

EDGAR A. ANGIER, ex-assistant United States attorney, was born in Atlanta, Ga., in a house adjoining John Ryan's old shoe store, on Nov. 20, 1861. His father being a physician he frequently accompanied him to administer medicine and to alleviate the suffering of the Confederate soldiers, who were brought wounded and sick to his native city. As Dr. Angier was a prominent Union believer and his wife a daughter of an old Georgia family, the son would not fight against the south, and in consequence was compelled to refugee to Iowa during the last year of the war. He ran the blockade with his family, but was under severe cannonading on several occasions from Federal gunboats. After returning to the south in 1865 Edgar entered the common schools of Atlanta, and on leaving them went to the state university at Athens, Ga., graduating a few years later. Then, determining upon law as his professional choice, he went to Crawfordville, Ga., and studied at "Liberty hall" under that eminent jurist and statesman, Alexander H. Stephens. Besides being taught by the great commoner he was schooled at home in the whig doctrines of Henry Clay. Returning to his home he entered upon the active practice of his profession. Mr. Angier's first publicity as a speaker was when Mr. Stephens was a nominee of the democratic party against Gen. L. J. Gartrell, representative of the independent ticket. There he displayed decided oratorical ability, and his voice played no inconspicuous part in his candidate's election. Mr. Angier was elected city attorney of Atlanta in 1883, and chosen a member of the city council three years later. While a member of this body he was also one of the "Big Four," the others being C. A. Collier, J. T. Cooper and A. L. Greene. This designation referred to the opinions held by these gentlemen on the liquor question. They were all strong advocates of anti-prohibition, and resisted the municipal enactments to extend the local-option law. During his service in the city council he made three speeches that attracted wide attention and gave their author a favorable reputation both north and south; they were: "A Treatise on Mr. Blaine's Paris Interview," "A Plea for the Salary System, as Against Fees and Perquisites," and "An Objection Against Convict-Made Material in Public Works." Until 1888 he affiliated with the democratic party, and was a zealous supporter of Samuel J. Randall for president, but when the Carlisle-Morrison faction, with the platform of free trade, came into power, he transferred his allegiance to the republicans. He married Annie P. Isham in 1877, and has eight children. He is a member and earnest worker in the St. Phillip's church. In 1889 he was appointed assistant United States attorney by President Harrison, but resigned that office when Grover Cleveland ascended to power. In 1894 Mr. Angier was appointed special master in chancery by Judges Don A. Pardee and W. T. Newman of the United States court, and still holds this position.