estate. Bright and agreeable in her manner, splendidly educated, a woman of charming courtesy and graceful appearance, Mrs. Tuohy was just the wife for such a man as James W. Tuohy.

Of their family, the eldest, Mary Elizabeth, is a bright and beautiful girl with many rich accomplishments just budding into womanhood; James W., Walter Grant, Arthur Cavanaugh and Paul, making still a bright and happy circle, yet incomplete without that central figure whose loving ways, quick wit, joyous nature, and thorough hospitality had done so much to make a refined home ever charming and cheerful.

True in his friendship, generous in his nature, James W. Tuohy was open-hearted and charitable to all deserving objects, as his large donations to many of Chicago's churches and institutions gives plain testimony; his name will long be held in high honor among the people of Chicago as a gifted and noble representative of the great Irish race in Chicago.

HON. EDWARD FITZSIMMONS DUNNE.

Judge Edward Fitzsimmons Dunne was born in Waterville, Conn., October 12th, 1853, his father being Patrick W. Dunne, a native of Kings County, Ireland, who settled in New York State in 1850. His father had taken up first railroad contracting and afterwards engaged in the distilling and brewing business. In 1855, he moved to Peoria, being at different times there, alderman, member of the school board, and representative for Peoria in the State Legislature. His mother was Delia Lawler, daughter of Michael Lawler, who was prominent in the Irish Rebellion of 1798, and was wounded therein. His business was that of a contractor, during the prosecution of which he built the Galway docks and other large works in the west of Ireland.

The subject of this sketch attended the public schools and high school of Peoria, and after a preparatory course in college entered Trinity College, Dublin, October 9th, 1871. His career in the university was a brilliant one and he frequently carried off first honors at the examinations. However, he was not permitted to take his degree, being compelled to leave at the end of three years, as his father had encountered heavy financial difficulties. Returning to Peoria, where his father was running a flour mill, he conducted the affairs of the mill office for about a year and then came to Chicago, commencing the study of law in the office of W. W. O'Brien and the late Judge George H. Kettelle. At the same time he was studying at the Union College of Law, and in 1878 obtained his license to practice law, and entered into a partnership with Wm. J. Hynes and ex-Judge Walter B. Scates under the firm name of Scates, Hynes & Dunne. At the end of two years Mr. Scates retired, and Judge Moran, then of the firm of Moran & English, having gone to the bench, the two firms consolidated under the name of Hynes, English & Dunne. This continued until 1892, when Judge Dunne was elected to the Circuit Court for the unexpired term of Judge Driggs, which terminates June, 1897.

The judge while in practice did a large general business, having the representation of many such large corporations as the Cooke Brewing Co., Fortune Bros. Brewing Co., the Hibernian Bank, the Plamondan Manufacturing Co. and many others.

He was married August 16th, 1881, to Elizabeth J. Kelly, a daughter of Edward F. Kelly, late a member of the firm of Enright & Kelly. They have had six children, of whom four are living.

Judge Dunne is a member of the Iroquois and Columbus Clubs, the Royal Arcanum and the Royal League, and is at present president of the Des Plaines Council of the Catholic Benevolent Legion. In religion he is a Roman Catholic and a regular attendant of St.

Luke's Church at River Forest, while in politics he is a Democrat, but his heavy professional duties will not permit his devoting any considerable time to political matters.

His fine home at River Forest is eminently adapted for the needs of his family as well as for the genial hospitality it is his chief pleasure to dispense to an immense circle of friends who admire his good personal qualities and respect his great professional abilities. He is a man of whom the American Irish of Chicago have every reason to be proud.

JOHN MARTIN DOWLING.

The subject of this sketch, who died June 29th, 1896, was one of Chicago's best known and most prominent Irish-American business men. Among the older generation of citizens, no man in Chicago was better known, and the deep respect as well as the great personal popularity in which he was held was evinced by the immense attendance at his funeral, the religious services of which were given at the Cathedral of the Holy Name and thence to Calvary Cemetery.

John Martin Dowling was born in Limerick, Ireland, December 5th, 1844. His parents were Martin and Ann (Lynch) Dowling. His father, who had been a business man in the old country, came to Canada with his family in 1850, where he first became a hotel keeper and later entered the business of wholesale grocery, in Hamilton, Canada. In 1856, when John, the son, was twelve years of age, he removed to Chicago, and took up the business in which he had gained considerable experience, that of the wholesale and

retail grocery trade, in premises located at the corner of Lake and Paulina Streets. During his life he was a successful man, and was accustomed to say it ran in the family, for so also were his father and grandfather, both of whom were successful business men in Ireland. His grandfather, Thomas Lynch, was a dry goods merchant, and a man of considerable wealth. He died near Toronto, Canada, in the early "fifties" while he was on a tour of inspection of his landed interests and was considering further investments.

John M. Dowling received his primary education at the Hamilton public schools, and while his parents were residing in Chicago, he was sent to St. Michael's College, Toronto, Canada, to complete his education. His early desire was for a business career, and when, at the age of eighteen, he left school, he entered his father's store for a few years.

Soon after the war, Mr. Dowling, in company with his brother, went to Little Rock, Ark., and opened a general store. Success attended their efforts, and after a period of about nine years, they returned to Chicago, where Mr. Dowling formed a partnership with Martin Dowling, a younger brother, under the firm name of Dowling Bros., at corner of Hubbard Street and Ogle Avenue. Their business continued to prosper for four years until 1878, when Mr. Dowling disposed of his interests in the business and practically retired, devoting his entire time to his real estate investments, which were of quite an extensive character.

In 1875, Mr. Dowling, Daniel O'Hara and John Cochran were Chicago commissioners to the World's Exposition at Vienna, Austria, and transacted every duty in connection with that office to universal satisfaction. In politics his views were those of the Democratic party, but he never sought for political office nor desired to possess. Determined to know his country thoroughly he had traveled extensively. A Roman Catholic, he was a strong ad-

herent of the church, faithful to his religion and energetic and eager of its interests. The Right-Rev. Bishop Dowling, of Canada, was another of his brothers.

Mr. Dowling was married January 19th, 1876, to Miss Jennie E. Keane, of County Clare, Ireland, daughter of William Keane and Maria Gannon, and left six children—Edward, who died in infancy; Eveline Marie; Irene May; Laura Madeline; Helen, and the youngest, John Joseph, a bright, lovable boy of nine years, in whom the father took the greatest pride.

John Dowling was a true Irishman, as well as a thoroughly representative American. A business man, he knew the value of money, but in a good cause his liberality never failed. In his friendship, and the number of his friends was legion, his sincerity was unquestionable. As a good husband, he left nothing wanting, and to his children he was ever a fond and loving father. Well may it be said that in his loss a blank has been left which time can never fill, and that every Irish American in Chicago will long miss the kindly face and the noble nature of John Martin Dowling.

ANDERSON FOWLER.

Anderson Fowler, the managing director of the interests of the celebrated Fowler Bros. (Limited), belongs to that hardy class of American citizens who claim a heritage of Irish-Scotch ancestry. His father, George Fowler, of County Fermanagh, in the North of Ireland, traced his ancestry to a reverend member of the Fowler family, who was a chaplain in Oliver Cromwell's army, and who

came to Ireland with that leader and located in that section of Northern Ireland in which our subject was born. The Fowler family was celebrated in England long before this, as one of its members, Charles Fowler, was knighted during the time of the Crusades.

This English yeoman was apprised of the approach of the enemy's array by the tooting of an owl, which noise awakened him from his sleep, and enabled him to give an alarm that saved the army from a disastrous surprise. For this action he was knighted, and he chose an owl as the symbol of his coat-of-arms. This explains the reason that an owl is used as the Fowler crest. His maternal ancestors, Anderson by name, were of the sturdy Scotch race; thus it can be seen that our subject is of the purest Anglo-Saxon extraction.

He was born in County Fermanagh, North Ireland, on June 16th, 1843. His school education was obtained in the public schools of his native section. When but twelve years of age, he began his business career by entering his father's business, which had been established in 1842. This business was in the wholesale provision line, a line he has followed, with slight variations, ever since. In 1858 George Fowler, our subject's father, retired from mercantile life, and seven of his sons formed a co-partnership and succeeded to their father's business, organizing under the name of Fowler Brothers, and conducting a general provision business.

Although but a lad of fifteen at this time, Anderson Fowler was made a full partner, and shared the profits equally with his brothers.

The eldest of the sons of George Fowler, James, is a canon in the Church of England, and was never interested in the mercantile pursuits of his brothers. Upon the death of his father, his brothers having relinquished all their claims in the property to him, he became possessed of his father's landed estates. This estate is composed of farm lands located in North Ireland, in which George

Fowler had invested his fortune when he retired from business in 1858. This property has never been a profitable investment.

In 1862 the Fowler Brothers began operations in the United States, and at that time were the largest dealers in butter in the world. In 1863 they commenced business in Chicago, and since then our subject has divided his time between Liverpool, New York and Chicago. They have branches or agencies in all of the large cities of Europe and America, and the supervision that he has been compelled to give these different foreign agencies has forced him to make no less than seventy-seven trips across the Atlantic Ocean.

The Fowler Brothers have always transacted their business upon sound business principles, and have always believed that a cash basis was the best for all concerned. Therefore, they have never purchased a dollar's worth of stock on credit. They have always been successful, and have ever been esteemed by the mercantile community as good and shrewd business managers, who have invariably conducted their business in the manner that brings the best and most remunerative returns.

In 1890 the firm decided to dispose of a large share of their business to a company, and listed their stock in the different exchanges throughout Europe and America. Although several American houses had previously done a similar thing, which had proved disastrous to the investors, the high esteem in which the Fowler Brothers were held caused the first issue of \$3,750,000 of stock to be applied for more than twice over. No more fitting testimonial of the high respect the public has for the business principles and honor of this firm can be cited. The name of the company upon its incorporation became known as the "Fowler Bros., Limited," and of this gigantic company, with capital stock of \$3,750,000 (with privilege of increasing same to \$4,500,000), our subject, Anderson Fowler, is managing director and controlling spirit. All of this capital stock, excepting \$750,000, is held by European investors. One cannot

realize the magnitude of the business that this corporation conducts. They have large interests in the different cities of the United States and Europe, but the center of all is in Chicago. They transport their products from the West to the coast in their own refrigerator cars, which they manufacture themselves under patents of which they have the control.

The distributive sales of this company exceed the immense sum of twenty-five millions of dollars annually—an amount so large that it cannot be grasped by the average mind.

Although an Anglo-Saxon by birth, he has been a citizen of this, his adopted country, for nearly a quarter of a century, and takes a deep pride in being a citizen of this Republic. Politically he belongs to that great, intelligent body of business men that are known as independent.

In 1877 our subject was married to Miss Emily Arthur, daughter of the Rev. William Arthur, an eminent divine, of London, England. The Rev. Mr. Arthur is one of the most prominent clergymen of Great Britain. He is the author of a number of works of great literary merit, the most widely read and most popular being entitled "The Tongue of Fire." He was deeply interested in the Union cause during the War of the Rebellion, and advocated both with his pen and his voice many means to assist the Northern cause. He used his powerful influence to introduce the American envoys in such manner as to enable them to settle the "Trent" affair, that caused so much disquietude on both sides of the Atlantic, both speedily and satisfactorily.

The union of Mr. and Mrs. Anderson Fowler has been blessed with eleven children, eight of whom are still living, and in the circle of his home, which their happy voices and pleasant, cheerful countenances enhance in happiness, he finds that true content only found by a loving husband and father.

He is a Methodist, and is ever ready, both with purse and influence, to assist in any worthy religious cause.

Such is his biography. In conclusion it can be truthfully stated that Anderson Fowler has ever, in passing through life, used honorable principles that place him in a high position among the honorable business men of the world. He has ever conducted his business affairs in such a manner as to gain the respect of the community; he has ever endeavored to do to others as he would be done by. With an untarnished name and unapproachable reputation, honored by his fellow citizens, and revered by his many friends, who love him for his sterling integrity, there is no one who is more entitled to a prominent position in this biographical work than is Anderson Fowler.

JEREMIAH H. CARMODY.

Jeremiah H. Carmody was born October 15th, 1854, near the picturesque and historic Kilsham Abbey, County Limerick, Ireland, which is celebrated as having been once occupied by the Danes when those old sea kings were devastating the English coast with fire and sword. The ancient abbey, now completely enveloped in ivy, is as Burns describes, "Still beauteous in decay," and suggesting peace rather than war and conquest.

Mr. Carmody's father was a thorough Irishman, born at Knockfevna, County Limerick, in the year 1805. He emigrated to America in 1866, settling in Chicago, where he died very suddenly two years afterwards at the age of sixty-three. He had married in 1841 Miss Johanna Hannan, a native of County Limerick, Ireland, and

they had eleven children, of whom our subject—the youngest of five boys—was the eighth in order of birth. His mother died at the advanced age of eighty-two years. The grandfather of our subject, Daniel Carmody, was quite a noted character, for he weighed three hundred pounds and was known far and wide as “Big Dan.”

Jeremiah H. Carmody was a lad of eleven when he came to America. Living in the country, the schooling he had up to that time obtained had been of a meager order. On arriving in Chicago, therefore, he was at once sent to the Dore public school in the then eighth ward—now the nineteenth—where he attended for a year and a half, being then obliged by the circumstances of his parents to set about making a living. His first venture was with the firm of Scanlan Bros. & Calburn, candy merchants, with which he remained twelve months, afterwards working in the grocery business for two years with T. J. Fitzgerald, and then for three years with J. K. Powers, buying the latter's business at the end of that time with his savings and starting out for himself. Only nineteen years of age, his abilities were of the highest order, and he so successfully conducted his business on the corner of Sholto and Gurley Streets for four years that he was able to make a most advantageous sale. His next essay was in the commission business in Webster County, Iowa, where he remained for one year, and returning to Chicago entered the employ of the Weare Commission Company, with whom he remained twelve years. With a partner he again started in business under the name of Carmody & Heath, commission merchants, at 274 South Water Street, and conducted for five years, when he sold out on acceptance, in 1893, of appointment as inspector in the Sewerage Department of the city. This was under the late Carter Harrison, but his duties have been performed in so exemplary a manner that he has retained the position ever since.

Independent in his politics, Mr. Carmody has always taken the

greatest interest in all public affairs. He is a member of St. Agatha's Catholic Church, and also belongs to a number of civic organizations, among which may be mentioned the Knights of St. Patrick, of which he has been Priest five years; the Royal Arcanum; the Royal League, and the Knights of Pythias.

EDWARD F. CULLERTON.

Edward F. Cullerton, one of Chicago's representative citizens as well as successful business men, is a native of this city, where he was born October 11th, 1842, about six miles from the present City Hall. His parents, Edward and Catharine Cullerton, came to Chicago from Ireland in 1835, and were residents of the city of their adoption until at a ripe old age they were removed by death.

The subject of this brief sketch was educated in the public schools of Chicago, and commenced active work when quite young. His first employment was in the manufacture of bricks, after which he was for several years teamster in the packing houses. He next worked on the Illinois and Michigan Canal as driver, station agent, captain and boat owner, and for many years was the agent of the Walker & Brunson Towing Company at Bridgeport.

Mr. Cullerton was elected to the City Council from the Sixth Ward in the year 1871, and continuously represented that district in the council until 1892. During this period he was elected and served as a member of the House in the Twenty-eighth General Assembly. While in the City Council he served on the Finance Committee, was for seven years its Chairman, and was the acknowledged leader of that body.

Mr. Cullerton was married in 1893 to Winnifred Dyer. They have no children.

While Mr. Cullerton has given much of his time to the service of his native City and State, he has also been active in business life. He can boast of hosts of friends, and holds a place among our most useful and most highly reputed and popular citizens.

MARTIN A. DELANY.

Martin A. DeLany was born of Irish parentage, October 4th, 1844, in Newport Township, Lake County, Ills. His father, John DeLany, came while yet a young man to Chicago in the year 1840. He then went to Lake County, Ills., and having selected a tract of wild land, purchased it from the United States government as soon as it came into the market. Here he settled and shortly afterwards married, his wife's maiden name being Maher; together they undertook the privations and hardships of a pioneer life, seldom seeing anything of the outside world except when Chicago—forty miles distant and at that time by no means the Chicago of to-day—was visited to buy the necessary family supplies. A large family of children—of whom Martin A. was the second eldest—was here raised, and each of the boys as he grew up, had to take part in the task of clearing and developing the land. The settlement was then too new to possess either township or county organization, and Mr. DeLany took an active part in all the preliminary movements which resulted in the creation of Lake County and its township and school district organization. In his house, too, was held the first meeting of set-

ters for the purpose of building a school house, a work which was accomplished by the voluntary contribution of small sums and the joint labor of the people. The building was located on Mr. DeLany's farm, some eight miles northwest of the present site of Waukegan, which was at that time a mere steamboat landing known as Little Fort. In that school house the subject of this sketch obtained what education he could in the common branches, and at the age of eighteen commenced a course of special study at an academy in Waukegan, after which he commenced the study of law in that city while employed as a teacher in the schools adjacent thereto. After two years' reading of this description, he, in 1866, entered the law department of Michigan University, and there pursued the full course of study, graduating in 1868. In the spring of 1868 Mr. DeLany was admitted to the bar at Chicago; he then engaged in the practice of his profession in Elgin and St. Charles. His success, however, was small, for the opportunities were naturally of a very limited character; in the fall of 1868 he returned to Chicago and opened an office on Dearborn Street. His means being exhausted, he was forced once more—during the winter of 1868 and 1869—to resort to teaching, this time at Libertyville, in Lake County.

The May following, he returned to Chicago, once more starting in business and with full determination to succeed. In the great fire of October, 1871, he suffered the loss of all his personal effects; but immediately after the fire, business was re-commenced, and has continued successfully ever since. His practice is chiefly in probate, commercial and real estate law and the law of contracts. He is a member of the Chicago Bar Association.

Mr. DeLany was elected in 1876 to the Illinois State Senate from the Sixth Senatorial District, North Chicago, and in that body served through the sessions of the Thirtieth and Thirty-first General Assemblies. As an active Democrat, in the memorable struggle which resulted in the election of Hon. David Davis to the United

States Senate, he took a leading part, as also in the passage of the laws establishing the Appellate Courts in Illinois, and was the author of the act creating the Probate Court.

In 1879 Mr. DeLany was appointed a member of the Chicago Board of Education, and after one year's service was elected its President, and at the expiration of his term of office, was unanimously re-elected to the same honorable position. As a member of that board, he was a chief advocate in all measures tending to the welfare of the public schools of Chicago, and was a leading spirit in the movement which resulted in 1880 in the election of Mr. George Howland as Superintendent of Schools.

Mr. DeLany is a Roman Catholic, and was married in December, 1870, to Miss Kate Wetzel, daughter of Nicholas Wetzel of Waukegan, by whom he has three daughters, Emma, Mary and Eleanor, and two sons—Clarence and Russell. The oldest daughter—Emma—is a graduate of Vassar College, New York; where the other two are now students.

JOHN CAMPION.

John Campion, Second Assistant Chief of the Chicago Fire Department, was born in County Kilkenny, Ireland, February, 1848. His father, Michael Campion, left Ireland for the United States in 1848, settling first at Troy, N. Y., and later at Wappingers Falls, dying at the latter in 1851; while his mother, Julia (Persell) Campion, was also born in Kilkenny, Ireland, and died in Chicago in 1881.

The subject of this sketch attended St. Mary's school on Lake Street and the Jones public school on Clark Street until he

was twelve years of age, when, in order to assist his mother in the support of the family, he left school and secured work at the old King tannery on Sherman Street, at the same time attending night school. His first duty was to watch the bark piles and later he was engaged in piling bark. Having continued at this business for one summer, he secured a position with Washburn & Walker, large manufacturers of cots and beds during the war time. He next found occupation with the Chicago Times, with which he remained three years, filling various positions, commencing with that of the historical "devil." During this time, with two others, he was severely hurt in an accident; the roof of the Times building, owing to the weight of snow, fell through three stories. Later, and during the time the Times was suppressed, he was in the employ of Joseph Duffy, who had a news stand in the Tremont House. He recalls as an interesting fact that the day the Times was closed by the Federal authorities, people were offering \$1.00 for a copy of the paper.

Soon after this he secured work at the stock yards, shipping cattle there until November 11th, 1869, when he secured an appointment in the Fire Department. In 1866, while engaged in shipping East, he and a companion left some cattle they had on the road and returned to Buffalo to take part in the contemplated Fenian invasion of Canada.

April 1st, 1870, he became a regular member of the Chicago Fire Department and was assigned to the steamer Little Giant as pipe-man. Of this company, at the time of the big fire, he was head pipe-man, while Assistant Chief Musham was foreman, and to them belongs the credit of obtaining the first water. In 1873 he was made captain and was given charge of the company that protected the Exposition of that year on the Lake Front, being at that time the youngest man of his rank in the department. Later he was transferred to Engine No. 2, given position of captain of No. 6—Little Giant—and thence transferred to No. 17, No. 1, and in 1881 becom-

ing chief of the Seventh Battalion, with headquarters on Twelfth Street. Here he served seven years, then being transferred to Battalion No. 5, with headquarters at Washington and Clinton Streets. In 1893 he was made third assistant Chief, and the following year second assistant Chief, and third in command of the Chicago Fire Department, a position of very grave responsibility, the duties of which he has performed to the absolute satisfaction of the Fire Department as well as the general public.

COL. FRANCIS T. COLBY.

No happier example of the term American Irish could be discovered than the subject of the present sketch, Francis T. Colby. Though born in Chicago, the descendant on his father's side of one of the old New England families, it is from his mother, Mary Whelan as she was, that he has inherited that love of country which has made the name of Irishman synonymous with that of patriotism. Mary Whelan was the third child of Edward and Elizabeth Whelan, and was born near Tullow, in County Carlow. Edward Whelan was a prosperous tenant farmer in Ireland, but becoming involved in the uprising of '48, he was compelled to flee with his family to America. Thereupon he settled in Chicago, dying there in 1880 at the age of eighty-three years. Proudly he used to boast that there was not a generation of his family which had not "done something for the old land," instancing his uncle, James Whelan, who was transported for "treason," and his grandfather, Edward Whelan, who gave up his life for participation in the Rebellion of '98. Heart and soul Colonel Colby is devoted to the mother land, and did Ireland possess many such ardent workers



Francis T. Colby.

as himself, her freedom in the near future from English rule and mismanagement would be assured.

The Colbys are among the oldest and leading of New England families, tracing back their settlement at Salem, Massachusetts, to 1630, when Anthony Colby, who was born at Beccles, England, in 1590, adventured the perils of the Atlantic and found a home in the British colonies in America. Anthony and Susanna Colby, his wife, appear among the companions of Edward Winthrop when returning from a visit to England in the interest of the Plymouth settlements. Their son, Isaac, married a Miss Rowley, to whom was born another Isaac in 1680, who took to himself in marriage a Miss Fowler. Another Isaac resulted in 1709. He lived at Andover and Haverhill, and his son, William Davis Colby, born in 1742, took part in the French and Indian War of 1762, afterwards marrying Elizabeth Straw. Living in Hopkinton, New Hampshire, they reared a son Isaac, who was born in 1780, and twenty-three years later married Miss Eunice Fagg. They lived at Boston and Amherst, Isaac Colby dying there in 1840. William Colby, their son, was born at Boston in 1804 and died at Detroit, Michigan, in 1875. He had married in 1825 Miss Sarah Clogston, and they went to live at Amherst, Massachusetts. Here they had six children born, among whom was Andrew J. Colby, the father of the subject of this sketch.

Francis T. Colby was born in this city, September 27th, 1860. He attended the Brown, Hayes and old Central High School, from which he graduated in June, 1876, entering the Chicago University the same year. He graduated, taking his degree with honor in 1880. While pursuing his university career he was also studying law under the able tutorship of Judge James Goggin, and soon after his graduation he was admitted to the bar, on his twenty-first birthday.

In his chosen profession Colonel Colby has achieved eminent

success, and in such departments of the law as deal with the examination of real estate titles and in general probate matters he has gained a reputation second to none in the West. Among the legal societies his activity has brought him well to the fore, and for several years past he has been numbered in the foremost members of the Chicago Bar Association, the Chicago Law Institute and the American Bar Association.

His heavy duties professionally and in connection with his military matters have left him but little time to devote to political affairs, but he is known throughout the city as a Democrat of thoroughly fixed opinions. Though several times requested, he has always refused to be a candidate for public office of any description, but he was in 1888 nominated by the workingmen's party for State's Attorney. Though he declined even this nomination in writing, his name was retained on the ticket, and he received the compliment of more than 12,000 votes.

His connection with military matters is one to be well proud of. From his early youth he has taken a peculiar interest in army affairs, and the short sketch of the Seventh Regiment Illinois National Guard which follows testifies to the good work he has done.

Colonel Colby's abilities as a lawyer have gained him big return, both in reputation and financially. He has been able to invest considerably in real estate, which his legal knowledge and ready grasp of the moment have enabled him to select with most excellent judgment. His relaxations have not been many, but he has found time for extensive travel and is at home not only in America but also in Great Britain, his loved Ireland—he visited his mother's birth-place in 1890—and the leading European centers of art, science, literature and general culture.

He is essentially a home man, his wife and family are always to him in the first place. Though an active member of the Columbus Club, that phase of existence known as club life holds small attrac-

tions for the brilliant lawyer, the born soldier, but first and before everything else, the devoted husband and the fond father.

His wife, Rose L. Sullivan, is a native of Chicago, of Irish birth, as her name conclusively shows. She is a daughter of Patrick and Elizabeth (McKenna) Sullivan. They have had six children, Francis Everett, Francesca Beatrice, Rosita Marie, Evelyn Florence Cecilia, Genevieve Lucile and Imogene Helen; of these the eldest, Francis Everett and Rosita Marie, are dead.

Colonel Colby has since he completed his educational course been prominently connected with various fraternal and benevolent societies. He was one of the early members of the Catholic Order of Foresters, organized the Uniform Rank of that body, and was elected its first Supreme Commander in 1892. He was president of the United Irish Societies in 1890. In 1891 he became First State President of the Catholic Benevolent Legion, and he also holds high offices in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Independent Order of Foresters, the Catholic Benevolent Legion, the Royal League and the Royal Arcanum.

SEVENTH INFANTRY, ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD.

The Hibernian Rifles was probably the result of that quality in the Irish race, which has linked its name with all of the important battles of modern times, coupled with the hope which "springs eternal" in the Irish breast, that the time may come when they can strike a blow for the Old Land. The old Second Regiment, Illinois National Guard, composed largely of veterans of the rebellion of 1861-1865, was but the expression of those sentiments which in that war produced Col. Mulligan's regiment from Chicago. Each generation has given evidence of the valor and patriotism of the Irish people, by the formation of regiments of soldiers, ready to

respond to the call of their native or adopted country. The Hibernian Rifles was formed in 1876 and at first consisted of a single company composed of members belonging to the Ancient Order of Hibernians. The number of companies subsequently increased to four and a battalion was formed. The organization was incorporated October 31st, 1881, the incorporators being James F. Lusk, Thomas P. Shanahan and John R. Cook, while Joseph Ruberry, John Kinsella, John Mulcahey and Moses G. Flood composed the Board of Directors. The progress of the battalion was gratifying and supported by a united organization of great strength, it was soon equipped. Subsequently differences having arisen in the Ancient Order of Hibernians, which resulted in a division of that organization, the position of the Hibernian Rifles became correspondingly weakened, for it had members from both sides in its ranks. The wise action of its officers, however, kept it from drifting upon the rocks which have shattered so many Irish organizations, and it continued to thrive. Among its commanding officers during those years were Majors Flood, Kinsella, Brophy, Lusk and Ford. In 1889 Thomas L. Hartigan, a graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point and former Adjutant of the Second Regiment, I. N. G., by the unanimous request of the officers of the Rifles took command of the organization and soon enlarged it to a regiment, becoming its first Colonel. Col. Colby, who while the organization was a battalion had been appointed by Col. Hartigan Inspector of Rifle Practice, with the rank of Captain, was now elected Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment. It had long been the desire of the regiment to become a recognized part of the State troops, and accordingly Messrs. Hartigan and Colby were directed to make application to have the regiment mustered into the National Guard. Joseph W. Fifer, who was then Governor of the State, declared that he would like to muster in the regiment, but that the law restricted the membership of the National Guard, so

that he could not do so unless an amendatory law should be passed. Such an act was immediately drafted and introduced into the Senate and House of Representatives and subsequently passed and became a law. Governor Fifer then refused to carry out his agreement to muster in the regiment, and the result was very depressing on the organization and seemed to threaten its existence. To add to the complications Colonel Hartigan's professional engagements compelled him to resign the Colonelcy of the regiment. Major James H. Lynch was elected to fill the remaining two months of his term, Colonel Colby being unwilling at that time to assume the responsibility of the position, as he was taking an active part in the gubernatorial campaign which was then in progress, Governor Fifer being a candidate for re-election, and being opposed by John P. Altgeld.

The annual election of the regiment resulted in the choice of Mr. Colby for Colonel, and he at once proceeded to Springfield and made formal application to Governor Altgeld (who had in the meantime been chosen Governor of the State) to have the regiment mustered into the National Guard. After a thorough review of all the circumstances surrounding the matter the Governor decided that the honor of the executive office of the State was involved in the matter and that it was his duty to carry out the promise made by Governor Fifer, and which the latter had refused to fulfill. Accordingly, on the 22nd day of February, 1893, an order was issued directing the Adjutant General of the State to proceed to Chicago to muster in the Hibernian Rifles as the Seventh Infantry, Illinois National Guards. The long series of disappointments which the regiment had undergone had reduced the eight companies so that they did not at that time include more than 126 men and officers. Colonel Colby immediately set at work upon the task of building up the regiment to the number which the law required in order to be mustered in as a regiment, viz: 425 men and officers. This was

accomplished by the most persistent effort, and the regiment was mustered in upon the 21st day of June, 1893. Colonel Colby was unanimously elected Colonel of the new regiment, and his first official act was to appoint Captain Thomas L. Hartigan adjutant of the regiment. An armory was procured at 23 Lake Street, Chicago, the rent of which was paid by the State; rifles, uniforms and other equipments were also procured from the same source. The Reverend Edward A. Kelly was appointed Chaplain, Major Michael E. McGrath, surgeon; Captain Jeremiah S. Hyland, inspector of rifle practice. A school for officers was established, which held sessions every Monday night, each company drilled every week and battalion drills were held monthly. The following were the company commanders in 1893:

Captains John Hayden, Michael Punch, Michael D. Sullivan, Jeremiah O'Hearn, Daniel Moriarity, Charles Murray, Patrick M. Boggan, William J. Carroll and Patrick L. McArdle. Marcus Kavanagh was elected lieutenant colonel December 30th, 1893. On June 17th, 1894, the regiment was ordered out upon its first tour of duty. The telegraph order was received at 11:20 P. M., and, although the regiment was scattered from South Chicago to Lake View and from the lake to Austin, the arrangements for its mobilization were so perfect and so well carried out that the entire force left Chicago on a special train at 5:50 A. M., June 18th. The command arrived at its destination, Mount Olive, Macoupin County, at 2:30 P. M. on that day, and immediately entered upon the performance of the duties assigned. Peace was at once restored, and the civil authorities enabled to perform their duties. On June 20th, having received the thanks of the Governor for its "prompt response, efficient service and soldierly bearing," the regiment returned to Chicago. M. Frank Gallagher was appointed quartermaster of the regiment on June 30th, 1894, and held that position until his death, February 29th, 1896, when Michael H. Hoey was

appointed to succeed him. The next duties which the regiment was called upon to perform were in connection with the riots in Chicago and vicinity in July, 1894. The regiment responded promptly to the order for its assembly on July 6th, 1894, and remained on duty until July 27th, 1894, when it was relieved. During a great portion of this time a battalion of the regiment was the only force protecting the central portion of the city, the other battalion and the remaining regiments and police force being distributed upon the outskirts of the city.

At different times during the tour of duty, portions of the command were stationed at Riverdale, Harvey, West Pullman, Blue Island, Hawthorne and the Burlington and Quincy Railroad Yards at Sixteenth Street and Western Avenue. At the time of this tour Captain Daniel T. McGraw had succeeded Captain Hayden; Martin Duhig, Captain O'Hearn; Jeremiah J. Sisk, Captain Murray; and John F. Ryan, Captain Boggan.

The regiment had now increased so that it became necessary to procure larger quarters and the Illinois Central offices at Lake Street and Michigan Avenue, were secured and fitted up. Four new companies were added to the regiment, commanded by Captains Michael E. Cassidy, Charles V. McAdam, John M. Clasby and Philip J. Barry. The Regimental Band, under the leadership of Principal Musician John F. Forrest, and a drum and bugle corps, were also organized. Colonel Colby, with the assistance of Quartermaster Gallagher, collected \$5,500 and purchased dress uniforms for the command in June, 1895. In July, 1895, the regiment had its first encampment for practice drill at Springfield, Illinois, and acquitted itself to the satisfaction of Governor Altgeld and Adjutant-General Orendorff. January 7, 1896, Captain Hartigan resigned the adjutancy of the regiment and Orlando W. Keatley was appointed to succeed him. On March 4, 1896, Dr. Thomas J. Sullivan was appointed major and surgeon in place of Major McGrath, who resigned upon

his removal to Colorado. On March 24, 1896, Colonel Colby resigned the coloneley of the regiment, and by special order issued by Governor Altgeld was placed upon the veteran roll of the Illinois National Guard, with the rank of Colonel. Lieutenant-Colonel Marcus Kavanagh was elected to succeed him. At the time of Colonel Colby's resignation the regiment included twelve companies, band, drum and bugle corps and a hospital corps, and numbered 726 men and officers. On January 23rd Governor John R. Tanner conferred upon Colonel Colby the Illinois National Guard Veteran Decoration for his services to the Guard. In May, 1897, the regiment removed to its present spacious armory on the corner of Wabash avenue and Hubbard Court, and under the able leadership of Colonel Kavanagh is in a flourishing condition.

In point of membership, discipline and drill the regiment is second to none in the State.

FRANCIS AGNEW.

Large-hearted, handsome, generous, Frank Agnew, as he was commonly called, left a void in the hearts of many devoted friends, when in the spring of 1896, the hand of death touched him and he slept. To him, a book of this character peculiarly appealed; in its preliminaries, no one was a more interested participant than himself, and it is but fitting the work when completed should record something of one who was intimately and closely connected with every movement and with every great work in which the American Irish of Chicago have participated during the last thirty-five years.

Noman in Chicago was better known, and to know Frank Agnew was to love him. Strong in his opinions, unwavering in his prin-

ciples, he possessed almost as many sincere friends among those who politically opposed him as in the Democratic party, to which, since his arrival in this country, he had ever steadfastly adhered. To party, however, he was never in any sense a slave, corruption and chicanery he fought with all his strength and power, no matter where displayed, and had he been more pliable as a politician, unquestionably he could have held high political office during the greater portion of his career. Upon the lives of Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson, for whom he had the profoundest veneration, believing conscientiously, and after close study, that no nobler Americans had ever lived, he modeled his own life.

Francis Agnew was born in Dundee, Scotland, December 2, 1837, Both of his parents were of Irish birth, his mother before her marriage being Miss Dorothy O'Connor, a native of Sligo. She died in Dundee, Scotland, in 1873. His father, John Agnew, was born in County Armagh, but resided for many years in Dundee, Scotland, where he was a prosperous merchant. He died there in 1868. His parents were the first Catholic couple married in Dundee, Scotland, since the time of the Reformation. His early education was received in his native land, but even when a mere boy the spirit of enterprise and adventure was strong within him, and he came to the United States with his uncle, Charles O'Connor, in 1850. Young Agnew remained but a short time in New York, settling in Chicago in the early fifties. Here he took some schooling at St. Mary's of the Lake, and served an apprenticeship to the masonry and brick-laying trades, acquiring a thorough and practical knowledge, which did much towards placing him in the position he later attained. He managed to educate himself during the time by a hard course of night school. His time finished, he was able to command good wages, and then the purchase of a home was his first ambition. He was a thorough believer in the stereotyped phrase that "Knowledge is power," and his thirst for information was very difficult to

satisfy. Literary and debating societies always held for him rare interest as well as all those subjects that serve to improve the mind and to add to the usefulness, while at the same time, improving the condition of the young.

Mr. Agnew was one of the oldest members of the Chicago Volunteer Fire Department, of which he was one of the organizers, and found his closest associate in his fellow townsman, Denis J. Swenie, who now has for so many years been the honored chief fire marshal. After the fire department became a regular force—in which again he took considerable part—Francis Agnew still, for some time, continued his connection and was president of the Firemen's Benevolent Association for several years after its organization. Not until 1865 did he start in the business of building and contracting.

His business prospered greatly from the first, and he was soon in receipt of a very good income. Preceding the big fire he constructed a considerable number of the largest buildings in the city, and subsequent to that disastrous event, he took the contract for a large number. Mr. Agnew's bent of mind was essentially of a business order. He possessed positively a mathematical genius for securing important contracts, and no man in the United States in his profession has a grander record for the rearing of great public structures. The magnitude of the work never possessed any fears for dauntless Frank, difficulty was but another name for opportunity, and enabled him to display the best and boldest points of his truly remarkable character. In the summer of 1892, when a great storm swept down the greater portion of the famous Manufactures' and Liberal Arts' Building at the World's Fair—the largest ever put under one roof—he set to work again bravely and cheerily, completing the immense undertaking in full time for the formal opening of that immortal exposition by the President of the United States. His closest friends, well aware of his extraordinary moral courage, were amazed at the wonderful ardor which

positively refused to acknowledge defeat. His work and the name of Francis Agnew will live in future years in honorable association with the greatest of the buildings that rendered so incomparably majestic the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893.

The firm of Agnew & Company, of which the subject of this sketch was the guiding mind, consisted of ex-Alderman John McGillen, John Agnew (his eldest son) and himself. Mr. Agnew's fame as a builder was not only confined to this city, his name was known all over the United States. Under his management and superintendence were constructed nearly all the finest buildings in St. Paul and Minneapolis. Of these particular mention may be given to the Ryan Hotel at St. Paul, the famous West Hotel at Minneapolis, the postoffices of both these cities, the Globe Building at St. Paul, and many others. At Duluth, also, a number of the great elevators and other buildings passed through his hands. In Chicago he was known as the leading contractor of the City Hall, the builder of Hooley's Theater, St. Xavier's Academy, and many other well-known structures. He also built the greater portion of the Town of Pullman, and had a big contract on the drainage canal.

Of Mr. Agnew as an Irishman and patriot, special mention is necessary. Though born in Scotland, it is not possible for any man to have sincerer attachment to the cause of liberty for Ireland, or greater devotion to the dear old land across the seas. The cause might be weakened by the faults, the errors, and the crimes of some of its votaries, Frank Agnew remained steadfast in his faith. When the Phoenix Park tragedy threw Ireland's hopes into gloom, when the Parnell collapse drowned the hopes of years, his was the same brave and unwavering faith as in the hour when Gladstone was forced to throw open the prison doors, and the first, and by far the best, home rule bill for Ireland was brought before the English House of Commons. Not by words alone was his devotion to Ireland's cause displayed, of his means he gave most lib-

erally to help the work his faithful heart so sincerely believed in. Long and bitterly will his stalwart form, noble countenance and winning smile be missed in the gatherings of his kindred in Chicago.

For reasons before stated, Francis Agnew did not possess so high a political record as he might have done had he so desired. In the fall of 1874, in opposition to Timothy M. Bradley, the Republican standard bearer, he was a candidate for sheriff on the People's party ticket. Mr. Bradley's following was a strong one, but Mr. Agnew easily defeated him, and with the, at that time, extraordinary majority of 13,000 votes. During his term of office, the duties of sheriff were performed in a manner absolutely defying adverse criticism, and on his return to his private business, he found that expanded to an enormous extent. In 1880, Mr. Agnew was elected as chairman of the Cook County Democratic Central Committee, and served in that capacity for a number of years. In 1894, in answer to the requests of a number of his friends, he was induced to become a candidate for county commissioner, and though he suffered defeat in the landslide that in that year buried the Democratic party, he led his ticket by several thousand votes.

He was married in 1860 to Ellen O'Neill, a lady born in Chicago, of Irish parentage, in 1839, a daughter of Michael and Maria (Daorkin) O'Neill, of this city. She survives her husband. Of this union eight children were born, and of these all except one are living: Charles, who died in 1888 at the age of ten. John P. Agnew is now head of the firm of Agnew & Company, which his father founded. Francis, Jr., Michael, Thomas, and Edward, Mrs. Charles P. Monahan of Chicago, and Mrs. E. J. Darrah, whose husband is corporation counsel of St. Paul, Minn. Three brothers of Frank Agnew also reside in Chicago: John, who is connected with the city fire and building inspection departments; Luke, who is engaged in the coal business, and the Rev. P. J. Agnew, one of the most eloquent

priests in the archdiocese. Miss Margaret Agnew, a sister, is a resident of Chicago, while another brother remains in Scotland.

Mr. Agnew was twice elected president of the famous Irish-American Club of Chicago, which so hospitably entertained Charles Stewart Parnell, and other Irish leaders, when the United States was visited during the stirring periods of the Land League, and the Irish National League agitations. He was a member of the Builders' and Traders' Union, was also one of the first members of the Union Catholic Library Association, and an active member of a large number of social and benevolent societies, his sympathies going out to his fellowmen without reference to creed, race, or political opinion.

In the fall of 1893, Mr. Agnew received a severe, and for some time thought to be a fatal injury by being struck by a cable car. His rugged constitution, however, withstood the shock and he recovered, although he was never the same man as before, and suffered frequently from bad headaches. Still he worked on, and for some months, and up to three weeks of his death, he had been engaged in the construction of a large public institution in the southern part of the state. Certain violent symptoms then alarmed him, and medical counsel was sought. Advised to try the springs at West Baden, Ind., he spent some days there, but his condition found no improvement. He returned home and had recourse to leading physicians. They diagnosed his complaint as Bright's disease of the kidneys, intensified by heart complication. He struggled along and was at his office the Monday preceding the Friday on which he died, May 8, 1896, surrounded by all the surviving members of his family resident in America.

In a deeply sympathetic obituary article John F. Finerty of the Chicago Citizen thus spoke of him:

"In Mr. Agnew the editor of this paper has lost a beloved friend of thirty years' sunshine and storm; and he has never laid upon

the grave of any man a tribute more sincerely bestowed. It is impossible, almost in the moment of bereavement, to do entire justice to the memory of one who but yesterday was a part of daily life, and to-day is gone forever from worldly ken. In fact it is almost impossible to realize that the cheerful, vital, forceful existence of Frank Agnew has been so suddenly and unexpectedly terminated by the grim arrest of the hand of death."

The article terminated with the well-known words of Tom Moore, Ireland's great poet:

"It is not the tear at this moment shed
When the cold turf has been just laid o'er him,
That tells how beloved was the friend that's fled.
And how deep in our hearts we deplore him.
'Tis the tear through many a long day wept,
'Tis life's whole path o'ershaded,
'Tis the one remembrance fondly kept
When all lighter griefs have faded."

The funeral services, which were given at the Cathedral of the Holy Name, May 11, 1896, drew together so many friends of the deceased, anxious to pay honor to his memory, that the capacity of that large structure was forced to the utmost. Seldom indeed has such a gathering of Chicago's most prominent citizens met to give a last tribute to one of their number. A great concourse of mourners followed in carriages to Calvary Cemetery, where all that is mortal of noble Frank Agnew waits the last great summons.

REV. MICHAEL J. FITZSIMMONS.

The Roman Catholic Church in Chicago is represented by many able clergymen of such power and lives as would bring honor to any community in which they might live, men of such lovable natures as win the affections as well as the respect of those under their charge, and are consequently the better enabled to move their people along those paths whose watchword is religion and whose lights are faith and morals. Of the Catholic priests of the diocese of Chicago there is none of higher personal consideration among the members of his own faith, as well as those of a different religious opinion, than the subject of the present sketch, the Rev. Michael J. Fitzsimmons.

He was born in Chicago of Irish parents, over forty years ago, and feels justly proud of his origin in this ideal American city. His father, Michael Fitzsimmons, came to this country as a boy and succeeded well in life, both as a citizen of Chicago and later as a resident of Morris, Ills., until his death in 1855.

Rev. Michael J. Fitzsimmons received his primary education in the parochial schools of Morris, going thence for a classical course to St. Joseph's College at Tentopolis, Ills., where he graduated in 1878, and continuing his studies for the church, after spending a year in St. Viateur's Seminary, near Kankakee, Ills., went to St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, and three years later was ordained from there in August, 1882, in the very Cathedral of which he is now rector.

His first appointment was to St. Mary's Church, Wabash Avenue and Eldridge Court, and thence, during the same year, he was transferred to the Cathedral. From assistant pastor he was promoted to

the position of Chancellor of the Archdiocese, and on the death of Very Rev. P. J. Conway, V. G., was made rector of the Cathedral of the Holy Name.

The present beauty of this magnificent building is a fitting monument to his artistic taste and successful energy; for upon him fell the onerous duty of accomplishing the thorough and expensive renovation that has given to Chicago the most beautiful, if not the most costly, church edifice in the United States.

R. P. O'GRADY.

R. P. O'Grady was born June 24th, 1864, at Glin, in the County of Limerick, Ireland, fifteen miles west of the city of Limerick. This beautiful little town, which overlooks the river Shannon, is surrounded by the lovely estate of the Knight of Glin. He came to this city in June, 1880, and having spent one year at Bryant & Stratton's Business College, found employment from 1882 to 1889 as clerk at Illinois Central freight office, and during the great eight-hour movement in 1886 was chosen organizer of railroad employes of this city. When the railroad companies refused to accede to the demand of the employes, Mr. O'Grady was called upon at an open meeting on the lake front to answer the well-known railroad manager and statesman, E. T. Jeffery. He was successful in organizing a union seventeen hundred strong inside of one day, and afterward was turned into an assembly of the Knights of Labor. Four days later, when the bomb was thrown at Haymarket Square, resulting in killing and wounding several police officers, the freight employes were holding a meeting on the North Side, at which Mr. O'Grady was pre-



R. H. Gray

siding. On learning what had happened, the chairman had a committee appointed to notify all companies through the press that old employes should immediately return to their respective positions and protect the lives and property of the various companies. Mr. O'Grady was nominated in 1887 by the Union Labor party, then very strong, for West Town Assessor, but he resigned in favor of the regular Democratic nominee, who secured the election.

Having been for some time engaged in business pursuits, in the spring of 1890 he left for Denver, Col., where he published a weekly paper known as the "Rocky Mountain Cricket." In the fall of 1891 he went to California, and later in the same year to Texas, where he became connected with some journals published at Dallas and Galveston. In the spring of 1893 a trip was made by him through the South from Dallas to New Orleans and Atlanta, Ga., and returning by way of Cincinnati, so as to take in all the old battle grounds. He returned to Chicago June 11th, 1892, and immediately became connected with the "Chicago Dispatch" from its first edition to December, 1895, when he joined the "Chicago Mail," and later published a bright though short-lived Irish weekly called "The Shamrock." During the memorable campaign of 1896, Mr. O'Grady started, to aid the silver cause, a new weekly which he called "The People." In this powerful weekly Mr. O'Grady positively declines to support any candidate for political office who was not a free silverite in 1896, and in the spring election of 1897 he was able to do much towards bringing about the election of Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of Chicago.

In Mr. O'Grady, editor and publisher, the generous natured and kindly young Irishman, his people, whether across the seas or the free land circumstances have forced them to seek, have always a good friend and a fearless advocate.

He was married on April 8, 1896, to Miss Annie R. Fitzgerald of Chicago.

HON. WILLIAM GILLESPIE EWING.

Hon. William Gillespie Ewing, Judge of the Superior Court of Cook County, was born May 11th, 1839, on a farm in McLean County, Ill. He was the son of John W. and Maria McClelland Stephenson, his ancestors, both on his father's and mother's side, coming to America from the north of Ireland about the year 1740. A settlement was made first in Pennsylvania and later in North Carolina. John W. Ewing, the father of our subject, died in 1855, and the mother in 1884.

William Gillespie Ewing received his early education in the district schools of his native county, attending later the Wesleyan University at Bloomington until he was twenty, when he began in that town the study of law in the office of Robert E. Williams. Here he remained three years, during which time, in 1861, he received a license to practice law.

His first start in the practice of the law was at Metamora, Woodford County, Ill., where he remained only eighteen months, and then removed to Quincy, Ill., where he practiced for nineteen years, holding at different times the offices of City Attorney for two terms, Superintendent of Schools, and also for a couple of terms—eight years—State's Attorney for that Judicial Circuit.

In 1882 he moved to Chicago; in 1886 he was appointed United States District Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois by President Cleveland, and served four years. In 1890 he was a candidate for Congress from the First District of Illinois, but was unsuccessful, and in 1892 he was elected Judge of the Superior Court to serve six years.

Judge Ewing is a member of the Douglas and Iroquois Clubs; in political views a sound-money Democrat, and a Presbyterian in his religious belief.

In 1865 he married Miss Ruth Babcock of Metamora, a descendant of Goodrich (Peter Parley). They have two daughters, Mary and Ruth. Judge Ewing is a gentleman of refined taste, courteous and kindly manner, and a type of the great Irish-American stock from which he sprung.

ROBERT JOHN GUNNING.

Mr. Gunning was born of Irish parents, January 2nd, 1856, in Buffalo, and is a direct descendant of the Gunnings, noted in Irish history from the time of James II., of that family, to which the famous Gunning sisters belonged, and to which Sir Richard Gunning, of late years, owes his descent. The subject of this sketch, however, may be considered a thorough Chicagoan, for when his parents brought him to this city he was but six months old.

His father, William Gunning, a contractor of Galway, Ireland, came to Canada in 1840, and after a residence of five years, moved to Buffalo, dying there in 1873.

Robert J. Gunning received his early education at the old Jones and other public schools of Chicago. His schooling over, which, as he was compelled to make his own living, took place at a very early age, he chose to take up the occupation of a painter, and apprenticed himself to the sign painting business. He had not long been so engaged when he noticed the extensive placarding of advertising matter about the city of Chicago which a large eastern patent medicine firm was doing, and this gave birth in his mind to

the idea which has since taken such large and important proportions and of which it may be justly said the subject of this sketch was the pioneering spirit. He immediately entered into negotiation with the concern alluded to, proposing to paint its signs, to display its name and the quality of the goods on the walls and fences in and around Chicago, and in fact make the people know what the firm had to dispose of. The field of operation had been carefully surveyed and he had so thoroughly mastered every detail of how the work should be carried on, that the heads of the firm became quickly interested and readily agreed to try the result of a trial order.

Mr. Gunning's claims were found well justified, and big returns followed in contracts from various parts of the country. He was then in a position to interest other large advertisers, and these also adopted the system, until his business grew to such proportions that a joint stock company with considerable capital was organized, of which Mr. Gunning was made president. The company has now offices in all the principal cities of the country, and a business is done of over \$500,000 a year. It will contract to paint signs anywhere on earth, and in its regular employ are from one hundred and fifty to two hundred painters, who are engaged on the road erecting and painting signs. Frequently some large advertisers will contract for signs at different points all over the United States and to an amount of \$100,000 or more. The success achieved in Chicago induced the formation of the St. Louis Bill Posting Company of St. Louis, Mo., of which Mr. Gunning is also president.

Personally he is one of the most courteous and sociable of men, and his friends express considerable surprise that he is still permitted to remain a bachelor. Essentially a society and club man, he is a member of the Chicago Athletic, Hamilton, and other clubs in this and other cities, and is also prominently connected with various orders and societies, among which are the Knights of Pyth-

ias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Royal Arcanum.

In politics Mr. Gunning is a Republican, and in religion a Protestant, and a member and thorough believer in the principles of the Ethical Society.

This history of one of Chicago's best known self-made men is necessarily brief, but still is sufficient to show the possibilities before men of strong character and invincible determination. Starting in life unassisted by any of the usual advantages, but gifted in an extraordinary degree with energetic endeavor, much self-reliance and great business faculties, these have enabled him to establish a business second to none in the United States, and to make his name not merely known among the business men of Chicago, but synonymous with honest dealing and absolutely faithful performance. His friends are many and his acquaintances as numerous as has any man in Chicago. He possesses the respect and affectionate esteem of his business associates, who readily recognize in his success no mere accident of fortune, but the just reward of true merit, and who unite in declaring Robert John Gunning what he assuredly is, a splendid type of the American Irish race.

EDWARD THOMAS GLENNON.

Edward Thomas Glennon was born August 21st, 1855, in Woodstock, McHenry County, Ills., but comes of good Irish stock, his parents, Thomas and Catherine (Lackey) Glennon, having both been natives of County Cavan. The father was a member of Com-

pany "F," Ninety-fifth Illinois Infantry, and with that regiment saw long and hard service during the war of the Union, and received an honorable discharge at its end, since which, with his wife, he has enjoyed an honorable retirement at Woodstock.

In his native town, the subject of this sketch attended the public schools until he was fifteen years of age, when he was compelled by circumstances—his father having a large family to care for—to go out into the world and endeavor to make a name for himself.

His first employment was as a general helper or errand boy in the printing office of a newspaper—the *Sentinel*—published in Woodstock, and from that position he by degrees progressed, learning the business in all its branches and receiving promotion until he was proprietor of the paper. Now though removed from active participation in its work, he still retains a quarter interest.

Being convinced that in order to make money it is necessary to go where there is business and consequent money, in 1881 he came to Chicago. A position was secured as inspector at the Custom House and at the same time he took up the study of law. The following year he entered the Union College of Law, from which he graduated in 1884, and at once entered the law office of Cook & Upton. Here he began to practice and continued until May, 1887, when he was appointed an assistant in the office of the Corporation Counsel, and remained there until the fall of 1888, when he resigned to take the position of Assistant State's Attorney under Mr. Longenecker. This office in turn he resigned to receive the appointment of Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate. He was given jurisdiction over the Police Court at the Armory, and later at the Thirty-fifth Street Station, and in 1895 was re-appointed to both the offices. He resigned November, 1896, and on December 1st in that year was appointed by Judge Horton a Master in Chancery, on the same date forming a partnership with William McFadon, a well-known Chicago lawyer. The firm are acting as the attorneys for the Lake

Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, as well as a number of other corporations.

Judge Glennon has had some military experience, for he was for ten years on the staff of General Fitzsimons when the latter commanded the First Brigade Illinois State troops. When he resigned he was captain and quartermaster.

A strong Republican, in political matters he has always taken a lively interest. He is an influential member of his Ward Club and has been a member of county, town and senatorial committees. His religious views are those of the Roman Catholic Church, and he is a member of the congregation of St. Elizabeth's Church.

JOHN DILLON.

Mr. Dillon was born at Utica, N. Y., May 3rd, 1846, his parents, Patrick and Ann Dillon, having arrived in this country from Ireland over fifty years ago. Both attained the age of seventy-one years when they died in Oshkosh, Wis. The father of the subject of this sketch belonged to a family of large wealth and influence in his native land, and to have the name of Patrick Dillon on a bond was considered amply sufficient for any purpose. The Dillon family is one of the oldest and most thoroughly representative in Ireland. In the eleventh century historical records show that Dilune or Dilion, having killed in single combat one of his kinsmen, passed over into France and by marriage with the daughter of the Duke of Aquitaine obtained the title of Prince of Aquitaine for himself and his posterity. In 1172, however, the family was dispossessed by

King Henry II. of England, and the then Duke, Thomas Dillon by name, having been killed in battle, his two sons, Henry and Thomas, were brought while mere infants to England. For attending King John to Ireland in 1185, the eldest son obtained a large grant of land which was called Dillon's County, and which was afterwards, in the time of Henry VIII., changed into the barony of Kilkenny West. The family later possessed the titles of Earls of Roscommon and Viscounts Dillon of the county with which it has been chiefly associated.

John Dillon was educated in the public schools and high school of Utica, afterwards receiving a private course of training in New York City, the curriculum being of a general commercial character. His education completed, he started out for himself as a stock and bond broker, and speedily obtained a large and influential clientage, among whom were numbered Russell Sage, Sidney Dillon and many other leading capitalists and bankers. After some five or six years of successful business experience in New York City, Mr. Dillon went to Michigan and engaged in extensive speculation in iron and mining and also became a large dealer in general merchandise. Here he met with the most serious disaster of his business career, for in the panic of 1873 he sustained a loss of over fifty thousand dollars, having at the time in his employ some three hundred men, and merchandise of over three hundred thousand dollars. About 1880 Mr. Dillon came to Chicago, where he engaged for several years in general merchandise transactions, afterwards returning to his original business of stock and bond brokerage.

Mr. Dillon is a member of the Royal League, the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and is also a Mason of good standing. He has lately joined the new Irish Club on Monroe Street. Quite a traveler, he has crossed the ocean six times and has made a tour round the world.

A Roman Catholic in his religious views, Mr. Dillon is a Demo-

erat in his politics. In the latter he has never taken any active part, his ambition not running to public office and being well satisfied outside of his business transactions to find rest and happiness in the midst of his family circle and in the society of his friends.

Mr. Dillon is a man in the prime of life, well preserved and of fine presence. He is a total abstainer and a non-smoker, and tells with pride that he has never found it necessary to call for a doctor. His independent and self reliant spirit has been shown from his first start in life; he has never worked for anybody but himself, and as has been before mentioned, the successful position he has attained is the result of exceptional business talent and acumen, combined with unremitting perseverance and energy.

JAMES M. DOYLE.

James M. Doyle was born August 1st, 1839, in County Wexford, Ireland. He was the eldest son of the late Peter and Ellen McDonnell Doyle, both of whom were natives of the same county, and with them he had come to America in 1848. Peter Doyle, who was by occupation a carpenter, died in 1848, and his wife in 1870. Both of their sons have attained prominence in public life in this city—the younger, Austin J. Doyle, whose record as a member of the police force, and as chief of the Police Department has won for him the respect and esteem of the whole community; and the elder, the subject of this sketch. The last named is most favorably known as an efficient, intelligent and absolutely honest official in the various public positions he has occupied, and in his administration of

the office he now holds of Justice of the Peace. Here his honesty of purpose, his geniality and unquestioned and unwavering fairness have won for him the approbation and admiration of every one with whom he has been brought into contact.

Prior to the removal of the family to Chicago, the foundation of his education had been laid in the national schools of the place of his birth, and in coming to Chicago it was continued in the old Scammon school and completed in the University of St. Mary's of the Lake. In 1853 a position was secured by him as clerk in a grocery store and later he was an apprentice in the brass moulding business of Nugent & Owens. A strike of the operators in this business threw him out of employment, and after serving a short time as clerk in the grocery business, he embarked in the same line on his own account. He enlisted in the Twenty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, widely known as Mulligan's Brigade, in September, 1862, and at once closed up his business, continuing to serve until the close of the war. He was from time to time promoted and received his commission as captain on March 25th, 1865. The history of this regiment is too well known to need repetition here, and Judge Doyle's honorable and useful service as one of its members is exemplified in the rapid promotion he attained.

Returning to Chicago he engaged in the produce business, which was continued until 1869, when he accepted a position in the office of M. W. Kerwin, then South Town Collector. The following year he became a clerk under City Collector W. J. Onahan, and served four years, a portion of which time he held a position as assistant cashier in the collector's office. In the fall of 1873 he became Chief Deputy Clerk of the Criminal Court, and served in that capacity until he was appointed Justice of the Peace in 1887. He has been twice re-appointed; was Police Magistrate under the administration of Mayors Cregier, Harrison and Hopkins, and served in that capacity until July 2nd, 1895.

His political affiliations are those of the Democratic party, and he gave much time in the advancement of its interests. In friendly societies he has always been most active. He was one of the organizers in 1889 of the C. B. L. Building & Loan Association, upon whose directorate he served for some years; and in 1891 was appointed treasurer of the association. He is a member of the G. A. R., is past commander of Colonel Mulligan Post, and also a member of the Western Society of the Army of the Potomac. He is a member of the Catholic Benevolent Legion, and assisted in the organization of the first council in Chicago (Marquette) in 1884. The Judge has been a member of the Society of St. Vincent De Paul since its first organization in Chicago.

REV. THOMAS F. GALLIGAN.

This well-known Catholic priest, who is in charge of the parish of St. Patrick, was born July 17th, 1851, in the City of New York, where his parents, P. J. and Catherine (McCready) Galligan, had settled on leaving Ireland. Soon after the subject of this sketch was born, his parents brought him to Chicago, and it was in the public schools of this city that his earlier education was received. For the classical branches, he was afterwards at St. Joseph's College, Beardstown, Ky., where he remained six years and was graduated in 1873. Having immediately taken up the study of theology, August 30th, 1876, he was at once appointed assistant pastor of St. Patrick's Church. He remained in that parish until 1881, when he was transferred to the Cathedral of the Holy Name. Later, in

order to build up the new parish of St. Rose of Lima, he was appointed to the southwest portion of this city, and here his labors met with the greatest success. Then for a few months he was given charge of St. Pius Church, from which he was once more transferred, on the death of the Very Rev. Dean Terry, in 1884, to succeed him in the pastorate of St. Patrick's. No sooner was he appointed, than he decided that his church—the oldest in Chicago—should be repaired. A new roof was put on, the interior was entirely cleaned and re-frescoed, and the steeples added, which the original plans contemplated—all being due to his exertions.

In the prime of his life, a man of active habits and never failing industry, Father Galligan essays nothing for his parish in which he does not succeed. Neither is there any priest in this city who has more thoroughly succeeded in endearing himself to his parishioners. He is characteristically Celtic, and where he sees wrong, absolutely fearless in his demonstrations. Chicago may well be proud of its citizen priest, and those of Irish blood can have none the less pride in this unselfish and noble representative.

PATRICK G. MAGUIRE.

The subject of this sketch is another of the city's best known and most popular American Irishmen. He is known to every one and is liked by every one; a genial, kindly, generous natured and thorough representative of his race.

Patrick G. McGuire was born in County Cavan, Ireland, on St. Patrick's Day, 1861, his parents being Owen—who came of an old

and historic family—and Rose (Gannon) MaGuire, both of whom spent their lives in their native County Cavan.

Young MaGuire having attended the national schools until he was twelve, then started out to earn his own living. For some years he worked on his father's farm, and then being eighteen, his ambitious disposition led him to essay the larger possibilities of the western world. He arrived in Philadelphia, Pa., May 24th, 1879, immediately going to work for the City Railway Company, where he remained two years, and then accepting a position with the Philadelphia & Reading Railway as night clerk. In 1881 he decided to go West, and settling in Chicago, obtained work with the Swift Packing House, at the same time attending night schools. Such sterling stuff as he was composed of was bound to find recognition, and six months later he was promoted to be weigh boss and hide inspector. In this position he remained until May, 1889, when he received, through the influence of Michael McEnerney and Thomas Gahan, an appointment in the water office. The election of Mayor Washburne in 1891 threw him out of a political job, and he returned to the stock yards as foreman of the hide department for T. E. Weeks, a place he held until 1892. In the latter year he became deputy assessor for Charles Rotenburg of the Town of Lake, and the following year, at the strong solicitation of Thos. Gahan, railroad and warehouse commissioner, Alderman Thomas Carey and Alderman Mulcahy, was made personal bailiff to Judge Tuley, a position he still retains and in which he has gained the respect and esteem of every employe of the County Building.

Mr. MaGuire was married June 1st, 1875, at St. James Church, Rockford, Ills., to Norah E. Hayes, and one daughter has blessed their union.

A Roman Catholic in his religious views, and strictly Democratic in his political affiliations, Mr. MaGuire is a member of

numerous fraternal organizations and Irish societies, among which may be mentioned the Ancient Order of Hibernians, in which, since 1887, he has been president of Division No. 6, and the Illinois Council of the Royal Arcanum.

JAMES J. RYAN.

James J. Ryan, the young Irish patriot who is also evincing such brilliant promise as a financier, was born in Chicago, August 19th, 1870. His father, James J. Ryan, was a native of County Tipperary, Ireland, and his mother, Limerick.

James J. Ryan received his education in the public schools and graduated from the high schools of his native city. His education completed, he traveled extensively in Europe and through the British Islands, making a stay of several months in Ireland, where he made a thorough study of the social and political conditions of the Irish people, and of the system of landlordism there in operation. In his speeches he has advocated very forcibly that Ireland, from its impartial geographical position, as well as from many other resources, should be an independent nation. Mr. Ryan's ardent patriotism is not only inherited from ancestors, but is the result of his own personal study and observation. He was one of the young representative delegates at the New Movement Convention, and is a warm advocate of the principles for which Robert Emmet worked and suffered.

In 1889 Mr. Ryan received an appointment in the Live Stock National Bank, which position he still holds.

Mr. Ryan was married in 1896 to the charming daughter of

Lieut. P. B. Tierney. He is a Roman Catholic in religion, and in political affiliations is a Democrat.

He has made a distinguished mark for a man yet under thirty, and there is unquestionably a bright and successful career before him.

MICHAEL F. FANNING.

Michael F. Fanning was born in County Leitrim, Ireland, and in the national schools there received his education. The Fannings are of Norman descent and the family dates back for many centuries, but like many others of Norman stock who settled in Ireland they became more Irish even than the Irish themselves. The mother of the subject of this sketch, Mary O'Beirne, is of Celtic origin, her ancestors having lived in the town of Drumlayheen for several generations, and many of the O'Beirnes, as well as the Fannings, suffered the loss of their estates during the years of confiscation, and later some even gave up their lives during the struggles of the Irish people to obtain freedom and the right even to live.

M. F. Fanning came to the United States in 1875 and for several years made his home in Boston. Having taken up the book publishing business in 1878, he became well known as a publisher in Pennsylvania and Ohio, establishing his headquarters in Pittsburg. In 1890 he removed to Chicago. Since he came of age he has always taken an active interest in every movement having for its object the welfare of the Irish people, and has been closely associated with and made himself prominent in all the Irish societies. As acting secretary of the New Movement Convention, Mr. Fanning's efforts unquestionably contributed in a very large degree

towards the success of that international gathering, and as one of the national officers of the Irish National Alliance said at its close, "to Mr. Fanning, more than to any other person, does the credit belong for the success of this convention."

Mr. Fanning is still engaged in the publishing business, his latest work in the literary line being the publication of an ably written and handsomely printed volume on the New Movement Convention, and which contains biographical sketches and portraits of 140 leading Irish Nationalists from all over the United States and Canada. The subscription list of the work was a large one and a large sale still continues throughout the entire country.

Mr. Fanning is married and resides on Indiana Avenue, in the town of Hyde Park. Young and energetic, a handsome, strong, stalwart Irishman of charming manner and considerable conversational ability, he possesses an army of friends who esteem him for his personal gifts as well as for his honest and straightforward methods, and are free in prophesying for him a future of usefulness, power and prominence.

JAMES BURNS.

This young but already well known American Irish architect was born in the State of Michigan in March, 1858. His parents, Peter and Elizabeth Burns, were respectively from Wicklow and Wexford, and left Ireland in 1853 to settle in Michigan and engage in farming. Peter Burns died in 1893, and the mother of our subject in 1895.

James Burns received his education in the public school of Hillsdale, Mich., where he took the ordinary business course. As a boy he was fond of carpentering, and in the summer months spent all his spare time that way. In 1879, having decided to come to Chicago, he entered the office of the well-known architect, Mr. Robert Cobb, in order to learn the business. Eighteen months later he started out for himself as a contractor and builder, and in 1891 took up the profession in which he is now engaged, and of which he has made a success.

Mr. Burns was married in Chicago in 1885 to Elizabeth McCauley, and they have four children, two boys and two girls.

A Roman Catholic in his religious belief, he is in politics an independent Democrat. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum and also of the Columbus Club, and takes high rank for ability and for popularity among the American Irish of Chicago.

REV. THOMAS CUMING HALL, D. D.

A very worthy son of an illustrious father is Dr. Thomas C. Hall, pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Chicago, who was born in County Armagh, Ireland, September 25th, 1858. His parents were Rev. John Hall, D. D., LL. D., and Miss Bolton of Dublin. His father, who was of Scottish descent, was also born in Armagh, Ireland, July 21st, 1829, and in 1849 he was sent on missionary work to the West of Ireland, later, by royal appointment, being made Commissioner of Education for Ireland. So admired, however, was he by the people of New York, which city he visited in

1867 as a delegate from the Presbyterian Church of Ireland to the Presbyterian Church of the United States, that he was invited to return and assume charge of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. He did so, being installed November 3d, 1867, and immediately became one of the most popular clergymen in the city, and with a congregation embracing more very wealthy men than any other in the United States. His church was soon found to be too small for the requirements, and in 1875 a larger church was built at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. The Rev. John Hall has written and published a considerable number of religious works, and is known and respected throughout the English-speaking world as a divine of exceptional power and ability.

The subject of this sketch received his early education from a private tutor, completing his studies at the Princeton College, where he graduated in 1879, and later at the Union Theological Seminary, New York. After graduating at the latter in 1882 he spent two years at the University of Berlin at Gottingen. Returning then to the United States, he was called to take charge of the Southwest Presbyterian Church of Omaha, Neb., later being summoned to Chicago to take charge of the Forty-first Street Presbyterian Church, where he remained until 1893, when he became pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, and is still the incumbent.

Dr. Hall was married in London, England, in 1884, to Miss Jennie Bartling, daughter of Professor Bartling of Gottingen. They have had no children.

With the degree of D. D., Dr. Hall was honored by Hamilton College in 1894. He is a close and industrious student and a member of a large number of societies, among which might particularly be mentioned the American Society of Historical Research; the Society of Sociology, and the Society of Biblical Research.

An extensive traveler, both in this country and throughout Europe, he has a fund of information and the ability to impart what

he knows in a most pleasing and unassuming way. Indeed, as a conversationalist he would shine in any company. In personal appearance he is tall and of commanding presence, courtly and dignified. Kindly and straightforward, it would be difficult to discover a more thorough representative member of the cloth than the subject of this sketch, the Rev. Thomas Cuming Hall, D. D.

PATRICK J. HEALY.

Patrick J. Healy was born March 16th, 1840, at Mallow, County Cork. At the age of ten he came with his parents, James and Catharine (Sheehan) Healy to Boston, and there received his education in the public schools. In that city also he obtained his first insight into the musical business in which he has since been so eminently successful.

As to himself and what he has accomplished in the world, Mr. Healy refuses to speak and permits the firm, of which he is the head, to tell his story. The two are indeed linked together in a manner no power can separate.

Lyon & Healy began business in the year 1864 as a co-partnership with a capital of \$36,000. The progress made was rapid; for five years later there was no building in the West devoted to music which could compare with theirs. Their location was then at the corner of Washington Street and Wabash Avenue, in the very heart of the retail district. On September 4th, 1870, after one year's occupancy, the premises were entirely destroyed and the difficulty of gathering a new stock from every part of the earth had

to be faced, in addition to the heavy financial loss. Energy and pluck, however, are distinguishing traits of the American and Irish, and the work was finally accomplished, premises being secured at 150 Clark Street. Again fate opposed, and when the ravage of the great fire of Chicago was passed, no vestige of the business remained—their whole property was lost. Once more the stern stuff of which the firm was composed—Mr. Lyon, a typical American, and Mr. Healy, the energetic Celt—demonstrated itself. A little church, far out on the South Side, was secured without a day's unnecessary delay, and with undiminished effort, business was recommenced. A year later a site was secured down-town, 162 State Street, a section of the present immense premises.

With moderate good fortune, business was continued, but during 1874 the premises barely escaped a second conflagration, and all the stock had to be hastily removed. Then came the panic times of 1875 and 1878, and consequent decline in all business. Having successfully weathered this period, from '79 to '83 were times of marked prosperity, but the two following years were again unpropitious. In the latter year, Charles N. Post and R. B. Gregory, both of Chicago, became members of the firm. The storm was weathered, and from 1886 to 1892 the business of the firm increased and prospered, so much so that in the World's Fair year the aggregate receipts for many days towards the close exceeded \$10,000 per day. This is not surprising when from the report of the United States Custom House, regarding musical merchandise, it is shown that in that year Lyon & Healy did four times as much business in its line as all the other firms in Chicago together. Previous to 1888, the business done had been that of dealers, there was no manufacturing; now they are the largest manufacturers of stringed instruments in the world. To cope with the immense business, which natural growth assisted by the industry and enterprise which commanded public confidence had produced, it was found necessary to

incorporate in 1890, and Mr. P. J. Healy became president of the company.

His leadership, with the able support he received from the other members of the firm—all men who, with the single exception of Mr. Healy, Jr., had averaged a quarter of a century in the service of the house—carried Lyon & Healy through the panic times of 1893 successfully. Early in 1894, Mr. Lyon, so long associated with the business, through its troubles, misfortunes and final victories, joined the great majority.

In attention to the heavy details connected with so vast a business, Mr. Healy is simply indefatigable. He has surrounded himself with men of energetic abilities, who, under his constant personal superintendence, have gained the experience enabling them to fitly conduct the business of the world famed Lyon & Healy.

WALTER JOSEPH GIBBONS.

Walter Joseph Gibbons was born June 12th, 1859, in the city of Chicago. He was the son of Henry and Mary (Joyce) Gibbons, his father a native of Louisburg, County Mayo, Ireland, and his mother from what is known as the Joyce County in County Galway, and which is situated close to Clifden.

The subject of this sketch, when a boy, attended the public schools of this city, and later the high school, but was compelled to leave the latter at the age of sixteen, to assist in the support of the family. He found employment in the office of the wholesale de-

partment of Marshall Field, where he rose to a position of considerable responsibility, and remained for sixteen years.

In 1891 he was appointed to the office of Justice of the Peace by Governor Fifer, on the recommendation of the judges of the Courts of Record, and his studious disposition having in the meantime led him to study law, he was admitted to practice at the bar in 1893, graduating from the Chicago College of Law in that year, and in 1895 received re-appointment as Justice of the Peace by Governor Altgeld for a further four years' term.

Judge Gibbons is a prominent member of the Royal League, Social Council No. 35; the Wholesale Dry Goods Council of the National Union; the Catholic Total Abstinence Movement, of which he has been President of the Archdiocesan Union; ex-Secretary of the State Union since the amalgamation, and is now President of the Young Men's Catholic Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society, of which he has been three times President, being but a few months since re-elected for a further term. He has been a delegate to all the National Conventions of the Temperance movement, as also of the Irish National League and the Land League, being one of the foremost and most active workers in the cause of Ireland.

MICHAEL HAYES.

Michael Hayes was born in County Limerick, Ireland, June 16th, 1845, his parents being John and Bridget (Hennessey) Hayes, both of whom were natives of the same county, where his father was a small farmer, but in his section of the country borne in the very highest respect.

The subject of this sketch was but eighteen months old when his parents left their native land and came to Chicago. He attended the public schools and also those of the Christian Brothers until he was thirteen, when he procured work in a soda water factory at the corner of Lake and Canal Streets, later entering the employ of the Lomax Soda Water Factory, and remained with the latter firm for five years. In 1859 he took up work with a tinsmith in order to learn the tinsmith's trade, and having spent three years with him, entered similar employ where the Haymarket Theatre now stands, and in that place remained for seven years. June, 1871, he and his brother, Patrick Hayes, under the firm name of Hayes Bros., embarked in the soda water business at the corner of Carr Avenue and Leavitt Street. Of course the start was in a small way, a shed being utilized, and the brothers possessing but one wagon with which to deliver goods; yet from this small beginning the business has progressed until at the present time it is the largest plant of its kind outside of the trust. In 1883 the Hayes Brothers were in a position to purchase the Hutchin plant for thirty thousand dollars, and when what is known as the Soda Water Trust was formed some few years ago, the Hayes and the Lomaxes of the Chicago Bottle Works were its largest stockholders. Mr. Hayes, not being satisfied with the way the managers of the trust were treating some of the small stockholders, drew out his holdings, and erecting his great plant, once more began to do business on his own account, regardless of the fact that the trust offered to make him any concession if he would but retain his connection. His action in the matter has been well justified, and the firm are now doing a business of one hundred thousand dollars a year.

The heavy demands of his business affairs has left but little time to devote to politics, although at the solicitation of his friends he was upon one occasion induced to run for alderman of his ward. The result was a defeat, although only by a few votes, and since

he has been repeatedly asked to stand for County Commissioner, but this he has always refused.

In his political views he is a Democrat, and in religion a Roman Catholic and a member of the congregation of the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows.

WILLIAM M. HERELEY.

The subject of this sketch was born at Brasher Falls, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., March 31, 1848. His father, Daniel, and mother, Hannah (Cantry) Hereley, came from County Cork, Ireland, in 1840, and settled in St. Lawrence County. His father was a farmer, and William M. Hereley had to work on the farm in the summer and secure what slender schooling was possible in the winter months by attending the district schools. The family, including young Hereley, moved to McHenry County in 1863, and he remained there until 1871, when having reached the age of twenty-two he decided to move to Chicago.

As a young man, bright and quick, with first-class business habits as well as a reputation gained in the section from whence he came for integrity and good judgment, he began to buy horses and cattle from the farmers, bringing them to Chicago to be sold. His dealings proving profitable, he bought a few teams and entered into the draying and contracting business. In this he continued until October, 1874, when he decided to open a store on Chicago Avenue, and engaged in the business of selling flour and feed.

He prides himself on being a Democrat of the Cleveland type, an advocate for sound money.

Mr. Hereley has held the position of President of the Flour and Feed Dealers' Association of Chicago, is Treasurer of the Columbus Mutual Life Association of America, and is a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, where he operates daily. He is a member of the Club of McHenry, Illinois; the Young Men's Catholic Institute, Holy Name parish, and also of the Royal Arcanum. The standing he has among his fellow men is well illustrated by his position as Treasurer of the Catholic Total Abstinence Benevolent Society of the Holy Name parish, an order to which he has belonged for twenty-one years. On the failure for \$125,000 of the Inter Ocean Building and Loan Association, he was appointed by the court a director for the purpose of settling up the business and winding up its affairs.

MILLARD B. HERELEY.

Since 1863 the Hereley family have been widely known in Chicago and its adjacent counties. Mr. Millard B. Hereley, born in Saint Lawrence County, New York State, in 1858, is the son of Daniel Hereley, who left Ireland upon the death of his father, a prominent stock raiser and exporter, whose sudden end during a business trip to England influenced his son's departure for America. Settling in St. Lawrence County, Daniel Hereley was shortly afterward married to Miss Norah Lantry, whose family are conspicuous in that favored locality for remarkable longevity, and whose relationship extends throughout the greater part of the oldest families of that region. In 1863, shortly after the birth of the subject of this sketch, his father came to Chicago, finally locating in Me-

Henry County. The family consisted of six boys and six girls, of whom ten are living.

The early days of Millard B. Hereley were spent at the Marengo High School, after which followed a course of law at the Union College of Law, Chicago, but his inclinations favoring commercial instead of professional life, he became a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, and with his elder brother, M. H. Hereley, established the Hereley system of warehouses under the name of the Hereley Brothers Commission Co. The outgrowth of this establishment is today recognized as the largest hay warehouses in the world. It has produced a radical change from the Indiana slough products to the richer grasses from Iowa, and so soon as introduced, speedily gained the lead in the Chicago hay trade. In 1883 Mr. Hereley became identified with politics, being elected to the State Senate, in which he served two terms for the Thirteenth Senatorial District. He was also appointed a member of the Board of Education by the late Carter Harrison in 1885, and then re-appointed in 1889 by ex-Mayor Cregier, his present connection politically being as special agent for the United States Secret Service Department.

In 1890 Mr. Hereley became President of the Irish American Club, and is widely known in the club circles for his active and faithful work. As far back as 1884 he was one of the organizers of the Cook County Young Democracy, which was afterwards merged with the County Democracy. He being a consistent Democrat, has always abided with the wishes of the majority, and his widely ranged travels from Alaska to Mexico on semi-official business have placed him today with an experience and a broad liberality politically that can only be acquired by such means.

In 1886 Mr. Hereley was married to Miss Hannah Murphy, a lady of great popularity in society and musical circles. Mrs. Hereley is the daughter of Mr. Daniel Murphy, a retired South Water Street merchant, and one of the oldest business men of that busy street.

They have three children, two girls and one boy. They reside at Erie and Pine Streets.

Mr. Hereley can be pointed out as a gentleman of the leading and representative Chicago younger type of citizens, a man of energy and determination, with those strict business principles which, never recognizing failure, are absolutely bound to secure success.

MICHAEL F. MCENERNY.

Another typical Irish American, one whose individual efforts, energy, integrity and loyalty to his friends have gained for him the respect and esteem of every one brought into contact with him, as well as fortune, is the subject of the present sketch.

Michael F. McEnerny was born February 2d, 1855, in the County Limerick, Ireland. Both his parents are deceased, his father, Thomas McEnerny, in the old country in 1870, at the age of sixty-six, and his mother, whose maiden name was Shannon, in Chicago in 1882, at the same age.

Mr. M. F. McEnerny obtained his education in the public and national schools of the county in which he lived. His schooling was short, for at the age of twelve he went to work in a flour mill in Limerick, and remained there until he was sixteen, when he decided to try his fortunes in America. With his mother he came to this country and settled in Chicago, soon obtaining a position in the Stock Yards, where he worked for ten years, filling nearly every position to be found there.

He has since held various offices, being three times elected a

member of the Board of Education for the Town of Lake, serving nine years. He was afterwards appointed to the Board of Trustees to fill a vacancy and was subsequently confirmed in a public election for the same office, in which he remained from 1887 to 1889. During the following year he was elected a member of the Legislature, to which he was re-elected in 1892. At the end of the latter term, having had his sufficiency of official life, he absolutely declined to run for any other office.

His political views are, and have always been, those of the Democratic party. He is an upholder of the sound-money principles.

He was married October 20th, 1880, to Catharine Hefferman, and their home now rejoices in five children, three girls and two boys.

Mr. McEnerny was for some time a member of the Hibernian Rifles. He visited Europe and the old country in 1894, spending the whole summer in Ireland, visiting the scenes of his boyhood's associations, and where, however patriotic to the land of his adoption, the heart of a true Irishman must always turn with loving devotion.

JAMES BASIL McLAUGHLIN.

The subject of this sketch was born in Ross County, Ohio, March 12th, 1857, his father being James McLaughlin, a native of Pike County in that state, whose father, John, had come to the United States from the North of Ireland, settling first in Virginia and later moving to Pike County, Ohio. The grandmother was a niece of the

celebrated English painter, Benjamin West. James McLaughlin was by occupation a farmer, but was also engaged in the lumber business until his death in 1881. He married Martha Jane Robey, whose ancestors, crossing from England with Lord Baltimore, were settlers in Baltimore and became prominent in the Revolution. She died in 1864. Of her brothers, two were in the late Civil War, and one, Captain Robey, is now a prominent and wealthy resident of Detroit, Michigan.

The subject of this sketch attended the public schools and high school of his native town and later for a short time the Ohio University, but as has been said before, he is largely a self-educated man, for it is to his later studies at home and the fact that he always had a book in his hand while driving a team or hauling lumber for his father, in that way managing to put in considerable hard study, that he attributes the knowledge he has been able to acquire.

At the age of twenty a position was secured by him as teacher in the district school of Ross County, Ohio, where his early education had been received, and at the same time he took a course of law study, and in 1882 was finally admitted by the Supreme Court of Ohio, in a very rigid examination, the one out of a class of forty-six taking first honors.

Deciding to locate in Chillicothe, Ohio, he opened an office and began to practice his profession, remaining in that town for ten years. It was in the fall of 1892 that Mr. McLaughlin became convinced that Chicago offered him better opportunities, and locating in this city he started in business. For some time he practiced alone, but in May of 1895 he associated himself with Mr. W. D. Pearne, under the name of McLaughlin & Pearne. Mr. McLaughlin's practice has been general, but he has been most unusually successful, for he prides himself on the fact that he has never lost a case, the reason being that he refuses to act unless he believes that he has justice on his side. The firm of McLaughlin & Pearne

represents among other leading institutions the Dearborn Savings and Loan Association, The Savings Bank Building Loan Association, Jenkins & Reynolds Brick Co., and the Hoagland & Ladow Brick Co.

Mr. McLaughlin was married in September, 1886, to Eleanor McDougal, who died in July, 1896. They had four children, of whom three are living.

A good Republican, he has always persistently kept out of politics. In Masonic circles he stands very high, having been Past Eminent Commander of Chillicothe Commandery No. 8, and also held the high office of Illinois representative for six years near the Grand Council of the State of Ohio.

MICHAEL DENNIS MADIGAN.

Michael Dennis Madigan was born in Limerick, Ireland, March 27th, 1858. He was the son of Dennis and Bridget (O'Grady) Madigan, his father being a prominent member of the Irish Land League, and his mother also identified with the Ladies' Land League. The latter died May, 1888, but Dennis Madigan still lives in the old land across the sea.

Michael D. Madigan received his education at the Christian Brothers College at New Castle West, County Limerick. Upon the completion of his education, and for the purpose of learning the business, he entered the dry-goods store of Thomas Roche in Limerick, with whom he remained three years, and at the end of which time, concluding he needed a bigger field to work in, he determined to try his fortunes in the new world.

Mr. Madigan arrived in Chicago in 1876, and having good credentials had no difficulty in securing a position as salesman with the dry goods firm of Partridge Bros., at that time occupying the New York Store on Madison Street, between Aberdeen and Morgan. He remained with this firm for five years, and having been very thrifty and frugal in his habits, by this time (1881) had managed to save from his wages a goodly sum, as well as to establish a reputation and good credit among the wholesale merchants of Chicago. He therefore decided to launch out in business for himself. He was young, full of energy, and a good judge of goods and values. His first venture, of course in a small way, was at the corner of Blue Island Avenue and Ewing Street, and proved a prosperous one, and two years later a store was opened at Halsted and Forty-seventh Street. In 1891, having taken his brother, D. J. Madigan, in with him as a partner, he opened a large and commodious store on Madison Street, corner of Wood, where the firm have a large and prosperous business.

JOHN MULLIN.

John Mullin, one of the earliest settlers in Chicago, is one of Chicago's foremost and most respected business men, and is at the same time a leading Irishman. He was born on St. Valentine's Day, 1827, in the County of Tipperary, Ireland, of which his parents, Edmund and Johannah (Kirby) Mullin, were both natives. His father was a cousin of the celebrated worker for Ireland's independence, John O. Mahoney.

Having secured what little education was then obtainable in

the public schools of his country, our subject apprenticed himself to a shoemaker, which was also his father's trade, and having mastered it, worked in his native town for a season and then moved to England. Dissatisfied with his life and prospects in the old country, and hearing glowing accounts of what a man of energy could accomplish in the United States, he set out in 1849 for New York. In that city he remained but a short time, journeying on to Brownville, N. Y., where he secured employment in a shoe shop.

There was at that time much talk of California as a field for fortune, and soon after he determined to see what the gold fields might hold for him. Just, however, as he was about to set out, he was attacked by typhoid fever, and after his recovery, decided instead to come to Chicago. Upon his arrival here in 1852 he declares the prospect was most unpleasing, for the city was built on low marsh land. To its effects he became a victim, for he contracted a fever which used up all his savings.

Suitable premises having been secured at 67 West Kinzie Street, he opened up the business which was afterwards to withstand the many financial storms of forty-four years, and to grow and expand, until to-day it is considered one of the leading boot and shoe manufacturing houses in the country. His goods are known and largely used all over the West, and no mining camp can be visited without finding Mullin's boots and shoes in great demand. In the early years his factory manufactured for Wells & Co., and Fargo & Co., the elder Fargo being at one time very desirous to have him as a partner. During the war, Mr. Mullin obtained many contracts to make shoes for the soldiers in the field, and Hon. Thomas B. Bryan, at that time one of the men who had charge of the inspecting of the goods, told him that he should receive a gold medal for making thoroughly honest goods, which at that time was such a rarity, for every one seemed to feel justified in cheating Uncle Sam in all possible manners. The medal never eventualized, however, the

matter being evidently overlooked, and Mr. Mullin's business affairs kept him too much occupied to investigate.

Mr. Mullin did a large trade in the early days also with railroad men, for whom he sent boots and shoes all over the country. He now owns considerable property on Milwaukee Avenue and Lake Street, as well as the property on which his factory is situated.

He was married to Hannah Murphy, also a native of Ireland, in 1849, just before his departure for the United States, and to her influence and good help he attributes in great part his success.

In politics Mr. Mullin has always been independent, claiming the right to vote for whoever he believes to be the best man. On several occasions he has refused to allow his name to be used as a candidate for Alderman of the Seventeenth Ward. In religious views he is a Roman Catholic.

Mr. Mullin has had a long and intimate acquaintance with public men; he knew General Grant, when as a tanner the latter used to visit Kinzie Street on business, and was also well acquainted with Abraham Lincoln and General Sherman.

JOHN NEWPORT JEMISON.

John Newport Jemison is a type of that old Irish gentleman one so rarely sees nowadays, but when found, commands appreciation; he is true as steel, very companionable, fearless to an eminent degree and with that polished manner which never fails under the most trying circumstances.

He was born in the city of Dublin, Ireland, May 29th, 1834. His

parents, John and Jane (Newport) Jemison, were both of well known Irish families. His father's profession was that of a banker; and John Newport was the second eldest son. As was the custom in the Irish families of that day, the oldest son was dedicated to the church; law claimed the second, and if fortune had given a third, his was the medical profession.

The subject of this biography entered Beective House College and studied there until he was sixteen, when he left and entered the office of Christopher McNally, Esq., of Dublin—where he commenced to study the law, remaining there until Mr. McNally was killed in the Straffen accident at Kings Bridge.

Entering the office of Robert Taaffe, he continued his legal studies until he was admitted to practice at the age of twenty-one.

Mr. Jemison practiced law in Dublin for fifteen years and came to America in 1868, locating in Chicago. Not being possessed of much wealth when arriving here, he concluded that he had better gain a practical knowledge of the practice before hanging out his shingle, so after following the business of life insurance and newspaper solicitor for a time, he, through the influence of Hon. W. J. Onahan, secured a position under Dan O'Hara, who at that time was clerk of the Recorder's Court, and was appointed record writer of the civil branch, this court at the time having civil as well as criminal jurisdiction. After that he was deputy clerk of the Circuit Court, under Judge Rogers; deputy clerk of the Criminal Court, and from there he went to the County Court. From 1872 he was deputy assessor for the west town, soon after he went into the County Clerk's office to help Herman Leib, County Clerk, prepare the records for the Supreme Court of Illinois, and for a time was in the United States Court, assisting in the preparation of briefs for the United States Supreme Court.

Mr. Jemison subsequently commenced to practice in Chicago. From the foregoing experience it will be seen that no lawyer in the

city has had the good fortune to obtain such practical knowledge of the law and the practice in this country as Mr. Jemison, in addition to the thorough law training he received in Ireland. With a jury he is particularly strong, being a very forcible and interesting speaker and full of fun and mother wit. His abilities have procured him a large and remunerative practice.

Mr. Jemison is very high in Masonic circles, belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Grand Lodge of Illinois, Independent Order of Mutual Aid, and others.

A member of the Episcopal church, he is very liberal in his religious views, recognizing in the Most Rev. P. A. Feehan a grand representative of his race.

In politics, a Tory in the old country, he has always been a Democrat in this. He believes that Grover Cleveland is far in advance of his party.

PATRICK QUAID MADIGAN.

Patrick Quaid Madigan was born in New Castle West, County Limerick, Ireland, November 17th, 1863. His father was James, and his mother, Jane (Quaid) Madigan, the father being one of the leading men of that section of the country, and one of the most prominent merchants. His grandfather, Robert Quaid, was of good old Irish stock, and, in fact, for years both sides of the family had been prominent and several of his father's brothers had taken a leading part in Irish affairs.

Patrick Quaid Madigan received his education at the School of the Christian Brothers, at his native place, and after receiving what

was then considered a good education, concluded to seek his fortune in the New World. He landed in New York April 2d, 1881, but remained only a few months in that city, as he was satisfied the West offered greater opportunities, and therefore started for Chicago.

He was fortunate in finding a position with P. F. Ryan, with whom he remained ten years as salesman and dress goods buyer. In 1890, his frugal habits had enabled him to accumulate some little money, as well as a fair credit with the merchants of the city, and he therefore determined to go into business for himself. He started on Ogden Avenue. From the very beginning his business was a success. Its rapid increase compelled Mr. Madigan to take a partner, which he did in the person of his brother, Thomas, who had gained considerable experience with the wholesale dry goods house of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., during the preceding eight years.

He was married on the 17th of October, 1892, to Therese Purcell of Chicago, and they have one child, a daughter.

Mr. Madigan belongs to the Royal League, and the Catholic Benevolent Legion; in the latter society he holds the position of orator. In his religious views he is a Roman Catholic, and a regular attendant of St. Charles' Church, while in politics he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM LAW, JR.

One of the most distinguished members of the Chicago bar is William Law, Jr., who was born January 31st, 1841, at Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois. His father was Dr. William Law, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, his ancestors having moved there

from Scotland during the religious persecutions of 1600. Having decided to leave the old country, he landed in Toronto, moving later—about 1840—to Illinois, where he attained great success as a surgeon and physician, and enjoyed a large and remunerative practice extending all over the section in which he resided. He continued in the practice of his profession until his death in 1893, at the ripe age of eighty-three. He had married Jane Silverthorne, a lady of Scotch origin, who was born in Nova Scotia and who died in 1883.

The subject of this sketch received his early education at the Plattsville, Wis., Academy, was then sent to a private school at Freeport, Ills., and was finished by a private tutor at home. In 1859, having decided on embracing the legal profession, he commenced the study of law in the office of Heybee & Law, at Shullsburg, Wis., the junior member of the firm being an elder brother—Thomas J. Law, who is still practicing law in that town and is at the same time publisher of a newspaper there. He later continued his studies in the office of Mr. Oscar Tayler at Freeport, Ill., and then, in 1861, moved to Chicago and entered the office of the late James H. Knowlton, at one time the head of the Wisconsin bar, where his course of study was completed. He was admitted to the bar in 1862, and immediately began to practice law with offices in the old Larmon Block, corner Washington and Clark Streets, and which is now known as the Reaper Block. But two years of practice in Chicago led him to conclude that the growing West presented a better field for an ambitious young lawyer than any large city could, and he consequently moved to Boise City, Idaho, in 1864.

While there, he was engaged in most of the important litigation which occurred, and was for some time Clerk of the United States Court, and for a while Acting United States District Attorney. Several other sections of the West having been visited, he decided

Chicago was now the place for him to definitely locate, and he returned to this city in 1866.

The career of William Law at the Chicago bar has since been marked with distinguished success. His practice has been general and has extended to all of the courts, and while not confined to any one branch of the law until the last few years, when he took charge of the legal department of the North Western Life Assurance Company, still his experience in corporation law has brought him into prominent connection with some of the most important cases of corporation litigation in the history of the city.

At the present time his work is mainly devoted to the legal affairs of the Insurance Company he represents, and also as Consulting Counsel for several large corporations, as he has obtained the reputation of one of the leading authorities on corporation and insurance law in Chicago. For seven years past he has been a director and legal advisor of the North Western Assurance Company, and his professional estimation was fully demonstrated by his appointment as County Attorney for Cook County, an office he filled in every way to the satisfaction of the community.

In politics he has always been a staunch member of the Democratic party, and until the present time has by voice and pen done whatever was in his power for the cause, but now believes that the duty of every loyal citizen is to do all possible towards defeating the free-silver movement.

Mr. Law is a member of several fraternal and social organizations, having been created a Mason in 1867 and reached the thirty-second degree of that order. He is a member of Montjoie Commandery Knights Templars, a life member of the Oriental Consistory, a member of the Mystic Shrine and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of the Knights of Pythias. He is also a member of the Chicago Athletic Club and in social circles generally is in great demand and much esteemed.

He is an able, well read attorney, an eloquent advocate, and a reliable counselor. In his professional advice he is honorable and honest, consulting in every way possible the interests of his clients, and is noted for the care and attention he devotes to every detail of whatever business may be entrusted to him.

JOHN MCCARTHY.

The following sketch will be found specially interesting, not only as showing the great and important work accomplished by a man not yet forty years of age, but also as a brief record of important reforms obtained in municipal affairs and of extensive public works completed.

John McCarthy was born March 20th, 1857, at Fort Wayne, Indiana. His father, Patrick McCarthy, was a native of Ireland, and born there April 16th, 1816. He arrived in this country in 1847, settled at Fort Wayne, Ind., then only a small settlement, and there gained considerable reputation as a mechanical engineer. His wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was born in County Cork, Ireland, and came to the United States in 1852, being married the following year at Mansfield, Ohio. Both are still living.

John McCarthy was educated at St. Joseph's Academy, Fort Wayne, and on leaving in June, 1875, he became principal of school at Huntington, Ind., with four teachers and the charge of nearly three hundred scholars. Here he remained for two years, then accepted in June, 1877, a position as chief clerk to the Superin-

tendent of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R., in which he stayed until 1880, when he became book-keeper in the wholesale department of John Shillito & Co., Cincinnati. With this firm he remained until 1883, when he engaged as chief clerk and supply agent of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis R. R. Co., a position he filled for eight years, and then entering into business for himself, engaged in mining and railroad operations in New Mexico, but making his headquarters in Chicago. Since his coming to Chicago in 1883, being an ardent Democrat, he was actively engaged in politics, never, however, seeking office for himself, but always working in the interest of his friends. He was President of the Hyde Park Democratic organization from 1883 to 1889, being also its representative in Central Committees for two terms, and was very prominently associated in the movement which resulted in the annexation of Hyde Park to Chicago.

Previous to the election of Carter Harrison in 1893, Mr. McCarthy was probably his most active lieutenant, being the only member of the Democratic Committee who espoused his cause months before his nomination. After the election, Mr. Harrison appointed Mr. McCarthy Superintendent of Streets. Early in his administration he discovered that the street contractors had not been conforming for years to the contracts and specifications, but had been using from twenty per cent to thirty per cent less material than the specifications called for, as also that the labor was not being performed in a workmanlike manner. After a consultation with the Mayor, he decided to investigate the work performed during the last two years, with the result that shortness in material was discovered to the amount of \$300,000, against which reserves of about the same amount were retained by the city. Many of the contractors agreed to leave the matter to arbitration, and with the result that Mr. McCarthy's claims and the position he had taken up were fully maintained, and the immediate result followed that all

street construction at once rose to a higher plane. For the first time in municipal government in this or any other country, the underground corporations—those who were given franchises to tear up the streets for the purpose of laying gas pipes, electric, telegraph, and telephone wires, and conduits of all kinds, and for such purpose had torn up portions of streets, afterwards leaving them for many years in bad condition—were compelled to repair the same and entirely at their own expense. Maps and charts showing the responsibility of each in the various streets were obtained from the representatives of all the companies, who at any time had torn up the streets, and these had a meeting with the Mayor and Mr. McCarthy for the purpose of coming to some agreement which would result in replacing the pavements. It was then decided that the repairs should be made pro rata by each of the companies concerned, and civil engineers were selected under the direction of Mr. McCarthy, and resulted in all the down-town thoroughfares being practically put in good condition without the slightest expense to the city. During 1893 the sum of ninety thousand dollars was expended, and in 1894 one hundred and ten thousand, leaving to succeeding administrations the balance, which was estimated to the amount of four hundred thousand dollars. Believing that previous administrations were partly guilty in allowing such a state of things to exist, it was considered but just that the companies should have a reasonable time to repair the damages of fifteen previous years. The successful adjustment of this new departure was noticed and approved by the municipal authorities in this and other countries, resulting in similar methods being adopted in many of the leading cities.

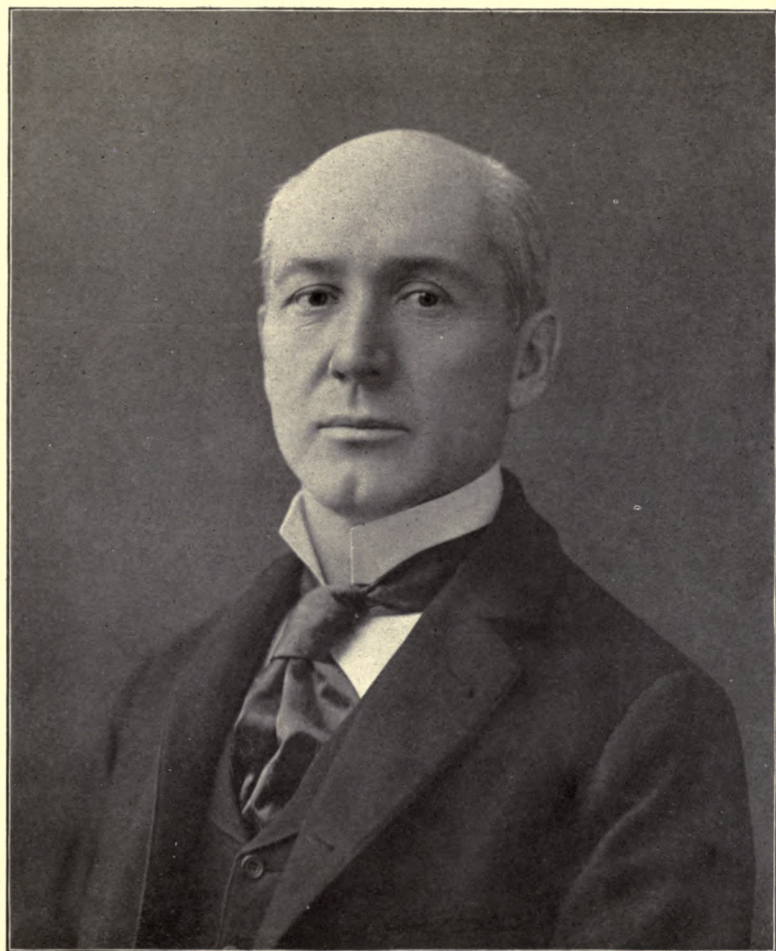
Mr. McCarthy continued in his position as Superintendent during the regime of Mayors Swift and Hopkins, until in November, 1894, he was promoted to be Commissioner of Public Works, the position in city government next in responsibility and power to that of

Mayor. During his brief occupancy of the office, which lasted for the remainder of the term of Mayor Hopkins, he inaugurated numerous reforms, more especially in the special assessment bureau. Other notable works under his administration were the completion of the four-mile crib, which cost \$409,000, and the Sixty-eighth Street tunnel and temporary crib, which cost \$377,385. There must also be included the Van Buren Bascule bridge, the only one of its kind in the world, and upon which \$167,900 was spent; the completion of Wentworth Avenue sewer, and in 1893, the building of 142 miles of streets, and 121 miles in 1894.

Mr. McCarthy is a member of the Columbus and the Iroquois Clubs, as well as of a number of other organizations. In religion he is a Roman Catholic, and a cultivated and well educated man of strong literary tastes, although he has been too busy in public affairs and duties to indulge much in any outside tastes and recreations. That his past work was well appreciated by his fellow citizens is unquestionable, as is also the fact that from the promise of his past may be creditably anticipated a brilliant and successful future career.

JUDGE SAMUEL P. MCCONNELL.

Samuel P. McConnell was born July 5th, 1849, on a farm near Springfield, Illinois. His grandfather, James McConnell, was a native of Bellelessen, parish of Ballenhaten, County Down, Ireland, and came to America in the beginning of the present century, locating in Connecticut. Here he established a manufactory for making gun powder, supplying the patriots of the War of 1812. The latter at an end, he sold out his business and moved to Madison



A. P. Cornell

County, New York, where he engaged in farming. In 1830 he removed to Illinois, where he purchased a farm three miles south of Springfield, and was a pioneer in the cultivation of the prairies of this State and a demonstrator of the unexcelled richness of the upland prairies of Illinois. He was also one of the first to bring sheep into the State. A man of great prominence in his day, he was a very close and intimate friend of President Lincoln and Stephen Douglas, more particularly the latter, who never came to Springfield without visiting him. James McConnell died in 1866, leaving for that time a very large fortune. Another McConnell—James—a direct ancestor of the subject of this sketch, was in command of the rebelling Irish at the time of "Bloody Mary," and found his death in a hand-to-hand encounter with Sir William Sidney. Still another was an officer in the rebellion in which Lord Edward Fitzgerald and noble Emmet took part. On the mother's side, also, the subject of this sketch was of well tried stock. His mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Carrington Parsons, was a member of an old English family who settled in Meriden, Connecticut, in 1680, and her grandfather commanded a battery of artillery in the Revolutionary War.

General John McConnell, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Madison County, New York. When the war broke out, notwithstanding the fact that he had a very large farm in Illinois and also one of the largest stocks of sheep in the West, he still considered it his duty to enter the army. He was given a commission as Captain of the Third Illinois Cavalry, and later was made Colonel of the Fifth Illinois Cavalry. April 9th, 1865, he was appointed Brigadier-General and served until the end of the war, when he returned to Illinois and resumed farming.

Samuel P. McConnell attended the public schools of Springfield in his youth, graduating at the high school of that place at the age of seventeen, when he entered Lombard University of Galesburg.

From the latter he graduated in 1871, receiving the degree of B. A., and at once took up the study of law with the firm of historic reputation, Stewart, Edwards & Brown, of Springfield. He was admitted to the bar in December, 1872, and coming to Chicago, opened an office and began to practice. For some time he was a member of the firm of Crawford & McConnell, and later organized the firm of McConnell, Raymond & Rogers. His business prospered and he quickly obtained the reputation of a most capable and trustworthy attorney. In 1882 he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court, and was on the bench for six years, during which time he tried a number of noted cases, among which possibly the Cronin case was the most world-wide in its reputation. He retired in 1888 and helped to form the present firm of Tenney, McConnell & Coffeen. A large general practice is done, and many of the biggest Chicago enterprises, corporate and private, are legally represented.

Judge McConnell is a strong Democrat and has taken a very active part in politics since he left the bench, and was one of the prime movers in the organization of the Iroquois Club. Of the latter he was President in 1895, in which year also he was President of the Illinois State Silver Democratic Convention, and the following year was delegate at large to the National Convention.

He married, February 16th, 1876, Miss Sarah Rogers, daughter of Judge John G. Rogers, at one time on the Circuit bench of Chicago, and a granddaughter of Chief Justice Crenshaw of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. They have had four children, of whom, with one exception, all are living.

Judge McConnell has won equal eminence both as a consulting and as a trial lawyer. A man of charming personality, possessed of absolute fidelity to every interest of his clients, he bears that honorable record which tells of great personal and business worth. Among a host of friends he is held in esteem and affectionate regard, and does honor to that large section this book endeavors to chronicle, the American Irish of Chicago.

JOHN F. NEAGLE.

John F. Neagle, contractor and general builder, is pre-eminently a production of Chicago enterprise and western ambition, than whom no one is more worthy of representation in a work illustrating the lives and deeds of the city's leading American Irishmen. Born in this city November 7th, 1858, his father—whose biography appears elsewhere in this book—was Francis C. Neagle, a native of Ireland, who came to the United States about the year 1845. For about ten years he worked at his trade, that of a carpenter, in New York, and then moved to Chicago, and progressing forward slowly but surely, until he became one of the largest builders and contractors of the city. He died in 1895, and left a reputation as a man of business habits and honorable life, of which every one connected with him has good reason to be proud. He had married Johanna Hallaran, who survives him.

The subject of this sketch attended St. Patrick's Academy until he was fourteen years of age, when, being of an ambitious disposition and feeling himself sufficiently grounded, he determined to go into business. It was his desire to be permitted to join his father in his building operations, but to this the latter objected, but happening at the time to have an unoccupied store on northeast corner Halsted Street and Polk Street, he concluded to start his young son as a grocery merchant. This was in 1872, and, having purchased for him a horse and wagon and \$2,500 worth of goods in South Water Street, he gave him unlimited credit.

In no way were the father's expectations in regard to the young merchant disappointed, for the latter at once demonstrated that he had ability far beyond what might be expected from one so young

in years. The goods were all bought by himself, and as everything was conducted on strictly business principles, good success of course followed, and John F. Neagle retained until 1884. For some time preceding this he had been taking considerable interest in the building operations of his father, and generally assisting him in making out specifications and the figuring on contracts, and in 1884 he became a partner.

Since then the building firm of F. C. Neagle & Son has acquired an enormous business, which, like this great city itself, is rapidly increasing. For the execution of important contracts, its facilities are unrivaled, for as to the cost of material and the requirements of labor, the firm is so thoroughly posted that it is but seldom underbid, being in a position to prepare its estimates without the usual heavy item of contingencies, which with others less favorably situated so frequently swell the cost of estimates.

This firm, which was established by F. C. Neagle in 1856, became F. C. Neagle & Son in 1884, and was incorporated into the F. C. Neagle & Son Company in 1895, has erected some of the largest and finest buildings in the country, among which might be mentioned the Insane Asylum at Woodstock, McHenry County, Ills.; Strauss Bros. Bank Building, Ligonier, Ind.; the Fortune Bros., Cooke's and Brewer & Hoffman's breweries; Donahue & Henneberry Building; the Congregational Church, Clinton and Judd streets, and a number of other churches, warehouses, halls, hotels, factories, office buildings, stores, flats, residences and apartment houses. Among its later achievements may be mentioned the large apartment house for Russell Tyson at 203 and 205 Goethe Street, at a cost of \$75,000, and also the electric power house at Garfield Park for \$100,000.

The standing of Mr. Neagle among his associates may be gathered from the fact that he has been secretary of the Carpenters' & Builders' Association during the past six years, and that in that

time he has been on a number of occasions chosen as the arbitrator between various contractors and the labor organizations.

Mr. John F. Neagle is a member of the old West Side Social Club, the oldest in the city, dating as far back as 1866. He has traveled extensively throughout the United States, and is a man of broad information and very liberal ideas.

A man of fine appearance, courteous manner and generous in his disposition, he has succeeded in winning for himself a high place in the community, and possesses a wide circle of friends, who respect and esteem him for his personal as well as for his high business qualifications.

BERNARD DOLAN.

Though comparatively a late comer into the legal world of Chicago life, the subject of the present sketch, who possesses the highest qualifications for his profession in a quick grasp of salient points, an impressive manner, and strong influence over a jury, as well as considerable oratorical gifts, has already achieved prominence and popularity.

Bernard Dolan was born August 18th, 1858, in Iowa, his parents, both of whom were natives of the West of Ireland, having come to this country in 1850 and settled in Scott County. His education was received in the public schools of the State, and later he studied law in Lincoln, Neb., with L. C. Burr, and in 1883 was admitted to the bar.

For five years he remained in the United States Attorney's office in Lincoln, then removing to Omaha, and practicing on his own account for four years. November, 1892, he decided to seek

larger opportunities, and coming to Chicago went into business for himself. His success was immediate and considerable, and he has now a large general practice.

Mr. Dolan was married in 1891 at Omaha to Miss Ella Reagan, a young lady who is also of Irish extraction.

Formerly strongly attached to the principles of the Republican party, Mr. Dolan is now in his political views a Bimetallist. He is a Knight of Pythias, and is also a member of the Land League.

CHARLES CHASE McCLAUGHRY.

Charles Chase McClaughry was born in Carthage, Hancock County, Illinois, April 7th, 1863. His descent is from rugged old Scotch-Irish stock, and many of his ancestors have distinguished themselves in the world. Originally from Scotland, the family settled in the early part of last century in Clonbroney Parish, County of Longford, Ireland. One, Andrew by name, moved to America in 1765 and fought in the Revolutionary War, while the father of the subject of this sketch, Major R. W. McClaughry, has made a big reputation as a reformer of criminals. Many responsible positions have been held by him, being at one time Chief of the Chicago police force and now holding the position of Superintendent of the Illinois State Reformatory at Pontiac. Major R. W. McClaughry married Elizabeth, a daughter of James G. Madden of Monmouth, Ills., whose father, Ben Warren Madden, was also a Revolutionary soldier. The latter's father, another Ben Warren Madden, was a Scotch-Irishman who had come to America from the north of Ireland and settled in the District of Columbia.



Nicholas Hunt

Charles C. McClaughry graduated from the classical course of Knox College, Galesburg, Ills., in 1885, and immediately went into the works of the Illinois Steel Co. With this company he remained until 1889, thoroughly mastering the trade of a machinist, and then for a time went into the employ of E. R. Brainard & Co., of Joliet. May, 1890, he was offered the position of Chief Engineer at the Illinois State Prison at Joliet, which he accepted and held until 1892. May of that year the position of Deputy Superintendent of the Alleghany County, Pennsylvania, Work House was tendered him and accepted. This he held until July, 1893, when he resigned for a similar post at the Chicago House of Correction, January, 1894, where he still remains, bearing the reputation of an efficient officer and an honest, fearless gentleman.

In 1888 Mr. McClaughry was united in marriage to Helen A. Demmond, daughter of one of the pioneers of Will County. Their family consists of three children.

In politics he is a Republican and in religion a Presbyterian.

NICHOLAS HUNT.

Inspector Nicholas Hunt, commanding the Second Division of the Chicago Police Force, was born at Waterford, Ireland, June 3d, 1848. His parents, both of whom died in 1882, were Michael and Margaret (Pursell) Hunt, the first named being steward for a landed proprietor there. Good honest people, knowing little and caring nothing for the delights of large cities, they had gained by their exemplary lives the respect and esteem of all their neighbors.

Nicholas Hunt came to America first when he was thirteen years of age on a visit to one of his brothers, a grocer and Alderman at Troy, N. Y., and he did not return to Ireland. The public schools of that city were attended until he was eighteen years of age, when he went to work on a farm near Troy. He was twenty-one years of age when he came to Chicago, and a position was at once secured as foreman for Beattle & Barker, contractors, and this he retained until September 15th, 1871, when he joined the Hyde Park Police Force. For upwards of nine years he walked a beat, and then received promotion to Lieutenant. Having served three years in that position, he was made Captain of the same district in 1884; when Hyde Park was annexed to Chicago in 1889, his section was made the Second Police Division, and Captain Hunt of Hyde Park became Inspector Hunt of the City of Chicago.

Among the notable murder cases with which Inspector Hunt has been connected may be recalled the capture in 1875 of Jim Allen, a desperate criminal; three years later the running down of George Purdy for the killing of Samuel Reninger; then followed the Nicole Cena, the Jennie McGarvery, the Eva Mitchell, and the recent Hiawatha flats horror, all of which were tracked out and unraveled by this indefatigable western Vidocq. He also took a prominent part in the great strike of 1894, where he was in command of the First and Second Regiments, with Colonels Wheeler and Moulton and General Russell, the Brigade Commander, and in connection therewith was able to do some splendid work in crushing the lawlessness then prevalent in the southern portion of the city.

Married to Miss Johanna Crimmins of Chicago in 1872, he is the father of an interesting family, of whom his eldest son, M. E. Hunt, will soon be admitted to the bar, while his two daughters, Anna and Nellie, are completing their education at the institution of St. Mary's, Notre Dame, Ind.

The Inspector is a member of the Sheridan Club, Hyde Park

Council of the Royal Arcanum, the Independent Order of Foresters and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In his religious views he is a Roman Catholic and a regular attendant of St. Thomas' Church.

Inspector Hunt is a man of fine appearance, while in manner is so absolutely unassuming that if he errs at all it is on the side of modesty. His career in the police department has been a very brilliant one, and he has unquestionably well deserved every reward and honor that has been given him. Sociable in his character, genial in his disposition, there is no man in Chicago who stands higher in the estimation of the community at large, either as citizen or member of the Chicago police service, than Inspector Nicholas Hunt.

WILLIAM K. SULLIVAN.

Mr. Sullivan was born November 10, 1843, in the city of Waterford, in the South of Ireland. He was strictly brought up by his parents, his father an Episcopalian and his mother a Wesleyan Methodist, and both of the strongest religious principles.

Young Sullivan found his earliest education in the Model Training School of Dublin. From thence he went to a school in Donegal, about seven miles from Malin Head. He was an adventurous youth, and the salt air of the ocean always possessed for him a peculiar fascination. The United States was at that time, perhaps even more than it is now, the goal both of the oppressed and the unrestful. Sullivan belonged to the latter category; the idea of journeying to the New World, its free and broader conditions and larger fields for action, was no sooner conceived than

he determined to set out without delay. In less than a week, having wished his parents good-bye, he was on the seas, bound for New York. Arrived at the Eastern metropolis, where he found many influential and willing friends, he was urged to accept a situation and take up with trading pursuits. To these, W. K. Sullivan had little or no inclination, and consequently after remaining a short time in New York he came West and settled at Aurora, Illinois. Here he taught school in both Kane and Kendall counties with considerable success.

Then occurred the eventful period of the war. A meeting was called at Aurora for the purpose of enlisting volunteers, and the large number (for so small a town) of two thousand persons attended. Only two men, however, signed the enlistment roll, and of these Mr. Sullivan was one, for all the others had been promised positions as officers. He was at once offered to be made sergeant, and was desired to repair to Elgin barracks, where the regiment to which his company was attached had been ordered to assemble. Here there was an inspection by the army surgeon, and Mr. Sullivan, one of whose eyes had been injured when a boy by a blow from a bat, had some difficulty in passing the necessary examination; the surgeon doubting his ability to shoot. He was accepted, however, and went to the front, but his term of service was short, and, having saved a little money, he came at once to Chicago.

The oil excitement in West Virginia, which was at this time in full progress, led a great number of people towards that region in search of fortune. Mr. Sullivan, ever roving and adventurous in disposition, was among those, and also among the majority in the result, for the oil bubble quickly burst and most of the adventurers were ruined. Necessity drove him to try running a steam engine, working in the wells, an employment which netted him \$4—six hours working day, and in which he remained a short time.

Mr. Sullivan managed to save sufficient to take him to New York and still leave him something in hand. No sooner had he arrived there, however, than he received a cablegram summoning him immediately to Ireland, if he desired to see his mother again in life. He arrived too late, however, and after a short stay in the old land, during which he traveled over most portions of it, he returned to New York. Arrived there, he decided upon the career in which his chief reputation has been made. Mr. D. Beach was at that time publishing the New York Sun, and to him young Sullivan applied for and obtained a situation as reporter. Mr. Dana shortly afterwards purchased the Sun, and of the two men on the old staff he took over on his remodeled paper, W. K. Sullivan was one. New York life was not, however, to his liking, and with a strong letter of introduction from Horace Greeley to Horace White, who was then editing the Chicago Tribune, he returned to this city. It was effectual in obtaining him employment, and with that paper he remained for several years, working immediately under that very promising journalist, Sam Medill, a brother of Joseph Medill, who died universally regretted a few years ago.

Mr. Sullivan is full of interesting reminiscences of early Chicago life, and relates with considerable power and much humor incidents in his career twenty-five years ago. In the great fire, with hundreds of others, he was a victim and lost all his property, including the accumulated savings of years, and upon which he intended to subsist until he was able to make an income for himself as a lawyer, having been previously admitted to the bar in New York and Illinois. For six months preceding the fire he had been studying in the law office of Doolittle & Norton, with the intention of becoming a member of the bar. He was consequently forced to return to journalism, and acted as correspondent for the Tribune during the latter sessions of the Twenty-seventh General

Assembly, and also of the twenty-eighth. In 1872, during the Greeley campaign, as correspondent for the Tribune, he traveled through Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, with orders from Editor White to report everything that happened, faithfully and exactly. Three months were spent in campaign travel, during which he was brought into close association with Governor O. P. Norton of Indiana, Senator Dan Voorhees, Carl Schurz and other leading men on both sides. He was also with Horace Greeley on his tour through the West.

Soon afterwards he became connected with the Chicago Evening Journal, and was for many years associated with Lieutenant Governor Charles L. Wilson and John A. Wilson.

Mr. Sullivan claims with considerable pride that during his newspaper career and since the nomination for President of Horatio Seymour in the city of New York, he has attended every Republican and Democratic national convention, with the exception of one in 1892, when he was out of the country. He has also missed few of the Democratic conventions held during the last twenty years.

In politics Mr. Sullivan is necessarily a well known figure, having been three times elected and twice appointed to office. He was a member of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly in 1890, and was twice chosen from a north side district of the city. His first service was under the new constitution, and associated with him in the House were several who were then eminent and prominent, or who have since become so.

Mr. Sullivan has always been a considerable figure in local politics. Mayor Colvin appointed him a member of the Board of Education, upon which he served three years, the two latter as President. Associated with him were the late Perry H. Smith, Philip A. Hoyne, Christopher Hotz, Professor Rodney Welch and the late George C. Clark. He was then offered reappointment by

Mayor Heath, but declined, feeling that he had borne sufficiently the burdens of a position for which no thanks were given, and he had been most freely criticised and considerably abused.

The appointment of consul to the Bermudas, under President Harrison, was given to Mr. Sullivan in 1890.

Mr. Sullivan married, in 1894, Miss Amelia Shackelford, daughter of the late Mrs. General Julius White. They have two children: Helen Amelia, who is now a charming young lady of eighteen, and William Shackelford, a bright boy of thirteen.

PATRICK JOSEPH SEXTON.

Patrick Joseph Sexton was born in 1847 on a farm in County Cavan, Ireland, and with his parents, John and Susan (O'Dowd) Sexton, came to America in 1850, settling in Cincinnati, where the father died in 1863.

The subject of this sketch attended the public schools of Cincinnati until he was fourteen years old, when he apprenticed himself to a builder of that city. Having served the regulation three years' term, during which time he attended the night sessions in the public schools and also took a course in architectural drawing in the Ohio Mechanics' Institute, he moved to Nashville, Tenn., in 1865. Here he embarked in business on his own account as a contractor and builder, and remained there until the great Chicago fire of 1871, when, comprehending the opportunity, he moved to Chicago and entered the field as a builder. A prominent part was taken by him in the upbuilding of the city, among the most

important works with which he has been identified being the Cook County Hospital, the Cook County Court House, the City Hall, the World's Fair, the new Drainage Channel, and a number of other large public and private works.

Mr. Sexton is the President and owns a controlling interest in the Chicago Brick Company, one of the largest manufacturers of brick engaged in the business. He is also the owner of a large amount of property in and about Chicago, among his important holdings being the vestibule block on Van Buren Street and the St. Benedict apartment house on the North Side, the latter being one of the largest in the city. His home is at 1340 Michigan Avenue, and he also possesses a beautiful summer home in Waukegan known as Fair Oaks, overlooking the Lake on Sheridan Road, it being an ideal summer retreat and containing ten acres of ground.

HON. JOHN P. HOPKINS.

A native of Buffalo, New York, John P. Hopkins was born on the 29th of October, 1858, and is the seventh in a family of twelve children. His parents were John and Mary (Flynn) Hopkins. His primary education was received in the public and private schools of his native city, and he then entered St. Joseph's College, which was left in the year 1871. Absolutely without capital with which to make a start in a business career, but still possessed of a commendable ambition and resolve to win success, he immediately set to work. For two and a half years he served an apprenticeship to the David Bell Company of Buffalo, learning the machinist's trade, and

from there he transferred his energies to the Evans Elevator Company, with which he continued for two years, serving in the capacity of weigh-master. It was in December, 1880, that Mr. Hopkins' connection with Chicago began, and in March following he secured a position as requisition clerk in the store rooms of the Pullman Palace Car Company. With immense corporations of this character, promotion is obtained only through ability and absolute integrity, and after two months Mr. Hopkins was advanced to the position of time keeper. Three months after he was made general time keeper, and in another three months he became paymaster, which position he held until September, 1888, when he was compelled to resign on account of other pressing duties. In 1885 he established a store in the Arcade. The business was organized under the name of the Arcade Trading Company, with a capital stock of ten thousand dollars, and Mr. Hopkins was elected its secretary and treasurer. Since that time the capital has been increased to fifteen thousand dollars, and eight large stores are now conducted under the name of the Secord & Hopkins Company. The business has been conducted on systematic, methodical principles, and an idea of the success which has attended the enterprise is indicated by the greatly increased facilities now offered.

It is frequently said that a good politician cannot be a good business man, but Mr. Hopkins is a striking contradiction to this idea, for he is equally prominent in both characters. With the Democratic party in this city, his connection has been one of several years, and he has made his way to the very foremost ranks of Democracy in Cook County. It was under his leadership and organization that the annexation movement and necessary campaign was conducted, which resulted in the annexation to the City of Chicago of the towns of Hyde Park, Lake, Cicero, Jefferson and Lake View, and a consequent increase in the area of the city of one hundred and fifty square miles, with an addition to the population of 265,000

people. This grand result was largely accomplished through the earnest and untiring efforts of the Mayor, who acted as chairman of the annexation committee.

Mr. Hopkins was chairman of the Democratic campaign committee in 1890, 1891 and 1892, and in the last named year was a delegate to the national convention, and was assistant sergeant-at-arms in that assembly. He was also one of the organizers of the Cook County Democratic Club, and for four years served as its president. As school treasurer, and in various other ways, he has been prominently connected with official interests. When the death of Hon. Carter Harrison left the mayoralty chair vacant, he came before the people as a candidate for the office on the Democratic ticket and won the election, becoming Chicago's chief magistrate. His connection with political affairs had hitherto been of rather a quiet nature, but the leaders of the Democracy had come to recognize his intrinsic worth and the ability which would enable him to control the destinies of the second city of the Union.

Mr. Hopkins is an honored and popular member of the following social clubs: The Iroquois, Columbus, Sunset, Waubensee, the Jefferson Association, the Roseland, the Pullman Athletic, the Chicago Athletic and the Pullman Cricket Clubs. He was also one of the organizers and a leading member of both the Sheridan and the Summer Clubs. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Catholic Benevolent Association, the Royal Arcanum, and various others. He is also colonel on the Governor's staff. No matter in what position, business or social, John P. Hopkins is an affable, genial gentleman, whose friends are legion, and who is honored and esteemed both for his many virtues and great genuine worth. As the record of a young man, his career is one of which he may be justly proud. Success is not measured by the heights which one may chance to occupy, but by the distance between the starting point and the

altitude reached. This being considered, John P. Hopkins can point to a brilliant success attained, but which is only a just reward for meritorious and honorable effort, commanding the respect and admiration of every American, whether politically opposed to him or otherwise.

MICHAEL JOSEPH KELLY.

Michael Joseph Kelly was born on the Hudson River, in Glen Falls, Warren County, N. Y., September 3rd, 1851. His father was John Kelly, and his mother, Mary (Riordan) Kelly, both born at that most beautiful of all spots, the Lakes of Killarney, Ireland. The father, in Ireland, was an unrelenting and aggressive Fenian, and on that account was compelled to leave the country with his wife. He came to the United States in 1848 and settled at Glen Falls, in the State of New York. On his arrival, he engaged in railroad contracting until 1859, when with his family he moved to Springfield, Ill., where he stayed three years, then moving to Chicago.

The subject of this sketch attended the public schools of Chicago until he was sixteen, when he felt that he should do something toward starting in life. He secured a position with the firm of Adams & Westlake—then, as now, the large railroad supply manufacturers—as apprentice in their metal spinning department, and remained with this firm for twenty-seven years. In this time, he became, of course, thoroughly acquainted with the business, and was promoted from time to time until when he resigned in 1892, he held the very responsible position of superintendent in charge of the metal department. He gave it up to accept the chief clerkship of the personal department of the County Treasurer.

Mr. Kelly has always been a strong Democrat, and has very actively interested himself in political affairs. He received the nomination, in 1893, for County Commissioner, and was elected, holding the office for one term, when he was appointed chief clerk in the permit department of the water office by Mayor Hopkins. This position he held for nine months, when he retired to take a much needed rest, and spent his time in traveling all over the South and West.

Of very progressive character, Mr. Kelly takes a great interest in Irishmen and in all Irish affairs. He was one of the chief organizers of the Irish Labor Bureau, which was established in the fall of 1895, with the purpose of securing employment for those of Irish blood, and which has been attended with great success.

Mr. Kelly is a prominent member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and Chief Ranger of Court No. 46 of the Foresters. He is also a member of the Cook County Marching Club, and was honored with the position of Grand Marshal of the parade on St. Patrick's Day in 1894.

HENRY J. FITZGERALD.

Henry J. Fitzgerald was born in Milwaukee, Wis., October 8th, 1853, and is the son of Francis and Margaret (Egan) Fitzgerald. Of his parents, his father was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, where he received but a limited education, and when quite young was apprenticed to the shoemaker's trade. In 1842 he came to America, where he finished learning his trade, and immediately established himself in Milwaukee. In that city he has since resided, and is for his years a man extremely well preserved.

What of educational advantages Henry J. Fitzgerald managed to receive were obtained in St. Gall's Jesuit Academy of Milwaukee, and he was a mere boy when he secured a position in an office and there obtained an insight into clerical work. In 1875 he entered the employ of Romadka Bros., trunk manufacturers, and beginning in a humble capacity, steadily grew in favor with his employers until in 1882, when he resigned his position and organized the firm of Abel, Boch & Fitzgerald, in the same line of business. So it continued until 1892, when Mr. Fitzgerald came to Chicago and purchased the trunk manufacturing business of Vogler & Gendtner, with a factory at 407-11 Wells street, with offices located on Madison street. This firm was one of the oldest in Chicago, having been established in 1860. Under Mr. Fitzgerald's careful and thorough superintendence the business grew rapidly, and in 1894 it became necessary to secure larger office quarters, and a suitable location was found at 245-49 Jackson Street. Mr. Fitzgerald carries on the business under the name of the Fitzgerald Trunk Company, manufacturers of trunks, traveling bags, telescopes, etc., and is now one of the largest concerns of the kind in the country.

The subject of this sketch served ten years in an Irish military company in Milwaukee, known as the Sheridan Guards. In his religious views he is a Roman Catholic, and in his politics he is a Democrat.

Mr. Fitzgerald was married May 16th, 1888, to Miss Mary Cogan, daughter of James and Honora Cogan of the County Wicklow, and to them seven children have been born—Gilbert (deceased), Margaret, Sarah, Geraldine (deceased), Loretta (deceased), Florence and Frances.

Of an extremely retiring disposition, Mr. Fitzgerald seeks neither publicity nor notoriety. He is a thorough man of business, and his name is absolutely synonymous with uprightness and

honor. Generous and liberal, every worthy appeal finds in him ready response, and esteemed and respected by his business associates, honored and revered by a host of friends, Mr. Henry J. Fitzgerald is a very true type of the American Irishman.

JOHN SEXTON.

John Sexton was born in Dundas, Ontario, Canada, June 29th, 1858, his parents being Michael and Ellen (O'Connor) Sexton. The father came from County Clare, Ireland, to Canada in 1849, and at once engaged in railroad work. He died in 1879. His wife was a native of County Kerry, Ireland, and she died in the year 1873. The family moved to Niagara Falls, Ont., in 1866, where the subject of this sketch attended the parish school until he was thirteen years of age, when he secured employment with a railroad, which, having retained for a time, he resigned to accept a better position in a store, remaining in the latter occupation for four years. In 1877, however, he came to the conclusion that Chicago was the fittest place for a young man of ability, integrity and honorable enterprise, and as with him to think was to act, he at once set out for this city, securing employment immediately in the tea business as a salesman and remaining in that capacity four years, part of the time being spent on the road in the position of traveling salesman. In 1884, having by strict frugality accumulated some money, and having thoroughly acquainted himself with the tea and coffee trade, he determined to embark in business on his own account. Associating himself with a Mr.

Hitchcock, under the firm name of Hitchcock & Sexton, a start was made, and the firm was in existence three years, when Mr. Sexton bought out his partner and has since conducted the business alone under the name of John Sexton & Co. Launched as a coffee and tea store in a small way, the business of the firm, owing to the business principles and honest methods used, prospered and increased until 1890, when a full line of groceries was added, and the business continued to increase until at the present time sales average \$500,000 a year. A specialty is made by the firm of supplying hotels, clubs, public institutions, vessels and dining cars with groceries, and a large wholesale business is also done, in addition to considerable out-of-town mail order trade.

Mr. Sexton was married in 1886 to Annie Bartelmann of Chicago, and they have a family of five children. In religious matters he is a Roman Catholic and belongs to the congregation of the Cathedral of the Holy Name; while in politics he is a Democrat. He is a member of the Columbus Club.

JOHN M. CARROLL.

Very prominently identified with the prosperous dry goods merchants of Northwest Chicago is the man whose name heads this sketch.

John M. Carroll was born in 1845 in County Tipperary, in the village schools of which his primary education was received, and afterwards he was apprenticed to a merchant in the town of Clonmel to learn the dry goods business.

Having reached his majority, he came to the conclusion that

the United States offered a better field of opportunities to a man of business abilities and energetic determination to succeed in the world. In 1867 he came to this city and made a start for himself on the North Side. His efforts met with success, and he has been enabled to build up a large and prosperous business.

Mr. Carroll is a Roman Catholic, but possesses no religious bigotry. In his political views he has always affiliated with the Republican party, and in 1891 served for a term as County Commissioner.

Liberal in his ideas, generous in his disposition, clear-minded and vigorous in his policy, Mr. Carroll is a man whom to know is to respect.

CHARLES FFRENCH.

The Ffrenches of Galway have been for too many centuries identified with the national fortunes of the beautiful green isle, have suffered too greatly, both financially and in the sacrifice of their lives, for any descendant to need introduction in an Irish assembly. The family is noted as one of the fourteen ancient tribes of Galway, a term which, applied in ridicule by the officers of Cromwell because they refused any friendly intercourse, has since been retained as a title of respect and honor. Charles Ffrench, the subject of this sketch, believes himself to be the only representative of the family who has made America his home, and is well known among the newspaper men of Chicago and the West. Proud of his origin, a short history of the house possesses not merely personal but has considerable general interest.



Charles French

The family is a very ancient one, although the title in the peerage of Ireland, Baron Ffrench, is comparatively of new creation, having been bestowed upon the widow of Sir Charles Ffrench of Castle french, County Galway, in 1798. She was a daughter of Patrick Dillon, great-great-grandson of the first Earl of Roscommon, and grandfather of the ninth and tenth Earls, the elder branch of the family failing. The name of her first cousin, Robert, the ninth Earl of Roscommon, and Marshal of the gallant army of France, is one that will long be cherished by the Irish people as among the commanders who, in conjunction with Marshal Count de Thomond, led on the impetuous charge which gave Marshal Saxe the victory on the bloody field of Fontenoy. Through the Dillons, the Ffrenches claim true Milesian descent for seventeen hundred years before the time of Christ, and by intermarriages the Ffrench family has allied itself frequently with the noblest names the history of Ireland holds, among which may be mentioned the Clanricardes, family name De Burgh, the Digbeys, the Leinsters (Fitzgeralds, the historical Geraldines), the Lanesboroughs (Butlers), the Blayneys, the Inchiquins (O'Briens), the Egmonts (Percevals), the Westmeaths (Nugents), the Charlemonts (Caulfields), the Huntingdons (Hastings), the Blake Forsters, the O'Connor Blakes, the Bodkins, the Brownes, the Comyns, the Cheevers, and the D'Arcys.

The family of Ffrench is of course of Norman origin, and according to reliable records is descended from Rollo, first Duke of Normandy. On the rolls of Battle Abbey the name appears Sir Theophilus Ffrench, being one of the knights and warriors who came over to England with William the Conquerer. We read also that Sir Herbert or Humphrey de Freyne, or Ffrench, was among the companions of Strongbow to Ireland in 1169, and was given large possessions in Leinster. Later the family removed to Ballymacnoge in Wexford. According to an early survey of the Knights Fees, the Ffrenches in the times of Henry III owned in addition to Irish

estates, very extensive properties in Herefordshire, and at that time the name which had been previously variously written De Fraxines, De Frignes, De Le Freigny, De ffreyne, Freny, Ffrynche, assumed its more modern form, Ffrensh or ffrench. Fulco de Freyne was appointed the Seneschal of Kilkenny by the Earl of Gloucester, son-in-law of King Edward, an office which was then considered one of the highest trust and confidence. Two of the family, Sir Fulco and Humphrey, were summonsed as magnates of Ireland to serve the King's wars in Scotland and took part in the Battle of Hallidown. In 1346, Fulke, the son of Sir Fulco, was with King Edward at the siege of Calais, having under his command one banneret, one knight, eighteen armigeri and fourteen nobillars, making in all thirty-four men. In 1355, the same Sir Fulke was security for the Earl of Desmond, and three of his family received knighthood from Lionel, Duke of Clarence as among the most distinguished soldiers of the Kingdom. From Sir Fulke's son, Robert, are lineally descended the Ffrenches of Connaught and this Robert's grandson, Sir John Ffrench, was a man of immense wealth and famous for his liberality, contributing largely to the churches of Galway, and among other great works, building the chief portion of the Cathedral of St. Nicholas.

Indeed it is with Galway the Ffrenches are most closely connected. Old time reliable records show Walter Ffrench, Portrieve of that town in 1301, 1303, and Provost in 1305. Another Walter was Mayor in 1445, and his grandson was Mayor of Galway in 1595, and an executing party to Perrot's composition for the Connaught estates in 1585. Peter Ffrench was Mayor in 1576, and Robert, his brother, in 1582, followed by his son Edmund, in 1606. During these stormy periods in Ireland's history, several of the Ffrench family showed their devotion to the Catholic faith by sealing it with their lives. The demand was "recant or hang," and a refusal was met with the order to string up, a rope having been passed from one

side of the narrow streets which are so common in the town of Galway to the other. Of Oliver, Alderman of Galway, the British Museum contains an original letter signed "Oliver oge Ffrench, Maior of Galvay XIX th, January, 1576." It was his grandson, Jasper Ffrench, who built Castle Cloher, afterwards Castle ffrench, in 1635, and which still bears, sculptured in stone in workmanship of the 17th century, the family arms.

The official Cromwellian and Williamite records are full of family memorials in the way of forfeiting proprietors, and after the Restoration of grants of acts of Settlement and Explanation several of the family being mentioned as receiving grants in Counties Galway and Mayo. At the Supreme Council of Kilkenny sat another distinguished member of the family as a Spiritual peer, the celebrated Nicholas Ffrench, Roman Catholic Bishop of Ferns.

Of the Commons in the Irish Parliament of King James II was Christopher Ffrench of Galway, who there much distinguished himself.

King James' Army List contains many of the family. Captain Arthur Ffrench, Mayor of Galway, 1691, speaks in a letter dated July 15th of the battle of Aughrim as "I think the last great blow to King James, his cause." Father Gregory Ffrench, parish priest of Duras, is mentioned in a letter dated 1691 to Baron de Ginckell as having been arrested as a suspect.

Arriving at a more modern age, Charles Ffrench was created a baronet, August 17th, 1779, and died 1784. On February 14th, 1798, his widow, formerly Rose Dillon, was made a peeress of Ireland, the name in the patent of nobility being spelled as some of the family still retain it "ffrench." Their son, Thomas, is mentioned by Wolfe Tone in his Memoirs as that "handsome young Irishman, whom he had the happiness of swearing into the brotherhood." A son of the latter, Charles, who afterwards succeeded to the title, was a great friend of Daniel O'Connell, and took a very active part by word and

pen in the latter's agitation for Catholic emancipation. He was the writer of many able letters which were afterwards published, favoring repeal of the union and the subject of the present sketch, Charles Ffrench, has the honor to be his grandson.

Several poor seasons made the payment of rents by the tenants of the estate almost an impossibility, and the Ffrenches, unlike many other of the Irish aristocratic element, possessed too true an affection for their tenants to use harsh measures. Unable to support the Galway properties, they had to be sold in 1851, under the Encumbered Estates Act, and a removal was then made to Dublin. Jasper Joseph Ffrench, the youngest son of the third Baron, Charles Austen, settled in London, and there his only son, Charles Ffrench, was born June 26th, 1861. Education was obtained by the last named in two leading English colleges, following which he was for a time at Oxford University. Such a raising has, so his American friends sometimes express it, given an unpleasant veneer of accent to what ought to be a good Irishman, but it is not any mere method or trick of speech that makes the Irishman.

Brought up with the intention of entering the army, that refuge of so many scions of Irish families, a short military experience with its prevailing habits, ways and customs so impossible to one whose income was limited and culminating in orders for India, sufficed for Charles Ffrench. He resigned his commission, took unto himself a wife and embraced a journalistic career. His efforts were crowned with good success and he made himself favorably known in the London weekly press and the English magazines, making a specialty of biographical subjects. The great field offered by the United States for limited capital induced him to leave London and seek fortune's favors in the western states. He settled down in Kansas City, taking up some business speculative ventures, which were for a time brilliantly successful, but not recognizing in season the necessity of retreat he was swamped in the bad times of the early

'90's. The necessities of a family drove him to resume the occupation in which he was already reasonably experienced, and he did some good work on the *Kansas City Journal*. Advised that Chicago offered better opportunities, he moved to this city in 1892 and found a good field for his abilities in the *World's Fair*. He later essayed a magazine in this city, an enterprise far from successful, and, after writing considerably for various Chicago dailies, was offered a position on the then about to be started "*Chicago Chronicle*." Here he remained for some time, but the heavy night duties injuring his health, he was forced to retire and to engage in more pretentious literary work.

In politics Mr. Ffrench is Republican, but no partisan, for he recognizes and will support the best men available for office, irrespective of party. He resides at Grossdale, near Chicago; has a fine library and some good paintings, old masters and modern. Early in 1896 he founded a paper, "*The Grossdale Vigilant*," which has made its power felt in the government of the town and district. Mr. Ffrench was nominated in 1896 Town Collector, and later was given the Non-Partisan nomination from the Township of Proviso for Justice of the Peace.

Mr. Ffrench is a member of the Royal Arcanum and of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. Of social organizations he is a member of the Press Club of Chicago, being at the present time its recording secretary, and also of the Columbia Yacht Club.

He was married in 1885 to Florence Burt, an English lady of brilliant musical powers and considerable literary abilities. She contributes regularly to several Chicago newspapers, and is the Western correspondent and musical critic for the "*Musical Courier*" of New York, Paris, London and Chicago, the greatest paper of its kind in existence. They have a family of five children, two boys and three girls. The eldest, another Charles, was born in

1886; Evelyn, Josephine and Jasper Joseph in order, according to ages.

An extensive traveler, Mr. French knows Great Britain thoroughly; has journeyed extensively over France, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Italy and Switzerland, has visited Africa, and is familiar with the western portion of the United States. An omnivorous reader, gifted with a very retentive memory and favored with numerous opportunities to meet personally many of the world's greatest minds, his ability to speak intelligently and with a certain authority on a wide range of subjects makes him an interesting companion. With the great Irish leader, Charles Stuart Parnell, he was admitted to an intimacy few can boast of, and only a few days before his death, being in England, spent an hour in his company.

Most thoroughly does he esteem the great country of which he is an adopted son, but his affection is none the less strong for Ireland, the land of his birth and of his forefathers. To see that country free and happy, under the government of men who command honor and respect and who are strangers to fraud, abuse and chicanery, is the ambition and longing of his life, as it must be of all true hearted and true natured Irishmen, or of that large section which comes under the broad title of American Irish.

Stanley Waterloo.

(Written expressly for this work by that greatest of western writers.)



Frederick W. S. Hayes

FREDERICK W. C. HAYES.

Frederick W. C. Hayes is an eminent exponent of what can be achieved with Chicago pluck and perseverance. Beginning life as a poor boy, without outside assistance of any description, he has succeeded in pushing his way by his own unaided efforts to the front rank of his chosen profession. Although a comparatively young man, he has gained wide recognition as among the ablest lawyers in the City of Chicago.

Mr. Hayes was born at Johnstown, New York, January 26th, 1859. His father, Richard B. Hayes, who was the second son of Frederick W. Hayes, the proprietor of "Hayes' Royal Irish Linen Thread," of world-wide reputation, came to the United States from Banbridge, County Down, Ireland, in 1856. The mother of the subject of this sketch was formerly Mary E. Nellis, a native of Ephratah, N. Y., and a descendant of the well-known Edwards family of New York State. His ancestors on the mother's side fought in the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. When the subject of this sketch was a boy of ten, he came with his mother to Chicago, and received his education in this city's grammar and high schools. In the fall of 1876, Mr. Hayes entered the old University of Chicago, and graduated therefrom with honors in 1880, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Since, he has been re-degreed by the new university, and is a member of the Alumni Association of that institution.

He began his legal studies at the Union College of Law in 1880, and two years later was admitted to the bar. During his collegiate and legal studies, he was compelled to support himself, and

while in college did so by teaching night school and delivering newspapers, and while reading law, by working in the Recorder's office, and also as clerk for Justice Charles Arnd. Immediately after admission to the bar, Mr. Hayes started out into active practice, and became a member of the law firm of Young & Hayes, composed of Kimball Young and himself. This firm was dissolved in 1884 on account of the illness and retirement of Mr. Young, and Mr. Hayes ran the business alone. On account of ill health he was compelled to spend the greater part of three years, from 1889 to the end of 1891, in New Mexico. Upon his return to Chicago, he became connected with the law department of the city under the Washburne administration, during which period he made an enviable record for himself and had charge of much important litigation. Chief among the important cases he successfully conducted for the city was the big Wentworth Avenue sewer case, the largest and most important special assessment case ever tried in this country. The total assessment amounted to \$816,000, and five different juries passed upon the different phases thereof. In one of these trials, involving over \$120,000 of objections, twenty prominent lawyers were pitted against Mr. Hayes, and, after a trial of over thirty days, the jury found for the city. This was a great personal triumph for Mr. Hayes, as it was largely through his efficient efforts and skill that the case was won, and at once established his reputation as a most able trial lawyer. At the present time he is a member of the well-known law firm of Mann, Hayes & Miller, consisting of James R. Mann, George W. Miller and Mr. Hayes. The senior member of the firm is Congressman from the First District of Illinois, and the junior member, Mr. Miller, is a representative to the Illinois Legislature from the Third Senatorial District. This firm has successfully combined politics and the practice of law, and each member, although all are comparatively young men, has attained official distinction, and together

they have built up an extensive practice in corporation and municipal law.

Mr. Hayes is one of the Masters in Chancery of the Superior Court of Cook County, as well as one of the trustees of the law institute, and in the early part of 1897 was selected as attorney for the Sanitary District of Chicago. This is a position of honor, as well as one requiring much legal skill and acumen, and affords most excellent opportunity for the experience and ability evidenced by Mr. Hayes.

Politically, Mr. Hayes has at all times been an ardent Republican, and for several years was president of the Thirty-second Ward Republican Club. He was one of the original seven who founded the Marquette Club of Chicago, was the first vice president of that organization, and still remains a member. In his religious views he is a Protestant, but believes most emphatically that every man should have the right to follow the dictates of his own conscience without let or hindrance, "practice, more than creed," has been made his text in religion.

September 2nd, 1886, Mr. Hayes married Lucy Ella Leach, of Manchester by the Sea, Mass., and two children have been born to them, Frederick L. and Lucy H. Hayes.

Mr. Hayes is a great lover of outdoor sports and exercise, especially horseback riding, in which he is very proficient, and is considered one of the best horsemen in the city. He is a man of genial disposition and courteous manner, of fine presence, being well proportioned and six feet in height. His dark skin and hair show the Celtic blood.

The marked success he has won is a sufficient testimonial not only to the possession of superior natural abilities, but also to the exemplary perseverance and industry which has been shown in every stage of his career. He is a firm believer in the doctrine that work will tell, and the fact that his position is entirely the

result of his own efforts, makes it his chief pride and his proudest title to be known as "a self-made man." Mr. Hayes has won the esteem not only of the members of his profession, but of the general public, and if the promise of his past be fulfilled, his future career must be one both brilliant and honorable.

AUSTIN OLIVER SEXTON.

Mr. Sexton was born August 15th, 1852; his parents, Stephen and Ann Sexton, both being Irish. His father might well claim the distinction of an old settler, for it was so far back as 1834 that he located in Chicago.

Mr. Sexton's education was received in the schools of this city, and he graduated from the Chicago high school in the class of 1872. He at once began the study of law and was admitted to practice July 4th, 1876. In his chosen profession he has been eminently successful, and has shown himself possessed of the many and diverse gifts which are requisite to the leading lawyer.

In his politics, though strongly Democratic, his general popularity among all sections of the community was shown in his election by the people in a Republican district upon seven different occasions. For four consecutive terms, from 1876 to 1883, he represented the Sixth District in the State Legislature, and in the session of 1883 he was the Democratic nominee for speaker. He was President in Lake View of the Board of Education; was in 1890 elected Alderman of the Twenty-fifth ward, and was re-elected in 1892, being given the position of Chairman of the judiciary com-

mittee. He was a candidate for Judge of the Superior Court of Cook County on the Democratic ticket November, 1893, and was beaten with his ticket.

He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, belonging to the Aetna Lodge, 159.

Mr. Sexton was married in 1874 to Mary J. Lyons of Chicago, and they have four children—William H., Laura G., Mary O. and Georgiana.

WILLIS MELVILLE.

In the subject of the present sketch, we have another young member of the legal confraternity, who has evinced such special aptitude for his profession as to have secured already a prominent place.

Willis Melville was born at Madison, Wis., August 1st, 1868. Of his parents, John and Mary Melville, his father was a native of Rochester, N. Y., born there in 1831, while his mother was from beautiful Killarney, Ireland, which she left at the age of twelve to come to the United States. She settled in Milwaukee, and thence to Madison, Wis. John Melville, having completed his education, went to Chippewa Falls, Wis., and engaged in stock farming and lumber business. Later he enlisted in the Thirtieth Wisconsin Volunteers, and for four years served under General Grant.

Willis Melville attended the grammar and high schools of Madison and later Lake Forest University, graduating from the latter and being admitted to the bar in 1892. For some time he practiced law with Seymour Stedman, and rapidly making a reputation for himself, gathered together a large business. In 1896

he joined the well-known firm of Melville, Stobbs & Melville, which has the legal representation of a number of towns and villages and has transacted a large high class practice of a general character.

Mr. Melville was married in Waukesha in 1893, to Miss Lillian Smith, a Wisconsin lady of first-class educational advantages, who is, like her husband, a member of the bar, but who up to the present time has not practiced. Twin daughters were born to them in 1895.

A Republican in his political opinions, Mr. Melville belongs to the Episcopal Church. He is a Mason and a Knight Templar, as well as a fifteenth degree Odd Fellow, and a member of the Order of Knights of Pythias, and has filled chairs in all his lodges, as well as in the Royal League and the Sons of Veterans. Of the Odd Fellows he has been grand representative since he was twenty-two. He has also had some military training, having served his time in the Second Regiment.

Pleasant and happy in his disposition, and with a manner always bright and courteous, Mr. Melville has succeeded in making for himself a host of friends, who respect him for his good business abilities and esteem him for his good personal qualifications.

JOHN J. MAHONEY.

John J. Mahoney was born in Chicago, November 5th, 1854. His parents, Patrick and Julia (Conlin) Mahoney, came from Limerick, Ireland, to the United States in 1840, settled first at New Haven, Conn., and then, after a short time, moved to Chicago,

where the father died in 1864 and the mother in the year following. The subject of this sketch attended St. Patrick's parochial school, where he remained until he was fifteen years old, when he left, and decided to learn the painter's trade, at which, in after years, he became proficient. From his earliest days he was noted for his ability as an organizer of men. For years he was president of the local union, No. 10, of the Painters' Union of Chicago, which, like the majority of all similar societies, became attached to the Knights of Labor when the latter organization was in the meridian of its fame and glory. For several years he was State Master Workman of the Knights of Labor of Illinois; was a member of District No. 24, K. of L., of Chicago; was a representative to the national conventions of that body at Richmond, Minneapolis, at Indianapolis and also at Atlanta. For many years, too, he was a trusted employe of the County Hospital, holding the important position of custodian of that great institution through several administrations.

When Roger C. Sullivan was elected to the office of clerk of the Probate Court, the latter made Mr. Mahoney his cashier, and when his term of office expired Mr. Mahoney was retained in the office, being so thoroughly familiar with the manifold duties that Mr. Cooper, the present clerk, availed himself of the experienced services of this honest and faithful employe.

Mr. Mahoney has at all times taken a keen interest in matters relating to the land of his ancestors. He was an active member of the Land League, and was one of the most energetic members of the reception committee, appointed to receive the late illustrious Charles Stewart Parnell on his visit to this city in 1881. He was also connected with the National League, to which he contributed large sums of money. In 1893, he entered the Kent College of Law, and received the degree of Bachelor of Laws with high honors in 1895.

Mr. Mahoney is at present a member of Division No. 5, A. O. H., as well as president of the United Irish Societies of Chicago, having succeeded the Hon. John F. Finerty in that most important office. He is also prominently connected with the National Union, the Catholic Benevolent Legion, the Knights of Columbus, Independent Order of Red Men, the Robert Emmet Literary Club, and is president of the Chicago Citizen newspaper, of which John F. Finerty is editor-in-chief.

Mr. Mahoney is entirely a self-made man, and one well worthy of the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens and countrymen. At the outcome of his career, his sole advantage was an enterprising and indomitable spirit, and that best essential of success, an independence of character no difficulties could daunt. The reputation he has achieved, and the position he has gained among the American Irish of Chicago, are such as should be a source of honest pride to any man.

JOHN SAMUEL SHEAHAN.

John Samuel Sheahan was born in Washington, D. C., September 27th, 1857. His parents were James W. and Elizabeth (Drury) Sheahan, his mother being one of the noted Drurys, an English family who came over and located in Ann Arundel County, Maryland, in the early settlement of that section of the country. His grandfather was from County Cork, Ireland, which he left in 1827, settling in Baltimore. Mr. James W. Sheahan, his father, was a prominent newspaper man, being Washington correspondent for several daily papers before the war. His ability attracted the attention of Stephen A. Douglas, who induced him to come West

and to act as his press agent, at the same time editing a paper in his interest. This he did, and settled in Chicago, where he assisted to launch and was prominently connected with many papers that have since become famous, among others, and notably, the Chicago Tribune. His gifts were of no ordinary character, and he was highly respected in the newspaper, business and social circles. Indeed his many high qualities and goodness of character gained him the esteem and affection of all who knew him.

John Sheahan, the subject of this sketch, received his early education in the public schools of Chicago, graduating from the Christian Brothers' College. Immediately afterwards he found employment in the freight office of the Illinois Central Railroad as clerk, in which capacity he remained for three years; then going to Kreigh & Company, the leading packing house of those days, as assistant bookkeeper, in whose employ he remained until the failure of the firm, four years later. He then accepted a position with W. P. Rend & Company, the well known coal dealers, as book-keeper, remaining there until 1887, when he was a victim to a severe illness, which entirely incapacitated him for twelve months.

Upon his recovery he was appointed a deputy collector in the County Treasurer's office by George R. Davis, and displayed such good ability and was so attentive to his duties while holding this position that Mr. Davis recommended him for promotion, and at the solicitation of Mr. Joseph Medill he was appointed chief clerk of the special assessment department of Chicago, one of the most important offices in the city. Again Mr. Sheahan's wonderful executive ability caused him to be promoted, this time to the more responsible position of Superintendent of special assessments. In this office the character of his duties will be appreciated when it is known that he prepares all ordinances for improvements which are to be paid by special assessment, and which amounts to

an average of \$12,000,000 annually. In his department there are thirty-five clerks employed.

While he has never made himself very prominent in political circles, he has always upheld Democratic principles, and is as highly respected within the party as he is by his own large circle of friends.

Mr. Sheahan was married to Margaret A. Green, niece to Redmond and John Prindeville. They have one child—a boy—James W.

CAPT. WILLIAM BUCKLEY.

A long tried and ever faithful public servant, the name of Captain William Buckley is inseparably connected with the development of the police service of Chicago. Nearly twenty-five years embraced within the period of his active identification with the department, mark that epoch in the history of the city which contains most of interest and importance in relation to the metropolis of the West. His residence in Chicago dates from the summer of 1856, and his service in and for the police department extends all along the line of the interesting and momentous years from 1865 to 1888, or, in other words, from the Chicago as it existed before the "Great Fire" to a time just previous to the World's Fair. Very full, exciting and trying years were these, and the man who passed them in the service of the police department sustained a full share of duty, trial and danger such as falls to but few. Especially is this true of Capt. Buckley, who, during the rebuilding of the city, after the great fire, was in charge of the central, or business, district. He sustained equally responsible rank through the trying



William Buckley

times of the labor riots of 1877, and the anarchist troubles which culminated in the Haymarket riot and massacre of 1885. Such, in a merely summary outline, is the character and scope of the valuable and trustworthy public services for so many years, by the able and popular Irish-American to which this relates.

William Buckley comes of good, sturdy farmers' stock, long settled in the County of Waterford, Ireland, and he was born there June 9th, 1832. His father was Thomas Buckley, a farmer of Waterford, who married Miss Catherine O'Donovan, whose people were farmers settled in the same county. The old Buckley homestead was in first-rate order and the farm in good shape when last visited by Capt. Buckley, on a trip to Europe in the summer of 1896. At that time he picked apples from trees in an orchard planted by his father and himself, previous to their departure for the United States. Some of these apples he had packed and shipped to the family in Chicago. He was sixteen when he accompanied his parents to the United States. Accustomed to farm life from his earliest boyhood, it was but natural that farming should seem to be the most congenial pursuit in this new country, and his first years in America were spent in farming, first upon the farm of Col. George D. Coles of Glen Cove, Queens County, New York, and subsequently upon a farm in Warren County, Ohio. It was on July 7th, 1856, young Buckley arrived in Chicago, and soon afterwards found his first employment here in the coal business carried on by Col. Richard J. Hamilton. He was afterwards employed by Messrs. Law and Strother in the same business on North Clark Street, exactly where the great Sibley warehouses now stand. The Mr. Law of the firm was the well-known Robert Law, who ultimately proved the life-long friend of his young employe. The street car service was his next field of employment, and from 1859 to 1865 he served as a conductor at a time when the entire street car service of Chicago was represented by seven cars on State, four on Madison and

five on Randolph Streets, at intervals of about twenty minutes apart. It was in 1865 that William Buckley joined the police force, at the instance and personal request of the late well-known William Turtle, at that time Chief of Police. Headquarters were then in a small building on the southwest corner of La Salle and Washington Streets, on the site of the present Stock Exchange Building. He was recommended to the police department by notably prominent citizens, Murray F. Tuley, now Judge Tuley, and Hon. J. Russell Jones, at that time superintendent of the West Division Railroad Company. Quickly he rose from roundsman to captain — there was no rank of lieutenants in those days — till he was commissioned by Mayor Medill, July 14th, 1873, Captain of the First Precinct, with headquarters at the Harrison Street Station, succeeding Capt. Michael C. Hickey, who had resigned. His appointment was unanimously confirmed by the City Council, and he at once entered actively upon the discharge of his duties as the commanding officer, responsible for the proper police supervision of the great business center and down-town district of Chicago. From that time until his retirement in 1888, Capt. William Buckley was in the very front rank of police affairs in Chicago, always a trusted, vigilant and gallant officer, and one whose name has always been held in respect and affection by his official superiors, brother officers and the men of the whole service. It is impossible to enter into detail upon such a busy and trying career as is summed up in the history of nearly a quarter of a century's service in the police department of Chicago and the trying times of the "Great Fire" days—when the business part of Chicago laid in ashes—the '77 labor riots and the '85 anarchist troubles have already been touched upon. His enviable reputation and standing in the police department is best shown by the fact that he was elected and re-elected treasurer of the Police Benevolent Association, of which he was a charter member, from 1868 to 1877, inclusive. He has also

served in a similar responsible capacity, the Veteran Police Association, the membership of which is exclusively for police officers of twenty years' service, retired on pension.

After his retirement in 1888, Capt. Buckley was elected a member of the Thirty-sixth General Assembly, Legislature of Illinois, which convened in January, 1889. He was elected to represent the Third District, which in itself was a signal compliment and in a great sense an expression of the confidence of the business community of Chicago in him, as the Third District comprises all the most important central section of the city, containing the banks, mercantile and insurance offices, etc. Among the important public measures passed at this session of the legislature were the special acts creating the Board of Drainage Trustees, for the operation of the great Drainage Canal; the act which introduced the famous and now general Australian Ballot System, in the adoption of which Illinois was one of the first of the states; and also the statute regulating the holding of the primaries, known as the Primary Law, and which for the first time created a system of registration of the primary ballot. Capt. Buckley also participated, as an active member, in the special session of the legislature called for the purpose of determining by a special act the site of the Columbian World's Fair, and which enabled the City of Chicago to issue bonds to the amount of \$5,000,000 in aid of it. From first to last he was an ardent, active and influential supporter in the legislature of every measure promoting the interests of the Fair, as the record of his vote attests.

In September of 1858, Capt. Buckley married Miss Catharine Cashin, and four children were born of the union. Of these, Thomas, Mary and Richard are deceased; the two first named in childhood, the latter in his twenty-third year, in the very opening of an advantageous business career. The loving wife and mother was also destined to "go before," and to the unspeakable grief of a

singularly united and happy family, died January 12th, 1882. Catharine, the surviving daughter, married February 21st, 1884, Mr. Daniel F. Burke of the firm of Burke Brothers, and it is with Mr. and Mrs. Burke and their four little daughters, Irene (12), Grace (10), Hazel (7) and Frances (4), that Capt. Buckley resides in a spacious and beautiful home on the southwest corner of Fifty-third Street and Lexington (No. 5300 Lexington Avenue).

Stalwart yet, and evidently but just in the autumn of his years, the veteran officer takes life easily and happily with his daughter, son-in-law and young grand-daughters, in a beautiful home situated in its own pretty grounds, in itself an ornament to one of the most charming of the South Park localities. And within its attractive interior, equipped with all that modern comfort can secure, and enriched with much that artistic taste suggests, can be found many a handsome trophy, interesting souvenirs and massive silver badge and prize cups, which serve to unite the Captain's peaceful pleasant present with the years of duty, trial and danger, night and day, for twenty-five years, in the Chicago Police Department.

JOHN P. BARRETT.

John P. Barrett was born in Auburn, N. Y., in 1837. He came to Chicago in 1845 with his parents, and attended the public schools until he was eleven years old. Mr. Barrett was, as a boy, attracted to a sea-faring life, and sailed for eleven years, receiving while engaged in that profession a permanent injury. When he returned to Chicago he obtained a position with the city fire department, and in 1862 was appointed assistant in the fire alarm

telegraph department. In 1876 he was made superintendent, and still held that position while chief of the electricity department of the World's Columbian Exposition, having been the unanimous choice of all the electricians in the country for that distinguished office. John P. Barrett is a man of originality, and is the inventor of what is known as the "Little Joker" fire alarm signal. He is the originator of the fire alarm patrol system, and was first to conceive the idea of the laying of electric wires underground. The success of this underground system has been absolutely demonstrated, and is being largely introduced in the various centers of population throughout the United States and foreign countries. No better illustration of the marked ability of Mr. Barrett can be found than in the improvements he has made, and the perfection to which he has brought the department of electricity of Chicago and his success in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition.

He is a member of the Columbus and Sheridan Clubs.

THOMAS SCANLAN.

Thomas Scanlan, another of Chicago's adopted and highly esteemed citizens, was born near Tralee, County Kerry, Ireland, on December 4th, 1841. Both parents were also natives of County Kerry, his father, John Scanlan, having been born near the beautiful River Shannon, and his mother, Lucy Lombard, at Castle Island. The father, who was by occupation a farm and contracting stone mason, was a man of more than ordinary intelligence,

had traveled considerably and was, by his neighbors and friends, looked up to as a leader and mentor.

Thomas, the subject of this sketch, received his earlier teaching in the national and private schools of his native town until he was seven years of age, when, with his parents he came via New Orleans to Cincinnati, where the family located. His father, however, died two years later, when the boy was only nine years old, and the mother followed to the grave six months after. It was left to the eldest sister, Margaret, to take charge of the family, and Mr. Scanlan speaks most affectionately of the manner in which this thoroughly noble woman performed all her duties.

The boy was sent to St. Xavier's parochial school until he was about twelve years old, and, though at first disinclined to be very studious and rather after the pattern described by one of our poets, a boy "with a dread of books and love of fun," his later teacher, Mr. George Kelly, of whom he still speaks very warmly, appears to have inspired him with a desire for learning which ever after clung to him. While still quite young he had to leave school, and obtained employment as clerk in a grocery store at Covington, Ky., and later on in Cincinnati. After three years' service, being unusually matured, both physically and mentally, for a lad of sixteen, his employer suggested that he should find a partner and buy out the business. With some hesitation the matter was broached to his brother-in-law, Michael A. Kavanaugh, a pilot on boats running between Cincinnati and St. Louis, and the latter agreed to go in with him. A partnership was formed, Mr. Scanlan having chief charge of the grocery business and his brother-in-law still continuing his piloting. The desire for further education was still warm in the young man's mind, and, while attending to the requirements of his business, every spare moment was devoted to reading. This, however, was necessarily so limited that after three years had passed he determined to give up the business. He

did not consider his means sufficient to enable him to go to college, and instead he accepted the invitation of a friend in Nashville, Tenn., to learn carpentering, intending to continue his studies mornings and in the evenings when his work was over. The arrangement, however, proved unsatisfactory, and after a few months he returned to Cincinnati. At this time his old tutor, George Kelly, learning of the young man's desire to improve himself, and that he had a taste for literary pursuits, offered him the position of assistant teacher at Springfield, Ohio, and with some difficulty succeeded in overcoming his diffidence by assuring him of success, and at the same time agreed to teach him mathematics. Mr. Scanlan consequently went to Springfield in 1860, and achieved such marked success that at the end of a year he was offered the position then held by Mr. Kelly, but declined; and, having during his year at Springfield learned to play the organ, he accepted instead a position at Xenia, Ohio, as teacher and organist. This was in 1861, and here for four years he remained, gaining appreciation from all, not only for his ability as teacher and organist, but also for his executive capacity and general management. The desire to further improve himself was still strong, so, having a little capital now on hand, he was advised to attend Farmers' College near Cincinnati. This he did from 1865 to 1867, taking up Latin, Greek, mathematics, logic, etc., at the same time acting as organist for a church in the suburbs and keeping books for a Cincinnati firm. On leaving college in 1867, he took up the study of law in the office of Sage, Haacke & Taft, the well-known jurists, and also attended the Cincinnati Law School. At the end of a year, finding his funds running low, he concluded to resume teaching, and was remarkably successful in passing his examination for principal's certificate before the board of examiners, receiving an average of 98 per cent in seventeen branches, which included algebra, geometry, chemistry, physiology and astronomy,

and in twelve of them he succeeded in obtaining the maximum 100 per cent. He then obtained a position as first assistant in the First District school, and after two years was elected principal of the Twelfth District school, being the first Catholic to occupy such a position in Cincinnati. Here Mr. Scanlan achieved marked success, and won appreciation from all who were connected with the school, and even elicited flattering encomiums from Mr. Hancock, the superintendent of schools.

By this time Mr. Scanlan had completed his law course and was admitted to the bar. However, in the spring of 1873, he was offered a partnership in the Walnut Street Bank, a private institution of Cincinnati, and the proposition seemed of so advantageous a character that he was constrained to accept. He was in this concern only a short time when the panic of '73 came upon the country, and the bank experienced the hard times, suffering heavy loss, especially through the failure of Jay Cooke & Co., and from that year until the resuming of specie payments in 1878 business was generally depressed. Still the bank did fairly well, notwithstanding the depressed times. In 1877, the senior partner, George H. Bussing, died, and the management devolved almost entirely on Mr. Scanlan. There was a general supposition that the bank was backed by Father Purcell, the brother and financial manager of the Right Reverend John B. Purcell, Archbishop of Cincinnati, but, as a matter of fact, Father Purcell simply kept a large account in the bank as a depositor, and it was he who recommended Mr. Scanlan to Mr. Bussing as a partner. Father Purcell was the trusted advisor of a large number of people, and had himself been taking deposits from them for a number of years and paying six per cent interest. The business depression led many to withdraw their deposits, and in payment thereof he frequently issued checks upon the bank. About this time, too, several banks which took

savings deposits failed, the largest being the German Bank of C. F. Adoe & Co.

Rumors began to be freely circulated, questioning the ability of Father Purcell to settle his liabilities, causing a considerable run to be made, although for years he had been considered "as sound as the Bank of England." Farther Purcell drew heavily on the Walnut Street Bank, not only exhausting his own funds on deposit, but also heavily overdrawing his account, at one time to the extent of thirty thousand dollars. The bank was finally forced to notify him that no more checks of his could be paid while he had no funds on deposit, but still checks continued to come in, until in self-defense the bank had absolutely to refuse payment. The people were incredulous when informed that Father Purcell had no more funds, and a suspicion arose that the refusal was caused by the weakness of the bank. Finally Father Purcell and his brother, the Archbishop, were compelled to make an assignment, which occasioned the greatest consternation and distress throughout the city, and developments soon proved that their liabilities were nearly four million dollars, with assets exceedingly small. This fact occasioned a large run on the bank, which, however, withstood it all, and the excitement had almost passed over when a circumstance occurred that finally brought about a crisis. It was in 1879 that a clever robbery resulted in the loss of \$10,000 to the bank, and, in the sensitive state of public opinion, it was decided better to keep the matter as quiet as possible. However, it could not be kept quiet, and newspaper comment occasioned a further run on the bank, some people thinking the amount taken much larger than was actually the case, and others believing it was only a made-up story. For a considerable time Mr. Scanlan had to bear the burden of these troubles alone; finally, after consultation with the widow of Mr. Bussing, who had the largest interest in the bank, and their attorney, it was decided, notwith-

standing the protest of Mr. Scanlan, to make an assignment and wind up the bank's affairs.

In 1875 certain people in Cincinnati had taken in settlement of a bad debt, mortgages on a tract of land near Kensington, Cook County, Ills. Some time after the land was taken, subject to a large previous mortgage, and the title in the name of Scanlan and Hand. Afterwards it was transferred by them to D. J. Fallis and Howell Gano, and later, on the death of Mr. Fallis, to Gano and Field. In 1880 it had been reported that Mr. Pullman was about to build his large works in that vicinity, and Messrs. Fallis and Gano deputed Mr. Scanlan to go to Chicago and look up an offer that had been made for purchase of the land. While negotiations for the sale were under way, subdivision of the land was suggested, and Mr. Scanlan was requested to take charge of the matter, though he had no previous experience in the real estate business. The subdivision of part of the land was made in the fall of 1881, its management placed in his hands, and since that time Mr. Scanlan has been chiefly occupied in laying out the two hundred and forty acres, making streets, planting trees, selling lots, building houses, collecting, etc., a new settlement being formed, which grew with such rapidity under his fostering care as to excite the wonder of all. The town was incorporated as the Village of Gano in 1888, and two years later was annexed to Chicago. Though when Mr. Scanlan first took charge there was not a single person living on the property, at the school census of 1894 the population was above 2,400, thus attesting what can be accomplished under the guidance and control of a capable man. Its streets are good, its street railways connect with Chicago City Railway, it has city water, fine stores, a church and a handsome school house, just completed, containing twelve rooms, with all modern improvements, which, added to the old school buildings, is called the Scanlan school. The unlimited confidence reposed in Mr. Scanlan by

Field & Gano and his other old friends in Cincinnati, and the admiration they have for his wonderful success, is constantly manifested. Mr. Scanlan has always been so fortunate as to gain the good will and confidence of those with whom he had dealings; in Springfield, in Xenia and in the Cincinnati schools he is still remembered and spoken of in the kindest manner; and in Gano, among the people of every race and condition, he is not looked on as merely an honest and kind hearted real estate agent, but rather as a friend and advisor, to whom the people come when in trouble and in want of counsel, and he has been designated as the Father of Gano.

When in Cincinnati he was a promoter of literary and social clubs among the Catholics; he was at one time president of the Central Catholic Committee, composed of delegates from every Catholic society, whose main object was the support of the Orphan Asylum; he was also a member of the Board of Education; and in Chicago he was for a time an active member of the Columbus Club. Though thoroughly independent in politics, he has recently favored the platform of the Republican party. In 1872 he visited Europe, devoting most of the trip to England, Ireland and France.

In 1876, Mr. Scanlan married Margaret Boulger, the attractive and amiable daughter of James Boulger of Cincinnati. Five children were the fruit of this most happy union, four of whom are living. This lady died on July 7th, 1887, from the result of a sad accident on the 4th of July preceding, and their once happy home was broken up and the children scattered. Two years after he was again married, this time to Joanna Walker, a bright Chicago lady, who has been a most devoted wife to him, and there were born from this last union two children, a boy and a girl.

As a young man, and indeed up to the present time, Mr. Scanlan has been an ardent devotee of gymnastic exercise as a means

of development and health, and still adheres to the practice. His tastes, however, are largely literary and musical; for five years he acted as organist in Father Tighe's Church on Oakland Boulevard; he is also much interested in university extension, and has been an active promoter of the Catholic summer school.

At the close of this somewhat comprehensive sketch, it is almost unnecessary to say that Mr. Seanlan possesses abilities of no mean order, united to a versatility of genius not usually met with, while to those qualities he adds a perseverance and industry which have, to a great extent, overcome all difficulties. His disposition is genial, his manner pleasant and invariably courteous, and there is consequently no reason for wonderment that he is possessed of so large a number of devoted and appreciative friends.

JOHN J. CALLAHAN.

A representative of the younger generation of American Irishmen of energetic mind and industrious habits, thrifty in their lives and full of determination to succeed in the world, is John J. Callahan.

He was born in Chicago, December 20th, 1865, and is the son of Patrick and Margaret Callahan, both of whom are natives of County Kerry. They had come to America in 1863, settling in Chicago, where Patrick Callahan has been engaged in the lumber business since that time.

John J. Callahan received his education at the Sacred Heart school at West Eighteenth Street, taking the ordinary business course of studies. His schooling over, he went to work for the

wholesale house of Field & Leiter, with which he stayed for six months only in the capacity of stock clerk, then going into the lumber market, in which he remained for four years. For the following eight years he kept books for Thomas R. Lyon, at Robey and Blue Island Avenue, and then started with the Globe Lumber Company as secretary and treasurer, a position he gave up two years later, in 1894, to take one of greater responsibility, that of President of the same Company, which he still retains.

Mr. Callahan is by religion a Roman Catholic. In his political views he belongs to the Democratic party. He is a member of the National Benevolent League, in which he holds the honorable position of Treasurer to the Society.

THOMAS O'CONNELL.

The subject of the present biographical sketch, Thomas O'Connell, has for thirty-eight years been actively identified with the remarkable growth and upbuilding of Chicago. He came to this city at the age of twenty-one years, practically without friends or capital, and is a splendid example of the self-made man, whose indomitable will and tireless energy have been rewarded with an honorable position among the foremost business men of Chicago. One by one he has forced aside the barriers that obstruct the way to success, until to-day he stands within the charmed circle, rich in honor and wealth, one of the most honored as well as devoted sons of a mighty city.

Thomas O'Connell was born in Limerick, Ireland, February 15th, 1837, his parents being John and Elizabeth (Hays) O'Connell.

The father, who in the old country followed the occupation of a farmer, emigrated to the United States in 1846, settling in Pennsylvania, where he engaged in coal mining and railroad building. In 1858, he came to Chicago and died here in 1881. At all times he had been prominent in Irish affairs, and according to his means, his purse had been open to assist in any movement whose purpose was Ireland's betterment. His wife, Elizabeth O'Connell, came of a good Cork family, and seven weeks after her husband departed this life she followed him to the grave.

The subject of the present sketch was but ten years of age when with his parents he came to the United States and located at Pine Grove, Pa., where he attended the public schools until he was sixteen years of age. He then engaged with his father in the coal mining and railroad business, and after the removal of his parents to Chicago in 1858 he accompanied them, and secured a position as superintendent with the Chicago Union Lime Works, remaining with that concern for thirty years. In 1890, he associated his sons with him, and the Keys & Thatcher Quarry on the West Side of Chicago was purchased. At that time the income was small, but good management soon made the quarry a very paying proposition, and now the business of the Artesian Stone Co.—which is the corporation name of Mr. O'Connell's company, and which deals in crushed and building stone, lime and cement—amounts to over a half a million dollars a year.

Mr. O'Connell is in religion a devout Catholic, and belongs to the congregation of St. Patrick's Church. In his political views he has always been a Democrat, and, while in no sense of the word an active politician, he possesses considerable influence in his ward, and at times, when he considers a worthy candidate is being put forward for an office, he goes heartily to work in the campaign. He is a member, and one highly valued and respected, of the Catholic Benevolent Legion.

Mr. O'Connell, despite the heavy calls made upon his time by business, still finds sufficient leisure to show himself a public-spirited citizen and a benevolent and practical sympathizer with the charitable work of this city, as well as eager and willing to assist his brethren across the sea.

Mr. O'Connell married Miss Susan O'Laughlin, a native of Clare, Ireland, and who had been raised in the State of Wisconsin. She was of a prominent Irish family, and an uncle of hers, Sir Michael O'Laughlin, has held several prominent positions under the crown in Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. O'Connell have had a family of seven boys and one girl.

LUKE O'TOOLE.

Luke O'Toole, the well-known superintendent of Post Office Station K., was born in 1848 in County Carlow, Ireland, of which his father, Patrick O'Toole, and his mother, were both natives.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the national schools of Ireland, and came to the United States in 1868, when a little over nineteen years of age. He settled in Chicago, and found his first employment in some brick yards, and later in a packing house. In 1876, he started in business for himself, and, meeting with considerable success, retained until 1893. In that year he was appointed superintendent of Station K., by Post Master Hering, taking charge January 1st, 1894, and, having carried out his duties for over three years to the entire satisfaction of the public, as well as his superiors in the department.

Mr. O'Toole is a Roman Catholic in his religious views, and in his political affiliations a Democrat.

He was married to Miss Annie Brown, daughter of William Brown, a brick manufacturer of this city. They have four children living, two boys and two girls.

Of thoroughly domestic tastes, Mr. O'Toole finds the best contentment and enjoyment in his own household; in his official position he has always been courteous, as well as attentive, and has made for himself a large circle of friends.

MILES JOSEPH DEVINE.

As compared with many of the biographies in this work of men who have, in the legal profession, attained to great eminence and secured for themselves high reputations, as well as material wealth, the subject of this sketch is but a beginner in the field. Yet of none of the younger generation can it be more truthfully said, that the foundation for what of success, of popularity and of honor the future has in store, has been more firmly, perseveringly and with greater wisdom laid than in his case.

Miles J. Devine is not yet thirty years of age (he was born at Chicago, November 11th, 1866), and has already a large clientage and a very enviable reputation as a successful lawyer, the first attributable to the fact that from his early boyhood he has possessed the faculty of making and keeping friends, his life being ordered and governed by those principles which men recognize as sound, just and right, and the second to the natural ability, enabling him to quickly grasp his subject, apply the points of law applicable to his case with a flow of eloquence, a conviction of manner and sound-



Miles J. Seave

ness of argument which usually results in a verdict in his favor. There is, perhaps, no man within ten years of his age whose reputation is greater as a court lawyer, more especially in criminal cases, than is Mr. Devine's before the Chicago bar.

His father is a native of Ireland, and came to America about 1846, when sixteen years of age. Patrick Devine married, in 1861, Elizabeth Conway, a sister of Very Rev. Father Conway, Vicar General of the Chicago Diocese, who was born in Wexford, Ireland, in 1836. To them have been born nine children, of whom four were sons. Three sons and three daughters, with both their parents, still survive.

It was the wish of Mr. and Mrs. Devine that Miles J. should become a priest of the Holy Roman Catholic Church, and his studies until 1885 were all directed to that end. In 1876 he attended St. Patrick's Brothers' School, his uncle, Father Conway, being then the priest of the parish. Later he spent two years at St. Francis Seminary at Bay View, Wisconsin, and for four years he was a student at the Seminary of Our Lady of Angels, at Niagara Falls, New York. In the latter year he came to the determination that he possessed no vocation for the priesthood, and thereafter his studies were directed to the law, which held for him peculiar attractions, and, to his ideas, furnished a fitter field for the employment of such intellectual and oratorical gifts as nature had endowed him with. He also attended Lake Forest University, and in 1887 entered the Chicago College of Law, from which he graduated in June, 1890. On his admission to the bar, a partnership was formed with Mr. J. B. O'Connell, under the firm name of Devine & O'Connell, with offices in the United States Express Building.

In 1893 Mr. Devine was appointed Assistant Prosecuting Attorney by Mayor Harrison, and was continued in this position under Mayors Hopkins and Swift until August, 1895, when he resigned in the interest of the increasing private practice of the firm. An

enviable reputation was gained by Mr. Devine in his able conduct of a number of celebrated cases which came up for trial during his incumbency of this office, among which might be named the "lumpy jaw" cattle cases in 1894, the Craig burglary, and the prosecution of the cases for the violation of the registration laws.

His practice is largely confined to the criminal side, and in the six years' existence of the firm its members have undertaken the defense in no less than eighteen murder cases, Mr. Devine having charge of their conduct before the courts. Perhaps the most celebrated of these was the John Carrig case, which attracted public attention to a greater extent than any other of a like character in recent years.

In politics Mr. Devine is an ardent Democrat, and even as a boy was an active worker for his party's interests. When sixteen years of age he stumped Lake, McHenry and Boone Counties for E. M. Haines, late Speaker of the Illinois House of Representatives, and, by his eloquence and the force and power of his argument, won many votes for the cause, and gained for himself the soubriquet of "The Boy Orator." In 1894 he was nominated on the Populist ticket for Senator of the Fifteenth Senatorial District, but declined the honor. He has been a frequent delegate to city, county and state conventions of his party, among them the state convention of 1894, which placed Franklin MacVeigh in nomination for United States Senator. Last fall he received the nomination of the Gold Democrats from the Fourth Congressional District.

Mr. Devine was nominated by the Democrats of the City of Chicago for City Attorney at their convention March 11th, 1897, after one of the hottest campaigns ever known to political history. To this important office he was elected by the largest plurality ever given to a candidate for this office, beating his Republican opponent, Roy O. West, the most popular candidate on the Republican ticket, by nearly 3,800 votes.

It must also be said of Mr. Devine that he is a devoted advocate and worker for Ireland's cause, and is a member of several of the leading Irish societies, among them the Catholic Order of Foresters and the Irish National Alliance. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias. In religion a Roman Catholic, Mr. Devine is, with his family, a regular attendant of the Church of the Holy Name, on the West Side.

He was married September 20th, 1884, to Miss Emma, daughter of Samuel and Ophelia Gamash, of Lake County, Ill. To them have been born four children, as follows: Miles J., Paul P., Leo Jerome and Mabel Ruth.

BERNARD CURTIS.

Any representation of the American Irish of this city would be strangely incomplete were it wanting in reference to this well-known and most highly respected old-time citizen. He was born in County Louth, Ireland, in 1837, his parents being Patrick and Kate (Meade) Curtis. They came to the United States in 1868, settling in Grinnell, Iowa, where Mr. Curtis owned and operated a farm, and moving later to Creston, in the same state, where Patrick Curtis died in 1887, and was followed by his wife in 1892.

Mr. Curtis, who was not in his youth much favored in the way of educational advantages, for he had to assist his father on the farm, attended the national schools in Ireland. When, however, his majority was reached, he came to the United States, and taking up railroad construction work for an occupation on the Rock Island Railroad, then being built, until the town of Grinnell was reached,

where he engaged in the grain and lumber business until 1872, at which time he decided to settle in Chicago. Trading in grain was then taken up, and that occupation he has since followed with considerable success, and is now an extensive operator on the Board of Trade.

In Iowa City, Iowa, he was married, in 1868, to Catherine Long, and they have had six children, of whom there are now five living, four girls and a son.

A Roman Catholic in his religious views, Mr. Curtis is in his politics as regards national affairs a Republican. He has traveled extensively over the United States, is a man of considerable information on all general matters of interest, is generous and kindly in his disposition, and in all ways a true-hearted, noble American citizen.

HON. THOMAS A. MORAN.

Thomas A. Moran is a native of Bridgeport, Conn., where his father, Patrick Moran, a native of Ireland, was long in business. He was born October 7, 1839, and was seven years old when his father removed, with his family, to Bristol, Kenosha County, Wis., and became a farmer in the midst of that then new country. As a boy and youth he aided in the work of carrying on the farm until he was nineteen, going to school as circumstances favored, usually during the winter months. Meantime he read all the books at hand, and in a general way availed himself to the utmost of every means of mental improvement at his command. He supplemented his common school education by several terms' attendance at Liberty



Academy, at Salem, three miles from his home, and then engaged for a time in teaching school. He took an active and prominent part in debating "clubs" and "schools," and achieved more than a merely local reputation as an apt, ready, and well-informed debater. When about twenty years old, he began the study of law in the office of J. J. Pettit, at Kenosha, continuing under the direction of Judge I. W. Webster. He paid his expenses during this period principally by school teaching. In 1862, owing to the illness of his father, young Moran returned to the farm and managed it for a season, and during that year the father died; the farm was sold and the family removed to Kenosha. In 1864 his mother died, and in the fall of that year the young man entered the institution now known as the Albany Law School, at New York, where he was graduated in May, 1865, when he was admitted to practice. As a student, Judge Moran foreshadowed his brilliant success at the bar, and high honors were predicted for him by members of the faculty, with whom, as with his fellow students, his personal traits made him popular.

In November, 1865, he came to Chicago and engaged in the practice of his profession, for a time in the office of H. S. Monroe. Later he was a member successively of the firms of Schoff & Moran, Moran & English, and Moran, English & Wolf, and he was at the head of that last mentioned when he was elevated to the bench. During this period of fourteen years the court calendars and the books of his own office showed most conclusively that he had a greater number of cases in the courts of record than any other lawyer at the bar. While his practice was general, he was so especially successful in jury trials that two of the most eminent judges of the Circuit Bench pronounced him one of the most powerful jury lawyers at this bar. The practice in debate and oratory in which he so delighted and excelled in his youth, and his experience in the courts, gave him fluency of speech, ready command of language, accuracy of expression and grace in diction, which combined to make him

a notably forceful and eloquent advocate—terse, logical, vigorous, and often ornate. His energy, industry, patience, sagacity, and intellectual compass and vitality made him an opponent to be both dreaded and respected in any case in which he was actively concerned.

In the fall of 1879 he was elected a judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County for a term of six years. He was re-elected in 1885 and again in 1891. After having served with great distinction seven years as judge of the Circuit Court, he was assigned by the Supreme Court, in accordance with the statutory provision, to the judgeship of the Appellate Court of the First District of Illinois, and served in that position until he resigned his office in March, 1892. His record as an appellate judge, in the estimation of the bar of northern Illinois, is not surpassed by that of any other judge of that court. So uniformly were his opinions based upon the soundest legal and equitable principles, so much in accordance were they with the spirit of our institutions and civilization, and so logical, condensed and correct were they that often they were adopted as the language of the Supreme Court. His experience as a judge embraced the common law, chancery, and criminal branches of the court, in each of which he achieved honor and won the commendation of the bar and the public. Always self-contained and self-poised, of patient and courteous bearing, an attentive, careful, and most respectful listener, even to the humblest pleader, he discharged his high functions without ostentation and with conspicuous ability. Since his voluntary withdrawal from the bench and his resumption of private practice, his great professional learning and ability have connected him with many of the most important cases which have appeared before the courts. He is now in the full vigor of his genius. At the present time Judge Moran is the head of the well-known firm of Moran, Kraus & Mayer (Thomas A. Moran, Adolph Kraus, and Isaac H. and Levy Mayer), with offices at 836

Unity Building. In politics he has been a lifelong Democrat, influential as such, but never an aspirant for any political office. He began his political career as a mere stripling, an ardent admirer of Stephen A. Douglas, and in full accord with the liberal Democracy of which that eminent statesman was the champion—and he has been one of the strong, wise spirits of his party from that day to this; always conservative, yet patriotic, working with voice, pen, and influence, through victory and defeat, with singular consistency, for the public good along the lines of public policy he has been constrained to indorse and to advocate.

He has been one of the most prominent, useful, and active members the Iroquois Club has had since it was first founded as the exponent of the local Democracy. He was also one of the organizers of the Sheridan Club and of the Catholic Library Association, and is a member of the Columbus Club and of the Bar Association.

He was united in marriage in 1868 to Miss Josephine Quinn, of Albany, N. Y., and by her is the father of eight children living: Alice, Thomas W. (now a student of law in his father's office), Margaret, John P., Eugene, Josephine, Arthur, and Kathryn. The judge and his family reside at Forty-seventh Street and Vincennes Avenue.

JOHN F. CREMIN.

This gentleman comes fairly within the representative class of younger men, who in Chicago have most successfully developed and administered real estate interests of the first importance. Although but just now in the very prime of life, Mr. Cremin, of the well-known and responsible firm of Cremin & Brennan, has been

fully abreast of the ever-varying tide of real estate values and real estate changes within the phenomenal modern growth of Chicago for the last seventeen years. In the management and disposition of the interests committed to his care, he has steadily and legitimately achieved a prominence as a citizen and professional man which is an indisputable proof, alike of worthy ambition, untiring industry and unswerving integrity. It is a place in the estimation of his fellow citizens rarely gained within a comparatively short space of time and which is not only a just source of pride to the members of his family and his most intimate associates, but also of gratification to his many friends and well wishers in Chicago.

John F. Cremin, son of Joseph Wallace and Anne (Carroll) Cremin, was born in New York City June 23, 1856. After graduating from the public school he finished his education with the Jesuits. On July 1, 1878, he was married in New York to Miss Kathrine Muldoon, daughter of the well-known builder of that name. In 1880 he came west, settled in Chicago and started in the real estate business in the old Chamber of Commerce Building, and about twelve years ago formed a partnership with Hon. Thomas Brennan under the firm name of Cremin & Brennan, which partnership still continues and constitutes one of the most enterprising and highly reputable firms in this city. They have been connected with many of the large down-town sales and leases, and have subdivided and improved hundreds of acres on the west side between Garfield Park and Oak Park. Mr. Cremin resides in his handsome and elegantly appointed home in Austin, and prizes above all things in life the society of his interesting family, which includes six children. He sustained an irreparable loss in the death of a daughter in the spring of 1895, a beautiful girl of fifteen, who was highly accomplished and blessed with a sweet and sunny disposition, which made her the idol of all who knew her.

Mr. Cremin is a member of the Chicago Real Estate Board, the Chicago Fire Underwriters' Association and the Columbus Club, and is an active and zealous member, ever working for the best interests of the organization in every one of them. In distinctively Irish-American social societies of the best sort, he has always taken a prominent part, both as member and patron, and he will long be remembered as one of the most active and popular spirits in the pleasant and influential Irish-American Club, which crystallized within its membership so many well-known and congenial Irish-Americans of Chicago several years ago.

In the prime of life, and in the full strength of his best years, John F. Cremin has attained a commercial success and a widespread popularity which in every way has been well deserved.

PATRICK B. FLANAGAN.

The subject of this short sketch, who is a member of the legal confraternity, was born October 4, 1858, at Ballinameen, near Boyle, County Roscommon, Ireland, and came to this country in May, 1881. Of his parents, Bryan and Mary (Banahan) Flanagan, the father owned and carried on a farm in Ballinameen until his death in 1887, and the mother followed him to the grave three years later. The family is of good stock and for two hundred or three hundred years has had a place in the county.

Patrick B. Flanagan received his early education in the National schools of his native village, afterwards attending the collegiate school at Elphin and then at Castlerea. In the latter town he graduated, and for twelve months thereafter was assistant

school teacher under his brother at Treen, near Castlerea. He gave up this position and came to the United States, settling in Newark, New Jersey, and finding employment as shipping clerk in Cummings Bros.' leather factory. After spending some time in Newark, he came to Chicago, where he obtained a position as conductor with the Chicago City Railway Company. In 1888 he resigned his position with the railway company to accept the secretaryship of the South Side Street Car Men's Association. Thence he received an appointment under Mayor Cregier in the office of the City Collector, and later went into the Sheriff's office as bailiff in Judge Shepard's court, and then in Judge Baker's court. While in the latter he attended the Kent College of Law, and was admitted to the bar in 1895. During the strike of 1894, he resigned his position in the sheriff's office rather than take a rifle against men struggling for their rights and accepted a position as bookkeeper at the Fourteenth Street Pumping Station. Having graduated from the law school, this was resigned and he commenced to practice in the Ashland Block under the firm name of Mahoney, McCallum & Flanagan.

In his profession Mr. Flanagan has handled a number of highly important cases and has been peculiarly successful. One case in particular may be cited, in which a man named Conlan, who was in the saloon business, died leaving an estate of \$10,000 and with no heirs in the city. A wholesale firm, who had been given a trust deed to this property to secure the payment of a bill of goods amounting to \$2,300 made an endeavor to collect through the Probate Court, and also by foreclosure proceedings under their deed. Mr. Flanagan with much difficulty succeeded in discovering that the trust deed in question was given as security for the bill of goods, the payment for which had already been allowed by the Probate Court, and after a hard legal battle defeated the foreclosure proceedings.

Mr. Flanagan was married in Chicago in 1886, to Anna G. Martin, a Wisconsin lady whose father and three children served in the Union Army throughout the war. They have four children, Mary, John, Bernard and Kathleen.

He is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, of which he has been county president for four years, and by whom, at the end of his second term, he was complimented with the presentation of a gold medal and emblem of the order. He is a member of the Parnell Literary Social Club, president of St. Anne's C. T. A. S., treasurer of the Irish-American Lyceum, and for two terms was archon of Wentworth Council, 128, Royal League.

A thorough Irishman, an honorable gentleman, a sound lawyer and a good friend, Mr. Flanagan possesses thousands of friends throughout Chicago.

HUGH O'NEILL.

Although only twenty-seven years of age, Hugh O'Neill has a reputation as a lawyer, a writer and a speaker. He was born at Magherafelt, County Derry, Ireland, in October, 1870. He spent his youth in that most beautiful valley lying between the Slieve Galleon range of mountains on one side and the Antrim range of mountains on the other, with Lough Neagh, the largest lake in the British Islands, lying in the center, while crystal rivers flowed from the mountain sides between primrosed banks and wooded dells. The sublime beauty of the scenery had much to do with the formation of his character and literary tastes. The green grass, the crystal waters, the flowery mead, the rich flora and foliage of the

groves, the sublimity of the mountain scenery impressed themselves on his young mind and have given to his style that peculiar charm that makes him pleasing as a public speaker, a writer and a conversationalist.

He was educated in the schools of Ireland and at the University of Notre Dame. He received the degrees of A. B., LL. B., B. L., and LL. M. Besides finishing his classical, literary and law courses, he studied surveying, engineering and medicine. While in Ireland he took an active part in the Irish Home Rule movement as a writer and speaker. While at Notre Dame University he spoke on Ireland and wrote many articles on the struggles of Ireland for liberty.

In 1892 he was admitted to the bar in Chicago, and after practicing for some time alone, he entered into a partnership with Mr. L. Bastrup, a well-known lawyer, and the firm of Bastrup & O'Neill has now a fine suite of offices in the Reaper Block. The firm has a good standing at the bar and commands a lucrative practice.

Mr. O'Neill delivered an oration on "Ireland and Liberty" in Central Music Hall, Chicago, on the 17th of March, 1897. His fine delivery, his mastery of the subject and graceful manner made him master of his auditors. His speeches on the money question, labor problem and American ideas in modern civilization have the ring of true gold. His essays, speeches and orations show deep, broad thought and clear style.

As a lawyer he has a good standing at the bar. His eloquence, his strong personality, his constructive ability, his knowledge of human affairs, his liberal education, his sway over men's minds, his tact as an advocate, have given him a high place among lawyers.

He is a member of the Columbus Club and belongs to many fraternal organizations.

His family in Ireland has always taken an active part on behalf

of their country's cause, and he inherits the patriotism of his race and family. Gifted as a talker, thorough as a scholar, energetic as a student and a worker, true as a friend, he is destined to reflect honor on himself and his race.

JAMES MAHONEY.

James Mahoney, though only thirty-four years of age, has made such rapid progress and attained such marked success in the live stock business that he is now president of the Standard Live Stock Commission Company. He was born in Chicago September 11, 1863, and is the son of the well-known William Mahoney, who came from Cork, Ireland, in 1847, and settled in Chicago as a live stock dealer. His father is still living at the age of seventy-four, and has been retired from business ten years. His wife, mother of James, was Honorah Hannan and a native of County Limerick, Ireland. They were married in Chicago in 1848, and had eleven children, four of whom are living, the eldest, David Joseph, is chief of one of the city fire departments; Thomas is a live stock dealer and connected with the Cumberland Packing Company; Daniel is buyer of stock for Swift & Co., and James, the subject of this sketch. The latter mentioned was educated at St. Ignatius College until seventeen years of age, when he started in his life work, assisting his father for a time in the live stock business. He then bought hogs for five years for the Anglo-American Packing Co., and for six years filled the same position for Swift & Co. He resigned from the latter firm to become president of the Standard

Live Stock Commission Company, which concern was organized about four years ago, and has achieved considerable success.

Mr. Mahoney has been a member of the Sheridan Club from its organization. He has traveled extensively through the west in the interest of the stock business. He is a Roman Catholic in religion and in politics is a Democrat, though usually voting for his friends and for whom he considers the best man regardless of party.

October 16, 1889, Mr. Mahoney married Miss Lydia Maeny, daughter of Phillip Maeny, an old resident of Chicago. They have had two children, neither of whom is living.

Mr. Mahoney is domestic in his tastes, though fond of athletic sports. Now in his early prime, with a sound constitution, energetic disposition and good business ability, unquestionably his already successful and honorable career will continue and enlarge. It may be added that his genial temper and invariable courtesy have secured him a number of warm friends and well wishers.

REV. THOMAS BURKE.

Father T. Burke, the pastor of St. Columbkil's Parish, and one of the best known and most highly respected priests in the Archdiocese of Chicago, was born in the town of Tipperary, Ireland, December 20th, 1827. His father was born at Benroa at foot of Cromwell Hill, in the parish of Hospital, County Limerick, and his mother, Mary (Cahill) Burke, was a native of Ballyboy, parish of Upper Church, County Tipperary. Three of his uncles were priests

and two aunts nuns in the Presentation Convent at Waterford. His father left the town of Tipperary in 1842, being elected master of the workhouse, but gave it up and with his family came to America in 1849.

The subject of this sketch had begun his studies in Thurles College, Tipperary, and completed at St. Mary's College on the Lake, Chicago. Ordained a priest July 4th, 1857, by Bishop O'Regan at old St. Mary's Church, afterwards destroyed by fire, on Wabash Avenue near Madison, he remained there five years and then came, February 2nd, 1862, to St. Columbkil's. What has been done since in his parish by this zealous and most energetic priest, belongs to the history of Catholicism in Chicago.

A few words in regard to St. Columbkil's Parish will not be out of place. Founded in 1858 under the pastorate of Father Ward, on his death the Rev. Father Kenney succeeded until the latter too passed away and the Rev. Father Thomas Burke was assigned charge February 2nd, 1862. The original church was a small frame building, yet in proportion with the population it was equally as commodious as is the present edifice for the accommodation of the present demands of the developed parish. Father Burke saw the inadequacy of the church as it was and set out at once to make additions. Gradually the needed work was done, the debts paid off and fifteen lots, including the present site of the church, purchased. The parochial residence was built soon afterwards at a cost of \$17,000 and then the convent adjoining, which is in charge of Sister Gertrude as Superior. Further extensions became necessary and in 1871 a beginning was made and the present edifice was completed in 1877 at a cost of \$170,000. It is of Illinois stone, built in the most substantial manner, and has a seating capacity of three thousand.

Business tact and considerable executive ability as well as much ingenuity were required to build up the parish and to raise the

needed funds and the greater portion of all this work fell upon Father Burke. He has never recognized any such word as fail, and his parish is not only entirely out of debt, but is fully equipped for further advancement.

JOHN A. QUALEY.

Typical of the ambition and energy so often found in those of the Irish race in the United States, is the active life of John A. Qualey. Student, lawyer, and promoter of large enterprises, he has always been well to the front in anything undertaken. While yet a young man, he has worthily earned the distinction of being entitled a thorough-going, active man of affairs and likewise, as the term goes, a thorough man of the world. Not only well known in Chicago, he is and always has been warmly esteemed by all who know him, but his success in life is something in the anticipation and accomplishment of which a host of friends share. John A. Qualey was born in Columbus, Ohio, where his father, John Qualey, settled in 1832. His mother was a member of the Nevins family, Julia (Nevins) Qualey. Mr. Qualey's father helped materially to erect the first English speaking church (Catholic) in Columbus, in the early 40's. Mr. Qualey was a well educated man and followed pharmacy in his early youth, afterwards engaging in the wholesale boot and shoe business in Columbus. The old family home in Ireland of the Qualeys was confiscated in '98 and has been, and is now occupied by the St. Georges. A beautiful marble monument stands over the family plot in Freshford erected by Mr. Qualey's father and his uncle William in the 60's. The name was originally spelled "Quealey," and it is believed to have been originally O'Kelly.



John A. Qualey

John A. Qualey's education was commenced in the parochial schools of Columbus, Ohio, and the Columbus Academy, and he afterwards attended and graduated from St. Mary's College, Dayton, O. From early youth he evinced a desire to fit himself thoroughly for professional life, and after leaving college entered the law office of English & Baldwin, at Columbus, O., under the special tutorage of William Baldwin, an old friend of his father. He was a graduate of Yale and an able jurist and for thirty years one of the leaders of the Ohio bar. Mr. Qualey was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio in 1885. He was elected clerk of the Senate in the following year and appointed private secretary to Lieut.-Governor John G. Warinch in 1887, practicing law in Columbus in the meantime. Leaving Columbus, Mr. Qualey came to Chicago with letters of introduction, particularly one from the noted Hon. Allen G. Thurman to ex-Senator James R. Doolittle of Wisconsin, resident and practicing law in Chicago. Soon after his arrival here, he was admitted to the Illinois bar by the Supreme Court, remaining with Senator Doolittle for about a year. Thereupon he formed a connection with the noted lawyer, W. S. Forrest, remaining with him until after the famous Cronin trial. Subsequently he formed the legal firm of Wing, Carter & Qualey.

With the well known contractor Mr. Joseph S. Qualey, he organized the Qualey Construction Company and contracted with the Drainage Board to build section "Five" of the great Drainage Canal, an undertaking involving the expenditure of nearly \$1,000,000. At the present writing Mr. Qualey is president of the Trust Mutual Life Association of Pennsylvania, and his ever active interest in mining is represented by his identification with the Pennsylvania Copper Company, of which he is the president. Notwithstanding the manifold duties involved in holding these positions, he nevertheless finds time to keep in the practice of his chosen profession at the Philadelphia bar.

February 12th, 1889, Mr. Qualey married Miss Elizabeth F. Lally, the oldest daughter of Mr. John Lally of the Chicago Board of Trade and a commission merchant for the past thirty-five years. Mr. and Mrs. Qualey have at present two children, St. Bertrand Qualey and Florence Elizabeth Qualey.

Our subject has been a good deal of a traveler and is literally familiar with every part of the United States, having crossed the continent fully thirty times or more.

Many qualities unite in John A. Qualey to account for his general popularity and his many friends. A life long Roman Catholic, he is absolutely without religious prejudice and of broad and liberal views; a consistent Democrat, he takes a broad latitude of view in relation to men nominated by the party and the principles and platform they represent. A clear thinker and forcible speaker, endowed with the graces of natural oratory, Mr. Qualey is and ever has been not only a convincing and a brilliant advocate at the bar but a welcome speaker at the clubs and in society. His life so far has been well filled.

HON. D. G. RAMSAY.

Hon. D. G. Ramsay, attorney at law and late member of the Illinois Legislature, was born near Martinsville, Ill., October 29th, 1864. His parents, William and Eliza Ramsay, were both natives of Letterkenny, County Donegal, Ireland. When twenty-four years of age Judge Ramsay, the father of the subject of this sketch, came to this country and entered into the mercantile business, returning to his boyhood home in Ireland a couple of years later for his bride. For upwards of half a century they made their home in Clark Coun-

ty, Illinois. Although he was a lawyer and presided for more than twenty years as Justice, he was more widely and generally known as a merchant. Both he and his wife reached an old age and are buried side by side at Martinsville, Ill.

The first work of D. G. Ramsay was when a child selling matches; later newspapers and various notions were added to the stock in trade, which pursuit was soon abandoned to take advantage of a few months' schooling. He commenced railroading on the "Vandalia Line" when but a boy, driving the horse at the water tank; later he became messenger at the station, where he learned telegraphy and was then placed in charge of an office. For about seven years he followed railroading, during which time he worked in nearly all the large telegraph offices on the road, and for a couple of years did clerical work in the East St. Louis freight office of the line.

While filling the position of telegrapher in one of the offices of the Vandalia Line in East St. Louis he began the study of law. Afterwards he resigned his position with the company and accepted a position in the law and real estate offices of the late ex-Mayor John B. Bowman. He also served two years as assistant cashier of the East St. Louis Bank, and in the meantime attended law school at McKendree College, where he graduated with honors. Law was practiced by him in East St. Louis for four years, during which time he distinguished himself and built up an enviable reputation as an attorney. In the fall of 1890 he was elected representative to the Thirty-seventh General Assembly of the Illinois Legislature. He was one of the famous "101"—the Democrats who voted for General Palmer first, last and all the time for United States Senator, and finally lifted their candidate into the coveted office.

At the sixth annual session of the Grand Division of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, which was held at St. Louis in June, 1891, at the earnest solicitation of his many friends, Mr. Ramsay consent-

ed, although he had no personal desire for the position, to be a candidate for the office of Assistant Grand Chief Telegrapher. He was elected, and before the close of his term assumed charge as Acting Grand Chief, because of the resignation of the Grand Chief, Hon. A. D. Thurston.

At the seventh annual session of the order held in Chattanooga in May, 1892, he was unanimously elected Grand Chief, and at the next annual convention, held at Toronto, Canada, in May, 1893, was again unanimously re-elected, being succeeded at the annual convention held at Denver in May, 1894, by the present incumbent, Grand Chief Powell.

His great executive ability and former business experience accrued to the benefit of the Order in his official relationship, and his administration was in consequence characterized by great activity. Within less than two years' time the organization increased in membership more than three-fold.

After retiring from the executive chair of the O. R. T. in May, 1894, he located in Chicago on July 11th and resumed the practice of law. Within a few months thereafter he accepted the office of Assistant State's Attorney, which he filled until March 6th of the present year, when he resigned to again take up the private practice of law. While Assistant State's Attorney he proved himself to be a successful and fair prosecutor, never demanding the conviction of any one whom he thought to be innocent, and in all cases giving to the accused the benefit of every doubt.

As a fraternal man he ranks high, being an Odd Fellow, a thirty-second degree Mason, a Knight of Pythias and a member of several other fraternal organizations.

He was married October 10th, 1894, to Estella Humes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Watson of Vinton, Ia. Mr. Watson was for more than forty years, and until his death, August 7th, 1891, a prominent banker of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay reside at 341

Rush Street, Chicago, where they have a very happy home, surrounded by many warm and admiring friends. Mrs. Ramsay is a charming lady of cultivated tastes, being an artist and musician of considerable attainments.

Mr. Ramsay is a notable example of the self-made man, and even from this necessarily brief sketch it is evident that he not only possesses a high order of executive and general mental ability, but in addition, indomitable energy and perseverance, qualities which have enabled him to surmount all his difficulties in the past, achieving the best results in whatever position he has filled, and have also unquestionably assured for him an honorable and successful future career.

JOHN JULIUS KINSELLA.

John Julius Kinsella was born in Lockport, Ill., January 12th, 1859, his parents being John and Mary (Ryan) Kinsella. John Kinsella, the father, was a native of County Carlow, Ireland, who emigrated to the United States about the year 1845, settling for a time in Connecticut and later moving to Illinois, where he located on a farm near Lockport and died there in 1887. He came of a sturdy Irish family and was held in the highest regard by every one who knew him. In the old country members of his family were intimately connected with Smith O'Brien troubles, and were also well known for their adherence to the Catholic Church, at one time there being over one hundred of the family in one way or another holding ecclesiastical positions. The mother of the subject of this sketch came of a Kilkenny family, who had settled in the State of Maine. She died in this city in the year 1890.

John J. Kinsella attended the public schools of his native place, and later the St. Ignatius College, until he was eighteen years of age, when he went west and for two years lived in Denver and the mountains of Colorado. He then returned to Chicago and engaged in business with his brother, Mr. F. D. Kinsella, who had in 1876 established a plant for the making of mirrors, art glass, fancy glass for church windows, and the like. A large number of the principal hotels and restaurants of Chicago have been furnished with the glass ornamentation, which is such a striking feature of Chicago establishments, by this firm, whose reputation is well known throughout the west.

Mr. Kinsella was one of the charter members of the Sheridan Club, and from 1888 to 1889 had the honor of being its president. He is a Roman Catholic, and belongs to the congregation of St. Elizabeth's Church, while in politics he is a Democrat. He is a man of large acquaintance and is very greatly esteemed.

JOHN DICKEY MURPHY.

The business of the City of Chicago numbers among its ablest and most respected officials many of Irish birth or Irish descent, and of these, few are better known than the subject of the present sketch.

John D. Murphy was born in this city, January 24th, 1842, at the northwest corner of Market and Washington Streets. His father, who was born in Ireland, came from the East in 1840. Educated in the public schools, he began at the age of sixteen to learn

the trade of a boiler maker in the shop of T. W. Cobb, on West Water Street, near Kinzie. In 1855 he went to Rock Island, where he worked in the shops of the Weber Manufacturing Company. He returned to Chicago in 1858, and found employment in the shops of the Racine & Mississippi Railroad Company. In conjunction with a number of others, in 1867 he founded the Chicago Boiler Works, in which he remained interested until, in the great fire of 1871, the works were entirely destroyed.

Immediately after the fire, Mr. Murphy was appointed to the position of Inspector of Boilers by Mayor Joseph Medill. During the fire, a great number of the big boilers in Chicago were destroyed, and consequently, there was a rush to Chicago of dealers with old and second-hand boilers. Only by the utmost care was it possible to keep such out of the city, and it speaks strongly as to Mr. Murphy's strict attention to his duties that, during the whole term of his administration as Boiler Inspector, there was not a single boiler explosion. So faithfully and satisfactorily was his work done, that he received reappointments to the position successively by Mayors Colvin and Heath, making eight years of continued service.

The Great Western Steam Boiler Works at 158 Fulton Street, of which he is now sole owner, was started in 1881 by Robert Anthony and himself, under the name of Murphy & Anthony. The partnership continued until February, 1882, when John D. Murphy purchased Mr. Anthony's interest, and has since carried it on alone. On the success of the Republican ticket in 1895, Mayor Swift, recognizing the merit of his former record, once more appointed him to his former position of boiler inspector.

He was married July 2, 1865, to Miss Julia Norton, daughter of Elisha Norton, of Racine. They have two children, Everett and Merritt. Mr. Murphy is a member of the Lincoln and Menoken Clubs.

PATRICK F. KEILY.

The subject of this sketch, another bright and popular member of Chicago's large army of the legal confraternity, was born in this city March 15th, 1856. Of his parents, John and Johanna (Moore) Keily, his father came to the United States in 1845, settled for a short time in Milan, and moving thence to Elgin, where he started in the butter and cheese business at a time previous to any railroad service. Later he was clerk for the Galena Railroad, afterwards coming to Chicago, and in 1857 taking up the wood and coal business. He was also placed in charge of the Catholic cemetery.

Patrick F. Keily was educated at the Redemptionist Fathers' School, where he spent five years, and having graduated, went to the Newberry school, from which he also graduated in 1870. For a time he attended the Bryant & Stratton's Business College, then taking a private course in law under Professor Ronayne at the Northwestern University of Evanston, he was admitted to practice in 1878, but had previously taken in addition a twelve months' course in a medical college.

Having obtained a position with E. L. Haynes as editor of the "Legal Advisor," he also compiled the Haynes edition of the City and Village Laws, Haynes Township Laws, Justice Treatise (two editions), and a book on Parliamentary Law and another on the American Indian. In 1881 he started with the law firm of Moses & Newman, and remaining there six years, obtained a position in the office of Corporation Counsel Rubens, where he stayed a year and a half. Since that time he has been in successful practice by himself and also with ex-Judge Cunningham.

Mr. Keily was married at Battle Creek, Mich., in May, 1886, to

Mary Lynch, who died ten months later, and three years afterwards he was married to Lillian Graham. They have one child, a boy.

A Roman Catholic in his religious views, he is a strong Republican in politics. He is Grand Master of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, a member of the Fraternal Insurance Society, Royal Arcanum, the Catholic Benevolent Legion and also of the United Brotherhood. He assisted to organize and was an original member of the Second Regiment, Illinois National Guard, in which he held the commission of second lieutenant, and when that regiment dissolved he spent twelve months in the Chicago Zouaves.

ROBERT JOHN WALSH.

Robert John Walsh was born in County Kerry, Ireland, June 20th, 1861, his parents being John and Mary (Dillon) Walsh. The father, prominent in his district of the country as a merchant and politician, is still in the old country, while his mother, who came of a well known Kerry family, her father being a large farmer and her brothers merchants, died in 1891.

Robert John Walsh attended the national schools of Ireland until he was fifteen years of age, when he entered a dry goods store, served his apprenticeship, and came to Chicago in 1878. From his arrival in this city, good fortune accompanied him, for two days later, he obtained employment and entered as clerk the dry goods store of C. W. & E. Pardridge on State Street. His stay in that occupation, however, was of short duration, for he quickly attracted the notice of the heads of the house, and when six months had

passed, he was made rent collector, a year later being further promoted and placed in charge of all the property owned by the Pardridge Brothers. When the partnership of the latter was dissolved in 1890, Mr. Walsh connected himself with Mr. Ed. Pardridge, and was given entire charge and management of his large real estate holdings in Chicago (amounting to three or four millions of dollars) and retained until the death of his employer April 17th, 1896.

The charge of the estate is now in the hands of Mr. Walsh as business manager, and in addition thereto, on September 1st, 1896, he entered into partnership with Mr. Willard E. Pardridge, a son of his former employer, and a department store was opened in Detroit, Mich., which has met with considerable success.

Mr. Walsh is a valued member of the Columbus Club; in his religious views he is a devout Catholic, belonging to the congregation of St. Jarlath's Church, while in politics he is a Democrat.

He was united in marriage in 1885 to Maggie C. White of Chicago, and they have a family of five children.

JEREMIAH S. HYLAND.

In the Irish and Catholic homes all over the great West, wherever faith or patriotism finds a comfort in good books, there is no name better known than that of J. S. Hyland, the Chicago publisher. This successful young business man is a native of County Tipperary, Ireland, and spent the years of his boyhood in the shadow of the Galties near the southern end of the Golden Vale. His parents, Thomas and Frances (Sisk) Hyland, were both of old Tipperary

stock, that fearless peasantry which was ever responsive to the call of Ireland. At the age of fourteen, and with only a common school education to work with, J. S. Hyland sailed for America to carve his way to fortune. He first settled in Boston, and there, in a little while, began as salesman for a publishing house. In this calling he was both plucky and successful, and he also showed that he was ambitious by going to the evening high school for four years until he became a graduate.

A young man of such metal was sure to rise. Mr. Hyland's employers gave him one important agency after another, so that his knowledge of the book interest ripened with his mental growth. In 1884 he turned his face westward, and after a short stay at Detroit opened up for himself as a publisher in the western metropolis. The imprint of J. S. Hyland & Co., has since then been placed on many noble books. Numbers of these were of a devotional character and some were biographical and historical, the latter including the valuable histories of the Columbian Catholic Congress and the Catholic Educational Exhibit at the World's Fair. The most exalted American prelates have praised these books both as to matter and finish, and the publishers, in regard to the last named elegant work, won the rare honor of a direct approval from His Holiness Pope Leo the Thirteenth.

Personally Mr. Hyland is the model Tipperary man of whom Davis sang:

"Tall in his form, his heart is warm;
His spirits ever light and airy."

He also has the soldierly spirit of his stock. In 1890 he joined the Hibernian Rifles, speedily rising to be their adjutant, and in '93 he was commissioned as Captain and Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Seventh Regiment Illinois National Guard, a rank which he still holds with credit and popularity.

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He is a member of the Columbus Club and member and officer of a number of other Catholic organizations. Bright and companionable in social life and affable and progressive in business, his place among the exiles of Erin is that of a truly self-made man and one worthy of all the success he has so bravely won.

JOHN C. BURKE.

John C. Burke, who for over a quarter of a century has been well known in live stock circles and associations, was born in June, 1844, in County Limerick, Ireland. His father, Francis N. Burke, a native of the same county, was a farmer and stock man, and died nearly thirty years ago, while his mother, Johanna Casey, was also born in Limerick, in 1807; she died in Chicago, December 12th, 1896, having nearly reached the ripe old age of ninety years. The family came to this country in 1849 when John was about five years old, and settled in Chicago. The milk business was first embarked in, having their own dairy, and gradually launching into the general farming and live stock business.

The boy received a primary education at the public schools and at St. Mary's of the Lake, finishing his course at the college of Notre Dame, Indiana. After leaving college, he for some time assisted his father in business at Elgin, Ills., where the dairy and farm were situated. He came to Chicago in 1872, and the firm of George Adams & Burke Company was formed, and has now existed for over twenty-four years. From the start the concern was successful, and has for many years past been one of the largest and most import-

ant of the live stock commission houses. Mr. Burke has had considerable interest in horses and also in land investments, though the general live stock business has been his chief interest. He has traveled extensively in the United States, as also in Mexico and Canada, and in the summer months still takes a yearly trip with his wife.

A Roman Catholic in his religious views, Mr. Burke considers himself in politics a Democrat, but reserves the right to vote at any time for the best man and especially for a friend, if he considers such friend the right man in the right place. In the last campaign he was with Major McKinley, feeling that his election would be for the best interests of the country.

In 1877 Mr. Burke married Margaret Brenock, daughter of John Brenock. They have nine children, six girls and three boys, all of whom are living.

He is a man of good presence, of genial yet dignified manner, and with decidedly domestic tastes, considering his home the best place on earth except when taking a trip for his own or his family's health. His brother, Morris C., is now Bishop of St. Joe, Mo., and was formerly Bishop of Cheyenne, Wyo.

REV. BERNARD P. MURRAY.

In whatever capacity, whether as priest, Irishman or worthy citizen, it is doubtful if any man in the west stands higher in the estimation of his fellow-countrymen or his fellow-citizens than does the subject of this sketch.

Father Murray was born in Glenariffe, near Cushendall, County Antrim, Ireland, and as a mere child, in 1856, was brought to America by his parents. He graduated at St. John's College, Fordham, N. Y., receiving from that institution the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts. His theological studies were later pursued at St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, Maryland, and he was ordained by Archbishop, now Cardinal, Gibbons, December 17th, 1881. For some time he served as assistant priest at Galena, Ill., and afterwards at St. Bridget's Church in Chicago, being then appointed secretary to Archbishop Feehan and Chancellor of the Archdiocese. His performance of the necessary and very responsible duties devolving on him in that capacity was such as to win for him the respect and esteem of every one with whom he was brought into contact, and great was the regret of all with whom he had been constantly associated when he was appointed to his present charge, the parish of St. Bernard. This parish was established by Archbishop Feehan in July, 1887, in that part of the South Side of the city which is known as Englewood, a district which, previous to that time, had been almost exclusively non-Catholic. Father Murray had here a noble opportunity, and his firm grasp of affairs and special gifts in the required direction have been shown by his building up a strong Catholic congregation. Not merely has his parish made wonderful progress numerically, the religious ardor of its members has been evinced by a generosity which has enabled their kindly and religiously ambitious pastor to attempt a departure in the church building of Chicago. The new church, the first marble church ever erected in this city, which is now rapidly nearing its completion, is a magnificent pile of white Georgia marble, happy in its design and splendidly beautiful in the execution.

Father Murray, who has endeared himself to every man, woman and child in the large district under his control, is a man of very varied gifts. He is an eloquent preacher, and as a speaker for na-

tional and other gatherings is in request to an extent it is not possible for him to gratify. Upon all Irish subjects he is a recognized authority, and his large and well chosen library is especially rich in Irish works. It is a matter worthy of mention that the well-known Catholic historian, the late Dr. John O'Kane Murray, was his brother.

MARTIN B. MADDEN.

When the history of the administration of affairs of the City of Chicago comes to be written, the name of Martin B. Madden will find a place upon its foremost page. Born in London, England, of Irish parents, his schooling over, he demonstrated the possession of very high business abilities. Coming to Chicago from Lemont, where his family had settled, he entered while quite a young man the city council with a view of obtaining beneficial legislation for his neighbors and friends in the Fourth Ward and in the interest of good government. Immediately through his own merit and the strength of character for which he is remarkable, he became a leader in the council and the work that he has since accomplished for the benefit of his constituents is known only to those who have been and are the beneficiaries thereof.

Mr. Madden is the president of one of the greatest private business institutions in the city, the Western Stone Company, and to that position he was elevated by the votes of some of the leading citizens of Chicago—men whose names are household words, who are shareholders in the concern of which he is the trusted chief. In his private business, as publicly, Mr. Madden has been the loyal

and generous friend of the wage workers, and what he has done has been generously recognized on a number of occasions.

Prominently mentioned in the spring of 1895 as candidate for Mayor of the city, his loyalty to friends and to the Republican party was proved by the readiness with which he withdrew his name in favor of George B. Swift, who secured the election.

JOSEPH COLL BRADEN.

Joseph C. Braden, the well known insurance agent, as well as prominent Republican and man of affairs, is a son of the celebrated Joseph Long Braden, and was born at Joliet, Will County, Illinois, January 29th, 1858. Joseph Long Braden was for some thirteen years the editor and proprietor of the "Joliet Republican," from 1856 to 1869, until his death in the latter year. The position of postmaster was also held by him, and at the time of his death his appointment as Minister to Spain had been decided upon by President U. S. Grant. Always an active working Republican, he was one of the Abraham Lincoln electors from Illinois. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch was Walter Braden, who had married a lady named Long, and Joseph L. Braden's wife was formerly Jane Coll. Both families located in Pennsylvania, the Bradens at Franklin and the Colls at Butler. Two generations back the latter had come to this country from Coll, Ireland, which, taking its name from the family, is located near the west coast of Scotland.

Joseph Coll Braden was educated at Joliet and at Notre Dame,



Jos. C. Braden

Indiana, receiving an ordinary business course. On leaving school the boy lost no time in setting to work, first as an office boy at Joliet Rolling Mills, then as salesman in a hat and cap store, afterwards in the Joliet Rolling Mills, and later on was guard at the Illinois State prison. In 1877 Mr. Braden started an insurance agency at Joliet and built up a most successful business, which continued until he was laid up with a severe sickness, and, as he says, actually expecting to die, he sold out his agency. Recovering his health a few months later, he left his birthplace and came to Chicago, February, 1881, entering the office of Moore & Janes, the well known insurance agents. Here his energy and business ability soon told and almost immediately he was doing and still continues a most successful business. In 1890 Mr. Braden also took the agency of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, and has accomplished as much business for that company as any other Illinois agent in the way of securing large policies.

Notwithstanding his active and important business interests, Mr. Braden has found time to occupy himself largely in public matters, especially in connection with the Republican party. He was secretary of the Republican Executive Committee during the fall campaign of 1894, at which election Cook County changed from a Democratic plurality of 33,000 to a Republican plurality of 51,000, and was also secretary at the city election of 1895, at which there was an increased Republican majority. Mr. Braden was elected Drainage Trustee on the Republican ticket in the fall of 1895 by 49,000 majority, and was appointed chairman of the Engineering Committee in 1896, which is probably the most important committee of the drainage board. In this responsible position his energy and wise counsels have been invaluable to the board, and he has been the means of furthering numerous measures for the advancement of the great project in hand.

He is a member of Masonic Apollo Lodge 642, and of Fairview

Chapter, and is also a member of the Columbia Council, Royal League.

As may be gathered from this brief record, Mr. Braden has always been a Republican in politics, and declares he has seen no reason to change his political faith.

December, 1884, Mr. Braden married Miss Agnes T. Springfield, daughter of Dr. F. M. and Agnes Munson Springfield. They have four children, Agnes Grace, Jane Louise, Francis Marian and Josephine Cornelia.

Mr. Braden is six feet in height and weighs 250 pounds, and, as may be judged from his physique, is of fine constitution and commanding presence. He is a man not only of fine mental and executive ability, but of tremendous energy, which has been exemplified during his whole career, whether in business or in public affairs. With him to will a thing is usually to carry it to a successful accomplishment. In disposition he is warm and generous in manner, kindly and courteous. Still in his early prime, unquestionably a yet more distinguished career is before him.

THOMAS MAHONEY.

Thomas Mahoney, another son of William Mahoney, the old-time live stock dealer, now retired, was born in Chicago November 5th, 1856. He was educated at St. John's College until fourteen years of age, when he started in to learn the trade of a blacksmith. After three years, however, he gave up the occupation and joined his father in the live stock business. Later on he engaged with Swift & Co., and bought hogs for that firm for five years, when he resigned

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to become Vice-President of the Cumberland Provision Company, which position he still holds.

In the interest of his business Mr. Mahoney has traveled considerably through the West. He is a Roman Catholic in religion, and politically entirely independent, not allying himself with any distinctive party.

May 19th, 1880, he was married to Miss Mary Ellen McElroy of this city, and they have six children, all living.

Mr. Mahoney is thoroughly domestic in his habits and tastes; he is a lover of music, and one of the delights of his home is the playing of his daughter, who is quite an accomplished musician.

JAMES CONWELL.

This well known and most popular Chicago newspaper writer was born at Leighlin Bridge, County Carlow, Ireland, in 1861.

As political reporter he has represented during the past thirteen years the leading newspapers of this city, and his ready grasp of affairs, his quick and sound judgment, his keen intellect and his facility to impress upon others the conclusions he has formed after careful consideration, are the qualifications which have placed him where he stands to-day. When Mayor Washburne became chief executive of the city he immediately recognized the young newspaper man's ability by giving him the appointment of private secretary, a position in which he was able to add largely to his popularity and estimation among the City Hall and county officials. When Mayor Washburne's term of office expired Mr. Conwell was offered and ac-

cepted the political editorship of the Chicago Evening Journal, filling the position in such a manner as not merely to raise that paper in public estimation, but at the same time to reflect very considerable credit upon himself. On the purchase of the latter paper by an Eastern syndicate, Mr. Conwell severed his connection therewith, and has since acted in a similar capacity for the Chicago Dispatch, of which he is now the Springfield representative, and is recognized as one of the brightest and most capable newspaper writers of the West.

In political affairs he has made himself a power, and his strong assistance has been given and his able advocacy offered to those principles which he believes to be the right and with which the welfare of the people is, in his opinion, most chiefly concerned. In choosing Mr. Conwell as assistant secretary of the Senate, a well deserved compliment was paid to the newspaper man, the worthy politician and the honorable and straightforward gentleman.

Strong in his denunciation of wrong, gifted with great power of pen, a natural and national flow of wit, ever a true friend, a charming conversationalist and a thoroughly good hearted and kindly representative, James Conwell is taking, and is assured of a high place among those of his race in the great Western world.

Mr. Conwell is married, has one child, and for some years past has resided in Berwyn, one of Chicago's many suburbs.

In 1866 he was one of the corps of correspondents who accompanied William O'Brien, the famous member of Parliament, in his tour through Canada in denunciation of the Marquis of Lansdowne, then Governor General, for his treatment of his tenantry on his Tipperary estates. He represented the Chicago Morning News in that memorable crusade, and was indeed the only Chicago newspaper man in the goodly company of scribes who accompanied the Irish representative.

Mr. Conwell takes particular pride in the fact that it was he who

in 1886 unearthed the society known as the United Order of Deputies at that time, and now known by the familiar title of the A. P. A. It was the first time the existence of the organization was known, but he made a complete expose of it, publishing in the Morning News not only the signs, passwords, oath, etc., of the order, but actually obtaining access to a meeting and giving the particulars of plans framed by it for the defeat of certain candidates in a pending election in Cook County. The matter created a profound sensation all over the country at the time.

WILLIAM J. HYNES.

The subject of this sketch, who was born March 31st, 1843, in Kilkee, County Clare, Ireland, is well to the fore among Chicago's most prominent lawyers. His father, Thomas Hynes, was a well known architect and builder, and after his death the widow with her family emigrated to the United States and settled at Springfield, Massachusetts.

Having his mother to support, W. J. Hynes at once entered the office of the Springfield Republican, where he learned to set type and at the same time attended the evening school of that city. His mother died in 1864 and soon afterwards he became interested in the Irish National movement and was subsequently appointed Fenian organizer for New England.

He began to study law in 1866 and entered into partnership with General John O'Neill in Nashville, Tennessee. Later he went to Washington, D. C., and to Georgetown, where he completed his legal studies in the Columbia Law University and was admitted to

the bar in 1870. The practice of his profession was begun at Little Rock, Ark., where he also wrote considerably for the State Journal. In 1872 he was elected on the Greeley ticket for congressman at large to the Forty-third Congress by the reform Republicans and Democrats. The following year he ran again for Congress, was elected and then defeated by the redistricting of the State under what was known as Baxter's machine. In September, 1875, he removed to Chicago and formed a partnership with Judge Walter B. Scates, which continued until 1880, when the firm of Hynes, English & Dunne was organized and at once took its place among the chief legal firms of this city. An extensive business is being done and long since Mr. Hynes might have reached the bench if his ambition lay in that direction.

Mr. Hynes was married in September, 1871, to Jennie W., daughter of Judge George B. Way of Ohio.

In social circles he is at all times in great request, for he is a brilliant and most entertaining conversationalist and a perfect friend.

WILLIAM JEREMIAH QUIN.

William Jeremiah Quin was born in Milwaukee, Wis., March 14th, 1857. Mr. Quin received a primary education at St. Gall's parochial school, Milwaukee, afterwards attending the city high school and finally graduated at the University of Wisconsin. Having a great love for the drama, he adopted the stage as a profession immediately after leaving the university, but his ambition being of a higher order, he soon drifted into the legal profession. He was

admitted to the bar in June, 1879, at Milwaukee, practiced there for some time and then came to Chicago. Since 1883 he has been connected with the legal department of Armour & Company, which has practically been under his charge.

For eight years, Mr. Quin was a member of the Sheridan Guards of the Wisconsin National Guard. Several years ago he was a member of the County Republican Committee and is now one of the Executive Committee of the Irish Republican National Committee and legislative officers in Wisconsin Legislature. He has always been a Republican.

Mr. Quin was married August 20th, 1883, to Rachel A. Hogarth of Plymouth, Ind., who died July 8th, 1888. On July 5th, 1889, he was married again to Alice Evans Lyons of New York City, who died October 20th, 1895. There is one child living, a daughter.

Mr. Quin is a man of bright and active intellect and of very pleasing personality. That his gifts are of a high order and his success in any sphere chosen but a matter of time, the reputation he bears and the responsible position he holds in such a firm as Armour & Company bears fitting indorsement.

THOMAS J. FAGAN.

This well known and popular sergeant of the Chicago police service was born in Dublin, November 19th, 1859. Of his parents, Patrick and Charlotte (Steele) Fagan, the father, who died a few years ago, was one of the oldest employes of the Great Southern &

Western Railroad, having been in that service for upwards of fifty years, during which period he filled various positions. He was the last man who spoke with Smith O'Brien previous to the latter's arrest by the English guard, Hulm, at the Limerick Junction Railway Station. When asked to assist in arresting O'Brien his answer was simple—"Arrest him? Why what did the poor fellow ever do to me or to mine?" Hulm arrested O'Brien, obtained the blood money, and was in a drunkard's grave inside of a year. The mother is still living in Dublin.

Thomas J. Fagan received a very thorough education and has strongly developed literary tastes. His first schooling was under the Oblate Fathers at Dublin, for many years under the Christian Brothers, and was afterwards under the present member of the English House of Commons, the well known Timothy Harrington. Later, for a year, he studied with a private tutor, Mr. Connellan of Renalagh, Dublin.

For a short time he held a clerkship on the railroad, but decided to embrace the better opportunities offered to energy, ambition and talent in the United States. In 1880 he left the old country and after visiting for a short time in New York and Bermuda he came direct to Chicago. His first employment in this country was with the firm of Harmon & Merriman in the wholesale grocery trade, which was given up two years later to accept a position as salesman on the road for Gray, Burt & Kingman. Twelve months later he went to Nebraska and opened up a general store, but fortune failed to favor and in 1889 he returned to Chicago. He secured employment as a clerk on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, but in 1891, the opportunity being given him, he went on the Chicago police force as patrolman. Every duty of his position was performed to the entire satisfaction of his superior officers and he received promotion to sergeant.

Sergeant Fagan was married in this city in 1893 to Mary Coffey,



Frank J. Scanlan

and their home rejoices in a daughter, who, at the time of this writing, is three years old.

A Roman Catholic in his religious views and in his politics an independent Democrat, Mr. Fagan is a member of the Catholic Benevolent Legion and also of a number of insurance societies.

FRANK T. SCANLAN.

Frank T. Scanlan, one of the younger members of a family that have been considerable factors in the life and development of Chicago, was born in this city January 12th, 1855. His father, Edward Scanlan, was a native of Castlemahon, County Limerick, Ireland, who left the old country and came to this city in 1851. Here he started a candy factory on the North Side, at the corner of La Salle and Huron Streets, and it was in the rear of this building that the subject of the present sketch was born. Later the business was removed to South Water Street, five members of the family, under the firm name of Scanlan Bros., forming the concern. Mr. Scanlan was certainly one of the oldest, and in time became one of the largest confectionery manufacturers of Chicago. During the sixties the firm of Scanlan Bros. was dissolved, and Mr. Edward Scanlan then associated himself with P. L. Garrity, a connection which continued until the death of the former in 1887. Edward Scanlan was married to Ann Higgins in Boston, Mass., Easter Sunday, March 25, 1853. She was a native of County Cavan, Ireland.

Frank T. Scanlan received his education at the Kinzie and Ogden schools and at the Cathedral College, obtaining all the advantages of a good commercial as well as moral training. Shortly

after leaving school he secured a position in the well-known wholesale grocery firm of Wm. M. Hoyt Co., with whom he remained for twenty-two years, advancing step by step until he became manager and head of the shipping department, a position of much responsibility, needing considerable executive ability, as well as constant attention and energy. Naturally Mr. Scanlan was specially interested in all matters connected with shipping and in the men associated with it, and in 1887 he organized the Shipping Clerks' Council of the Royal League, with the object of bringing the latter, who were connected with various shipping departments, into closer contact for mutual counsel and social intercourse, stated to be the only organization of its kind in the country. It has been successful from the start, and at the present time has a membership list of about two hundred. Both by land and water occasional excursions are made by the members of the council, which is looked upon by the leading railroads as quite an important institution. As its originator and projector, Mr. Scanlan has naturally held many important offices in the association, and is now a leading member of the executive committee. At the tenth anniversary, recently held, the souvenir stated, among other warm eulogies regarding him: "Frank T. Scanlan was the nestor, founder, guide, and steadfast friend of the Chicago Shipping Clerks, and to him they owe a debt of gratitude." Eventually he resigned his position with Hoyt & Co., to become a member of the firm of Conklin & Co., of Fifth Avenue and Monroe Streets, and after two years and a half in that connection he bought out A. W. Long of La Salle and Quincy Streets, and still carries on the business at that location.

Mr. Scanlan has been connected with the Wanbansia Club since its organization, and is a member of Cathedral Court 36 of the Catholic Order of Foresters and of the Central Council of the North America Union. He is a Roman Catholic in his religious views, and is a Democrat in politics. As regards the latter, while always

ready to aid his party by his counsel and efforts he has never sought or desired political office. Outside of his active business interests Mr. Scanlan has devoted a considerable portion of his time and attention to organizations of a benevolent order and object, so much so that there is scarcely a night in the week that he is not in attendance at some meeting of that description, where his good judgment, executive ability and active co-operation are held in the highest value.

Even from this brief sketch it may be seen that Mr. Scanlan is not only a man whose natural abilities have been strengthened and enlarged by a thorough commercial education and business training, but in addition thereto that he has exhibited from his very start in life as a clerk for Hoyt & Co. exceptional industry, united to perseverance and untiring energy. He is of genial temperament, unassuming, and at all times courteous manners, and has gained the honor and esteem of numbers of his fellow-citizens by his unswerving honesty of deed and purpose, his liberality, and his kindly interest in all charitable movements.

DANIEL DONAHOE.

The high professional average of the younger element of the legal fraternity in Chicago, as exemplified in the prominence attained by a large proportion of its numbers, their marked ability as orators, exhaustive knowledge of the fundamental principles of the law, and the vigor, energy and shrewdness with which they present and try their cases, has made the Chicago bar famous throughout the country, and in comparison with that of other large

cities, the envy of them all in this respect. The name heading this sketch is that of one of the best known of the generation of lawyers to which we refer, from the fact that his success at the bar has shown him to be possessed of most, if not all, of those qualifications which are requisite to the conduct of a large and varied law practice, and the more than ordinary degree of success which has attended him is merely evidence of his ability to properly apply them in his chosen profession.

Daniel Donahoe was born April 10th, 1855, on a farm in McHenry County, Illinois, where his parents, John and Johanna (Long) Donahoe, had located in 1851, on their arrival in this country from their native place, County Cork, Ireland. William, father of John Donahoe, also from the Emerald Isle, was one of the first settlers of McHenry County, near what is now the town of Huntley, where he died in 1880, at the advanced age of ninety years. He is well remembered by our subject, his grandson.

After a course in the public schools, Daniel Donahoe continued his studies at the Elgin Academy. From Elgin he returned home and worked on the farm until he entered Notre Dame University at South Bend, Indiana, in 1879, taking the law course, and graduated from that department in 1881. In that year his father died, and, returning home, he continued the superintendence of affairs there until 1882, when he came to Chicago and engaged in the active practice of his profession in the office of Judge John Gibbons. In 1888 he formed a co-partnership with Mr. Joseph David, under the firm name of Donahoe & David, which continued until 1894. Since then Mr. Donahoe has been the senior member of the firm of Donahoe & Hartnett (his partner being Mr. James Hartnett), with offices in the Ashland Block. Their large practice, while it has been largely in the criminal courts, has now reached that state where it extends to the whole varied field of general litigation, both in the state and federal jurisdictions.

Among the notable and even famous cases in which Daniel Donahoe figured conspicuously as attorney and counselor, may be mentioned the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad dynamite cases, tried at Geneva, Ill., in 1888; a mysterious murder case known as the Italian "trunk murder," in which Mr. Donahoe, associated with N. C. (now Judge) Sears, successfully defended two of the defendants, securing their acquittal. In the course of the celebrated anarchist trials, Mr. Donahoe was selected by State's Attorney Julius Grinnell, and disposed of an immense volume of important public business which otherwise would have fallen to the care of First Assistant State's Attorney Frank Walker, engaged in the anarchist case. The Eugene Dougherty murder case was a notable legal triumph for Mr. Donahoe. The accused, though ably defended by that distinguished lawyer, W. W. O'Brien, was convicted and sent to the penitentiary, from whence, three years afterwards, on purely legal grounds, he was sent back to Chicago for a new trial, at which, defended by the subject of our sketch, he was acquitted. A case famous in the annals of criminal jurisdiction, in which Daniel Donahoe achieved very considerable renown, was that of Timothy O'Grady, tried and convicted of the killing of Police Officer Michael O'Brien. Mr. Donahoe, who defended the accused, was positive that it was a case of mistaken identity, and worked incessantly in the matter, even after the man was committed to the penitentiary. He interested Governor Fifer in the case, and finally succeeded in establishing the fact that a man named Dyer Scanlan, who was at large in Chicago when O'Grady was being tried for the crime, was really the guilty person. Scanlan also was convicted of shooting a member of the police force, and when in the penitentiary confessed the shooting for which O'Grady was imprisoned.

Mr. Donahoe figured prominently in the celebrated Cronin case, on the first trial defending two of the co-defendants, Patrick Sulli-

van and John Kunze, and also in the second trial of Dan Coughlin, which grew out of the Cronin case. In the defense of Coughlin, which resulted in acquittal, he was associated with Judge Wing. The trial concluded with a masterly summing up of the entire case, the final address of Mr. Donahoe to the jury consuming three entire days. The sensational North Side election cases are others in which Mr. Donahoe took a leading part, commencing with the trial of one "Major" Sampson, with seven other co-defendants, tried for assaulting a man named Dixon at a polling booth on election day, November 6th, 1894. Notwithstanding the relentless prosecution maintained by the Marquette Club and other political organizations, Mr. Donahoe secured their acquittal. In the subsequent trial of Alderman O'Malley and John Santry, on a charge of murder, from which the two defendants, after a most bitterly contested trial on the part of the state, were not only triumphantly acquitted, but publicly exonerated by the jury, Mr. Donahoe, associated with his law partner, Mr. James Hartnett, successfully defended the latter.

In politics Mr. Donahoe is a consistent Democrat, and from the time of his first vote his sympathy and support have ever been with the Democratic party, of which he is a valued and recognized member. He believes, however, in a great measure of political independence, and his party allegiance neither has, nor will, lead him to support partisan candidates or platforms as such, without his confidence in the fitness of the one or his convictions as to the justice of the other.

In August, 1886, Mr. Donahoe was united in marriage to Miss Theresa Boyle, daughter of Henry Boyle, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, to which place the family removed during the childhood of Mrs. Donahoe. To them have been born two children, Henry, on March 4th, 1888, and Leo, in May, 1892.

Characteristically, Mr. Donahoe is active and aggressive. With

him to think is to act, and in discharging the duties of the citizen in private life, he is as intolerant of misrepresentation, chicanery and fraud as he would be in meeting such equivocal elements in the course of professional duty. In the defense of right, as in the assistance of the oppressed, his immediate sympathy and support can ever be counted on, and seeking no preferment, either social or political, his entire time is devoted to the interests of his profession and the welfare and happiness of his family.

MARK J. MCNAMARA.

Mark J. McNamara, a bright and very promising young lawyer of Chicago, was born in this city, March 5th, 1872.

The education of the subject of this sketch was received in the public schools of this city, and afterwards at Pio Nono College, St. Francis, Milwaukee County, Wis. After leaving college, he entered the employment of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, remaining in the law department for five years, with evident satisfaction to the company. As a young man of enterprise, however, he considered that he could do better with his life than by staying with a railway corporation, so he entered the Chicago College of Law, and, after a two years' course, commenced to practice for himself in this city, and in the three years, since 1893, in his profession, has already made a very creditable reputation.

In proof that his abilities have been recognized may be recorded the circumstance of his nomination by the Sound Money Democrats for the Legislature in the Eleventh Senatorial District, which,

though he met with defeat, was a decided honor for so young a man.

Mr. McNamara is a Roman Catholic in his religious belief, and was a member of St. Columbkil's Young Men's Catholic Association for a number of years. A Democrat in his politics, he actively supported, and in the last election voted for, Major McKinley. He is a lover of music and of literature, and keeps up an extensive reading of all the standard works of the day.

That his tastes are intellectual, and his habits of a very energetic character, every action of his life up to the present time forcibly demonstrates. Before him unquestionably is an honorable and highly successful career.

EDMUND M. LAHIFF.

Edmund M. Lahiff, private secretary to Hon. Carter Harrison, Mayor of this city, is a newspaper man of considerable mark in that profession, and for so young a man has had a rather remarkable career and has attained no mean reputation and appreciation from the community at large. He was born at Whitegate, County Cork, Ireland, in 1863, receiving a first class education at St. Vincent's Seminary in Cork City. His father, Patrick Lahiff, was a splendid type of the Irish "country town" merchant. From his mother he got the characteristics of Irish fire and daring that goes with the blood of the Barrys and the Maguires. He was twenty-three years of age when he first came to this country, and his financial resources being exhausted, he was forced to accept whatever



Edward W. Lahiff.

work he could find, and set out by shoveling coal on one of the Detroit docks (W. P. Rend's at Eighteenth Street in that city). After a year on the docks he took charge of one of Mr. Rend's coal yards. Newspaper work was then taken up, and has been followed most successfully by him until his recent appointment by Mayor Harrison. Mr. Lahiff's journalistic career has been chiefly on the staff of the "Times-Herald" and its predecessor, the "Herald," as a political reporter, in which capacity he has made considerable mark and managed to obtain a wide acquaintance with politicians and public men. In 1894 he went East and spent a year in the employ of the "New York World," and on behalf of that paper hired himself out to the Carnegie Company as a "scab" worker, in order to gain admission to the fortified works of the firm. Here Mr. Lahiff, along with some forty of the non-union workmen, was the victim of poisoned food, supposed to have been prepared by sympathizers with the strikers, and he was for some weeks seriously ill in a hospital. Two years after this Mr. Lahiff accomplished a feat that made him a name among the newspaper men of the country and also made him known to thousands of the reading public, this achievement being quite a lengthy interview with the Rt. Hon. William E. Gladstone upon the leading topics of the day. It was especially notable as being the first instance in which Mr. Gladstone had consented to an interview with a newspaper representative.

Mr. Lahiff was appointed some months ago as a member of the County Civil Service Commission, a position he resigned to accept his present arduous and important post. For the place, he is a man in all ways most eminently fitted, for, in addition to a pleasing personality, a very courteous manner, a patient and self-controlled temperament, he is also graced with considerable acumen and knowledge of human nature.

ALEXANDER COLLINS.

The subject of the present sketch, one of this city's best known and most enterprising young lawyers, was born in Chicago October 1st, 1866. Of his parents, Henry T. and Catherine J. (Conway) Collins, both were natives of County Meath, which they left for the United States about 1852. For two years Henry T. Collins remained in New York and the mother of our subject in Syracuse, and it was about 1858 that each came West and settled in Chicago. He had been a farmer in Ireland, but in this city the grocery business was taken up, and this he followed for a number of years, when he began to trade in hides and tallow. His affairs prospered and he is now retired.

Alexander Collins received his education in the public schools of this city, afterwards taking up the study of law with J. Lisle and Eli B. Felsenthal, with whom he remained for six years, during three of which he also taught school. He was admitted to practice November 13th, 1887, and at once began to do business in the firm of H. E. Cross and Collins, which became afterwards Craft, Cross & Collins. Later Mr. Collins opened an office and continued his professional business in his own name. His success altogether has been of a very appreciable character; during the administration of Mayor Washburne his abilities received recognition by his appointment as assistant prosecuting attorney, and he has already taken a high place in the very full complement of legal service in Chicago.

Mr. Collins was married in Chicago April 14th, 1887, to Gertrude Curran, and they have a family of two children.

A Republican always in his political views on national affairs, as regards municipal offices his faith is given to the man most fitted

for the office, despite any party affiliations. He is a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters and also of the Royal Arcanum, in the latter having filled all the subordinate offices, and being at the present time a member of the Grand Council.

Mr. Collins has traveled extensively throughout the United States, is a man well informed upon all necessary subjects, is free and generous in his character, pleasant and courteous in his manner, and in all ways a good representative of the American Irish in Chicago.

PATRICK CAVANAGH.

In the records of Irishmen in Chicago, there is, perhaps, no name better known or signifying more of patriotism, of true Christianity, of charity and nobility of character, than that of the late Patrick Cavanagh. His death on Wednesday, October 9th, 1895, was a blow to the whole community, and removed from a sphere of great usefulness and honor a man who exemplified in his strong personality the highest type of citizen. The following sketch is from the pen of one of his associates, and in nothing said therein is his character overstated: "Patrick Cavanagh was born in 1842, on a farm near Omagh, County Tyrone, a portion of the Emerald Isle, famous for the production of so many earnest Catholics, where members of the church must understand their faith to uphold it and love it to defend. For a short period after coming to this country, in 1863, he tarried in the Quaker City, but that location proved too quiet for his energetic temperament, and he moved to Detroit. Here he entered business, continuing until 1866, when

the opportunities of Chicago engaged his attention, and resulted in his permanently locating in the latter city. In connection with Mr. Bodle, he organized the firm of Cavanagh & Bodle, to engage in the wholesale liquor trade. This partnership continued until 1881, when Mr. Bodle withdrew, and the business was subsequently continued under the name of Cavanagh & Co., with offices and ware-rooms at Cass and Kinzie Streets.

"No Catholic of this city has, according to his means, been a more frequent or generous giver than Mr. Cavanagh, whether the cause was Ireland's aid, church building in missionary countries, local charities or parish calls. His name appears upon the scroll of liberality in the halls of the Catholic University, and many an Irish church is more beautiful by the contributions he has made. He has at all times been closely in touch with Catholic life, and few laymen had a wider circle of acquaintances among the hierarchy and clergy—an acquaintance not merely in form, but also in friendship. From its inception to its dissolution, he was one of the most faithful members of the Irish-American Club. He was also a member of the Columbus Club, and a most enthusiastic supporter of Sherman Council of the Young Men's Institute, and one of the most respected members of the Cathedral congregation.

"July 26th, 1871, Mr. Cavanagh was united in marriage to Margaret, the amiable and accomplished daughter of Judge John Dillon, of Joliet, Illinois. Her brother, Rev. Patrick Dillon, was for some years President of Notre Dame University, and another brother, Father James Dillon, was Vice President of the same institution. To Mr. and Mrs. Cavanagh were born four children. Charles, the eldest son, after completing the university course at Notre Dame, finished his law studies at Harvard, and is with the law firm of Isham, Lincoln & Beales, and since his admission to the bar has made a place for himself among the brightest and most promising of the younger generation of attorneys, and is at present

the administrator of his father's estate. Thomas is pursuing his studies at Notre Dame, and has won considerable renown for his prowess in athletic sports, as well as in the study rooms. The eldest daughter, Mildred, graduated with honor at the Sacred Heart Academy, Manhattanville, while her younger sister, Aileen, is pursuing her studies at the Sacred Heart Academy on North State Street.

"Energetic, and overflowing with vitality and good fellowship, Mr. Cavanagh's circle of friends was limited only by his acquaintances, and when the end came, as it did suddenly, his passing away brought regret and sorrow to many, and the magnificent assemblage which gathered at the Cathedral of the Holy Name to pay reverent respect and honor to his memory, was eloquent testimony of the esteem in which he was held in this city, as well as of the number and character of his friends."

JAMES J. EGAN.

Worthily in the front rank of his important and difficult vocation, James J. Egan, the well known architect, possesses a very large circle of professional and social friends. The mention of his name irresistibly recalls to those familiar with the toil and ambition which necessarily preceded the building of "Greater Chicago," an immense field of labor successfully and honorably accomplished. Just as the names of some professional and business men who have passed into the history of Chicago, suggest the fulfillment of important enterprises, in this most enterprising of cities, so also the name of J. J. Egan will be identified with the architectural and building interests of Chicago for many years to come.

The subject of our sketch was born in the city of Cork, Ireland, the 15th of October, 1841. His father was William Egan, a well known builder and contractor, many of whose works exist to this day in the city of Cork, notably the Athenaeum building, the tower of the Cathedral, Bank of Ireland and other buildings. His mother's maiden name was Fitzgerald—Mary Fitzgerald, the daughter of a country gentleman, and a woman of the highest personal character and liberal education. To her wise and affectionate training young Egan owed much, especially that invaluable moulding of character which is best achieved in the susceptible period of youth. Mr. Egan's direction of study was mapped out early in his life, and his preparatory education for the professions of engineering and architecture, quite often united in that day, received most careful development and supervision from both his parents. This preparatory education was chiefly gained at the private academy of Doctor O'Keefe, a noted scholar of his time and afterwards eminent as a physician and surgeon. In his thirteenth year young Egan attended the Government School of Design and continued his art studies for several years. He entered Queen's University, Ireland—Queen's College, Cork—when but seventeen years old, and in his third year won a scholarship in science. The sudden death of his father led to his leaving college after completing this three years' course, and he thereupon entered the practice of his profession, taking up the affairs of his father's business and completing several works that were in progress at the time of his death. After studying for some time with a local architect, Mr. Egan came to the United States, arriving in New York in 1866, where he continued to work as an architectural draughtsman and student, spending about five years with the late I. F. Duckworth, a prominent architect of that time. It was shortly before the "great fire" of 1871 that Mr. Egan arrived in Chicago, and he had but fairly well established his office here when he shared the general fate of being burned out

and was compelled to begin Chicago life all over again. In connection with another architect, his partner at that time, he was commissioned to build the old jail and criminal court house building, and from that time to the present J. J. Egan has been continually engaged in the practice of architecture in Chicago. The work which perhaps more than any other brought this accomplished architect most prominently into public view was the Cook County court house building, which with the city hall fills what is generally known as the Court House Square. This great building, holding the courts and the county offices and departments, massive and impressive as it is admitted to be, is nevertheless not at all equal to Mr. Egan's idea and original design, which had to be modified to suit the amount that at the time could be expended upon it. Of churches in Chicago Mr. Egan has designed St. John's, St. Jarlath's, St. James'—in part—St. Elizabeth's, St. Vincent's and Holy Angels; the De La Salle Institute and St. James High School, Chicago, the notable Hotel Ryan, St. Paul, Minn., the Spaulding Hotel, Duluth, Minn., the Catholic Cathedral of Davenport, Ia., and the Catholic Cathedral of San Francisco. There are also many other public and private edifices designed by Mr. Egan and erected under his direct personal supervision; a sufficient number of them to make an interesting chapter of the active duties of his twenty-five years of busy and responsible professional life.

In religion Mr. Egan is and always has been a Roman Catholic, and he has ever been a consistent and sincere friend of the many worthy educational and charitable interests so actively promoted by that church. While abstaining from anything that could possibly be called active political life, he was in earlier years known as a Democrat, in later life he is inclined to take a more independent position and support only those men and principles which, as he estimates them, best represent the general good.

In 1876 Mr. Egan married Miss Margaret M. O'Shea, an event

which led to a happy domestic life. His marriage, as he once characteristically put it, to a personal friend, was in his opinion the best thing he ever did; and he only regretted that it did not happen sooner.

JOSEPH MEDILL.

Beyond all question, pre-eminent in the west is this great American journalist, this Nestor of one of the world's greatest papers, the "Chicago Tribune." It was on April 6th, 1823, on a farm situated on the St. John river, in New Brunswick, that Joseph Medill was born of Irish parents, and here he remained until nine years of age, when, with the family, a move was made to Northern Ohio.

He studied law at Massillon, and in November, 1846, was admitted to the bar at New Philadelphia, Ohio, a partnership being immediately formed with George W. McIlvane, afterward chief justice of the Ohio supreme court. The tastes and inclinations of Mr. Medill, however, were not altogether of the legal order, and in 1849 he moved to Coshocton, Ohio, and began the publishing of the "Weekly Republican." So successful was this venture that he sought a larger field, and in 1852 moved to Cleveland, where he established a daily paper, which he called the "Forest City," and which is still in existence, although it is now known as the "Cleveland Leader." In 1854 Mr. Medill was one of twelve men who held a meeting in Cleveland and organized as the nucleus of the Republican party. In conjunction with Dr. C. H. Ray, of Galena, he purchased, in 1855, the "Chicago Tribune," then a struggling and unprofitable daily. His keen ability and wonderful faculties quickly,

however, made the paper not only a profitable venture, but a tower of strength, and its power was used to the benefit of the nation. Mr. Medill it was who discovered that noble and grand natured American, Abraham Lincoln, and started him on the road which led to the presidency. Mr. Medill was a member, in 1869, of the constitutional convention, and two years later President Grant appointed him a member of the Civil Service Commission, for which the independence of his character and the breadth of his views eminently fitted him. Later in the same year, and immediately following the great fire, he was elected by three-fourths of all the votes cast Mayor of Chicago, but two months before the expiration of his term of office he resigned, and went abroad to restore his shattered health. Returning home in 1874, he bought the "Tribune" outright, and assumed supreme control of its policy and its business. Powerful though his voice has been in the government both of city and the state, Mr. Medill has since that time held no public office.

From 1892 to the present time the greater portion of each year has been spent at Los Angeles, at Southern California. He has two daughters, Mrs. Robert W. Patterson, Jr., whose husband is, after Medill, the master mind of the "Tribune," and Mrs. Robert H. McCormick.

The "Chicago Tribune," with Joseph Medill as its guide, has been a leader of thought, and the views of its editor have for many years been potent in crystallizing public sentiment. It has never manifested any servility; never catered to bosses; never sacrificed principle to policy; never played the sycophant. Indeed, the strong personality of its editor pervades every issue. Regarding Mr. Medill, the words of a Western writer a few years since may be quoted: "In social intercourse he is agreeable and entertaining. He indulges little in 'small talk' or airy compliments; nor is he in the least pedantic. His conversation flows from the fullness

of information garnered in many years of thoughtful study and careful observation; it is consequently both interesting and instructive. In his character are assembled all the attributes essential to greatness in a chosen career, and the habits of his life have conserved these attributes in the highest degree. Original in thought and method himself, he has never been in any sense an imitator of others; and yet his own professional and official career presents an example worthy of the most careful study and emulation by others."

JUDGE FRANK SCALES.

One must go back some generations to Ulster to find the Scales in Ireland. On this side of the sea the American representatives of the family settled in North Carolina, where they have increased and multiplied and generally flourished. They are known in Illinois and in Wisconsin and at least one, the subject of this sketch, may well claim to be almost universally known in Chicago. He certainly is esteemed and respected by a multitude of friends in private life, while his popularity in the community generally is best indicated by the fact of his election to the bench, to fill the peculiarly difficult and responsible place of Judge of the County Court in this, the second city in the United States.

Frank Scales was born at White Oak Springs, Lafayette County, Wisconsin. This county adjoins Jo Daviess County, Illinois, where the Scales family has long been known, in fact, Scales Mound, Illinois, was named after the father of the Judge as far back as 1826. This gentleman, Samuel Henderson Scales, settled

in that part of Illinois when, taken generally, it was a pretty wild sort of a country. He came west from Rockingham County, North Carolina, where he was born about 1804. The mother of the Judge, Mahala (Hammond) Scales, was a daughter of the Hammond family of Sangamon County, Illinois, living there in 1823. Fighting Indians and settling lands seem to have been the favorite pursuits of the representatives of the Scales family, members of which actively participated in the Seminole, Black Hawk and other Indian wars, and so far as the record shows, Frank, our subject in Chicago, is the only one of the family who up to date has been honored by the distinction of the ermine conferred by the free election of a sovereign people. His early life was on a Wisconsin farm, and the scheme of education was with him primarily commenced at the Catholic Academy of Sinsinawa Mound. In 1864 young Scales came to Chicago and went into regular academic training at the Academy of St. Mary's of the Lake, on the site of the present Cathedral of the Holy Name, a well known school, at that time under the direction of the Very Rev. Dr. McMullen. The pursuit of a broader and fuller education took him to the University of Notre Dame, South Bend, Ind., where he entered the spring term of 1866. From thence to Georgetown College, District of Columbia, till the autumn of 1868. At this time the serious business of life seemed to open out to the young student with something of a definite plan, and he came to Chicago to study law, entering the office of Knowlton and Jamieson, constituted by Judge Knowlton and Egbert (afterwards Judge) Jamieson. He was admitted to the bar in 1870, and then formed a partnership with Judge Knowlton under the firm style and title of Knowlton & Scales. This existed till 1877, after which date Judge Scales pursued the practice of his profession singly, paying special attention to real estate law, his practice being mainly what is known in the legal profession as office practice. A conservative Democrat in his political views, he was

nominated for Judge of the County Court and in 1890 was elected to the bench for a term of four years. The position of County Judge carries with it, by a special provision of the law, the presidency of the Board of Election Commissioners, and thus is at once apparent, in so large a city as Chicago, with its enormous electorate, how difficult, delicate and also vitally important were the duties which Judge Scales was called upon to discharge. To the integrity of the judiciary he, in the peculiarly trying and delicate position of president of the Board of Election Commissioners—the impartial moderator, so to speak, between the representatives of two or three bitterly opponent parties—brought a clearness of view, a strong sense of right and a fearlessness in the discharge of often unpleasant duty, which has served to make his record upon the bench one of those chapters in the history of the Chicago judiciary of which the people have good reason to be proud. After his retirement from the bench, he resumed the practice of the law, with which he yet proceeds in a large and steadily growing clientele.

Judge Scales married June 22nd, 1871, Miss Caroline Bartlett, daughter of Luther Bartlett of Boston, well known as one of the pioneers of Du Page County, Ill., and a representative of a prominent New England family. They have one child, Miss Etta Scales.

MAURICE T. MOLONEY.

Maurice T. Moloney, late Attorney General of the State of Illinois and one of the best known and most prominent lawyers of the West, was born July 26th, 1849, in the parish of Listowel, County Kerry, Ireland. He belongs, however, to the well known

Moloney family of Clare, which is frequently called the Moloney County. Of his parents, his father Timothy, an engineer and railroad contractor, married Catherine Enright, and died in 1887. The widow is still living at the age of ninety-two.

Having received a fair classical education at a private school of his native town, the subject of this sketch came to the United States in 1867, studied philosophy at the College of Our Lady of Angels, Niagara Falls, and afterwards took a course at St. Vincent's College, Wheeling, Penn., where his studies were chiefly devoted to theological subjects. In 1870 and 1871 he studied law at the University of Virginia, graduating in the latter year with full honors and the degree of "Bachelor of Law." In the fall of the latter year Mr. Moloney came to Illinois, locating at Ottawa, the county seat of La Salle County, where he commenced the practice of law and continued until 1892, gaining not only much honor and professional success but establishing himself firmly as a recognized leader of the bar. For three years of that time he was City Attorney of Ottawa, for four years State's Attorney of La Salle County, and for seven years legal adviser of the County Board of Supervisors. In November, 1892, Mr. Moloney was elected Attorney General of the State of Illinois for four years, and has just completed his term of office. In his official capacity he has proven himself an arduous and able worker, and has accomplished a great many most important results, and has carried through numerous measures that will be of lasting benefit to the community. Among these latter may be mentioned: The dissolution of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company, commonly the "Whisky Trust"; the dissolution of the School Furniture Trust; the gigantic Gas Trust of Chicago; the American Tobacco Company, the same being a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, and being organized for the express purpose of controlling and manipulating a dozen other corporations organized for the purpose of man-

ufacturing cigarettes and other kinds of tobacco, and which controls the output of ninety-five per cent of all the manufactured tobacco in the country. This corporation is one of the most contemptible and odious monopolies of the many odious ones existing in this country. It has practically met its death-blow at the hands of the proceedings instituted by him. The combination among the warehousemen in the city of Chicago, with over \$100,000,000 of capital back of it, has been declared illegal, and the warehousemen have been prohibited from dealing or mixing their grain with that of third parties. This was a combination of the millionaires of Chicago and the East, and had for its purpose the regulating, controlling and manipulating the price of grain and other commodities raised by the farming community of the entire Northwest.

It would be impossible in this biographical sketch to enumerate the other important cases instituted and completed by him.

With offices in the Ashland Block, Mr. Moloney has now established the law firm of Moloney & Seofield, the latter member having been one of his assistants during his term of office as Attorney General. A firm started under such auspices and with the peculiar advantages and experience of both partners has a prosperous and honorable career assured.

Mr. Moloney is a member of the Columbus, Sheridan and Iroquois Clubs, and previous to his election to office was a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, which he was forced to resign, owing to lack of time. In his religious views he is a Roman Catholic, and in his political affiliations has always remained an unswerving Democrat.

In May, 1873, Mr. Moloney was married to Miss Annie J. Graham and they have had eight children, of whom five are living. The two eldest sons are in the railroad business in Chicago, and the youngest is attending the Seminary of Our Lady of Angels at Niagara Falls. The girls are both at the convent school at Ottawa.

For many years, and more especially during his recently expired term, owing to the heavy nature of his professional duties, Mr. Moloney has had very little time for recreations or indeed for anything else. He has, however, at all times, been a most omnivorous reader, and there are few authorities on legal points with which he has not made himself thoroughly familiar. He is a man of splendid constitution, as well as of commanding presence, and though he is at times accused of possessing a somewhat abrupt manner, it is suspected that this was assumed during his term of office to get rid of annoying place hunters who would monopolize the time that should be devoted to the interest of the State. There is, however, no want of courtesy and that his disposition is warm and generous is amply testified to by his capacity not merely for making friends but also for retaining.

REV. W. M. FOLEY.

This young, zealous and very popular priest, who is pastor of the Church of St. Catharine of Genoa, at One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, Glenwood, was born in Chicago, November 11th, 1863, and was brought up in the Annunciation parish on the north-west side of the city. His parents, Lawrence and Catharine (Carroll) Foley, were natives of County Wexford, Ireland, and in the same county an uncle, who has been in the priesthood for forty-five years, is still living. The father and mother of the subject of this sketch came to the United States about 1852, settling in New York, but moving later to Chicago, where they were married in 1857. They are still living, Mr. Lawrence Foley being the proprietor of an undertaking establishment on Grand Avenue, near Ashland Boulevard.

Father Foley's education was received at St. Ignatius' College, where he was a student from 1877 to 1882, afterwards taking a five years' philosophical course in the Catholic University at Niagara Falls. Fully equipped for the duties of the priesthood, he was ordained in Chicago, June 4th, 1887, and was assigned as assistant to Father Lyman at Pullman. It was some years later that he was transferred to his present mission, and the church he now occupies was built by himself on the site of the old Sharpshooters' Park. An active worker always, Father Foley has not merely assisted, he has also instituted and organized a number of societies for the benefit of those under his charge. Among these may be enumerated the Young Men's Society, the Marquette Club, the Sheridan Club in Chicago Heights, the Columbus Club in Harvey, and ladies' societies in each of the above named places. He has been a prominent member of the Catholic Order of Foresters for the past eight years, having passed through the various chairs, and also belongs to the Catholic Benevolent Legion.

ROBERT S. SCOTT.

Robert S. Scott, of the firm of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., and one of Chicago's most respected merchants and citizens, was born near Belfast, Ireland, 1838. He received a thorough commercial education at the best schools of his native town and on leaving school entered the well-known dry goods house of Henry Hawkins & Co. Here, instead of being confined to one department, as is often the case, the young man went through them all, as it was a thoroughly organized department store, so gaining a thorough insight and com-



Robert S. Scott

prehensive knowledge of the business in all its details. After four years of this experience Mr. Scott decided to try the broader field of the new world, and accordingly, in 1856, when eighteen years of age, started from his native shores for America, and came to Illinois, where he joined Messrs. Carson and Pirie. The then young men carried on a successful dry goods business at Amboy and Mendota, Illinois, for seven or eight years, and then came to Chicago in the spring of 1864. They started at 20 Lake Street in that year, now thirty-three years ago, and since that time the gradual but sure advancement and growth of the now famous house to its present proportions is a matter of history. The success of the concern, though rapid, was solid, until to-day the firm ranks third in its line in the country and bears the highest reputation for fair dealing and honorable business methods.

Mr. Scott is very decided in attributing his own and his partners' success very largely to the splendid and substantial business training received in their early youth, and is firmly convinced after all these years of experience that it is hard to improve on many of the old methods of his boyhood's training. Mr. Scott also speaks very warmly and in affectionate terms of his own domestic training, and of the high principles instilled into him when a boy by his father and mother.

Notwithstanding the exactions of his enormous business Mr. Scott has found time to be quite an extensive traveler, not only in this country from Maine to California, but in Europe, there being few points or cities of interest on that continent that he has not visited.

No doubt to these and similar trips and the consequent freedom from business cares for a while is largely due the health that Mr. Scott almost invariably enjoys, and his well preserved and comparatively youthful appearance and feeling.

STANLEY WATERLOO.

This best known and most highly considered of Western writers and novelists was born May 21st, 1846, in St. Clair County, Michigan. He is the son of Charles N. and Mary J. Waterloo, of whom the first was of English and the latter of Irish descent. His Americanism, however, cannot in any way be disputed, for early ancestors, the Vaughns and the Archers, had come to this country in the seventeenth century.

The subject of this short sketch received his education in the high schools of St. Clair, Michigan, and later at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. From his earlier youth his intention had been to embrace a military career, but he was barred from admission to the academy by the accidental loss of the sight of one eye while breaking in a vicious horse. His collegiate career at an end, he came to Chicago in 1868, and immediately took up the study of law, but he has never practiced. Instead, he entered journalism, and to that profession he has adhered, his work being done chiefly in this city, but he was also for several years in St. Louis. In an editorial capacity he has been connected with the "Chicago Tribune," the "Chicago Mail," the "Evening Journal" and other dailies, devoting what spare time he could manage to other outside press work, as well as magazine writing, both prose and verse. Upon two occasions this popularity of Mr. Waterloo among his associates, and his position in the newspaper world generally, were testified to by his election as president of the Press Club of Chicago, and he is also a member of a number of societies and organizations, including the Press Council of the National Union. His work of late years, however, has been of a more pretentious char-

aeter, and two novels, "An Odd Situation" and "A Man and Woman," have been received with great public favor, the latter especially, which was reproduced in England last year, making for him an international reputation.

He is a man of very interesting personality, possesses a fund of information upon a vast number of subjects, and the number of his friends is only to be estimated by those who have the fortune to be among his acquaintances.

JOHN A. ROCHE.

In a record of the American Irish of Chicago, it would be impossible to avoid mention of this public-spirited citizen, this great railroad and prominent business representative, John A. Roche. He was born August 12th, 1844, of Irish parentage, in Utica, N. Y., his parents being William and Sarah Roche. Educated in the public schools, he graduated at the age of seventeen in the high school, and at once began his active business life. His first employment was as a pattern maker with the Alline Works, New York, where he remained as an apprentice for three years, attending at the same time the Cooper Institute and night school. His next work was as a journeyman, and afterwards he was engaged as a draughtsman and designer on steam work for J. R. Robinson of Boston. He was in that employ for three years, subsequently being connected with the well-known Corliss Steam Engine Works, for two years. Coming to Chicago in 1869, he began business as a dealer in machinery, taking up at the same time the representation of various eastern engine, boiler and machinery firms. Finally he succeeded to part-

nership in the firm of James, Roche & Spencer, on Lake Street, and here he stayed until the fire of 1871, when he had to find new quarters on South Canal Street. Seven years having passed, he became associated with J. A. Fay & Co., of Cincinnati, who were manufacturers of wood working machinery, and at the same time agents for the Putman Machine Company's tools, assuming entire charge of the company's business in the northwest.

Mr. Roche was elected Mayor of Chicago in 1887, being nominated in the Republican convention, but receiving Democratic as well as Republican support against the socialistic candidate, Robert Nelson. His administration of the city affairs was a notably clean one; the gambling houses were kept tightly closed, and a number of other evils corrected. When his term of office expired, he once more devoted himself to business, and became vice president and manager of the Crane Elevator Company. He was elected in 1893 president of the Lake Street Elevated Railroad Company, a position he has since most ably filled.

In his matrimonial relations Mr. Roche has been extremely happy. He was married June 22nd, 1871, to Emma Howard of this city, and they have three children now living, Cora E., Helen M. and John A., Jr.

MARTIN J. RUSSELL.

This well-known Irish-American Democratic leader, who is essentially a Chicago man, was born in this city, December 20th, 1845, of Irish parents. His father was a lake captain, and was lost with a vessel in a storm on Lake Michigan a few weeks before the birth of his son.

The subject of this sketch received his early education in the public schools, but on the breaking out of the Civil War went with the regiment of his uncle on the mother's side, Col. James A. Mulligan, to Missouri, and was with it at the time of the surrender at Lexington. However, not being a member of the regiment, he was not held as a prisoner of war, but was permitted to return home. On the exchange of the regiment and its reorganization at Chicago as the Twenty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in the winter of 1861-2, Mr. Russell became second lieutenant, his commission bearing the date November 1st, 1861, and being anterior to his sixteenth birthday. The following June the regiment was ordered to Virginia, and in December of that year, on Col. Mulligan being assigned to the command of a brigade, Lieutenant Russell received an appointment on his staff as assistant adjutant general, serving with him through the various campaigns in Virginia. Col. Mulligan was killed at the battle of Winchester, and the regiment was so greatly reduced that it was ordered consolidated into five companies, and, consequently, on September 14th, 1864, Lieutenant Russell was mustered out of the service, and returned home.

His first connection with newspaper work was in 1870, when he became a reporter on the "Chicago Evening Post," remaining with that paper until 1873. He was next employed on the city staff of the "Chicago Times," and later was advanced as paragraphist to the editorial staff of the same paper. Mr. Storey, in 1876, started the "Telegram," an afternoon paper, and Martin J. Russell was made editor, but the venture proving a failure, he returned to the "Times," retaining his position there until he became connected with the "Herald," in August, 1883. In the "Chicago Herald" Company he held considerable stock, and was editor-in-chief until 1886, when he severed his connection and returned once more to the "Times," of which he became leading editorial writer. Since the establishment of the "Chicago Chronicle," in 1895, Mr. Russell has

assumed the duties of editor-in-chief, and it is unquestionably to the brilliancy of his pen and to his exceptionally great newspaper qualifications that that daily owes much of the position it has achieved.

Mr. Russell was a member of the Board of Education of Hyde Park from 1874 to 1880, and from 1876 to 1880 was village clerk of that, at the time, suburb of Chicago. In 1880 he was appointed by the Circuit Judges of Cook County, South Park Commissioner, and was honored with reappointment in 1885. He was made Collector of the Port in 1894 by President Cleveland, and that responsible position he still holds.

He was married in 1873 to Miss Cecilia C. Walsh. In religion he is a Roman Catholic and a valued member and a frequent visitor to the Columbus Club.

FRANCIS T. MURPHY.

This great Western metropolis contains a great many able men who have made the law the profession of their lives. That all should be equally successful in such a career, would be an impossibility; the prizes in life's battle are few and far between, and the fortunate must needs be gifted with qualifications of a diverse character, exceptional legal ability, good judgment, ready perception, and also personal charm of manner or power of intellect sufficient to dominate and control their fellowmen. Among the representative lawyers of the west, there are but few who possess these necessary characteristics in a higher degree than the subject of the present sketch, the big, genial-natured, open-hearted young lawyer, Francis T. Murphy.

He was born in this city, where he was destined to make himself so well known, January 25th, 1863, his father, Thomas Murphy, being a native of County Meath, Ireland, and his mother from West Meath. It is from his father unquestionably that Francis T. inherits his perseverance and energy, for Thomas Murphy left the dear old land as a mere boy of twelve, traveled all alone to the far country beyond the seas, where he possessed neither kith nor kin, friend nor acquaintance, and when the big ocean journey was finished, set off once more across the continent to Chicago, determined to seek a living and possible fortune in the boundless West. In this city he fought his way, married, and in 1894 died at the comparatively premature age of fifty-seven.

Francis T. Murphy received his education in the St. Vincent College at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, and having decided to take up the legal profession, entered the Union College of Law, receiving later his license to practice from the Supreme Court at Ottawa in March, 1886.

His profession was at once taken up, and associating himself with Mr. E. S. Cummings, they remained together as partners for four years. Since that time Mr. Murphy has been in business alone, and to-day it is doubtful if there is a lawyer in Chicago who possesses a greater number of clients or is doing a larger amount of business. His success, though rapid, has been gradual, and the legal mind, the persuasive manner, the sagacity, good humor and ready wit, have all united together to place him in his present position.

Mr. Murphy was married April 11th, 1893, in Chicago, to Mary V. Halpin, the daughter of one of Chicago's best known citizens. A man of intensely social nature, the chief delight of Frank Murphy—as he is generally known—is to be surrounded with his friends and to dispense the historical Irish hospitality. For fast horses he admits a decided partiality, and is fortunate in the possession of several that can show a good pace.

The only social organization of which he is a member is the Sheridan Club, but he was formerly also in the Columbus Club. He belongs to a number of fraternal societies, among which may be mentioned the Royal Arcanum and the Catholic Benevolent Legion.

In religious belief he is a Roman Catholic, and in politics, while a few years ago imbued with some Democratic ideas, he is now an unswerving Republican. A charming conversationalist, he possesses a wealth of good humor and is able to draw on a rich fund of interesting knowledge. He has traveled extensively in Europe and Canada and is also very thoroughly conversant with all parts of the United States.

JOHN R. WALSH.

This truly representative Chicagoan, eminent financier and leading citizen, was born in Ireland, August 22d, 1837. When his parents left the old land for the United States and settled in Chicago he was but twelve years old, and it was in this city that the boy was moulded into a man and that his intellect and talents became trained and ripened into such development as have procured for him the high position he holds in the business and social world of to-day.

John R. Walsh was eighteen when he obtained his first position as clerk and salesman for J. McNally, at that time one of the chief newsdealers in the city. A very bright boy and uniformly courteous, he soon became immensely popular with the store patrons, and taking a keen interest in the business, he readily perceived the possibilities of its expansion. His employer, however, was of too

conservative a bent of mind to indulge in new ideas, and in 1861 Mr. Walsh, having borrowed a little capital, opened up a news depot of his own and at once proceeded to carry his ideas into action. He was not satisfied with supplying local customers with papers and periodicals, but set out also to provide for the outside towns and cities throughout this state, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa. He came into immediate competition with the American News Company of New York, and his facilities for business being superior, he was soon able to obtain control of a large proportion of the Northwestern trade. The encroachments on their business forced a crisis and the American News Company opened up negotiations which, in 1866, resulted in the establishment of the Western News Company in Chicago, and of this John R. Walsh became manager. It was the first branch opened up by the American News Company, but now that organization has offices in all the principal cities of the country.

As one of the founders of the Chicago National Bank, the third largest banking establishment in this city, and of which, since its establishment, Mr. Walsh has been president, he has attained a still higher recognition in the community and in the circles of finance and general business no man possesses higher consideration.

While actively concerned in a number of other important enterprises, Mr. Walsh has of late years taken a peculiar interest in the newspapers of Chicago. For a considerable period he controlled the "Inter Ocean," and when his interest was bought out, he became principal owner of the "Chicago Herald" and the "Evening Post." The two latter being purchased by Mr. H. H. Kohlsaat, Mr. Walsh shortly afterwards took an interest in the newly started "Chicago Chronicle," and has at the same time a large interest in the "Staats Zeitung."

Mr. Walsh was married in 1867 to Miss Wilson, a Chicago lady

of many accomplishments and much social distinction, who takes a leading part in all charitable enterprises.

Like most men of strong character, he has been at all times somewhat retiring in his disposition, but as a man of unimpeachable integrity he has commanded the respect and entire esteem of every one with whom either business or social duties or circumstances have brought him into contact. He is a worthy citizen, an honorable gentleman and a pride at once to the land of his birth and to the city he has for so many years made his home.

MAURICE M. O'CONNOR.

A genial Irishman, kindly natured and generous to a fault, ever ready to do a service or to help a friend, a man of exceptional ability and great and sustained persistence, is the subject of the present sketch, the popular Harrison appointee to the office of gas inspector of the City of Chicago, that manly and handsome representative American Irishman, Maurice M. O'Connor.

A born rebel, if it can be called rebellion to fight oppression, tyranny and cruel wrong, he was born February 22d, 1848, a year whose very atmosphere must have been tinged with patriotic fire. Breathing such air, nurtured on hate of English rule, the boy grew and thrived, and his devotion to his birthland has never wavered, but has been nobly evinced on innumerable occasions. His early education was received in Ireland's national schools, and to the thorough grounding received, Maurice O'Connor bears good evidence. When thirteen he came to this country for a few weeks, then returning to Ireland with his uncle, resuming his studies at

the famous Listowel grammar school, where he completed the regular course.

An active part had been taken by him from his very boyhood in Irish national affairs, and having been connected with the rising in March, 1867, he found it policy to leave the country once more and to seek elsewhere a permanent home. He accompanied General O'Neil's ill-starred expedition into Canada, and afterwards, locating in Chicago and thrown entirely on his own resources, determined to make his way in the world. His first work was as a laborer on the streets, and later he carried a hod. His habits were good, his disposition was economical and the money he was able to save was invested in profitable real estate. Later, too, he was able to secure an interest in the wholesale liquor establishment of Charles Dennehy & Co., and this, with other good investments, has placed him, while in the prime of life, in the possession of a very comfortable fortune.

Broad-minded and liberal, Mr. O'Connor is a typical American citizen. He has known what physical labor and hard work mean and his sympathies have been ever strong with the weak and the oppressed. Elected to the City Council, such ideas of his found frequent outcome. He has striven hard to make the pay for labor \$2.25 a day, and has persistently advocated a national law making the minimum daily pay of laborers \$2. During the Pullman strike his feelings were freely expressed, and he did more, perhaps, than any one other individual towards helping the unfortunate victims. Towards the police and fire departments also he has shown himself a warm friend, and to him the responsibility is due for the endeavor to equalize the salaries of policemen at \$1,200 a year.

Indeed, in a variety of ways the good nature and generous feeling of this liberal-minded Irishman and very worthy citizen have been shown, and there are many young men and women in this city who owe their start in life to his kindly help. He also was the

introducer into the City Council of a set of resolutions expressing sympathy with the Cubans in their patriotic endeavors, and which stimulated later both houses of Congress to follow a similar course.

A man of his parts would find it a difficult matter to avoid the sea of politics, and Maurice O'Connor has been prominent for many years past. As a strong Democrat, in the last campaign he was a pronounced Bryanite, and was one of the latter's electors from the Fifth Congressional District, in which he ran very far ahead of his ticket.

Mr. O'Connor, in addition to keeping himself thoroughly posted on all current affairs, is a great reader, and has a good and carefully chosen library. He has traveled considerably, has made three trips across the Atlantic, during which he visited the chief European centers, and in regard to Ireland there is not a single county with which he is not fully acquainted. Letters of his giving full details of his wanderings, and in a breezy, happy way, were published and met with very considerable favor. A family man, his pleasant home rejoices in the presence of a daughter, a bright and very interesting young lady, who is yet in her teens.

M. B. BAILEY.

Few men responsibly identified with the public service, Municipal, State and Federal, have suggested and carried through to successful operation equally useful measures to those for which Chicago is indebted to Michael B. Bailey. Among the old citizens of Chicago he occupies a prominent place since he arrived in the city in 1850, and he has been well and actively known in all its affairs

of a popular character for many years past. His prompt and useful services during the distressing times of the great fire of 1871, when he was a member of the City Council, have passed into the history of that period, and his course in the council, his work in organizing citizens' relief and patrol work at that time, to say nothing of his subsequent identification with wise and valuable legislation, have served to make the name of M. B. Bailey one of those which occupy no insignificant place in the record of Chicago history. The story of what has been called his "brown paper" ordinance would alone make a man notable in local annals. When the first meeting of the City Council was called during the great fire emergency, even before the fire was under complete subjection, it was held in the basement or school-room of the First Congregational Church (Dr. Goodwin's), corner of Ann and Washington Boulevard, in the west division, the only section of the city in which, at that time, any business could be transacted. The council had learned that some grocery dealers were taking advantage of the distress of the people and were extorting the price of \$1.50 for a loaf of bread. There was no writing paper in the possession of any alderman at the meeting, so some brown paper or grocery wrapping had to serve instead, and it was Alderman Bailey who drew up an ordinance, which was promptly passed, to the effect that any person charging more than ten cents for each loaf of bread should be punished with a fine of \$10 and ten days imprisonment for each offense.

M. B. Bailey was born in Limerick, April 8th, 1840. His father, who was quite prominent in the blacksmithing business in his native city, died when our subject was but six years old. At the early age of ten years, unaccompanied save for the companionship of an old lady who was coming to America, young Bailey ventured upon the journey to the United States, sailing from Liverpool to New York in a vessel called the "Orient," which took seven weeks and

three days to reach the promised land. He met relatives in Buffalo, and came on from Buffalo to Chicago by schooner, where he was met by other relatives and friends, among whom were some citizens well remembered here, such as Thomas Cummings and Capt. Patrick Gleason. He was first employed in Chicago by J. H. Ward, builder and contractor, with whom he remained for four years. He had received a primary school education in Ireland, which he perfected at night schools in Chicago, and with much adaptability and energy entered upon the masonry and building business on his own account. Enlarging his business as a contractor, Mr. Bailey put up quite a number of buildings, large for that time, prominent among which may be named the Empire Block on La Salle Street, the McCormick Block on Lake Street, the Thurman building, and also a large number of residences and business blocks throughout the city. In 1857 he went to Keokuk, Iowa, to repair the Court House at that place, after which he went to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he erected many large and imposing residences and business structures. He afterwards went to Pike's Peak, and subsequently, in 1859, went South, working for some time as a mechanic on a large Red River plantation. At the outbreak of the war he moved to Memphis, Tenn., where with other loyal citizens he was compelled to assist in the transportation of Gen. Price's troops to the field of Shiloh. After the capitulation of Memphis in 1862, he returned to Chicago, resuming his business as a builder. This he successfully carried on, putting up a number of business and residence buildings more or less well known, and the time of the great fire found him a busy and prosperous man. The ruins of the great conflagration were scarcely cleared away before Mr. Bailey found himself fully engaged in the work of reconstruction, and one of the first buildings of importance he erected was the old jail and criminal court block, finished in 1872.

Very early in life Mr. Bailey embraced the Democratic faith in

politics, and he has ever since been an ardent and active member of the Democratic party. In 1869, notwithstanding the fact of his being a Democrat, he was unanimously endorsed by the Republicans of the Eighth Ward for Alderman, and in 1872 was re-elected on the Greeley ticket.

During the administration of Jos. Medill as Mayor, there was practically no sewerage in the southwestern portion of the city, and it was due to the strenuous efforts and exertion of Alderman Bailey that Mayor Medill secured an appropriation of \$90,000 for the purpose. In company with the Mayor, he went through the whole district, and viewing the situation, agitated the matter and got the appropriation through. It was also through the sole and individual efforts of Mr. Bailey that the Canal Street viaduct was built, and the railroad interested compelled to build the super-structure. He secured the building of the great Halsted Street viaduct also, and upon the same conditions.

When Alderman Bailey was in the city council he originated and secured the passage of several of the most important ordinances within the code of laws and ordinances of the City of Chicago. These comprehend the ordinance for the extension of the fire limits and which made them co-existent with the limits of the city, and this was afterwards followed by the passage of the ordinance termed the building law, a measure agitated for some two years, and which at the time aroused considerable opposition, but finally passed. In the creation and passage of this ordinance Alderman Bailey was materially assisted by the Hon. Murray F. Tuley, corporation counsel at the time; the Hon. Egbert Jamieson, city attorney, and the late Alderman John M. Van Osdel, the well known architect. On retirement from the city council Alderman Bailey was made the first superintendent of buildings for Chicago, a position which he held until he resigned at the time of the election of Mayor Heath. The dog license law, admitted to be a measure of

great safety to citizens and a source of large revenue to the city, was also originated and passed through the efforts of Alderman Bailey.

During all his residence in Chicago Mr. Bailey has taken an active and earnest interest in public affairs, and in matters political his judgment has been eagerly sought for and valued. He was very active in the Tilden campaign of 1872, is a charter member of the Cook County Democracy, and was a member of the State Central Committee up to 1878. He was appointed by President Cleveland, in 1885, Superintendent of Construction of the Government buildings at Chicago, including the Custom House and Postoffice buildings, Appraisers' and Barge offices and the Marine Hospital, a responsible position which he so honorably discharged that he was promptly reappointed by President Cleveland in 1893.

In 1858 Mr. Bailey married Miss Ellen Dignan, of Keokuk, Iowa. They have had ten children in all, five sons and five daughters. Seven of these survive, namely: Harry L. and George J. Bailey, Mary E. Bailey (married to Mr. Thomas E. Moran), Catharine (married to Mr. John Kelly, of Kelly Brothers), Tillie, Ellen and Margaret. Mr. Bailey is, and always has been, extremely popular in social as well as civic life. In addition to his political connections, he is an old member of the Emmet Guards, was a member of the Irish-American Club, is a charter member of the Catholic Order of Foresters, a member of the Royal League, the Royal Arcanum and the Columbus Club.

In religion he is a Catholic and a prominent member of the Parish of the Holy Family, with which he has been identified since its organization years ago. Something of an idea of his popularity in the section of the city of which he has been a life-long resident and of his social estimation as a Catholic Irishman of Chicago may be gathered from the fact that some years ago when a friendly contest for a gold-mounted walking cane was held in aid of the build-

ing fund of the Church of the Sacred Heart—a branch church of Holy Family parish—M. B. Bailey triumphantly carried off the pretty trophy and the extraordinary sum of fifteen thousand dollars was netted for the church through the event.

Mr. Bailey is now in the prime of life, and is certainly one of the best posted men politically in the city, as he is one of the most popular citizens of our general community.

WILLIAM DILLON.

This able lawyer, prominent newspaper man and well known Chicago American Irishman was born in Brooklyn, New York, July 10th, 1850. His parents were John B. and Adelaide Dillon, of whom the first named was in 1848 one of the leaders of the Young Ireland party, "who ran the outlaw's brief career and bore his load of ill." In consequence he was exiled and from 1848 to 1856 lived in New York City. A member of both the Irish and the American bars, at the time of his death he was Member of Parliament for County Tipperary. The Dillons have always been good fighting stock and Cremona and Fontenoy as well as numerous instances in Ireland attest in the strongest terms to their courage and their patriotism.

The subject of this sketch received a very thorough education in Ireland, his studies being completed at the Catholic University, Dublin. He was called to the Irish bar in 1874 and practiced in the last mentioned city until 1880, when ill health forced him to relinquish. Coming to the United States in January, 1880, he went to Colorado the following summer and lived there until 1893, a portion of the time on a cattle ranch and the balance in the practice of

his profession. In June, 1893, he decided to make Chicago his permanent home and in March of the year following he became editor of the "New World." This Catholic weekly paper, which has a large circulation and is the official Catholic organ of the archdiocese, owes its present position, in a great part, to the vigorous work and pre-eminent and generally recognized abilities of Mr. Dillon.

He was married in May, 1885, in Colorado, to Elizabeth Ratcliff, a native of that State, and they have three children living.

Mr. Dillon is in his religious views an active and ever zealous Roman Catholic, and in his politics belongs to the free silver section of the Democratic party. He is a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Royal League and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

The author of several works, some of which are now standard, he possesses a fund of information upon an immense variety of subjects, and being an extensive traveler over Europe and in this country, is in every way fitted to be what he is, a most delightful companion. A thorough Irish patriot, a straight-forward and most worthy citizen, a good speaker and an able lawyer, Mr. Dillon is at once an honor to the land of his birth as well as to the country in which he has made his home.

JOHN J. SWENIE.

Among the brightest and most promising lawyers in this city, the subject of our present sketch takes a foremost place. Though born in Chicago, on the North Side, July 26th, 1861, he bears all of the personal characteristics of the best type of Irishman, a fine

physique, unlimited humor and a never failing wit. His father, John Swenie, was like many more of the Green Isle's most devoted adherents, born in Scotland. He is still in the employ of the Fire Department, where he holds the position of foreman of the wood department. His mother's maiden name was Bridget King. Both John Swenie's parents were full-blooded Irish. His father bore the same name as himself, and his mother, was Ellen MacLeish.

John J. Swenie received his earlier education in Chicago public schools, and does eminent credit to the teaching given. He began the battle of life early, his first employment being in an upholstery store, in which he remained for eighteen months. He then entered the retail department of Field, Leiter & Co., and served three years, until the American District Telegraph Co. began its Chicago operations. He entered its employ in the capacity of a messenger, later rising to the position of office manager and operator. Having managed to teach himself telegraphy and shorthand, he remained with the firm six years. Then for seven years he held the responsible position of private secretary to Professor J. P. Barrett, the city electrician, but being a man of energy and indomitable perseverance, in 1888 he also took up the study of law, and entered the Chicago Evening Law College, which is part of Lake Forest University. Here he took the post-graduate course, and graduated with high honors in June, 1890, and, receiving the degree of LL. B., was appointed assistant city prosecutor during the administration of Carter H. Harrison. He made so good a record that Mayor Hopkins confirmed him in the position. He had conduct of many important cases, and was particularly successful in the prosecution of a number of offenders against the law prohibiting restaurant keepers and others from selling liquor without a license.

Upon retiring from that office, Mr. Swenie started in business for himself in the United States Express Building, 87-89 Washington Street, and, as counsel for the Retail Liquor Dealers, carried

the four-mile limit case to the Supreme Court, the charter of the Northwestern University prohibiting the sale of liquor within that radius. The fight was a bitter one, every inch of the road being closely contested, and though Mr. Swenie was much complimented upon his handling of the case, he was forced to put up with a defeat. In 1894, among other important cases, he appeared for the defendant in the famous Graham murder case. The charge was murder in the first degree, and Graham was promised a life sentence if he would plead guilty. Mr. Swenie was opposed to any compromise, and, as a result, managed to get his client off with fifteen years. His contention was, that no deliberate murder had been proved, and that what had occurred was done accidentally, in the heat of passion. In 1895 Mr. Swenie was elected attorney of the Chicago Liquor Dealers' Protective Association, a position which had been held for a number of years by the late Mr. John M. McKeough.

In politics Mr. Swenie is a Democrat, and a political career has always possessed for him a peculiar charm. He has very frequently been urged to enter the arena, and was nominated to the legislature in 1894, but the landslide numbered him among the many other victims.

John J. Swenie was married June 6th, 1887, to Nellie M., daughter of John and Alice Coyle, both of whom are Irish. They have no children. He is a man of essentially sociable character, fond of hunting and fishing, an omnivorous reader, and possesses a vast fund of information upon all subjects. He is a speaker of much ability, fluent and fervid, and in social attainments is gifted far above the ordinary. Few men throughout Chicago are better known. He is an active member of the Columbus Club, Americus Club, the Lake Street Social Club, the Royal League and Knights of Pythias.

While unquestionably the success he has won is due to his own

energetic faculties and sterling worth, he attributes it in part, willingly and gratefully, to the efforts made by his many influential friends, who were convinced of his high intellectual faculties. He had shown himself possessed of the necessary grit, and they have afforded him the opportunity to utilize.

WILLIAM J. BULGER.

Judge William J. Bulger, who though a comparatively recent acquisition to the legal fraternity of Chicago, has gained for himself a position of honor and prominence in that profession, is a native of Lockport, New York, where he was born January 27th, 1858. His father, Patrick Bulger, was a native of County Kilkenny, Ireland, and when quite a child came to New York State with his parents. The family first settled at Syracuse, but shortly afterwards removed to Lockport, where Patrick was brought up and followed the trade of a blacksmith until his death in the early seventies. His wife, mother of William J., was Antoinette Murphy, a native of Wexford, Ireland; she died in 1880.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of Lockport and after graduating from the high schools of that city with the highest honors ever attained by any student of that institution up to that time, studied law under the Hon. Richard Crowley, then member of Congress for that district. Later on he became a partner of his distinguished tutor, forming the law firm of Crowley & Bulger, which partnership in 1880 was dissolved and the firm of Bulger & Driess was formed and continued in general law practice until the fall of 1882, when Mr. Driess was elected

member of the New York Legislature and Mr. Bulger was chosen Surrogate of Niagara County, New York State. This position he filled most acceptably for five years, when he resigned and came to Chicago (1888), and since that time has carried on a general law practice in this city, being now a member of the firm of Bulger & Perry.

Among the most important cases with which Mr. Bulger has been connected may be mentioned the famous Stiles divorce suit, and the case of the Holly Mfg. Co. and City of Chicago, and it should also be mentioned that for two years he was connected with the law department of the city. Judge Bulger is a member of the Sheridan and Iroquois Clubs, Roman Catholic in religion, and a Democrat in his political affiliations.

Mr. Bulger was married August 17th, 1887, to Miss Alice Shea of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. They have three children, two boys and a girl.

Thoroughly home loving and domestic in his tastes, and with little liking for club life, Judge Bulger has never aspired to political office. He is a man of forcible and energetic character, though at the same time of amiable and courteous disposition and manners.

PETER J. HENNESSY.

The gentleman whose name heads this sketch has for years been a leading figure in Irish-American circles, and it is not too much to say that he has always enjoyed a large degree of popularity in Chicago life generally. He was born in the town of Grange, in Kilkenny County, Ireland, in June, 1846. In 1857 his parents came

to the United States, and settled at Albany, N. Y., where he lived until he was eighteen years of age, and attended parochial school. In 1864 he removed to Chicago, and there pursued a course of study in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, after which he took a position as a clerk in the wholesale millinery and notions establishment of Messrs. Walsh & Hutchinson, where he remained until they closed out their business in 1878. He next organized the Chicago Distilling Company, which was incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois, in February, 1879, with himself as treasurer; with which corporation he is yet connected. In 1887 Col. Hennessy was one of the original promoters and organizers of the great Distilling and Cattle-Feeding Company, of which he was a director and secretary, which positions he held till May 1st, 1895. In June, 1891, the Distilling and Cattle-Feeding Company bought the entire distilling interest of Henry H. Shufeldt & Co., and Mr. Hennessy was then made manager of the entire business. The Distilling and Cattle-Feeding Company had a capital stock of \$35,000,000, and controlled eighty-three different distilleries in this country. Holding such an important position in a company representing such vast interests, speaks louder than any words of praise can of Mr. Hennessy's executive and business ability. His business methods have always been in keeping with the highest principles of honorable and fair dealing, and with conscientious regard for the rights of others. He has a clear and comprehensive mind; is quick to see where an advantageous move may be made, and is able, not only to perceive great projects, but also to execute his well-directed plans. While yet in the very prime of vigorous manhood, he has attained to a place as a successful business manager which might satisfy any man's ambition, and which comparatively few reach in a lifetime.

Although Mr. Hennessy has been closely identified with large business enterprises for many years, his time and attention have

not been wholly given to them. He has rare social qualities, delights in good-fellowship, and lacks in none of those personal traits that characterize the warm-hearted, genial and high-minded gentleman. He is a member of the Sheridan Club; he was seven years a member of the Second Regiment of the Illinois National Guards, and at the time of his resignation, in 1882, he was lieutenant-colonel in that organization. In religious faith he is a Catholic, and is a member of the Cathedral of the Holy Name. In politics he has always been identified with the Democratic party. His mind is well stored with practical information, gained from extensive travel.

In stature Mr. Hennessy is of medium height; he has a well-developed physique, a vigorous constitution and a dignified bearing, which, with his uniform affability and courtly manners, attracts to him a wide circle of friends.

On July 12th, 1883, he married Miss Hannah M. McCarthy, a daughter of the late Mr. Owen McCarthy, one of Chicago's most respected and oldest citizens. Two children—Adele, twelve years old, and Edwin, aged five years—blessed this union. A reference to the home circle of Col. Hennessy would be incomplete without at least briefly touching upon the rare musical accomplishments of his charming wife. As Miss Hannah McCarthy, she was known not only in Chicago, but in the musical world of the eastern cities as one of the leading soprano singers of the country. An admirable cultivation bestowed upon a voice signally noble in both musical quality and capacity, resulted in placing her in the very front rank of American singers, and in concert and oratorio, in the latter difficult field especially, she achieved an enviable place as an exceptionally gifted lyric artist. Notwithstanding the flattering offers to adopt concert work as a life career, and opportunities tendered her to appear as the soprano soloist in the great musical festivals, especially under the auspices of the Boston societies, Miss



Yours Truly B B Maguire

Hannah McCarthy preferred the less arduous sphere of church and concert work in Chicago, among her relatives and friends, and ultimately the tranquil happiness of home life, a fact upon which Col. Hennessy is undoubtedly to be congratulated.

BERNARD B. MAGINN.

This well-known Chicago engineer, senior member of the Maginn & Bradley Company, was born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1853. His parents, Peter and Katherine (Doyle) Maginn, were both of Irish birth. His father was a native of Armagh, and his mother was born in County Clare. Peter Maginn came to the United States about 1840, and was married a few years later.

The subject of this sketch attended the public and high schools of northern New York, and graduated from the latter in 1870. Having thoroughly learned the machinist's trade, he became superintendent for a well-known New York concern, and traveled extensively in the west, superintending the erection of power plants in that part of the country, and finally settled in Chicago in 1889. Among other work, as consulting engineer, carried out by Mr. Maginn, may be mentioned the Masonic Temple, the Chicago Athletic Association Building, the Criminal Court Building, and a great many others.

Mr. Maginn was married in 1875 to Elizabeth Hunt, in Pennsylvania, and they have a family of four children.

A Roman Catholic in his religious views and a Democrat in his politics, he is a member of the Columbus Club, and belongs to the Catholic Order of Foresters and the C. B. of L.

Over the United States Mr. Maginn has traveled extensively and is a man of much general knowledge and interesting information on a large variety of subjects. Pleasant and courteous, successful and generous, he is a fitting type of his race.

REV. JAMES M. HAGAN.

Rev. James Monroe Hagan was born at Indian Creek, Monroe County, Mo., on November 12th, 1853. His father, Joseph B. Hagan, a farmer and a lawyer, was elected judge of the County court of Monroe County, and died in 1876. His mother, Mary (Beall) Hagan, died in 1870. The subject of this sketch is probably the youngest grandson of a revolutionary grandfather in Cook County. The latter, who was a descendant of the Maryland colony, as a mere boy fought at Bunker Hill, of course on the American side, also at the battle of Trenton, and was severely wounded at the battle of Cowpens. Father Hagan was educated at the Louisville High School by his brother Frank, city attorney of Louisville. This school he left in 1868, going to St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, Ky., one year; he taught two years at St. Viateur's College, Bourbonnains Grove, Ill., thence going to the Jesuit College at Georgetown, D. C. In the last named he was the first winner of the congressional debating medal, founded by Hon. Richard T. Merrick. From 1876 to 1881 he attended the University of Innsbruck, in Tyrol, founded in 1672, and the only university on the continent now controlled by the Jesuits. Ordained a priest on July 4th, 1880, by Bishop Leiss of Brixen, he finished his studies in Rome, and returned to the United States in 1881, reaching New York on

July 4th. His first appointment was as assistant pastor of St. Stephen's Church. He is now pastor of St. Francis Xavier's Church, La Grange, Ill., and the parish which, when he took charge, was a very insignificant one, has under his able care and untiring labor grown and prospered. The church he built would be a source of pride to any congregation, and the musical services there have a reputation throughout the archdiocese.

Father Hagan has gained a national reputation as a temperance worker and orator. He was elected President of the Chicago Catholic Total Abstinence Union, in 1883, which position he has held ever since, and he was also for one term Vice President of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America. He speaks German and French fluently, being, indeed, not unfrequently taken for a German. Those who best know him and are most familiar with his work, say that the three points in his character which stand out in the boldest relief are, his popularity with the people, especially with the non-Catholic portion; his power as an orator, and his success as a temperance worker. Always a consistent Democrat, he was in the last presidential campaign a powerful advocate for free silver.

WILLIAM J. ONAHAN.

William J. Onahan has been for over thirty years very prominently identified with Catholic movements in this country. In events connected with the establishment of societies, the organization of congresses, the founding of schools, colleges and churches, the erection and unveiling of statues, his name is ever "familiar as a household word." High executive ability, backed by a strong

spirit of practical religion, have made him a powerful factor in the various worthy undertakings to which he has given his support and won him the distinction of being termed the Premier Catholic Layman of America.

He was born at Leighlin Bridge, County Carlow, Ireland, whence, in 1845, he removed with his parents to Liverpool. Here he attended school and acted as acolyte, often serving Mass in St. Nicholas' Pro-Cathedral, Copperas-hill, for the distinguished Monsignor (then Father) Nugent, with whom for over a quarter of a century he has been on terms of the closest friendship.

At an early age (in 1852), laden with abundance of native energy, ability and perseverance, he came to America, landing in New York, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1854 he came to Chicago. On the outbreak of the Civil War he threw himself with enthusiasm into the Northern cause, draining his purse of its last dollar and embarrassing himself financially for years in helping to raise a regiment for the defense of the Union. Retaining a strong affection for his native land, he succeeded, in 1865, in organizing the St. Patrick's Society, composed of the leading Irishmen of Chicago; thenceforth, till 1880, this society made brilliant annual celebration, with song and speech, of the feast of Ireland's apostle, the successful founder being distinguished among the orators. On the lecture platform, also, Mr. Onahan has acquired fame. His discourses are able and scholarly in tone, their diction elegant though forcible, his arguments, especially as a lay champion of the Catholic Church, trenchant as the sword of Sir Galahad. The variety of his lectures (which, many will be glad to learn, will soon be collectively published in book form) may be judged from some of the titles—"The Rights of Labor," "Frederick Ozanam," "Generals Mulligan and Shields," "John Mitchel," "Ireland it Mikla" (Great Ireland), "Irish Settlements in Illinois," "Our Faith and Our Flag." As a scholar Mr. Onahan has had the degree of Doctor of

Laws conferred upon him from Notre Dame University, and has received other academic honors from St. John's College, New York; St. Xavier's College, Cincinnati, and other educational centers.

The scope of St. Patrick's Society was not confined to merely celebrating Erin's festal day. The members did some sound practical work. When famine smote misgoverned Ireland they went down deep in their pockets, and their generous donations brought relief to many an Irish cabin. At Mr. Onahan's instance they started the League of St. Patrick for the protection and direction of emigrants, enabling them to locate favorably on lands in the great West and Northwest. Mr. Onahan was appointed secretary and manager, and these offices he retained when, in 1889, the league was merged into the Irish Catholic Colonization Society at the first Catholic Congress of Baltimore—of which congress, by the way, this indefatigable layman was chief organizer. Under his auspices Irish Catholic colonies have been established with much success in Minnesota and Nebraska. One is not surprised, therefore, that the late Cardinal McCloskey and the present Cardinal Gibbons have expressed their cordial admiration of Mr. Onahan's triumphant labors in the cause of religion and humanity. But these labors, when they bore their latest fruit in the great Columbian Catholic Congress of 1893, which was inaugurated by Mr. Onahan, won even higher ecclesiastical appreciation—that of Pope Leo XIII himself. In December, 1893, at the instance of Cardinal Gibbons, backed by the American hierarchy, his Holiness appointed Mr. Onahan "Chamberlain of the Sword and Mantle," a form of honoring laymen which dates back to the eleventh century. Subsequently the Columbus Club entertained the new "Cameriere Segreto" at a banquet, at which several distinguished prelates bore strong testimony to the merit which the Pope had honored.

Mr. Onahan has creditably held various public offices. He acted

as school inspector in 1863-4. In 1869 he was elected city collector on the Citizen's ticket, and to this office he was again returned by appointment in 1879, 1881, 1883, 1885 and 1887, resigning in 1888. Next year he was appointed to the important office of Comptroller, which he filled for two years, much to the advantage of the municipal finances of Chicago. He was also member of the Public Library Board, 1874-1881.

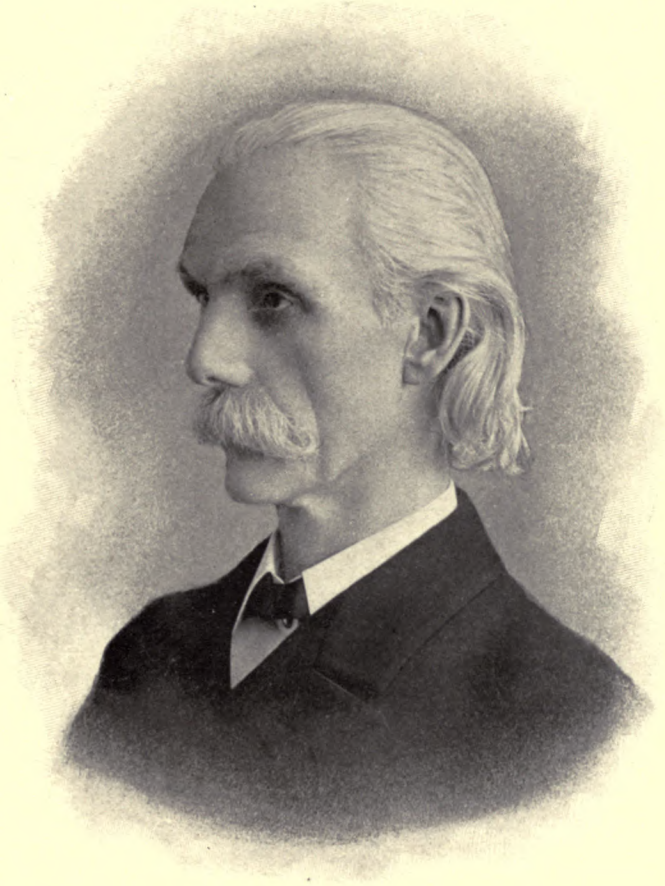
His library is worthy of special mention; it is a vast collection of rare and interesting volumes, many of them not to be duplicated in Chicago, some perhaps not in America. His home, No. 37 Macallister place, is the frequent meeting place of the social and literary Loyola Club.

In 1869 Mr. Onahan married Miss Margaret C. Duffy. Of six children they have left but one, Miss Onahan, secretary of the Loyola Club and a talented contributor to various Catholic magazines.

HON. THOMAS BRENNAN.

A very remarkable man is Thomas Brennan. Ever unpretentious of his own merits, he has pursued year in and year out, the even tenor of his ways, always doing as best he can whatever labor or duty falls to his lot in the course of affairs. Mr. Brennan, to use his own terms, has called himself merely "an average good citizen," but certainly one who has responsibly been in the official life of the city continuously for at least thirty-five years, must defer somewhat to the more flattering judgment of his contemporaries.

Thomas Brennan was born on Prince Edward Island in Nova Scotia. His father was Martin Brennan, a farmer of Wexford, who



Thomas Benan

went to Dublin, married there, and soon after sailed for America, settling for the time in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia. Mr. Martin Brennan was a merchant, and it was during his business career in Nova Scotia that his son Thomas, the subject of our sketch, was born. He accompanied his father to the United States in 1844, the family settling in Boston, where Thomas Brennan attended an excellent school. Mr. Brennan, Sr., settled in Chicago in 1849, going into business in a two-story building on the corner of Lake Street and Wabash Avenue. The family lived in the upper part of the building over the store, and was at once attached to the Parish of St. Mary's Catholic Church, then on Madison Street. Young Brennan, in early life, entered the employment of Stearns & Springer, dealers in hardware on Fifth Avenue, at that time called Wells Street.

Although a successful and winning salesman, Mr. Brennan thought he could do better in the City of Peoria than in Chicago, Peoria at that time making some very considerable pretensions to rival the future metropolis of the West. He accepted the position of chief clerk in the Peoria Hotel, and made a very marked success of his new line in life. For two years he continued in charge of that popular house, but soon after that time returned to Chicago and went into business for himself under the firm name of Brennan & Gillen. At this time he was a near friend and liberal supporter of Senator Douglas, and in the fierce struggle that preceded the war, was known as "a Douglas Democrat." He was also at that time, as all public citizens were, a member of the historic fire department, and helped to man the engine Red Jacket No. 4, his captain being D. J. Swenie, the present fire marshal of the city. He was always prominent in Catholic societies; was a member of the same literary society with Colonel James A. Mulligan, the Hon. Barney G. Caulfield, congressman of the south division, the Hon. W. J. Onahan, afterwards city comptroller, B. J. Semmes and other influential and really brilliant young Irish Catholics. At the outbreak of the war,

this pleasant phase of life with Thomas Brennan came suddenly to an end. The celebrated Colonel Mulligan had raised the force afterwards known as the Mulligan Brigade, in which Mr. Brennan was appointed second-lieutenant. He went to the front with the brigade, was with Colonel Mulligan in West Virginia, and was on staff duty the day on which the gallant Mulligan was killed. He was also close to the spot where the brave young Nugent was shot down, at the time being exposed to the bullets of the enemy. Colonel Mulligan at that time commanded 20,000 men, the famous brigade bore its part with terrible effect upon the enemy, but its own losses were great and it came out of action a broken organization. Upon his return to Chicago after the war, Mr. Brennan was identified with mercantile pursuits, but soon afterwards relinquished them to assist W. J. Onahan, who had been appointed city collector, and subsequently filled the responsible post of assistant to the popular and well remembered Daniel O'Hara, who had been elected city treasurer. He was subsequently appointed assistant treasurer under City Treasurer Seipp, the appointment being purely a business rather than a political one, for Mr. Brennan's competency was as notable as his integrity. When Rudolph Brand succeeded Seipp as City Treasurer, Mr. Brennan was paid the marked tribute of a reappointment. Later on, when Mr. Seipp became County Treasurer, he remembered the able, honest man who had been his assistant in the City Treasurer's office, and he secured his services as Assistant County Treasurer. Soon after, Mr. Brennan went into the real estate business, in which he is still engaged as head of the firm of Cremin & Brennan. Tom Brennan's goodness and unselfishness will be fully realized one day--when he will have gone to his reward.

For nearly a quarter of a century Thomas Brennan has been a member of the Board of Education of Chicago. As such he enjoys the rare distinction of having earned the verdict of citizens of

all classes, creeds and parties, that whatsoever may be said of others, his record stands unstained by a speck of dishonor, unclouded by even the shadow of unworthy suspicion. His career as a member of the school board, as all Chicagoans know, has not been merely negatively worthy. Every one who knows anything about the administration of school affairs in Chicago, realizes that the services of Mr. Brennan to the cause of education during his connection with the board have been priceless, inestimable. He had never been in favor of radical innovations, but he has ever been alert, quick to see the value of modern developments and ready to apply them conservatively and in a business-like way. While he has been loyal to the interests of Chicago and to the interests of education, he has been supremely faithful to the interests of the army of workers who comprise the teaching force of the Chicago public schools. In their troubles, in their struggles, in their anxieties, the Chicago teachers, high and humble alike, know that there is one man to whom they can go for assistance and advice, and who will treat them with the helpfulness and solicitude of a father and a friend. In this connection it can be truthfully said, that when Thomas Brennan passes away from the scenes of his goodness and charity, the most enduring monuments to glorify his memory will be the countless homes which owe their happiness and brightness to him.

The charitable institutions in Chicago have in Mr. Brennan an invaluable friend. The heads of many of these institutions, unversed in the ways of the world, tyros in the intricacies of business transactions, invariably and unfailingly call on Thomas Brennan in their difficulties. In their distress to him they appeal; he always knows how and where to secure the wherewithal to tide them over their privations, sometimes he secures it from others, oftener it comes from his own personal resources. Not a trace of vanity or self-glorification is there in the character of Thomas Brennan. He is a Catholic of Catholics. His faith is of the simple, pure, exalted

kind. He is not a theoretical Catholic. His Sunday professions are stamped on his week-day works. He is not a bigoted Catholic; he has a helping hand and a friendly word for all who need the one or seek the other, whatever their creed. He shrinks from notoriety. He has no yearning for honors, and once he set a good many people wondering by frowning on a movement designed to secure for him a mark of notable distinction at the hands of Pope Leo XIII. They wanted to transform "Tom" Brennan into "Count" Brennan. He stamped out the movement immediately after its inception. He killed the movement outright and penned as its epitaph: "There is no prouder title than that of a plain American citizen."

JOHN GREEN.

John Green, member of the well known contractors firm of Farley & Green, was born January 12th, 1862, in County Sligo, Ireland, where his father Robert Green followed the occupation of a farmer.

What little of early educational advantages the subject of the present sketch enjoyed was received in the national schools of Ireland, which he left at an early age and for some time worked on his father's farm. Then a little over thirteen years of age, the boy journeyed to Glasgow, where he found work in the ship yards, but his wages as an apprentice were so small that after a hard trial of six months, without even being able to earn a sufficient amount to pay living expenses, he was forced to give up. Hardship and poverty seemingly being his portion on land, he decided to take up the sea for a living, and sailed from Glasgow on a ship called "Our Queen," bound for the East Indies. Two months out, the ship took

fire, and it became necessary to head for a lone island in the Southern Pacific Ocean named Christandicuno. The fire, which started at four p. m., was fought ineffectually all night in the endeavor to confine it to the hold of the vessel, but at last all hope had to be abandoned, and the only thing to be done was to abandon. Their ocean home in flames, they took to the boats with the object of reaching the island, but then another obstacle was encountered, for the wind changed to a direction immediately off the land, and so they were prevented from reaching the shore. Of food they had a sufficiency, but there was no water, a fact which occasioned them all considerable suffering. At last, however, after some hours of suspense, a phenomenally huge wave caught the boats and landed them safely almost on the beach and in near proximity to a bubbling stream of fresh water. Twelve days having been passed on the island, provisions began to run short, and the weather having moderated, the boat was launched and a sail was made for the island settlement. Here the government was found to be entirely on the Socialistic plan, and the people would accept no money, declaring it of no use whatever to them. They lived by tilling the land, raising necessities and supplying vessels with vegetables in trade for bolts of calico or other fabrics, and occasionally for tea or coffee. It was three months before an American whaler put in for fresh provisions, and though the islanders were anxious they should all remain and help develop the island, they bade their friends good-bye and sailed for the Cape of Good Hope. A week later an English troop ship bound for London was spoken, and, going aboard, the wrecked sailors in five weeks found themselves in London. All Mr. Green's possessions were the clothes he had on and three shillings in cash, so he was obliged to go back to the steamer and set to work unloading. He remained some time with that vessel and then shipped on the "Nemesis" for South America. When land was sighted, with another shipmate, leave was ob-

tained to go ashore, and instead of returning, work was found as section hand on a railroad. The change was not for the better, and both decided to try and find work in the city of Lima. Mr. Green was at this time, however, taken sick with ague, and was laid up a considerable time, during which he studied the Spanish language. He was barely convalescent when the doctor told him he would have to leave the hospital, and it was only on his hard request and having shown his knowledge of Spanish by writing an application in that language that he was able to obtain a place in the hospital as doctor's clerk. His duties were to write down the prescriptions, carry the same to the drug store and afterwards administer to the patients. He was chiefly assigned to the surgical ward, and there he became acquainted with a number of railroad men, one of whom was a district superintendent suffering from a broken leg. Being well disposed towards the young man, he persuaded the latter to let him the contract for building four miles of road, upon which Mr. Green was able to clear \$20,000. Again bad health forced him into the hospital, and on recovery he embraced the chance of a place as boy on an England bound ship. For some months he studied, making a specialty of navigation subjects, and then went to sea on short trips for the following four years. His next move was a place as first mate on a large sailing vessel, trading between Montreal and Liverpool. While in the former port, some lake captains of his acquaintance induced him to become a sailor on the lakes. His decision was an unfortunate one, for the fall of 1874 found him in Chicago without a cent. Looking after work, he visited Armour's packing house and got a job for the winter as fireman. The spring following he was led by glowing accounts of money to be made to go into the woods of Wisconsin and cut timber for the barrel factories. The work, however, failed to pay expenses, and he returned to Armour's packing house, where he worked in every department and obtained a very thorough

knowledge of the business. Mr. Green left the service of Mr. Armour to enter the employ of the latter's brother-in-law, Mr. Chapin, as engineer and tank man, or head lard-maker. A few months afterwards Mr. John Cudahy came to this city from Milwaukee, and the firm of Chapin & Cudahy was formed, Mr. Green retaining the same position. Mr. Chapin left the firm later, and the subject of this sketch worked with Mr. J. Cudahy for sixteen years, resigning just twelve months before the latter's failure.

For some time he looked after the property he had been able to accumulate, but his disposition was far too active to be satisfied with that kind of life, so he once more set out seeking a position. At last he found a place as night superintendent of Machinery Hall at the World's Fair, and there he remained until the close of the exposition. Shortly afterwards he went to work for Mr. Farley, and six months later the partnership which now exists was formed. Their success has been of a very appreciable character, the firm now owning a couple of steam shovels and a couple of railroad cars. Work is now being done on the West Forty-eighth Street system of sewers, the contract of Farley & Green amounting to \$210,000.

In his political views Mr. Green has always been a Republican, and in national affairs he will always so remain. He was married in April, 18—, to Elizabeth Driscoll, and they have a family of three children, one boy and two girls.

Mr. Green is beyond all question an excellent example of the man who, through early disadvantages and drawbacks, hard work and many vicissitudes, has fought his way to an honorable position and a competence, demonstrating plainly that where there is a will there is a way. In his personal appearance he is a man of fine physique, tall and well set up, and evidencing at once a fine constitution and a rich supply of business abilities and indomitable energy.

CAPTAIN JOHN BYRNE.

Well up in the roll of honorable mention on the records of the Chicago Police Department, is the name of Captain John Byrne. The best years of his life have been given to the service and at a time when the history of the city was full of important incident, years during which occurred some of the most notable events in the growth and development of Chicago. For twenty-five years was Captain Byrne a worthy, gallant and trusted officer in the city's service, a period of duty commenced in the ranks as a patrolman, extending through all grades of promotion and ending with the distinction of a captain's rank and the confidence and esteem of all who ever knew him either in official or social life. From the time he first took up police duty at the "Old Armory" station under Superintendent William Kennedy, in the autumn of 1870, till his retirement as a captain on the pension list, an honorable member of the Veteran Police Association, Captain Byrne has always led a most active career, replete with incident and responsibility, and frequently fraught with danger. The most trying and irksome routine duty found in him a cheerful and faithful servant, and occasions of public excitement and danger, a judicious and fearless officer. In times of public turbulence and danger, resulting from the strikes and riots, in the trades, on the railroads, and through the anarchist troubles, which created most grave conditions in this city, the utmost confidence was placed in his judgment and courage. It is noteworthy that when in charge of the Deering Street district, the locality of many serious strikes among the rolling mill employes and iron ore workers, as in other large strikes and threatened riots, Captain Byrne could accomplish better results with

masses of determined and excited men by reasoning and persuasion than could be gained from any show of mere force. His possession of a very high degree of executive ability, as valuable as it is rare, was splendidly shown in the admirable way in which he managed the central or down-town district of this great city during the crowded and exciting times of the World's Fair, and afterwards to the close of 1895. When the late Carter H. Harrison became the "World's Fair mayor" of Chicago, he at once appointed Captain Byrne to the full charge of its central or down-town district, with headquarters at the City Hall. To preserve order and protect the center of the city and the many thousands of citizens within it, at such a time, and under such trying circumstances, speaks volumes for the capacity, courage and executive ability of Captain Byrne, yet that the great task was efficiently performed is proved by the fact that though his four special details of officers, each one hundred strong, looked almost lost in the vast crowds prevailing, robberies from the person, from stores, and accidents were of very rare occurrence during that exciting time. In fact, a robbery of any importance or value or an accident of very serious nature was not reported during the whole period in the great and crowded district of which he had responsible control. This is a chapter of police experience which is in itself a distinction and a fitting climax to an honorable public career.

Captain John Byrne was born in Oran, County Roscommon, Ireland, in 1847. His father, Patrick Byrne, came of a family of substantial farmers long settled in that place, where yet the old farm remains in good condition and in the possession of an elder brother. His father was noted as a fine stock raiser, particularly for his fine horses and sheep. His horses repeatedly took English, Irish and Scotch prizes at the great horse fairs held in Galway, and his sheep took prizes and brought the highest prices at Ballinasloe Fair, County Galway. The captain's mother, Catharine

(McDermott) Byrne, was a daughter of a McDermott family long settled as farmers at Cloonkeene near Castle Ray.

Young Byrne received his first education at a monastery school and later at the public school. At the age of sixteen he accompanied an uncle to the United States. For two years he clerked in a New York store and then came west, reaching Ottawa in 1867. In the autumn of that year he settled in Chicago and was employed in the hotel business until 1870, when he entered the service of the Chicago Police Department. His first duty was at the "Old Armory," Adams and Franklin Streets, and it was while attached to this district that he was promoted to a sergeantcy, October 1st, 1874. A difference between two superior officials of the department brought about Sergeant Byrne's retirement in 1877, and he went into business on his own account for a couple of years thereafter. When elected for his first term in 1879, Mayor Carter H. Harrison reinstated Sergeant Byrne, promoted him to a lieutenantcy and he was assigned to duty at the Harrison Street Station, where he remained till December, 1880. Subsequently he was given charge of the great Deering Street District, with headquarters at the Fourth Precinct Station, where he remained until 1887. He served under Mayors Cregier and Washburne at Stanton Avenue, Twenty-second, the Central and Maxwell Street Stations until the re-election of Carter H. Harrison in 1893, as "World's Fair mayor" of Chicago. Mayor Harrison made Lieutenant Byrne a captain, and he was at once appointed to the responsible post in charge of the central division of the city during the World's Fair period, alluded to above.

Captain Byrne was an early member of the Columbus Club and of the Irish American Club. He is a member of the Knights of St. Patrick, Independent Order of Foresters, the Police Benevolent and Veteran Police Associations. His religious views are those of a liberal Catholic, and his political affiliations have usually been with the Democratic party.

He married September 29th, 1874, Miss Mary F. Seery, daughter of Thomas Seery, who for a number of years kept the Harrison House in this city. Their children are one son, Thomas P. Byrne, educated at St. Viateur's College, Kankakee, and the De LaSalle Institute; and four daughters, Kate, Irene, Maggie and Bernice, all of whom attended the academy connected with St. James Church.

CAPTAIN MARTIN HOGAN.

Captain Martin Hogan, the well-known owner and manager of Hogan's Transfer Line, was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, on the banks of the beautiful Shannon, on St. Patrick's day, 1837. His father, Roger Hogan, as well as his mother, was a native of the same county, as indeed were his ancestry for several hundred years before.

Martin Hogan was educated in the parish schools of his native place, leaving school at an early age to work for his father, who owned a number of boats, technically known as sloops, on the Shannon. He came to this country in 1854 and settled in Chicago, beginning his career on the lake boats, in which he worked before the mast. After about two years, he secured an interest in some boats plying between Chicago and St. Louis, and from such a commencement he has gradually advanced from common sailor to captain and from captain of one boat to be captain and owner of a considerable number. This occupation has always been the main interest and business of his life, although at various times he has been interested in real estate and also in the

coal business. Captain Hogan, as his carriage and general bearing gives witness, was for several years a member of the Montgomery Guards, and was on duty in the lager beer riots.

Captain Hogan, who has traveled extensively through the South and West for pleasure and information apart from his business operations, has a fund of information, and is a very interesting conversationalist.

He was married April 10th, 1860, to Sarah, daughter of James Watson, of County Armagh, Ireland. They have one son, who is married and the father of three boys, and also a daughter unmarried.

Even by this brief sketch it is possible to see in what manner Captain Hogan has, without any exterior advantages, raised himself to a high and honorable position and thereby fulfilling the chief ambition of his life. He is a man of fine presence, and bears his years in a remarkable way, notwithstanding the struggles and hard work of his youth and early manhood. To see him sitting in his handsome residence on Greenwood Avenue, surrounded by his wife, children and grandchildren, makes a picture of domestic comfort and contentment it is most interesting to contemplate.

TIMOTHY O'SULLIVAN.

This popular Chicago Irishman, one of the best known figures in City Hall circles, was born in the historic town of Bantry, County Cork, Ireland, April 1st, 1844. His parents were Patrick and Dora (Burchell) O'Sullivan, his father, a native of Kerry, was engaged in the boot and shoe business. The latter died in 1860 in Ireland.



Jim. O'Fulleran

The subject of this sketch received his education in the national schools of his native town and afterwards in Dublin, graduating from the latter in 1863. Schooling over, his first occupation was the charge of a national school as principal from 1865 to 1868. He was engaged as private tutor to the family in Ireland, and was private secretary to the chief of mining engineers' department when he formed the acquaintance of Mayor Rice of Chicago, and in 1868 he came to the United States and was given a place under him in the Board of Public Works. From that time, with but one interval, he has been in the public service, and has done duty in every department of the city and county government. During the exception referred to—which lasted five years—he was principal of St. Patrick's Academy, Toledo, Ohio, and when he returned to Chicago he entered the office of the County Treasurer, to which he has since been continuously attached.

Besides his service for the city, he can also lay claim to being one of the oldest and most popular teachers in the night schools of Chicago, that additional occupation having been his since he first came to this city. At the present time he is attached to the Garfield school.

Mr. O'Sullivan was married in February, 1865, to Nora O'Connor of Dunmanway, and they have had two children, a son and a daughter, the latter being deceased. The son, who holds a position as record clerk in the Criminal Court, is married and has a family.

A Democrat in his political connections, Mr. O'Sullivan is in religion a Roman Catholic. He was formerly secretary of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and president of Division 7, and is also a member of the Catholic Benevolent Legion. Some years ago he was one of the old Montgomery Light Guards, which, although not under State control, did regular military service during the great fire of 1871.

Courteous and kindly at all times, invariably generous and lib-

eral, an honest, straightforward Irishman, devoted to the country of his adoption, but at no time forgetful of the land of his birth, Timothy O'Sullivan is a true and thorough representative of the American Irish in Chicago.

REV. MAURICE J. DORNEY.

The Reverend Maurice J. Dorney may well be counted among those who fortunately have chosen that life vocation for which they are best fitted. The natural and temperamental endowments which in him contribute to a strongly marked character, easily lend themselves to the facile and successful accomplishment of the many-sided duties inevitable to the life of an active priest of the church. Successively as student, curate, missionary, assistant and settled pastor, his life has ever been so active as to worthily win for him a conspicuous place in the ranks of the church militant, and though yet in the prime of life, large is the number of those in Chicago and Illinois who affectionately appreciate the ministrations, advice and assistance of Father Maurice Dorney.

Irish in lineage and intense in the patriotic sympathies which have always identified him with the furtherance of national Irish interests, Father Dorney is nevertheless American by nativity, having been born in Springfield, Massachusetts, March 11th, 1851. Thus from boyhood he developed within the atmosphere and surroundings of free, political and social institutions, and that the electric energy and dauntless ambition characteristic of Chicago early impressed him is evident in the prolific results already apparent in his life work. It is not too much to say that already Father



Maurice J. Dorney

Dorney's career may well be considered an epitome of labor, incident, trial and success inevitable to rapid progress under great difficulties. It suggests in detail that rapid progress of material, educational and religious life in what is now a great and valuable section of modern Chicago, but which at the time he commenced his practical missionary work, was but little more than a scattered unimproved settlement, scarcely redeemed from the surrounding prairie. The scope of the picture represents a retrospect of all that has been accomplished for the material, educational and religious development of that division of Chicago called the Town of Lake and the stock yards district in the last seventeen years. The review carries the thoughtful observer from the present commanding and handsome St. Gabriel's Catholic Church—designed by Burnham & Root and costing approximately \$100,000—to a day early in 1880, when on April 11th Father Dorney organized the parish in an old frame building rented for the purpose on upper South Halsted Street. There is an occasional suggestion of the common sense earnestness of the Salvation Army in some of Father Dorney's methods, and his selection of a place for the early religious services of St. Gabriel's, partakes of that character, for the building devoted to the interests of religion and education had formerly been used as a saloon and concert hall. For the work of the church and the school in the world Father Dorney received thorough training, and the inspiration of much of its decidedly practical character came from parents both largely endowed with strong individuality.

The father of the reverend gentleman, subject of this sketch, was John Dorney, whose people were long resident at Longhur near the City of Limerick. In 1846 Mr. Dorney came to the United States, settling in Troy, New York, where he at once entered upon the business of lumber inspection, a special direction of knowledge he followed all his life, and for which in Chicago he was employed

by the Illinois Central Railroad for twenty-five years. It was while in Troy that Mr. Dorney married Miss Mary Toomey, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Father Haverrman, still alive at the date of this writing and distinguished as the oldest priest in the United States. From Troy Mr. and Mrs. Dorney removed to Springfield, Massachusetts, where Maurice Dorney was born, and several years afterwards found the family in Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Dorney were very well known in Chicago and many old citizens remember them with respect and affection. Three children blessed their union, Maurice, the clergyman, and two daughters. Mr. Dorney died in November, 1894, having survived his wife about six years.

It was at the old "Mosely" school, Twenty-fourth and Michigan Avenue, that young Maurice Dorney, destined to such an active and useful place in the chapter of the Catholic clergy of Chicago, received the primary groundwork of academic education. Subsequently, in 1861, he was a student at the old university, St. Mary's, at the time under the direction of that noble, scholarly and apostolic priest, the Rt.-Rev. Dr. McMullen, sometime Vicar-General of the diocese of Chicago and subsequently Bishop of Davenport, Iowa. When Father Dorney was a student at St. Mary's, that noted divinity school stood nearly upon the site of Holy Name Cathedral, an entire block having been donated by William B. Ogden, the great real estate owner and dealer, and first mayor of Chicago, to the purposes of Catholic religion and education. Two years at St. Mary's was followed by a course of study at the Academy of the Christian Brothers at old St. Patrick's, Desplaines Street, which brought the subject of our sketch up to the year of 1867. From thence ensued a course at Holy Angels' College, Niagara Falls, till June of 1870, when young Dorney crowned his studies for the church with a course in advanced theology at St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, bringing him up to the date of his

ordination to the priesthood, January 27th, 1874. In speaking of this momentous period of his life, Father Dorney has often remarked that he dwells with special interest and pleasure upon the fact that he was ordained to the sacred ministry by Bishop Foley at the altar where as a little boy he had served the mass, old St. James' Church. Immediately after taking holy orders Father Dorney was appointed to duty as curate at St. John's Church, Clark and Eighteenth Streets, of which, at the time, the estimable Father John Waldron was rector. Active parish and church work kept him at St. John's for two and a half years, when he was sent to a wider field in charge of St. Denis Church, Lockport, one of the oldest Catholic parishes in the state. The importance of this charge can best be understood by the realization of the fact that at the time the scope of this "parish" embraced the territory extending from the city limits of Chicago to those of Joliet. Within an area of fully thirty miles, including Lemont, Sag Bridge, and other points, at the time represented by settlements of a few houses, and on an average throughout the district ten or twelve miles apart, Father Dorney found abundant opportunity for constant and valuable work. He remained for four years at Lockport, years of active missionary life. Many were the long rides over rough roads and through bad weather experienced by Father Dorney in those early days, one of these trips to visit a sick woman representing a distance of seventy-four miles, while a drive of ten to fifteen and twenty miles through severe storms was of ordinary occurrence. It was on the 11th of April, 1880, that Father Dorney's present great parish, St. Gabriel's, was organized, the large and handsome church, commodious schools and clergy house and convent having grown from the humble beginning made in the little frame building known as Welch's hall. The lady, Mrs. J. J. McCarthy, who first arranged and adorned the altar for the services of St. Gabriel's, is alive at the date of this writing, an active member of the parish.

To form an adequate idea of the immense sum total of work accomplished by Rev. Father Dorney since the institution of St. Gabriel's it should be remembered that the original area of the parish comprehended all that territory in which, at present, exist a number of large and important Catholic churches. St. Gabriel's in the early years ministered to the residents of all that territory now occupied by the churches of St. George, St. Rose of Lima, Church of the Visitation, a large German church maintained by the Franciscans, St. Elizabeth, St. Cecilia and other churches, including two devoted to the spiritual needs of the Bohemian and Polish people of the district.

The first church, a frame building, the windows of which were from Holy Name Cathedral, presented after that edifice had been nearly destroyed in the great fire, was upon a part of the site of the present St. Gabriel's, and this did service from 1880 to 1881. In the latter year a large brick building was put up, the lower story was used for a school and the upper story for church purposes. The growth of the parish and its educational and religious work increased enormously as the large district of which it is the center became densely populated by the rapid development of the stock yards district, and in 1888 the erection of the present great church was commenced. It is built from a very striking and handsome design by the late John W. Root, early Norman in style, of brick relieved by stone, and cost approximately about \$100,000. Archbishop Feehan laid the corner stone of the edifice, which, when completed, was dedicated by him in May, 1888. The church and adjacent convent and school buildings cover an area of two acres, and represent the results of seventeen years of most devoted, courageous and faithful work; a chapter of ambitious effort and successful accomplishment worthily conspicuous in the history of the Catholic church in Chicago. The far reaching influences of the work carried forward by Father Dorney and those who have been and yet

are identified with him, is best estimated when borne in mind the fact that the parish is practically the center of a district, the population of which is certainly not less than 150,000 persons, of whom fully 12,000 families are Catholics, averaging five persons to a family, thus representing an exceptionally responsible charge and a constant ministration to 60,000 souls. A marvelous contrast to the community of certainly not more than four hundred families resident in the district when the active work of St. Gabriel's parish was begun.

Father Dorney never speaks of this work, however, without alluding to a few devoted friends who have upheld his hands and sustained the interests of education and religion through all the necessary trials and vicissitudes of a long period of years. Notably prominent among these he invariably names with respect and appreciation, indeed with enthusiasm, the well-known citizen, Mr. John B. Sherman, an active and ever generous patron of the church and an ardent supporter of every interest tending to the welfare and happiness of the thousands resident in this great industrial section.

TIMOTHY E. RYAN.

T. E. Ryan, of the real estate firm of Ryan & Walsh, well represents the possibilities open to Irish perseverance when unfettered by English methods or untrammelled by Saxon misrule.

He was born in the parish of Ballycahill, County Tipperary, Ireland, in 1848, and was only four years old when he was brought to this country. His family landed at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and remained in that city until 1855, thence to Chicago, which was

for a few years his home, and afterwards a removal was made to Lockport, Illinois, where he and his brothers learned the trade of a shipcarpenter and caulker. The firm of Ryan Bros. was formed, but after a short stay in Lockport, Timothy E. Ryan decided to come to Chicago, and started in business for himself as a merchant.

In 1884 the popularity he had won and the reputation he had made for himself was evinced by his election by the citizens of the western division of Chicago as West Town Assessor. When his term of office expired, he started in the real estate business, in which he was very successful and quickly found a prosperous and lucrative clientage. He was re-elected West Town Assessor in 1891, and served another two years, since which time he has devoted himself to the increasing cares of his real estate business.

Honored and esteemed both as a business man and for the very worthy manner in which his official duties were performed, Mr. Timothy E. Ryan has multitudinous friends, by all of whom he is held in the very highest consideration.

At this writing, April, 1897, Mr. Ryan was re-elected West Town Assessor by a majority of 27,200.

DAVID E. SHANAHAN.

David E. Shanahan, our well known state legislator and one of Chicago's active business men, is a native of Lee County, Illinois, where he was born September 7, 1862. His father, George Shanahan, a native of Waterford, Ireland, came to New York when quite

a boy, and in 1851 on to Chicago, where he engaged in the coopering trade. He is now retired and residing in this city, as is also his wife, mother of David E.

The subject of this sketch attended the public schools and high schools of Chicago, from which he graduated, and also attended the old university. His first employment was with the National Butterine Co. as clerk, and later on with Griffin & Connelly, ice dealers, which led to his embarking in the ice business on his own account. At the present time Mr. Shanahan is acting as manufacturer's agent and is also dealing in mining operations. In 1885 he was elected South Town Supervisor on the Republican ticket, and was re-elected in 1886. Three years later he was appointed United States Deputy Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois, a position he filled until 1894. In the latter year he was elected to the Illinois State Legislature, Thirty-ninth General Assembly, and re-elected in 1896 to the Fortieth General Assembly, which honorable position he still holds at this writing. In the Thirty-ninth General Assembly Mr. Shanahan was the author of the civil service bill, which was beyond all question the most important measure of that session.

Mr. Shanahan has been an active and valued member of the Republican party ever since he attained his majority—in the year that John F. Finerty was first elected to Congress (1882)—taking a prominent part in its councils, conventions and projects, in fact in everything appertaining not only to the advancement of his party but to the best interests of the community. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum and the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Shanahan has been an extensive traveler throughout the United States, having, as he says, made himself acquainted with thirty-five states out of the forty-five, visiting not only the leading cities but the parks, the caves and mountains, in fact all points of interest and attraction. He now resides with his parents at 2722

Main Street, devoting what little time he can obtain outside of his political and business duties to social intercourse.

Mr. Shanahan has made for himself a most creditable record in the service of his state and adopted city, and unquestionably, if the promise of his years be fulfilled, there is before him a career of much honor and usefulness.

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