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OF

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OF

NEW YORK.

VOL. VI.

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Thos. L. Bayler

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VOL. VI.

CUYLER, REV. THEODORE LEDYARD, D.D., for thirty years pastor of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, and one of the leading Protestant divines of America, was born at Aurora, New York, January 10, 1822. In his veins courses the commingled blood of Huguenot and Hollander, for to these two sturdy and religious stocks his ancestors belonged. His grandfather was bred to the law and practiced it at Aurora for many years. His father, B. Ledyard Cuyler, also a lawyer of considerable repute, was a student of Hamilton College and a classmate there of Gerrit Smith. He died at the early age of twenty-eight, and when his son, Theodore, was but four years old: The guardianship and training of the boy now fell to his mother—a woman of the purest and tenderest Christian character, whose prayer from the very birth of her well-beloved son, was that he might become “a preacher of the everlasting gospel.” In her heart she dedicated her infant to the Lord, desiring for him the honor of being a faithful minister of Christ in however humble a sphere, rather than of occupying any other position, even the most lucrative and distinguished. Her first gift to him is said to have been a pocket Bible, which he was able to read at four years of age—certainly an extraordinary circumstance, and an indication of a natural bias which was too remarkable to be mistaken or neglected. The law business which had been founded by his grandfather, and transmitted to his father, languished at the latter’s premature departure from life. Nevertheless, many of the

family had strong hopes that Theodore was destined to assume the mantle so worthily and successfully worn by his ancestors, and thus preserve the lucrative as well as honorable business which had grown up in the course of several generations. In these hopes they were disappointed. When he was seventeen years old he made his public confession of faith by joining the church, his mind having been wondrously influenced while attending some protracted prayer meetings at school; and from that time forth there appears to have been little indecision in his course, his steps gradually but surely leading him into the Christian ministry. At the age of sixteen he entered Princeton College, and at nineteen was graduated there with honors. The following year was passed abroad. Bearing good introductions, he was received by various men of eminence, “who were charmed with this vivacious youth, overflowing with cultured curiosity and Yankee wit.” Among others Thomas Carlyle and Charles Dickens showed him no little kindness, which he has always treasured as a delightful memory. While abroad he tested his literary ability by writing occasional sketches of travel and distinguished men for American newspapers, and their publication brought him to the notice of a wide circle of readers. During his sojourn in Scotland, Father Matthew was there arousing the wildest enthusiasm for temperance. At Glasgow the young American met the distinguished “apostle of temperance,” and was invited to speak at one of the meetings. He did so with such glowing ardor and such a

marked effect upon his auditors, that at the close of his remarks the noble Irish priest took him in his arms and kissed him. Upon his return to America his father's family again urged him to devote himself to the law, and to take his place in that profession sure of honor and financial prosperity. His mother, as wise as godly, refrained from urging her long-cherished desire, feeling that every true minister must be called of God: so she simply said, "The Lord will lead you." Shortly after this conversation the young man was visiting a neighboring village, when an elder of the church meeting him, said: "God has sent you here, for we want help this evening at the meeting for Christian conference with inquirers." He attended the meeting, spoke briefly, but so earnestly and impressively that many were deeply moved. Several inquirers professed belief that evening, saying "That young man made the way so plain." Riding along Cayuga Lake on his way home young Cuyler marveled at his success, but concluded that if his labors for a few minutes were crowned with such excellent results it would be well to devote his life to preaching. His good mother, overjoyed at the realization of her fondest desires, confirmed him in his resolution by her fervid eloquence. "My son," she exclaimed, her heart quivering with joy, "doubt no longer; God has called you to preach the gospel." To prepare himself for the ministry he studied three years at Princeton Theological Seminary, where he was graduated in May, 1846. Being duly licensed to preach he supplied the pulpit at Kingston, Pennsylvania, for about six months. Shortly after this he was invited to assume charge of the Presbyterian Church at Burlington, New Jersey, where his work was so successful and his pulpit power so effective that it was felt that he should be employed in the more arduous field presented by connection with a city church. He left Burlington to assume the pastorate of the Third Presbyterian Church (now—1890—presided over by the Rev. Dr. Studdiford) in Trenton, where he remained until the summer of 1853. In May, 1853, he received a call from the Shawmut Congregational Church, in Boston, but declined it and accepted the call, coming at the same time, from the Market Street Reformed Dutch Church in New York City, where he felt his field would be broader and more congenial by reason of the greater demands it would make upon him. In this pulpit he succeeded the learned and eloquent Rev. Dr. Isaac Ferris, Chancellor of the University of the City of New York. His preaching at once attracted attention and particularly interested the young men, who flocked to hear him by thousands from all parts of the city. For seven years he min-

istered to this charge with marked success. In 1860 he accepted the call of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church. The exodus from New York to Brooklyn was beginning to be felt about this time, and the need for better church accommodations in the latter city had long been so pressing as to engross the attention of many earnest Christians. The project of forming a new Presbyterian Church in the Lafayette Avenue section of the city originated with Mr. Edward A. Lambert, ex-Mayor of Brooklyn, at the time a member of the South Presbyterian Church. A conference on the subject was held May 16, 1857, by a number of gentlemen connected with Dr. Spear's "South" Church, and it was decided to form a "New School" Church. Soon after its organization the young church invited Professor Roswell D. Hitchcock, of the Union Theological Seminary in New York, to supply its pulpit. At the start the congregation numbered but forty-eight persons, but Professor Hitchcock's preaching proved so popular that the homely little brick chapel could not contain the people who came in increasing numbers to hear it. It was a season of spiritual quickening all over the land—the revival of 1858—and Park Church, as the little edifice was then called, shared in the general improvement, and met the demand upon its accommodations by building an addition. In January, 1859, Professor Hitchcock's increasing professional duties obliged him to withdraw from this charge, and for the ensuing six months the congregation was ministered to by the Rev. Lyman Whiting, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and was then for about six months without a regular pastor. It was during the latter period that Dr. Cuyler was waited on and invited to become the pastor. As the outlook in his own church was then promising, he declined the call. Shortly after this the Dutch Church began to falter in its project of planting its new edifice in the new and growing part of the city. So Dr. Cuyler paid a visit to the Fort Greene section of Brooklyn to view the land. Convinced that this section would become the centre of a populous city, Dr. Cuyler told the committee which waited on him that if their congregation would purchase the plot at the corner of Lafayette Avenue and Oxford Street, and erect thereon a plain edifice large enough to accommodate about two thousand people, he would accept the call. It was a large undertaking viewed from a conservative point of view, but the young church agreed to enter upon it, and within ten days the land was bought and paid for. A month later it would have been sold for private residences. The land cost twelve thousand dollars and the edifice, a splendid stone structure, modelled after Mr.

Beecher's church, being also the same size, and having a seating capacity as large, cost forty-two thousand dollars additional. Dr. Cuyler was formally installed as pastor of the congregation in April, 1860. At that time it had an enrolled membership of one hundred and forty persons. Ground was broken for the new edifice in the fall of the year, and on March 12, 1862, the completed church was dedicated. The growth and prosperity of the new church bordered on the marvellous. During the great Christian revival of 1866 it added more than three hundred names to its roll of membership. A Memorial Mission School established in Prospect Place was one of the immediate results. This school was soon organized into the present "Memorial Presbyterian Church," now one of the most prosperous in that section of the city. The "Fort Green Presbyterian Church" founded on one of the mission schools, started in 1861, and the Cumberland Street Presbyterian Church, originally composed of one hundred and twelve members of Dr. Cuyler's flock, who built the present edifice at a cost of forty-two thousand dollars, are thriving offshoots of the Lafayette Avenue Church. The Clason Avenue Church also derived much of its original strength from Dr. Cuyler's congregation. In the twenty-five years following its incorporation the Lafayette Avenue Church contributed seventy thousand dollars to city missions. Its gifts, as reported for the year 1888, exceeded fifty-three thousand dollars. During the thirty years of its flourishing existence it has received into its membership four thousand one hundred persons, of which number nearly half were on profession of their faith. In the same period about five thousand children have been gathered into the Sunday-school; and from the ranks of the Young People's Association, now numbering some seven hundred members, twelve young men have entered the Christian ministry. At this writing—1890—the church has a membership approximately twenty-four hundred and a Sunday-school attendance of about sixteen hundred, and ranks as the third largest in the General Assembly. The labors of Dr. Cuyler during the score and a half of years which have elapsed since he assumed charge of this church have been colossal. In the course of his pastorate he has delivered to his own people very nearly three thousand sermons, and more than one thousand addresses. Millions of readers have been made acquainted with him through the columns of the *Christian Intelligencer*, *Christian at Work*, *Evangelist*, *Independent* and other papers of wide circulation. It is estimated that in this way about one hundred million copies of his articles on various

texts and subjects have been issued. He published, in 1852, a volume entitled "Stray Arrows" containing a selection of his newspaper writings. One of his temperance tracts entitled "Somebody's Son" had a circulation of over five hundred thousand copies. Of the ten books of which he is the author, seven have been reprinted in England, where they have had a large sale, viz.: "Cedar Christian," "Heart Life," "Empty Crib," "Thought-Hives," "Pointed Papers for the Christian Life," "God's Light on Dark Clouds," and "Newly Enlisted." The "Empty Crib" was called forth by the death of a beloved boy nearly five years of age. It is a most affecting production, and Dean Stanley said he had read it with tears to his own family by his fireside. The subsequent loss of a beautiful and accomplished daughter was the occasion of his writing that marvellously touching production entitled "God's Light on Dark Clouds." A selection from his writings entitled "Right to the Point" has been published in Boston. Several of Dr. Cuyler's books have been translated into Swedish and one into Dutch. For more than thirty years he has ranked as one of the notable preachers of the land, and his labors in connection with great reforms, notably Young Men's Christian Associations, Mission Schools, Work for the Freedmen, the Children's Aid Society, the Five Points Mission and the National Temperance Society have been persistent and effective. His force in preaching "lies in picturesque description, and the weaving in of scenes and illustrations from Scripture and from daily life. When he preaches doctrinal sermons he avoids technicalities." His texts are generally short, and his sermons open by some forcible form of illustration, and close impressively, by forcible appeal. Thus he enlists attention at the outset and leaves an abiding effect at the conclusion. Washington Irving having heard him address a company of children, whispered in his ear: "My friend, I would like to be one of your parishioners." Dr. Cuyler has two pulpits—one of them the press. As a speaker he is noted for his "self poise and ease of manner." Professor Henry Fowler declared that his voice had a wider range than Mr. Beecher's and he added that he was "not inferior to him in his gestures and action, producing by their means marked effect." He has qualities of oratory and style which remind observers of the best traits of Dr. Edward N. Kirk, Henry Ward Beecher and John B. Gough, a striking similarity being "a peculiar friendly intonation which at the outset wins the hearer and is an important element of their successful oratory." His style as a preacher is very earnest, and judged by its results singularly effec-

tive. An observant writer, describing him, says:

"He mingles freely and happily with his people. His feelings are ardent and sympathetic, his conversation is fluent and interspersed with illustration, anecdote, lively metaphor and felicitous quotation; his manner natural, candid and frank; his tone of voice at once full, encouraging, and also gentle; so that he united the gifts which elicit friendly feeling, promote freedom of social intercourse, and bind a pastor to his people by the innumerable threads of friendly intercourse, rather than by the one cable of profound and distant reverence. Hence he combines in an unusual degree, success in pastoral labor with success in preaching. He teaches his people quite as much out of the pulpit as in it. He seeks to make his church an organized band who 'go about doing good,' in working sympathy with the poor and outcast. He also diffuses a zeal, 'lengthening the cords and strengthening the stakes' of their own influence. Dr. Cuyler is accessible both in the parlor and in the pulpit. One is sure of hospitality at church as well as at home."

Dr. Cuyler has a large acquaintance abroad and is greatly esteemed, particularly in Great Britain. He is an earnest advocate of that brotherhood of the English-speaking people which promise so much for the cause of civilization, liberty and progress. He has always been a pronounced advocate of temperance, and his church is a center from which radiates a powerful influence in the cause of total abstinence. Speaking of its benefits he once said: "In forty years I have never lost but two Sabbaths from sickness. If any minister who believes in using alcoholics for his stomach's sake, can show a cleaner bill of health, he is welcome to produce it." His long-continued labors and eloquent advocacy of temperance have been recognized by his election to the Presidency of the National Temperance Society of America. In 1872 he went abroad as a Delegate to the Presbyterian Assembly at Edinburgh, Scotland, on which occasion he made the close personal acquaintance of many of the leading Presbyterian divines of Great Britain and Ireland. During his sojourn he received marked attention from all classes of society, and had several informal meetings with Gladstone and other statesmen. His acquaintance in America numbers nearly all the distinguished men of his time. In person Dr. Cuyler is somewhat below the ordinary stature, well-formed, erect and wiry, with an iron constitution and a capacity for work seldom exceeded in his profession. His head is long and large—"a mate to the head of Oliver Wendell Holmes"—his eyes are full orbed and piercing, and his hair, originally dark, is now well streaked with silver. His face is pale and thin, that of a worker, a student, a man of deep thought and earnest sympathy. On Sunday, February 2, 1890, at the close of a brief and powerful sermon, Dr. Cuyler, in a carefully prepared address, an-

nounced to his congregation his intention of resigning his pulpit on the first Sunday in April following. He spoke as follows:

"Nearly thirty years have elapsed since I assumed the pastoral charge of the Lafayette Avenue Church. In April, 1860, it was a small band of one hundred and forty members. By the continual blessing of Heaven upon us that little flock has grown into one of the largest and most useful and powerful churches in the Presbyterian denomination; it is the third in point of numbers in the United States. This church now has two thousand three hundred and thirty members. It maintains two mission chapels, has one thousand six hundred in its Sunday-schools, and is paying the salaries of three ministers in this city and of two missionaries in the South. For several years it has led all the churches of Brooklyn in its contributions to foreign, home and city missions; and it is surpassed by no other in wide and varied Christian work. Every sitting in this spacious house has its occupant. Our morning audiences have never been larger than they are this winter. This church has always been to me like a beloved child. I have given to it thirty years of hard and happy labor, and it is my foremost desire that its harmony may remain undisturbed and its prosperity may remain unbroken. For a long time I have intended that my thirtieth anniversary should be the terminal point of my present pastorate. I shall then have served this beloved flock for an ordinary human generation, and the time has now come for me to transfer this sacred trust to some one who, in God's good providence, may have thirty years of vigorous work before him and not behind him. If God spares my life to the first Sabbath of April it is my purpose to surrender this pulpit back into your hands, and I shall endeavor to co-operate with you in the search and selection of the right man to stand in it. I will not trust myself to-day to speak of the sharp pang it will cost me to sever a connection that has been to me one of unalloyed harmony and happiness. When the proper time comes we can speak of all such things, and in the meanwhile let us continue on in the Blessed Master's work, and leave our future entirely to His all-wise and ever-loving care. On the walls of this dear church the eyes of the angels have always seen it written, 'I, the Lord do keep it, and I will keep it night and day.' It only remains for me to say that after forty-four years of uninterrupted ministerial labor it is but reasonable for me to ask for relief from a strain that may soon become too heavy for me to bear."

"This statement" says the *New York Herald*, "came like a clap of thunder from a clear sky to most of his hearers, for in no church in Brooklyn are the relations between pastor and people more wholly in harmony than at the Lafayette Avenue Church. The members of the congregation were visibly moved, and Dr. Cuyler had hard work to restrain his feelings."

Referring editorially to the subject the *Herald* says:

"After a pastorate of thirty years the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, of Brooklyn, will soon enjoy a well-earned rest. From first to last his relations with his flock have been those of a father to his children, and no shadow of past or present discord sullies his long and successful ministry."





John C. Colburn

On Easter Sunday, April 6, 1890, the thirtieth anniversary of his installation as pastor of the church, Dr. Cuyler preached the concluding sermon of his pastorate. It was a memorable and impressive occasion, and the building was filled to overflowing with the friends and admirers of one of the most successful pulpit orators of the age. No less memorable and touching was the subsequent meeting of the members of his flock on April 16, in the church parlors, where a farewell reception was held, pastoral relations formally severed, and a purse of \$30,000 presented to Dr. Cuyler—being \$1,000 for each year of his services as pastor. The address and presentation were made in behalf of the congregation by Mr. John N. Beach who, after reviewing the growth and progress of the church, concluded as follows:

“While we have been constrained to speak to you those simple words of honest commendation, we now deem it to be eminently fitting that we should present to you some more tangible expression of our appreciation and love. We therefore tender you this purse, not as a charity, else you might fling it down and trample it beneath your feet. Neither do we beg your acceptance of this merely for its literal intrinsic value as computed in paltry shillings and pence. We would present you this as a token of the lasting obligations we bear toward you and yours, and of the warm-hearted love we bestow upon you.

“I take great pleasure in referring to the cordiality and entire unanymity with which this testimonial fund has been placed in my hands to present to you, and will you now accept it, sir, bearing with it, as I do, the sincere love and well wishes of its many donors?”

CALHOUN, JOHN C., is one of the central figures in that colony of Southerners who have won for themselves enviable success and honorable distinction in New York. He is a man of impressive presence, strong personality and unusual ability. Stimulated by a worthy ambition to live in keeping with his obligations to a noble ancestry, he has pressed forward with courage and energy to the achievement of much that is flattering and creditable. His record speaks for itself, and his career is interesting from boyhood to date. In all things his conduct is characterized by the courage of his convictions, and an unswerving integrity of purpose. His paternal grandfather was John C. Calhoun, South Carolina's worshiped son and wisest statesman. His maternal grandfather was the famous General Duff Green, who figured so prominently in Washington City as the gifted editor of the *American Telegraph*, which paper had great power during the days of Henry Clay and Daniel Webster. His paternal grandmother was Floride

Calhoun, daughter of Hon. John Ewing Calhoun, United States Senator from South Carolina. His mother's mother was Lucretia Edwards, daughter of Ninian Edwards, the distinguished jurist of Kentucky, who was appointed Territorial Governor of Illinois, which position he held until Illinois was made a State, when he became regular Governor by the election of the people. Mr. Calhoun's father was the second largest cotton planter in the South before the war. He was Andrew Pickens Calhoun, the eldest son of South Carolina's great statesman; and although repeatedly pressed to accept high political positions, he devoted his entire life to the development of his own and the agricultural interests of the South. This long chain of distinguished ancestry connects John C. Calhoun of to-day with the famous Chief Justice Marshall and many more of the most noted characters of American history. Mr. Calhoun was born July 9, 1843, on his father's plantation near Demopolis, Alabama. When he was eleven years of age, his parents returned to South Carolina, their native State, and settled at Fort Hill, the old homestead of his illustrious grandfather. Here every foot of land was to the lad's mind hallowed ground, and every house fixture was as sacred as an altar in a temple. Thus his boyhood was environed by inspiring traditions and family pride, and under the ennobling influence of his father and mother he conceived his earliest ideas of chivalry, and experienced the first throbs of ambition. Mr. Calhoun is not a college graduate. He entered the State University at Columbia, South Carolina, but just as he completed his sophomore year, the war broke out. At once the volunteer fever became epidemic among the college students, and young Calhoun was among the first to enroll his name for the formation of a company of cadets. These enthusiastic boy-soldiers hurried to Charleston, reaching there a day or two before the bombardment of Fort Sumter. Soon after that initiatory engagement Mr. Calhoun went to the Virginia army and joined Hampton's Legion. Almost immediately after connecting himself with General Hampton's command he was elected Color Sergeant of the Legion Cavalry, although he was not then eighteen years old. After serving under Hampton for about a year he was discharged from the army on account of his extreme youth. On returning to his home he found his native State greatly inflamed by stirring appeals from the War Department at Richmond for more troops. He at once began organizing a company, and within less than a month he was on his way back to Virginia in command of a splendid cavalry troop numbering one hundred and sixty men. When he received his commission from the War Department he

was said to be the youngest Captain in the Confederate army. His company was assigned to the command of General M. C. Butler, now United States Senator from South Carolina. With him, Captain Calhoun served until the final surrender. In an article recently contributed by General Butler to the *Century Magazine*, he makes special mention of Captain Calhoun's splendid bravery at the battle of Trevelyhan Station. He recounts how Captain Calhoun led a memorable charge during that fight, and by his personal gallantry turned the tide of battle. His career since the war is scarcely less interesting. Returning to Fort Hill, after General Johnston's surrender at Greensboro, North Carolina, he was confronted by waste places, where he had left a domain of treasure. Darkness had settled on the home of his fathers, and the vast estate had been swept before the destroying winds of war. But his soldier life had schooled him in privation and misfortune, and he accepted the widespread ruin and devastation with unflinching fortitude and heroic courage. He reasoned philosophically, and knew that although his patrimony was all gone, he was still rich in industry and energy. He at once assumed entire charge of the family, and not only supported his mother and sister, but was father to his younger brothers, giving them every substantial care, and providing means even for their education. The sum total of his assets for life's practical beginning were his two war horses. With these he went to Alabama, and in Montgomery formed a co-partnership with James R. Powell, who was afterwards dubbed the "Duke of Birmingham," because of his prominent identification with the marvellous development of the "Magic City." The business plan of Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Powell was for the establishment of extensive planting interests in the Yazoo Valley of Mississippi. The management of the enterprise was entrusted to Mr. Calhoun, and so successfully did he work it, that within less than a year he sold out his interest to Mr. Powell for \$15,000. With this capital he went to Arkansas and repeated his Yazoo Valley experiment, only on a larger scale. There he lived for fourteen years, during which time he formed the Calhoun Land Company, and later on, likewise the Florence Land Company. He was simultaneously President of both these corporations, which made him manager of the second largest planting interest in America. In the management of these vast plantations Mr. Calhoun inaugurated the emigration movement of negroes to that State, and from first to last he carried personally from Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia, over 5,000 negroes to the Mississippi Valley. His conduct of this system of co-operative farming

proved very profitable to him. So much so that when he wound up and sold out in 1884, preparatory to coming to New York to live, he had accumulated over \$100,000. While a resident of Arkansas, so prominently identified did he become with the planting interest of that wonderful cotton-growing section, that the Governor honored him with the appointment of delegate, from the State at large, to the Cotton Exposition at Louisville in 1883, and also to the New Orleans Cotton Exposition, 1884. He was likewise commissioned to the Convention, held at Washington City in 1884, which memorialized Congress with reference to the improvement of the Mississippi and its tributaries. Soon after he came to New York to live he organized a syndicate for the purpose of settling the State debt of Arkansas, and his work in that cause went far toward the accomplishment of the final adjustment. His first aim and chief object, however, in coming to New York to live, was to devote himself unremittingly to the interests of the South, and his position in that connection to-day is ample evidence of his success. He has been prominently identified with three distinctive railroad deals since he came to New York, and in each instance he has been triumphant in the advocacy of his cause and the attainment of his ends. His first conspicuous operation in Wall Street was the big Richmond Terminal deal, whereby the control of that property was wrested from its then owners, and subsequently made to absorb the Richmond & Danville. Soon after that, he became engaged as a leader in the movement to obtain control of the Georgia Central System, out of which grew the Georgia Company. A wholesale change was made in the management of the Georgia Central, and Mr. Calhoun became one of the leading Directors under the new regime. He was subsequently made its Vice-President. The campaign by which the Georgia Central was secured created greater interest than anything of the kind which has ever occurred in Georgia, and in the course of it Mr. Calhoun made great reputation. Later he was elected to the Directory of the Richmond & West Point Terminal Company. This put him in affiliation and official intimacy with some of the most conspicuous railroad magnates of America, and cannot be interpreted other than as a just recognition of his merit, and a generous tribute to his ability. He now has a voice in the management of over 7,000 miles of railroad, all of which traverse Southern territory. This is no doubt peculiarly gratifying to him, for above every other consideration in his business life, is his aim to be inseparably associated with important measures for furthering the material development



C. F. Chandler

of the South. He is unalterably a Southern man, and instantly recognized as such wherever he goes. In acknowledgment of this and in tribute to his wide popularity, he was, upon the organization of the New York Southern Society, elected its First Vice-President, and in 1889 was elected President. He has always devoted himself unremittingly to the best interest of the Society, and through his faithful efforts in its behalf, the association secured its present elegant home. Mr. Calhoun has impressed himself so indelibly upon the heart of the whole Society that his name among the members is held in highest honor and sincerest affection. While loyal to the home of his adoption, he is far more absorbed in the interest of his native section. The land of his birth was the altar of his sacrifices, and his noblest ambition is to make that same land the better by his achievements. In considering his personal character, we can say without fear of contradiction, he is in every sense a true gentleman. Born of an aristocracy thoroughly genuine, he naturally abhors a mean or ungenerous impulse, and would be incapable of any departure from strictest integrity. In 1870, Mr. Calhoun was married to Miss Lucretia Adams, only daughter of David Adams, of Lexington, Kentucky, and grandniece of Richard M. Johnson, ex-Vice-President of the United States. Mr. Calhoun's family circle is delightful in its harmony, and beautiful in its happiness. He has a magnificent house on Fifty-eighth Street, near Fifth Avenue, all the appointments of which bespeak true refinement and substantial prosperity. Both he and his wife are exceptionally generous in hospitality, and their home is a place of unflinching pleasure and gladness to their host of friends. Mr. Calhoun has never manifested any partiality for politics, but on the contrary has repeatedly turned his back on public office. Nevertheless, he is a man of wise views on all public questions, and takes the profoundest interest in all measures looking to the material development of our common country and the welfare of our National Government. It may be that some day he will turn from the fields of practical business life, and devote himself to the science of statesmanship. His patriotism is as broad as the land, and his views are oftentimes luminous with statesman-like thought. The following extract from one of his speeches as President of the New York Southern Society, on the occasion of an annual banquet, is admirable evidence of his uncommon ability, and likewise of his comprehensive patriotic philosophy:

"This is the Centennial year of our Government, and the great political conflicts that were waged in every one of the original thirteen States over the adoption of the Constitution a hundred years ago are vividly called to our minds. Then, as now,

there was a Southern question. Then, as now, there were those who saw danger to the States south of the Potomac in the great power of the States to the north of it. Governor Benjamin Harrison, of Virginia, voiced the sentiment of the opposition in this forcible language: 'If the Constitution is carried into effect the States south of the Potomac will be little more than appendages to those to the northward of it. My objections chiefly lie against the unlimited powers of taxation, the regulations of trade and the jurisdictions that are to be established in every State altogether independent of their laws. The sword and such powers will, nay, must, sooner or later, establish a tyranny.'

"But then, as now, the heart of the South was true to the Union. Over all opposition, in spite of all waruing, she rallied to the support of her great leaders, and the Union was established. Let us, in the first year of our second century, emulate the example of those noble men who labored to establish the Union, and draw inspiration from their characters and their careers. Let us study the character and emulate the example of that great Southerner, who, recognized by the common consent of his countrymen as the foremost citizen of America, and elected by a unanimous vote, swore in this great city a hundred years ago to obey the Constitution just formed, and was inaugurated the first President of the United States.

"The Southern question then, at the bottom of which stood the negro, did not prevent the slaveholders, Washington and Madison, of Virginia, from laboring with Hamilton and Jay, of New York, and a host of other patriots in each of the other States, in a common effort to establish a perfect Union. And the Southern question now, at the bottom of which stands the negro, will not prevent the Southern people from uniting with the people of the North and West in a common effort to obliterate sectional lines and promote the general welfare of the entire Union. The South relies upon the conservatism and patriotism of the American people, and on those broad, federal principles which, while recognizing the rights of the General Government, will also preserve the rights of the States."

CHANDLER, CHARLES FREDERICK, Ph.D., M.D., LL.D., a distinguished American scientist, one of the founders of the School of Mines of Columbia College, New York, now Professor, of Analytical and Applied Chemistry and allied sciences in that institution, and late President of the Board of Health, New York City, was born at Lancaster, Mass., Dec. 6, 1836. As a boy he gave every evidence of the possession of scientific tastes. After graduating at the local high school, he began a thorough course of scientific study at the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard College. This was continued at the Universities of Göttingen and Berlin, from the first named of which he received, in 1856, the degree of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy. While a student he had the good fortune to sit under the

teachings of Agassiz, Horsford and Cooke, in America, and Wohler, Von Waltershausen and Heinrich Rose, in Europe, and was for a time assistant to the last named, and had as companion in the laboratory the now famous Arctic explorer, Nordenskjold. Upon his return to America he became assistant to Professor Joy, at Union College, taking that distinguished instructor's place after he was called to Columbia College, and lecturing for eight years to the college classes on chemistry, mineralogy and geology. In 1858 he was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the New York College of Pharmacy, then in its infancy, and lectured for three evenings a week, all winter, year after year, to its students. In 1864 he joined Professor Egleston and General Vinton in founding the School of Mines at Columbia College, taking at first the chair of geology. In one year the school attracted an attendance of nearly one hundred students, and the Trustees of the College placed it on a substantial basis as a co-ordinate department of Columbia College. Professor Chandler, who has been Dean of the Faculty and executive officer from the first, has filled the chair of Analytical and Applied Chemistry for many years. He made the assay department of this school the most famous in the country. The improved system of weights devised by him for assay work has been generally adopted by assayers. In 1866 he was invited by the Metropolitan Board of Health, to do some gratuitous chemical work. The Commissioners were so impressed by his labors that they created the office of Chemist for him, which he held until 1873, when Mayor Havemeyer appointed him President of the Board. In 1877 he was re-appointed for six years by Mayor Ely. His official influence was exerted from the start in bringing about many needed reforms. Of the milk question he made a special study and for years he vigorously attacked the dishonest milk dealers. Simultaneously he prosecuted an investigation of the liquors sold at common resorts, poisonous cosmetics, drinking water, and the common food supply, in each case giving the public valuable information upon these topics. He also instituted an investigation of kerosene accidents. His reports created widespread interest. They were reprinted and circulated by philanthropic citizens and attracted attention in many foreign countries. His report on gas purification, published in 1869, led to the abatement of the gas nuisance, from which the entire city was then suffering, and is one of the most able and complete discussions of the subject which has ever appeared. Under the Presidency of Professor Chandler war was successfully waged by the Board of Health against all stench-producing trades in and near New York City; the streets around

Washington Market were relieved of an outrageous abuse in the shape of two-story structures erected in violation of law; gratuitous house-to-house vaccination was established, resulting in the complete suppression of small-pox; and also house-to-house visitation of the tenement district, with the result of very largely reducing the infant mortality. In 1872 a portion of the duties of the Chair of Chemistry in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons was assigned to him, and on the death of Professor St. John, of the faculty of that old institution, he succeeded to his chair of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence. He had been a strenuous advocate of a more exacting system of medical education. In 1874 Professor Chandler was President of the Convention that met at Northumberland to celebrate the anniversary of the discovery of oxygen by Dr. Priestly, and he published the proceedings and addresses in full in *The American Chemist*, a monthly journal of chemistry, founded by him in connection with his brother, Professor W. H. Chandler, of the Lehigh University. He was one of the most active projectors of the American Chemical Society, founded soon afterwards, and has been Vice-President of it since the beginning, having regularly refused to accept the Presidency. In the summer of 1879 he was made chairman of a committee composed of eminent medical men, organized to draw up a scheme for disinfection to be adopted by the National Board of Health. Professor Chandler is an effective lecturer, and though chiefly devoting himself to the work of instruction, is a prolific writer. Probably his most elaborate chemical work has been the examination of American mineral waters. He has also been engaged in several important investigations in the pollution of water by factories, and he has been relied upon to decide important questions with regard to the selection of water for supplying Albany, Yonkers and other places. Of late years he has been the editor-in-chief of the *Photographic Bulletin*, published by the house of E. & H. T. Anthony, of New York City. As an expert in chemistry he ranks with the most distinguished living, and is constantly consulted by manufacturers and courts of law in his specialty. He received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of New York in 1873, and that of Doctor of Laws from Union College in the same year. He is a life member of the Berlin, Paris and American Chemical Societies, a member of the National Academy of Sciences, the London Chemical Society, the Sociedad Humboldt of Mexico, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Philosophical Society, the New York Academy of Sciences, and many other learned bodies.



Amasa J. Parker,

PARKER, HON. AMASA J., LL.D., a distinguished American lawyer and jurist, ex-Judge of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals of the State of New York, and ex-Member of Congress, was born at Sharon, Parish of Ellsworth, Litchfield County, Connecticut, June 2, 1807. On both the paternal and maternal sides he traces his genealogy back to the early Puritan settlers of New England, in which section his ancestors in all the succeeding generations have ranked among the most worthy and intelligent of the inhabitants. In the numerous and memorable historic events preceding and following the Declaration of Independence, members of the family to which he belongs were conspicuous for their unswerving loyalty to the Christian Church, and their patriotic devotion to the best interests of the country. One of his more immediate ancestors, the Hon. Thomas Fenn, of Watertown, Connecticut, rendered long and faithful service to his fellow-citizens in the Legislature of that State, in which he sat for thirty consecutive sessions. His father, "the Rev. Daniel Parker, a man of eminent worth, piety and learning," was for twenty years pastor of the Congregational Church in the parish where Amasa, the subject of this sketch, was born. When the latter was about nine years of age, his parents removed to the State of New York, which since then has remained his home. The elder Parker was a man of fine intellectual attainments, broad in his acquirements and an accomplished classical scholar. Under his personal supervision and largely at his hands his son received his early training. The boy clearly inherited his father's love of knowledge, and his progress in his studies was remarkably rapid. At the age of sixteen, in 1823, he was appointed principal of the Hudson Academy, an institution which even at that early date enjoyed a high reputation for its educational advantages. Although but a mere boy in years, young Parker was a man in physique and his mental qualifications were on a par with his stature. He realized fully the responsibilities of the position, and in accepting it, determined to assume them all. He devoted himself to his work and was eminently successful in it, winning the approbation of the most competent critics. His scholarly attainments and professional success may possibly have excited a little envy among those who were engaged in similar work, for it seems the clever young principal was taunted in some way with not being a regularly educated teacher, i. e., a college graduate. To show how little sense there was in such a taunt, young Mr. Parker presented himself at Union College, in 1825, and successfully passed all the examinations for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and was gradu-

ated with the class of that year. In May, 1827, he resigned his principalship, and thenceforth devoted himself to the study of law, for which he felt he had a stronger vocation than for teaching. During the last year that he remained at the head of the academy, he had read law under the direction of John W. Edmunds, one of the great lights of American jurisprudence. When he gave up teaching he removed to Delhi, and there, in the office of his uncle, Amasa Parker, a leading member of the Delaware County bar, he completed his legal course. In October, 1828, he was admitted to the bar, and at once engaged in professional work as the partner of his uncle. The firm of A. and A. J. Parker became one of the most eminent and successful in the State; its clientage embracing the heaviest business men, corporations and companies of those times. As a consequence young Mr. Parker came to practice in all the courts in the State; he was a strong and familiar contestant at the circuits in the counties of Delaware, Greene, Ulster and Schoharie, and frequently in those of Broome, Tioga and Tompkins. It was said of him when he was called from the bar to the bench, that he had tried more cases in the circuit courts than any lawyer of his age in the State. Mr. Parker began his political life as a member of the Democratic party, to which he faithfully adhered through life. His remarkable skill as a lawyer, his fervid eloquence, and, not least, his great personal popularity, concentrated attention upon him as a born political leader. In the autumn of 1833, when he was barely twenty-six years of age, he was elected to the State Assembly from Delaware County, being nominated as a Democrat and running without opposition. In this body he distinguished himself by his successful care of the interests of his constituents, and by his intelligent comprehension of the needs of the State, and great activity in carrying through beneficial measures. His brilliant attainments as a scholar were speedily noticed by his legislative colleagues, and led to his being chosen by the Legislature, in 1834, a member of the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York. During a period of ten years he occupied this last position and brought to its duties not only an unusual degree of learning, but also a profound respect for and sincere devotion to the great cause of education. It should be noted here that he enjoyed the signal honor of being the youngest person ever elected a member of this dignified body. In 1834 Mr. Parker was appointed District Attorney of Delaware County. He served three years, and could have had a second term, but declined it, owing to the pressure of private professional business. Mr. Parker's efficient services in

the State Legislature strongly commended him for preferment to a higher office, and in the fall of 1836 he was nominated by the Democratic party and elected to the Twenty-fifth Congress, to represent the Twentieth District of New York, then comprising the counties of Broome and Delaware. The high estimation in which he was held by the people of this district is clearly shown by the fact that he was chosen without opposition. His services in the National Legislature were all that could be desired by the most exacting constituency; every duty was faithfully and punctually performed. Among his colleagues were a number of the most distinguished sons of New York, including Millard Fillmore, Mark H. Sibley, Richard P. Marvin, Arphaxed Loomis, Hiram Gray, John C. Clark, Ogden Hoffman and Henry A. Foster. To be an associate on an equal footing with these able men was in itself a high honor, but for so young a man to hold an honorable and conspicuous place in such a galaxy was remarkable. The sessions of this Congress were memorable. The last administration of President Jackson had closed and Mr. Van Buren had entered upon his. The time was one of great excitement both politically and financially. Owing to the excessive amount of paper currency in circulation, speculation was rife, and values, especially in real estate, were greatly inflated. "The specie circular of 1836, by reviving the demand for gold and silver, had destroyed most of those banks not having government deposits in their vaults. The demand for the deposits for distribution among the States compelled the ruin of many of the 'pet banks.' They had treated the deposits as capital, to be used as loans to business men, and now had to return them. The sudden calling in of these loans began the panic of 1837, compared with which nothing had ever been seen in America." On the floor of the House Mr. Parker was invariably listened to with the most respectful attention. His language was earnest and unaffected, carrying conviction by logic rather than by the flowers of rhetoric. His speeches on the Mississippi election case, the Sub-treasury bill, the public lands, and the Cilley and Graves' duel were among his most able efforts, and were read with deep interest not only in New York, but all over the Union. His whole Congressional career was marked by boldness, firmness, fairness, courtesy and dignity. In 1839 Mr. Parker was nominated for the State Senate, but was defeated by a nominal majority. Although he applied himself diligently to the care of his extensive practice, with no thought of serving any personal ambition, public opinion pointed to him as a suitable candidate for the bench, and in 1844 Governor

Bonck, of New York, nominated him for the office of Judge of the Third Circuit. By this appointment, which was immediately confirmed by the Senate, he became Judge and Vice-Chancellor. He then removed to Albany, where he has since resided. Three years after he had entered upon his judicial duties, his term was cut off by the adoption of the new State Constitution, which abolished the old Supreme Court and Court of Chancery, and provided a new Supreme Court and an elective judiciary. An election to fill the new judgeships was held in June, 1847. The judicial career of Judge Parker had been so acceptable to the bar and the public that he became by common demand a prominent candidate for one of the vacant judgeships in the Third Judicial District. In all the counties of that district meetings of the members of the bar were held, and candid and thoughtful addresses complimentary to him were delivered by leading lawyers. Elected to office by a remarkably strong vote, he filled the position with high distinction, serving until the expiration of the term, Dec. 31, 1855, and sitting during the last year but one on the bench of the Court of Appeals. Judge Parker has always been an active and uncompromising Democrat of the Jefferson school. He was renominated in 1855 for re-election to the bench, but in that year the American or "Know Nothing" party swept the State, and he was defeated, although he had the honor of running several thousand votes ahead of the Democratic ticket. "At no time in the history of this State," says a contemporary writer, "has judicial labor been more difficult and responsible than that which Judge Parker was called on to discharge during his twelve years service on the bench. It was during this time that the anti-rent excitement, which prevailed throughout a large portion of his judicial district, was at its height, crowding the civil calendar with litigation, and the criminal courts with indictments for acts of violence in resisting the collection of rents." The history of the anti-rent trials, which took place before Judge Parker and other judges, has lately been written so fully as to render superfluous any attempt at a detailed description in this place. Aside from the trial of "Big Thunder," which took place before Judge Parker at Hudson, over two hundred and forty persons who had been indicted and arrested were in custody awaiting trial at the Oyer and Terminer, at Delhi, in September, 1845. At the close of the third week of the holding of court all the cases had been disposed of by Judge Parker, to whom great credit was unanimously awarded for the successful discharge of the delicate and difficult duties devolving upon him. As a Justice of the Supreme

Court and also a Judge of the Court of Appeals, Judge Parker's opinions upon new questions of practice, as well as upon questions of principles of law, were regarded by the highest authorities as well considered and well reasoned, and many of his decisions have become prominent as "leading cases" in the law. For clearness of expression, thoroughness of discussion, calmness, impartiality and all absence of pretension or show, they have been pronounced extremely valuable contributions to judicial lore. One of his opinions in particular, that in the leading case of *Snedeker v. Warren* (2 Kernan, 170), which settled a new and important question, attracted much attention from the bar and the judiciary. On leaving the bench Judge Parker, inspired by an abiding love for his profession, resumed the practice of law in Albany, in partnership with his son, General Amasa J. Parker, Jr., afterwards a member of the State Senate from the Seventeenth District. This firm at once took a leading rank in the legal fraternity, and was intrusted with a number of the most important cases brought to trial in the State. In 1876 ex-Judge Edwin Countryman, one of the ablest members of the Albany bar, was added to the firm, which then took the style of "Parker & Countryman." Judge Parker seldom argued criminal cases. He often declined to be retained in such cases, notably in that of Wm. M. Tweed, in which instance, it is said, he refused a large fee. One of his most important criminal cases was the defence of Cole for the murder of Hiscock. Among his important civil cases argued in the State courts were one involving the title of Trinity Church to property in the City of New York, the Levy will case (23 New York, 97), the famous controversy between the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company and the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and that of the boundary line between the States of New York and New Jersey (42 New York, 283). Among his celebrated cases was one involving the right to tax national banks, argued before the Supreme Court of the United States, under a retainer from the City of New York (4 Wallace Rep., 244). While practicing law in Albany Judge Parker was repeatedly requested to permit his renomination on the judiciary ticket, but invariably declined. Nevertheless he could not become so wholly absorbed in professional work as to alienate himself entirely from politics, and in the fall of 1856 he consented to accept the Democratic nomination for Governor. In this canvass he had two opponents—John A. King, the Republican nominee, and Erastus Brooks, who headed the ticket of the "American" party. The change in public sentiment in this year was very marked, and Mr. King was elected by a

large plurality vote. In the judicial district, where Judge Parker was defeated the preceding year by about one thousand votes, he received in this election several thousand majority, and in the State he ran about ten thousand votes ahead of the Buchanan electoral ticket. Recognizing the Judge's great political strength in the State of New York, Mr. Buchanan, upon assuming the Presidency, offered him the choice of several offices of distinction, but he respectfully declined them all, and at a later date also declined (by refusing to qualify) the United States District Attorneyship for the Southern District of New York, although he had been nominated by the President and confirmed, without a reference, by the Senate of the United States. In the fall of 1858 Judge Parker was again called upon to be the standard bearer of his party in the State. He accepted the gubernatorial nomination and ran against E. D. Morgan, who was elected by a majority of about seventeen thousand votes. In this campaign, as in the previous one, Judge Parker ran many thousand votes ahead of his ticket, thus incontestably proving that he was one of the strongest and most respected men in the State. While devoted in his allegiance to party, Judge Parker was too patriotic a citizen to allow partisanship pure and simple to over-ride duty to his country. When the events which led to the War of the Rebellion were agitating the country, his voice and his influence were used in endeavoring to avert the fearful storm of civil war which threatened the country. On January 31, 1861, a Democratic State Convention, called to consider the impending peril of disunion, assembled at Tweddle Hall, Albany. It was probably the strongest and most imposing assemblage of delegates ever convened within the State. Not less than thirty of them had been chosen to seats in Congress, while three of them had been Democratic candidates for Governor; one of them, Governor Seymour, once elected, and since chosen again. Though called as Democratic, there was a large and respectable representation of the old Whig party, with a large number who had been "Americans." No convention which had nominations to make, or patronage to dispose of, was ever so influentially constituted. Sanford E. Church, afterwards Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, was temporary chairman, and Judge Parker, President. His speech on taking the chair has passed into history with the productions of the great orators and statesmen of New York. One clause in Judge Parker's speech exhibits the facility with which he could surrender political preferences for the public welfare:

"We meet here," he said, "as conservative and representative men who have differed among them-

selves as to measures of governmental policy, ready, all of them, I trust, to sacrifice such differences upon the altar of our common country. He can be no true patriot who is not ready to yield his own prejudices, to surrender a favorite theory, and to differ even from his own party platform where such differences tend to the general good of his country."

Judge Parker never surrendered the belief that with temperate counsels on the part of the Republican leaders, about to assume the control of the Federal Government, civil war could have been avoided; but when rebellion trained its guns upon Fort Sumter and the flag of the Union, he at once ranged himself with those most active in maintaining the Union. But deep and self-sacrificing as was his patriotism, it did not prevent his earnest protest against what he deemed an abuse and an illegal exercise of power by Federal officials, in making unnecessary and arbitrary arrests of Northern men whose only offence was an honest and independent difference of opinion and a free expression of it on subjects of mere party difference, involving in no way a vigorous prosecution of the war to restore the Union. During the war Judge Parker was frequently called upon professionally to protect the victims of arbitrary arrest, and the manner in which he performed these duties was generally commended by all independent minded citizens. We give an instance, the case of Patrie agt. Murray, tried at the Greene County circuit before Judge Ingalls. The action was brought for the arbitrary arrest and false imprisonment of the plaintiff by the Government. The jury, composed of men from both political parties, gave the plaintiff a verdict of \$9,000 damages. An attempt was made to remove the case after judgment into the United States Circuit Court, under an act of Congress that had been passed in 1863, for the purpose, as was alleged, of defeating such recoveries; but Judge Parker insisted that the act was unconstitutional, in violation of the seventh article of the amendments of the United States Constitution. The State courts, regarding his point well taken, refused to make a return to a writ of error. Application was then made to the United States Circuit Court to compel the return, and on a demurrer, a peremptory mandamus was adjudged. To review that judgment a writ of error was brought by Judge Parker, and the case was removed into the United States Supreme Court, held at Washington. It was first argued in that court in February, 1869, by Judge Parker for the plaintiff in error, and by William M. Evarts, then Attorney General of the United States, for the defendant in error. The judges were divided upon the question and a reargument was ordered to take place in February,

1870. Judge Hoar, then Attorney General, appeared for the defendant in error, and Judge Parker for the plaintiff. In due time the Court handed down a judgment reversing that of the United States Circuit Court, and the unconstitutionality of the act of Congress alluded to was established. This case is replete with interest and instruction, not only to the professional but to the lay reader. The reasoning of the distinguished counsel engaged, the learned and enlightened opinions of the Court, exhibit the fact that under all circumstances the United States Supreme Court is the great binding ligature of the Republic. The case is reported in 9 Wallace U. S. Rep., 274. Judge Parker was a delegate from the County of Albany to the State Constitutional Convention in 1867, and served upon several of its committees, notably the judiciary, in which he took a leading part in framing the article on the judiciary, which was the only portion of the constitution submitted to the people that was finally adopted by them. On the bench, at the bar and in the stirring arena of politics, Judge Parker has won many tangible victories and an honorable renown which is one of the glories of the great State of New York. But more than this, he has ornamented civil life to a degree which has been rarely excelled. Apart from professional labors or political employment, he has set an example of pure citizenship which will live in its results years after he himself has passed from the scene of his earthly efforts. An ardent friend of the cause of education, he has served it with distinction as President of the Board of Trustees of the Albany Female Academy, as President of the Board of Trustees of the Albany Medical College, as a Trustee of Cornell University, and as one of the governors of Union University—all this in addition to ten years of active service in the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York. In conjunction with the late Judge Ira Harris and Amos Dean he founded the Albany Law School, in which for a period of nearly twenty years he filled with exceptional ability an important professorship. He is a man of large culture, both general and classical, and his high literary attainments and eminent services to public education were most appropriately acknowledged by the degree of Doctor of Laws, conferred upon him, in 1846, by Geneva College. Prompted by a wise, humane and Christian interest in one of the most unfortunate, and at that time most neglected classes of the sick and ailing, Judge Parker, when a Member of Assembly in 1834, made a report urging the establishment of a State Hospital for the Insane, which led to a more full consideration of the subject by the people, though it was



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not till some years afterwards that the first public State institution of this kind was founded. Aware of Judge Parker's initiative in this matter, Governor Fenton appointed him a trustee of the Hospital for the Insane at Poughkeepsie. The duties of this trust he discharged with scrupulous attention until 1881, when he resigned and Governor Cornell appointed his son, Senator Amasa J. Parker, as his successor. Judge Parker married in 1834 Miss Harriet Langdon Roberts, of Portsmouth, N. H. Of the children born to this union, four—Mrs. John V. L. Pruyn, Amasa J. Parker, Jr., Mrs. Erastus Corning, and Mrs. Selden E. Marvin—still survive. His beautiful home, the abode of happiness to its inmates, will be long and gratefully remembered by the very many others who have enjoyed its refined, elegant and most generous hospitality. As a citizen and in private life Judge Parker holds the highest rank. He is greatly prized in the wide circle in which he moves, and of which he has at all times been a conspicuous and most influential member. His manner, at once dignified and cordial, his sincere, ardent, kindly, bold and manly nature, his warm and steady fidelity as a friend, the high moral principles which, as well as his intellectual superiority, have marked his action in every relation of life, have made him a very distinguished citizen in the history of the State.

CARNOCHAN, JOHN MURRAY, M.D., for forty years a practitioner in the city of New York, one of the most eminent surgeons of the United States, famous at home and abroad for the skill, originality and success of his operations, was born in Savannah, Georgia, July 4, 1817, and died at his residence, No. 14 East Sixteenth street, New York, Oct. 28, 1887. He was the son of John Carnochan, a wealthy merchant and planter, who, when a young man, removed from Scotland, in the beginning of this century, to Nassau, in the West Indies, and thence, after a few years, to Savannah. His mother, Harriet Frances Putnam Carnochan, was a great-niece of the Revolutionary hero, General Israel Putnam, and, on her mother's side, a grand-daughter of Dr. Fraser, a distinguished surgeon of the British army. The two brothers of John Carnochan came also to America. The elder, William, a friend of the poet Burns in the old country, loved rural life and became a planter in Georgia. The younger, Richard, engaged in business in Charleston, S. C., and became one of the leading merchants of that city. Both died without issue. Their nephew, the subject of this sketch, was one of a family of three

children, consisting of himself and two sisters. "The ancestral home of the Carnochans, in Scotland," writes Mr. John R. Abney, in his obituary notice of Dr. Carnochan prepared for the Memorial Book of the New York Southern Society, "whence these brothers came, was Gate House, of Fleet, Kirkeudbright, in the beautiful district of Galloway, which borders upon Ayrshire." The family home was left in the keeping of two maiden sisters of his father, Mary and Rachel Carnochan; and at the age of six years, John Murray Carnochan, not being of robust health, was taken by his father and mother from Savannah to Liverpool on a sailing vessel, and thence to his aunts' house. His sojourn was proposed to be for only a year; but the two ladies became strongly attached to him, and would never consent to his return to America, until eleven years had passed. He was bright, winning, the only male child in all the family, and he bore the name of their mother, who was one of the celebrated Murrays of the Lowlands; it was thus only natural that they should cling to him as long as possible. Meanwhile, however, they recognized, with his parents, the importance of education, and he was sent to school at Edinburgh. At that time the great names in Edinburgh were Wilson in philosophy, Hope in chemistry, Knox in anatomy and Syme and Liston in operative surgery. The genius of these eminent men exercised over the young and thoughtful mind of the future great American surgeon a most powerful influence, which in after years became manifest. He graduated with high honors at the celebrated High School of Edinburgh and then entered the University, where he completed the course and took his degree at the unusually early age of seventeen years. Influenced by the attainments and example of the distinguished men we have named, he yielded to impulses which were irresistible, and resolved to adopt the profession of medicine. While still pursuing his studies at the University, he began of his own accord a course of instruction at the Royal College of Surgeons, under the illustrious Professor Syme. But his parents could no longer restrain their desire to see him; and he returned to America to take needed rest from his studies. Precious among the souvenirs he brought with him to his native land, was a letter from Dr. Knox, the President of the Royal College of Surgeons, begging the father not to interfere with his son's inclination toward the profession of surgery, and declaring that he was "destined to be a shining light in the world." After spending a short time at his home in Georgia, he went to New York City, where he placed himself under the instruction of the celebrated Dr. Valentine Mott. Dr. Mott

took a strong fancy to young Carnochan, and was outspoken in admiration of his budding talent. He constantly referred to him as his "most distinguished pupil," and took the most cordial interest in his advancement. Having carried through the usual course of instruction at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the young student passed the prescribed examinations, and received the diploma of Doctor of Medicine in 1836. Then, to prepare himself still more thoroughly for his life-work, he went to Paris and enrolled himself as a student in the *École de Médecine*. For six years, he "walked the hospitals," as it was then expressed, of the great capital of science, and attended clinical lectures by the most distinguished professors. He profited by the example of Civiale, Lisfranc, Roux, and Velpeau, and by personal intercourse with them and other distinguished medical men. From Paris he went to London and studied what was there to be learned in the hospitals and clinics of that great metropolis, under the guidance of Brodie, Sir Astley Cooper and other surgeons of world-wide renown. While there he was offered a partnership by the great Liston, but he declined it, as he preferred to make America the field for his work. In after life he kept up correspondence with many of the distinguished European surgeons with whom he had established relations of friendship, and he always found in them an appreciation even warmer than was accorded him at home. At last, in 1847, he returned to America, thoroughly equipped by temperament and training for the career which he was destined to pursue. He fixed his residence in New York City and began his labors as a regular practitioner in the profession which for forty years he adorned with rare genius, and in which, by his numerous daring and original achievements, he gained honor and fame both at home and abroad. In the department of surgery, especially, he speedily attracted attention and awakened applause, and within a few years he was ranked among the ablest operators in the world. When, in 1850, the Board of Emigration Commissioners was established for the protection of foreigners arriving in this country through the port of New York, Dr. Carnochan was selected to take charge of the hospital for immigrants on Ward's Island: and it was he who, as Surgeon-in-chief, organized that institution. Here he had an excellent opportunity both for enlarging his experience and for exhibiting his skill. He remained the executive head of this hospital for more than a quarter of a century. In 1851 he accepted the appointment of Professor of the Principles and Operations of Surgery in the New York Medical College, and for twelve years he

brilliantly set forth before large classes of students, the treasures of science and research with which his mind was stored. This medical institution had attained celebrity from the high reputation and practical talent of the professors connected with it, but was discontinued during the Civil War on account of the loss of Southern patronage, by which it had been to a great extent supported. In 1870 Dr. Carnochan was appointed by Governor Hoffman Health Officer of the Port of New York, the State Senate endorsing the appointment by a unanimous vote. He assumed the duties of this responsible position with a thorough understanding of its requirements and with advanced views on the subject of an effective quarantine. In the discharge of his duties as Health Officer he was not slow to display the same characteristic ability which had given him so distinguished success in his private professional practice. "His administrative talent" writes an observer of his course, "together with his intelligent discrimination and foresight, enabled him to establish a prompt and effective quarantine without unnecessarily embarrassing the pursuits of commerce: in fact, he reduced his administration to a system based upon principles and laws which preside over and govern all quarantiable diseases." In his report for the year ending December 31, 1870, he dwells at considerable length upon the importance of systematic temporary isolation as a means for preventing the spread of contagious diseases. The following extract from this report outlines the system he was the first to recommend:

"The subject of quarantine, as now properly understood, has numerous reciprocal relations in connection with the interests of commerce and the preservation of the public health. It should be considered with the view of reducing its management to a regular system, in order that the various details may be carried out with promptness and discrimination, and in such a manner as to impose the least possible restraint upon commercial enterprise compatible with the public safety. The quarantine laws were originally made to guard against the introduction of pestilential diseases into our country by the arrival of infected vessels at the various seaports. Sanitary and commercial interests are thus apparently, by an implied necessity of restraint, thrown into a kind of antagonism. By a proper knowledge, however, of the history, progress and laws which govern the course of pestilential maladies, the regulation of quarantine can be so systematized as to accomplish, in a great degree, the objects for which quarantine was instituted, and yet not necessarily embarrass the pursuits of commerce, except so far as to insure the general safety of the community. To carry on properly, however, a system with these ends in view, the necessary facilities for administration must be provided. It is of great importance that persons arriving from

infected localities who are suffering with disease shall be completely isolated, at the same time that they be well cared for, and receive good medical attention. The second class of persons who should be subjected to quarantine are those who have been exposed to infection, and who may have the seeds of disease lurking in their system. These should, also, be isolated for a certain length of time, in order to afford opportunity for observation of their condition during the period of incubation which is common to contagious diseases. Persons who have been exposed to a malarial atmosphere, or who have been breathing, for a time, a close air charged with pestilential poison, should not be permitted to mingle freely in a healthy community, as thereby disease is apt to be developed; still, it would be injurious and inhuman to keep those who have been merely exposed to disease in contact or communication with the sick. To meet the requirements of this class of persons, means must be provided to secure positive isolation and the various hygienic appliances for the prevention of disease, and the elimination of the pestilential influences with which their systems may be charged, while the various comforts of good diet, pure air, clean bedding, etc., shall be provided. The construction of artificial islands in the lower bay, with an area of from two to three acres, sufficient in extent for the erection of hospitals and other appropriate buildings for the accommodation and hygienic management of the sick and infected, and placed sufficiently remote to insure immunity from danger of the spread of disease, will secure incalculable benefits to the citizens of New York and the adjoining cities of Brooklyn and Jersey City. From the extensive and wide-spread ramifications of the mercantile interests of the city of New York pestilential diseases must necessarily find their way to the harbor of the great commercial emporium of the country; yet, with such structures located at the mouth of the harbor, offering every comfort to the unfortunate sufferers, combined with a well-regulated administration of quarantine, the public may rest in tranquil safety while pestilence is kept at bay at the very gates of the city."

In the main these valuable suggestions were approved and adopted by the Legislative authorities; and as they were faithfully carried out, the port of New York became, in the matter of quarantine management, one of the model ports of the world. During Dr. Carnochan's administration, cholera and yellow fever appeared frequently, but through his foresight and careful management they were confined to the limits of the harbor and did not reach the city. In February, 1872, Dr. Carnochan's term of office expired, and he resumed the active practice of his profession in New York, and continued in it to the very day of his death. During his long and active career, Dr. Carnochan performed many wonderful operations, which early signalized him as one of the most daring and skillful among contemporary surgeons. In 1852 he inaugurated the practice of treating *elephantiasis arabum* by ligature of the femoral artery; and he

was the first successfully to treat that disease. On this subject Professor Erichsen, of the London University, wrote him: "I have pursued the details of your cases with great interest, and have been especially struck by the account of the successful ligature of the femoral artery for that otherwise intractable disease [elephantiasis]. The operation was certainly a bold step, but one that the result shows to have been the proper one to take; and it certainly does infinite credit to your judgment and skill to have devised a successful treatment for this complaint." In the *Deutsche Zeitschrift für Chirurgie*, for June, 1875, Professor Wernher, of Mayence, an eminent authority, alludes in laudatory terms to the skill of Dr. Carnochan, and he has compiled a table of cases of elephantiasis in which Dr. Carnochan's operations have been followed. In 1852 he performed the operation of amputating for otitis and carries the entire lower jaw, with disarticulation of both condyles at one sitting. This was the first successful operation of the kind reported in the annals of surgery. Later he successfully repeated the same delicate operation for osteo-sarcoma. He was also the first to treat, two years later, extensive enlargement and disease of the ulna by the removal of the entire bone, saving the arm with its functions unimpaired. In another case, where a similar disease affected the radius, he removed this bone with equal success. In 1856 he performed for the first time one of the most formidable and original operations on record, in excising for the cure of facial neuralgia the entire trunk of the second branch of the fifth pair of nerves, from the infra-orbital foramen beyond the ganglion of Meckel, as far as the foramen rotundum at the base of the skull, thus locating the source of pain and disease on the trunk of the nerve anterior to the Gasserian ganglion, and giving a new pathology to the disease. He repeated this operation several times with the same success—a feat never attempted before or since by another surgeon. Amputation at the hip joint—one of the major operations in surgery,—he performed a number of times; once, on May 18, 1864, at the battle of Spottsylvania, where, for the time being, he was acting in his professional capacity under orders of the Surgeon-General of the United States Army. In the practice of ovariectomy he was unusually skillful and almost always successful. Besides those mentioned, he performed all the more difficult operations known in surgery and was the first to perform not a few of them. Among these may be mentioned the tying of both common carotid arteries in a case of elephantiasis of the head, face and neck, and the tying of the common carotid on one side and the external carotid on the other, for hypertrophy of

the tongue. In following up the different modes of practice upon extensive varicose enlargement of the veins of the leg and thigh, he tied the femoral artery on a number of patients. In 1857 he exsected the entire *os calcis* for ostitis, enlargement and caries; and he also performed successfully amputation at the shoulder-joint for an osteo-fibro-cartilaginous tumor of the humerus, which tumor weighed eighteen pounds and is the largest on record in connection with an operation of this nature. Besides six original operations, he inaugurated the practice of performing double capital operations at the same time and of injecting coagulating material into the morbid mass for tumors of the jaws, formerly supposed to be malignant and incapable of treatment except by exsection of the bone; and in cases of immobility of the lower jaw from osseous ankylosis he was the first to operate by exsection of a portion of the jaw. Working from the most strictly scientific bases, he operated with great daring and originality, thus emulating the example of his preceptor, Dr. Valentine Mott, and like him contributing largely to the advancement of surgical science. In addition to the great reputation Dr. Carnochan derived from his remarkably comprehensive and successful practice, he made a distinguished name for himself as a medical author. Early in his professional career he published a work which quickly became famous and added to the prominence of its author. It was entitled: *A treatise on the Etiology, Pathology, and Treatment of Congenital Dislocation of the Head of the Femur*, a disease the cause of which he was the first to discover. A number of Dr. Carnochan's lectures have been published, among them those on *Lithotomy and Lithotripsy* and on *Partial Amputations of the Foot*. In 1877 he began the publication of a work to which he gave the name: *Contributions to Operative Surgery and Surgical Pathology*, the material for which was taken from his own practice during a period of thirty years. The first volume of this valuable work had just been completed at the time of his death, and has been issued from the press of Messrs. Harper & Brothers, of New York. In the early numbers of *Contributions to Operative Surgery* is found what is acknowledged to be the most exhaustive account ever written of the phenomena of shock and collapse after an injury to the human frame. Besides his original writings he translated some important foreign works, among them, Sédillot's *Traité de Médecine Opérative, Bandages et Appareils*, and Karl Rotikansky's *Handbuch der Pathologischen Anatomie*. The late Dr. Samuel D. Gross, the eminent Professor of Surgery in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in his able contribution to

the history of surgery, entitled: *A Century of American Medicine*, published in 1876, refers to Dr. Carnochan more often than to almost any other medical man, giving him full credit for his discoveries and operations, and ranking him with the most distinguished surgeons of the century. In the social life of the metropolis Dr. Carnochan was for many years a central figure. To a personal presence of unusual attractiveness he added the most charming manners and rare conversational powers. These qualities in conjunction with his high professional standing made him more than ordinarily welcome at all gatherings, both public and private. He possessed remarkable vitality, and not only kept fully abreast of all the discoveries and advances made in modern surgery, but visited patients and gave attention to all the general duties of his profession, to the very last. In September, 1887, he attended the International Medical Congress held at Washington, where he had the opportunity to see again a number of his European medical friends. At this Congress he read, before the Section in General Surgery, two papers which attracted marked attention,—one on *Bony Union of Intracapsular Fracture of the Neck of the Femur*, and the other on *Congenital Dislocation of the Hip Joint*. The specimens illustrating these papers were exhibited to the Congress, and have since been deposited, the hip-joint case in the Royal College of Surgeons, after exhibition by Mr. William Adams, before the Pathological Society of London, and the other in the Dupuytren Museum, in Paris. Both papers are published in full with illustrations, in the *Transactions of the International Medical Congress*. Ninth Session: Vol. I. Washington, 1887. Despite advancing years Dr. Carnochan always seemed to enjoy life with extraordinary zest: and late in life he continued to find in literary work the needed outlet for his unwearying mental activity. His death resulted from a stroke of apoplexy, evidently prepared by prostration due to the severe heat of the preceding summer. Through a mistake to be ascribed to negligent editing, one of the popular encyclopædias had set forth that Dr. Carnochan's death occurred in 1876. To those of the Doctor's colleagues in medicine whose knowledge of him was drawn from this unreliable source, it must have been a startling experience to see him rise in perfect health of mind and body and address the International Medical Congress at Washington in 1887, and to learn that the eleven intervening years had been devoted to incessant practice and fruitful literary work. It is doubtless true, as has been said, that "a man is born a surgeon as he is born a poet or a painter." Surgical tact is, indeed, a gift of nature; but unless it be fortified by



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diligent study, great powers of observation and application, and long experience, the achievements of this natural gift must remain inconsiderable. Dr. Carnochan possessed this rare natural tact in an unusual degree; but far from relying solely upon this he devoted his entire life to the acquirement of the exact knowledge which, as he would have been the first to recognize, was essential to the useful application of his inborn gift. One of the theories he held, the one which, as he believed, was of the highest service to him in his operations, was that success is always subordinate to general treatment; and he never operated without assuring himself that his patient had been fully prepared by appropriate regimen, for the ordeal, and that the sufferer's general health would undergo no avoidable risk through the operation. His theory of action was beautifully outlined by him in an early lecture before one of his classes in surgery. He said: "While respect for life will dictate to the surgeon the greatest prudence—will counsel him to attempt no operation which he would not be willing to perform on his own child,—it will also teach him that if the extremes of boldness are to be shunned, pusillanimity is not the necessary alternative. The surgeon who has not sufficient courage to propose a useful operation, and sufficient skill to perform it, is as open to censure as the reckless practitioner who is swayed by the unworthy lure of notoriety." One who knew Dr. Carnochan during the later years of his life—"a period when one's traits become intensified and the whole man unfolds himself to the world's view, like the sun as it is sinking to rest at the end of its course," says of him that he was an accomplished man, of strong will, like the Scot that he was, but with a just and tender heart, true to friendship, but not blind to faults, of unaffected, dignified and pleasing manner, and of handsome person—being a good deal above medium size, with finely chiseled features, and having eyes so lustrous even in his old age as to indicate to the least observing that the fires of genius burned within. Dr. Carnochan married, in the latter part of 1856, Miss Estelle Morris, daughter of Major General William Waltou Morris, United States Army, and a great granddaughter of Lewis Morris, a Signer of the Declaration of Independence. His esteemed widow and five children survive him.

HEALD, DANIEL ADDISON, President of the Home Insurance Company of New York, and the leading fire underwriter of the United States, comes of sound Puritan stock, whose trans-

planting from old to New England dates back more than two and a half centuries; the family having been among the first settlers of Concord, Massachusetts, arriving there from Berwick, England, in 1635. Both his grandfathers were soldiers in the Revolution, the paternal one fighting at Concord Bridge, Bunker Hill, and in other engagements; the maternal, whose name was Edwards, served creditably as captain in the army under Washington. A daughter of Captain Edwards married Amos Heald, a son of the first named patriot. Daniel Addison Heald, the subject of this sketch, was the youngest child of this marriage; born May 4, 1818, at Chester, Vermont, where Amos Heald owned and tilled one of the largest and best farms in the State. Young Heald spent the first sixteen years of his life on the parental farm, sharing in every labor of the field. His inclinations and ambitions made him studious, and he neglected no opportunity for mental improvement. The mountains around his father's farm seemed to beckon, and to say to his aspirations "Climb! the world is on the other side of us." A good education was what he craved, and determined to have. Under the circumstances by which he was surrounded it was no easy matter to prepare for a classical education, but he successfully accomplished the task, for, after spending two years at a preparatory school in Meriden, New Hampshire, he entered Yale College, where he took the full academic course, and was graduated with honor in 1841, at the age of twenty-three. During his senior year at Yale he read law under the direction of Judge Daggett, of New Haven, and subsequently for two years in the office of Judge Washburn, of Ludlow, Vermont, and was admitted to the bar of the State of Vermont in May, 1843. In connection with his law practice he conducted a fire insurance business as agent for the *Ætna*, and other Hartford companies, and won for himself in each capacity so excellent a reputation, that in 1856 the Home, then a young company, invited him to become its General Agent. He accepted the offer and immediately entered upon his duties, with headquarters in New York City. After twelve years of service in this capacity, he was rewarded for his diligence, zeal and fidelity by being chosen Second Vice-President of the company. In 1883 Vice-President Willmarth resigning, Mr. Heald succeeded to that office; and at the annual election in 1888 he was chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of President Martin. The company at the time Mr. Heald entered its service had a capital of \$500,000, and total assets of \$872,823. Its capital is now three millions and its assets nearly nine millions. It has an income of nearly four and three-quarters millions and covers

with its policies property values of more than seven hundred millions. It passed through the great fires at Portland, Maine, St. John, New Brunswick, Chicago and Boston, paying in full and promptly every dollar of its large losses, and has become one among the four greatest fire insurance companies in the world. It detracts no whit from the just praise of any other man now or ever connected with the company to say that a very large share of the credit for the Home's present standing belongs to Mr. Heald, who has been graphically described as the possessor of "the most active brain in fire insurance management on this continent, and as ranking second to none among the great men who have made the business of fire insurance what it is in this country." From his earliest transactions in the business he has been impressed by the fact that its successful conduct depends upon its mastery as a science, and realizing that no man can know too much in the fire insurance business, his course has constantly been "onward and upward." A good lawyer, a good chemist, a good architect, a good financier, a good judge of men, an accurate acquaintance with the values of all things fire-insurable, and well informed on the constantly varying and multiplying causes of fire, and the means and appliances of fire prevention and extinction—all these combined would not constitute a fire insurance manager too well equipped for his profession. No branch of knowledge comes amiss to the all around fire underwriter. The wind currents and the rainfall, the state of trade, the condition of the labor market, the crops, financial panics, legislatures and courts of justice, fire departments, water works, building laws, tramps, criminals who burn with felonious design, and the careless who let fires happen—these and many other things are of immediate interest to him, for they all touch his business. He has to conduct that business so as to take care at once of policy holders and stock holders, to get adequate rates in the teeth of close and often unfair competition, to avoid law suits and yet not encourage scoundrels by submitting to unjust claims, and as far as possible to guard against the perils of hostile legislation. It thus takes an able man to build up and successfully manage a fire insurance company. It will therefore in no wise be flattery to adjudge Mr. Heald an able man, upon the record and standing of the Home Insurance Company, upon which he has so fully stamped his own personality. But Mr. Heald has not been busy all these years with simply the affairs of the one company. The whole system of fire insurance in the United States has engaged his studious attention, and for the bettering of it, for the settling of it on a safe and equitable and en-

during basis, he has wrought side by side with the best men of the profession. His has always been the broad view, an outlook from the loftiest attainable height to the widest sweep of horizon. Twenty-three years ago the need of union was startlingly revealed in the light of the great Portland fire, which calamity culminated a long period of strife and demoralization among fire insurance companies, and directly after which (July, 1866) the National Board of Fire Underwriters was organized. Mr. Heald was one of the prime movers in this important enterprise and contributed more than any other one member toward the benefits resulting from its organization. In this body he has been a conspicuous figure since its formation, and has served it with distinguished ability either as Chairman of the Executive Committee or as President, during almost the entire period. His addresses will always hold a high place in the permanent literature of the profession, and in themselves they constitute an enduring monument to their clear-headed and painstaking author. Among his addresses the one entitled "Fire Underwriting as a Profession" and delivered at Chicago in September, 1880, before the Fire Underwriters Association of the Northwest, is especially noteworthy. A most able oration it was, and the orator was a living illustration of his theme. In course of it he said: "The Temple of Honor has no room for those who throng her portals, without forcing her gates and leaving traces of their stay within her walls." This is the keystone of the speech, and of the man's life. The true underwriter belongs to the Temple of Honor. He gets there by strong and honest endeavor to do large and needed service to those of his generation. For all the time replacing loss, he is showing how to avoid loss, how to build better and to take more care; so that a hundred years from now, there shall be more safety in home and shop and office to certify that he once lived and wrought. He has also been an inspiration in the New York Board of Fire Underwriters for many years, having held all the official positions he was willing to accept, and being an assiduous worker in the general interests for upwards of thirty years. Although just beyond three score and ten years Mr. Heald can hardly be accounted an old man yet. Of slender build, about five feet ten in height, with a scholarly bend of the shoulders, grayish blue eyes, lighting instantly to the touch of humor, step sprightly, every faculty alert, dispatching business easily without fuss, loved and honored by his fellow citizens; this is Daniel Addison Heald, without whose name the history of fire insurance in the United States could not be correctly written.



W. McCreary

MCCREADY, NATHANIEL L'HOMMEDIU, a prominent citizen of New York City, and for twenty years preceding his death President of the Old Dominion Steamship Company, was born in the city named, Oct. 4, 1820, and died suddenly at sea on the Cunard Steamship Etruria, Oct. 3 1887. He was a son of Thomas McCready, a member of the old family of that name in this city. After completing his school education he went to Mobile, Alabama, to acquire his business training,—having evinced a decided preference for mercantile life,—and in a few years had made himself sufficiently master of the shipping business and commercial forms and methods to warrant his engaging in business on his own account. In 1840 he returned to his native city and established the shipping and commission house of N. L. McCready & Co., at the head of which he remained for a quarter of a century, and the enterprise proved a success. In 1865 he retired from this business and associated himself with the steamship line of Livingston, Fox & Co. and two years after established the Old Dominion Steamship Company, which was probably the most conspicuous proof of Mr. McCready's great personal energy and admirable business faculty. Its beginnings were small, but having been made, its resolute founder threw his whole skill, energy and time into the work of developing them to the limit of their possibilities. His nature was one of ceaseless activity; and having by vigor and foresight added a new and important avenue of trade to those already existing in his native city, he was ambitious of doing his full share in securing for it a solid prosperity. On the very day the Old Dominion Line was organized Mr. McCready was chosen President of the company. He proved himself possessed of a rare talent for directing the complex affairs and interests of the enterprise, and under his energetic and intelligent management, it rose, steadily, to a position of leading importance among the great steamship organizations of the country. Mr. McCready was one of the most upright of business men and he exercised great weight in the commercial affairs of the city of New York. He was a Director in the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the Empire City Fire Insurance Company, the Washington Life Insurance Company and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company. With the last named organization he was prominently connected as a Director for a period of fourteen years, and for a time was its President. He was also an esteemed member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and of the Union and St. Nicholas Clubs. As early as 1847 he was elected an Honorary Member of the Marine Society. A most strik-

ing trait of Mr. McCready's character was its manly firmness, to which no little of his success in life may be traced. This was exemplified in a notable degree during one of the great strikes of the 'longshoremen of the North River front, which occurred a short time previous to his death. Notwithstanding all manner of coercion he firmly adhered to his policy in dealing with the strikers, even when other firms and corporations had decided to yield. In taking this stand he acted with great boldness and courage, and was successful in carrying his point, which, in this special case, he deemed one of principle as well as business necessity. Mr. McCready was a man of strong religious convictions and faithful in his adherence to and respect for the teachings of the Christian church. He was a regular attendant at the Reformed Church at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, New York City, and was a generous contributor to its various charities. He was always a staunch Democrat, and although he never took an active personal part in political matters, he kept himself thoroughly well informed in regard to all government affairs, and was a most entertaining talker on these and other frequently discussed topics. He was a man of kindly nature and warm impulses, and in social as well as business and religious circles he made many friends. In his home life he was especially affectionate, happy and beloved. With the increase of his wealth, his business cares intensified, but not to a degree which caused any neglect of his duties as a citizen, a neighbor, or the head of a family. His hospitalities were elegant and bountiful; and his private charities flowed in a steady stream but entirely without ostentation. For these qualities, as well as for his remarkable executive ability, high integrity and tireless energy, he will long be remembered. For a number of years previous to his death Mr. McCready had suffered from asthma, and every summer it had been his custom to spend several months travelling in Northern Europe with his family, he having found that the voyage and the change of climate were beneficial to him. On his last trip, while sojourning in Norway, he contracted a cold, but was not thought to be seriously ill when he left that country in the latter part of September, 1887, on his way home *via* Liverpool. Soon after embarking at Liverpool he was obliged to keep his stateroom, and on Monday at eleven o'clock in the evening expired of "heart failure," superinduced by the asthmatic affection from which he had so long suffered. The news of his death elicited many sincere expressions of regret from his former colleagues in the business world and the various corporations with which he had been so long actively and successfully identified.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Old Dominion Steamship Company, held in the city of New York, October 28, 1887, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That this Board unite with the family of their late President, NATHANIEL L'HOMME-DIEU McCREADY, in sorrow at the loss they sustained. The creator of the Old Dominion Steamship Company, he lived to successfully conduct his conception from small proportions to a rank equal with the largest steamship organizations of the country, and in all this period of more than twenty years the success of the company was mainly due to his vigorous and intelligent management of its affairs. Mr. McCready became endeared to his associates in the directory by his uniform courtesy and consideration for themselves and in testimony of their esteem it is

Ordered, That this resolution be spread upon the records of the company and a copy transmitted to his family.

JOHN M. ROBINSON, *President*.

W. H. STAMFORD, *Secretary*.

The Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, at a meeting held October 18, 1887:

Resolved, That in the death of MR. N. L. McCREADY, who for more than fourteen years was a director of this company, and during a portion of that period its presiding officer, the company has lost a faithful counsellor and firm friend. During the early history of the company, when it was almost on the verge of dissolution owing to pressing financial embarrassments, Mr. McCready, with that untiring devotion born of faith in the enterprise and characteristic of him in all his business undertakings, gave his best efforts in connection with those of his associates in the Board of Directors to saving the property from disintegration, and to his labors at that time is largely due the successful issue out of the troubles that then beset the company.

Resolved, That we share the sorrow of his family and extend to them our most cordial sympathy in their bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these minutes be engrossed and sent to the family of Mr. McCready as a token of personal regard.

H. B. HENSON, *Secretary*.

The Coastwise Steamship Association, of which he was the first President, likewise held a special meeting, October 11, 1887, to take action on his death. Vice-President D. D. C. Mink occupied the chair, and Bentley D. Hassel acted as Secretary. After the passage of appropriate resolutions of respect and condolence, Mr. W. H. Stanford, an old friend and close associate of the deceased, made a brief address, alluding in feeling terms to his many virtues. Mr. McCready married in 1846, in the city of New York, Miss Caroline Amanda Waldron, a lineal descendant of Resolved Waldron, who came to New Amsterdam in the suite of Governor Peter Stuyvesant. This lady survives her husband. Of

their family of five children, only two are now living, viz: Mrs. William Ward Robbins and Nathaniel L. McCready. A brother of the deceased, Dr. Benjamin McCready, long a Professor in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, is one of the oldest and most esteemed members of the medical profession in New York City.

RANSOM, HON. RASTUS SENECA, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, was born at Mount Hawley, Peoria County, Illinois, March 31, 1839. On both the paternal and maternal side he derives from New England ancestry. His paternal grandfather, Robert Ransom, was born at Vergennes, Vermont, August 13, 1788. His paternal grandmother, whose maiden name was Lucy Stacy, was born at New Salem, Massachusetts, July 23, 1792. Early in their married life Robert Ransom and his wife removed to New York State and settled on a farm in the town of Hamilton, Madison County. Some years later they removed to the town of Fenner, Madison Co. Notwithstanding many disadvantages their industrious and thrifty habits enabled them to win a good share of prosperity. They were also intelligent and religious people and stood high in the esteem of their neighbors. Reuben Harris Ransom, son of the preceding and father of the subject of this sketch, was born at Hamilton, November 11, 1818. On May 7, 1837, being then but a few months more than eighteen years of age, he married Nancy Caroline Virgil, a native of the town of Mexico, Oswego County, New York. This lady's father, Abram Virgil, a farmer of means and standing, was born in the town of Egremout, Massachusetts, of which place her mother, whose maiden name was Laura Hatch, was also a native. Shortly after his marriage Reuben and his young wife went west to join the former's elder brother, Rastus Seneca Ransom, who had settled at Peoria. A stay of a year and a half in the western country, during which their first child, the subject of this sketch, was born, sufficed to dissipate their dream of life on the prairies, and they returned to Madison County, New York, where their three subsequent children were born. Owing to domestic affliction young Rastus was thrown upon his own resources at the age of eleven years. He was a slender, delicate boy, but managed to hold his own by farm labor, although his lot was hard and not an enviable one. Until fifteen he attended school in the winter season, with regularity, and was quite apt in his books. At sixteen he was enabled by considerable effort to attend for one term the High School in Perryville, Madison



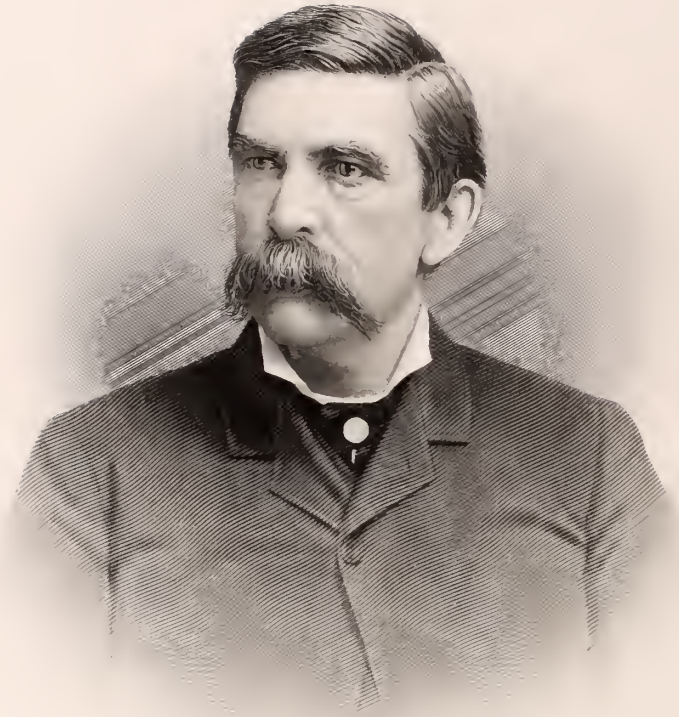
Carlus S. Ravenn

County, a private, select institution, originated, superintended and taught by Mr. Daniel Baldwin, a talented young graduate of Yale College. In the winter of his seventeenth year Ransom himself taught a district school, and, from the meagre salary of this position managed to save a few dollars, which he employed, in the following summer, in paying his fare to Wisconsin, whither he went in the hope of bettering his fortune, under the protection of his uncle, Charles Rollin Ransom, younger than his father, who had quite a good farm at Token Creek, about ten miles from Madison, the capital of the State. Working at farm labor during the summer, for moderate wages, and teaching school during the long and dreary winter, young Ransom spent about three years in the West. That section of the country was very prosperous, all things considered, and the intelligence of the people caused the schools to be well attended. Each winter the young schoolmaster got a larger school and of course a slightly larger salary. At length the time came when he felt he could put into execution the resolve he had formed when a neglected, struggling boy, that if he lived he would become a lawyer. Packing up his few earthly possessions, he bade good-bye to his uncle and returned to New York. With his knowledge of "ways and means," the young man found no great difficulty, backed by his little savings, in getting through another year, which he devoted chiefly to study, attending an excellent academy, the principal of which, Mr. M. S. Converse, a man of great learning and the most kindly nature, took a warm interest in the poor, but ambitious and industrious pupil. In the winter of 1859-61 he obtained a position as teacher in a large school at Pine Woods, near Elmira, and although the management involved hard work, and also constant application to keep his own studies sufficiently advanced to enable him to direct those of his pupils, he succeeded admirably, being thoughtfully and generously assisted in doing so by Mr. Converse, whose almost parental kindness to him at this critical period in his life Mr. Ransom still speaks of with emotion and gratitude. About this time Mr. Ransom entered, as a student of law, the office of Judge Theodore North, of Elmira, one of the most excellent lawyers in the Southern tier. But the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion temporarily put an end to the perusal of Coke and Blackstone. Elmira became almost immediately an important depot for soldiery and supplies. Every young man seemed to catch the patriotic spirit and martial enthusiasm which prevailed the place, and within a month or two after the firing on Sumter, Mr. Ransom was associated with his friend, Edmund O.

Beers, of Elmira, in raising a company of volunteers for the regiment then being organized by Col. Charles B. Stuart, a prominent and well known civil engineer, who had recently been engaged in important work upon the New York and Erie Railroad. This regiment, composed largely of mechanics, was known as the 50th N. Y. Volunteer Engineers, and was one of the most excellent furnished by the State. Its ranks filled, it was mustered into the service of the United States, September 14, 1861, "for three years or the war," and in a few days was *en route* for "the front," Mr. Ransom, now the happy possessor of a commission as First Lieutenant, going off in the company he had aided in recruiting, which was commanded by Capt. Beers. Some months after the arrival of the "50th" in Washington it was ordered across the Potomac to active duty at "the front," under the command of Gen. Daniel Butterfield. Two months later it was ordered into winter quarters on the Anacosta River, near the Washington Navy Yard, and remained in these quarters until the Army of the Potomac—which this regiment was a part—was ordered to the Peninsula. As Captain Beers was a skillful engineer he was detached for special duty immediately upon the arrival of the regiment in Washington, and the command of the company devolved upon First Lieutenant Ransom, who served with credit in this position during the terrible ordeal of the Peninsula campaign. At length, prostrated by the frightfully debilitating fever which proved so disastrous to thousands of the Union troops in the swamps of the Chickahominy, he was ordered home by the medical board of the brigade to which his regiment was attached, having struggled in vain against its insidious attacks. Refused a place in the Invalid Corps, to which he sought admission in the hope of remaining in the service, he returned to Elmira to die. His lot at this juncture was indeed a trying one. He had celebrated the first New Year of his army life by marrying a young and beautiful Elmira girl of good family, and now, without either help or means, had to battle for existence. Nursed, sustained and cheered by the young life he had added to his own, he slowly recovered sufficient strength to resume the study of law, but his old friend Judge North having, in the meantime, died, he entered the office of Messrs. Diven, Hathaway and Woods, the leading law firm of Southern New York, two of the members of which, Colonels Diven and Hathaway, had each raised a regiment and gone to the seat of war. Subsequently he entered the office of Judge Hiram Gray, late Judge of the Court of Appeals. In 1863 he was admitted to the bar. Health was poor and there was no law business to

be had at that time, but Mr. Ransom struggled on, finding other employment and hoping almost against hope, for the dawn of an opportunity. At the close of 1865 he borrowed fifty dollars from a kind-hearted friend, Mr. Schuyler C. Reynolds, who also gave him permission to occupy a corner in his law office in Elmira. Two years later he was appointed Attorney and Counsel for the Corporation by the Common Council of the city of Elmira, and held the office two full terms. In the early part of 1870 he removed to the city of New York. This was perhaps, a bold venture, the more especially as he had no friends or acquaintances in the metropolis. Nevertheless, he felt that it was the place for a man of brains and energy to make his mark. By one of those peculiar accidents which befall almost every one, and though seeming so little lead to so much, he learned that Mr. Chester A. Arthur had recently lost his law partner and was anxious to secure the services of a young man as managing clerk. Without delay Mr. Ransom applied for the position, which was refused him, on the apparently valid ground that he, being a stranger in the city, and unacquainted with what Mr. Arthur styled the "unwritten law," was not the person desired. Something, possibly the soldier's tie, caused Gen. Arthur to reconsider the matter, and Mr. Ransom was permitted to "try it" for a couple of weeks. Political life, for which Gen. Arthur, then in the strength and vigor of manhood, developed a remarkable aptitude, drew him by degrees from his law practice, and Mr. Ransom found himself daily growing more firmly fixed in his position. As may be imagined he worked with a will and was happily successful, perfecting the details of the practice to the eminent satisfaction of Mr. Arthur and his clients, and of course taking part both in the trial and bringing of cases. His salary at this time was very meagre, and barely sufficed, by the most rigid economy, to obtain for him and his family the ordinary comforts of life. In the autumn of 1871 President Grant appointed General Arthur Collector of the Port of New York, and in January, in the following year, the latter, with two other prominent lawyers, Benj. K. Phelps and Sherman W. Knevals, organized the firm of Arthur, Phelps and Knevals, Mr. Ransom being admitted as junior member. Mr. Phelps was elected District Attorney of New York in the autumn of 1872. In 1873 the firm took the style of Arthur, Phelps, Knevals and Ransom, and on the death of Mr. Phelps in 1880 it was changed by dropping the name of the deceased member. Mr. Ransom, although a strong Democrat, always entertained a high regard for General Arthur who, as is well known, was an uncomprom-

ising Republican. When the latter was placed with General Garfield at the head of the Republican ticket in the Presidential campaign of 1880, Mr. Ransom did all he could by personal effort to ensure his election. The circumstances of the case were somewhat extraordinary, and while a few zealots in his party blamed Mr. Ransom for his action, it was generally applauded. When General Arthur became President of the United States, he requested that his name be dropped from the firm, as he thought it was not in accord with the custom in this country for the Chief Magistrate to be engaged in or connected with private business. This was done, of course, and Mr. Arthur's connection with the firm, which then became Knevals and Ransom, ceased. In 1885, when President Arthur's term ended, he resumed his business relations with Messrs. Knevals and Ransom, but his name appeared as counsel to the firm, the style of which, otherwise, was not changed. In 1885 Mr. Ransom, who was known to be perfectly sound in his Democratic principles and who was esteemed one of the worthiest lawyers in the city for a judicial position, was nominated by the Tammany Hall Democracy for the office of Judge of the Superior Court. The Republicans nominated for the same office Judge John Sedgwick, to succeed himself, who was endorsed by the "County Democracy" organization, making Mr. Ransom's canvass a forlorn hope, as these two organizations controlled about 120,000 votes out of a total vote of about 195,000 cast in the city for the judiciary ticket. Nevertheless, Mr. Ransom received a strong and flattering vote, running some ten thousand ahead of the strength of his ticket. Mr. Ransom has always been a Democrat but never an active partisan politician: and, except in the Garfield and Arthur campaign, has always voted the Democratic ticket, in war times being a "War Democrat." In 1887 he was again nominated for judicial office by the Tammany Hall organization, being placed on the judiciary ticket for the office of Surrogate of the City and County of New York. The "County Democracy" endorsed the nomination and Mr. Ransom was elected by a plurality of nearly fifty thousand votes, receiving the largest number polled by any candidate on the State or county ticket. His opponents in this campaign were Hon. Isaac Dayton, the Republican candidate, and Hon. Gideon J. Tucker, the nominee of the Labor Party. At the bar Mr. Ransom has earned a high reputation for the character and thoroughness of his work. He is patient, hard-working and persevering, and has hosts of friends among his colleagues and in both parties. Mr. Ransom was at one time connected for a brief period with the New York



G. M. Dodge

National Guard, as Adjutant of the 110th Regiment, commanded by Col. Stephen T. Arnot. He joined the Grand Army of the Republic in 1868, and is now a comrade of Lafayette Post in the City of New York. For about ten years he has been a companion of the New York Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. He is also a member of the Masonic organization, of the New England Society, and of the Manhattan Club, all in the city of New York. His first wife was Sarah Elizabeth Morgan, daughter of William Lyman Morgan, Esq., of Elmira and granddaughter of Major Ludowick Morgan, killed in a skirmish before the works of Fort Erie, August 12, 1814. This lady died July 14, 1883, leaving two sons, Porte Virgil Ransom and Maxie Lyman Ransom, born, respectively, February 7, 1863, and February 24, 1864. Mr. Ransom married, secondly, January 14, 1885, a lovely young woman, Miss Carol Bowne Edwards of Brooklyn, whose father, the late Chas. Henry Edwards of the same city, was one of the original founders of, and for many years a Director in the New York Life Insurance Company.

DODGE, MAJOR-GENERAL GRENVILLE MELLEN, a distinguished engineer, military commander, railroad projector and financier, and ex-Member of Congress, was born at Danvers, Essex County, Massachusetts, April 12, 1831. From the very interesting accounts of General Dodge's ancestry and life published in D. Hamilton Hurd's "History of Essex County, Massachusetts," (Philadelphia, 1888) and of his military service published in S. H. M. Byers' "Iowa in the War Times," (Des Moines, 1888) which, with Mr. N. E. Dawson's voluminous manuscript biographical notes, constitute the chief authorities for the facts in this sketch, it appears that his grandfather, Captain Solomon Dodge, of Rowley, Massachusetts, was descended from one of two brothers named Dodge, who emigrated from England in the seventeenth century and settled in Essex County. His father, Sylvanus Dodge, born November 25, 1800, at Rowley, married, November 22, 1827, Miss Julia T. Phillips, born at New Rowley (now Georgetown) Massachusetts, January 23, 1802. The first child of this marriage, named Grenville Mellen after the somewhat noted poet of that name, died in infancy, and the subject of this sketch, the second child, was given the name of his deceased brother. In 1843 Mr. Sylvanus Dodge was appointed postmaster of South Danvers, Massachusetts, and for a period of about ten years he discharged the duties of that office with

honor to himself and to the perfect satisfaction of his fellow citizens, retaining the position undisturbed during several changes of administration, and voluntarily resigning it to go to the West. In early life he was a Democrat. He was a warm friend of Robert Rantoul, Jr., N. P. Banks, and George S. Boutwell, and in time came to be actively interested in the organization of the Republican party; acting with it and zealously supporting its principles and candidates until his death. Grenville was a busy boy during his earlier years. While availing himself of every opportunity to attend school, he employed a portion of his time advantageously in farming, occasionally serving as a clerk in the country store. During his leisure time he fitted himself for college, and in 1847 entered the Military University at Norwich, Vermont, and there completed the prescribed course of study. In 1851, being fully qualified as a civil engineer, he went West in search of fortune, settling first at Peru, Illinois, where he immediately engaged in professional work. "He participated in the construction of the Chicago and Rock Island and Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad, and in 1853 he was appointed assistant engineer of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad of Iowa, now the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific line. In the same year, having removed to Iowa City, he explored and examined the country west of the Missouri and became convinced that the great Pacific Railway would have its starting point where it now is, at Council Bluffs or Omaha on the Missouri River." At Council Bluffs, therefore, he decided to fix his permanent residence. In 1854 he paid a visit to the East, and at Salem, Massachusetts, on May 29, of that year, married Miss Annie Brown of Peru, Illinois. Going West again accompanied by his young wife, he settled in November at Council Bluffs, and has since maintained a residence at that place. His younger brother, Nathan P. Dodge, chose the same place for his future home, and in 1856 his father and mother also removed there. In the fall of 1854 Grenville made a claim and opened a farm on the Elkhorn River in the Territory of Nebraska, and in February, 1855, entered upon it. The Indians at this time vigorously resented the advance of the white settlers, and after struggling against them for six months Mr. Dodge concluded to give up the task, and returned to Council Bluffs. Following his example his brother Nathan and also his father took up sections of land in Nebraska, but like him, they too were forced by the Indians to abandon their claims after holding them eighteen months. Mr. Sylvanus Dodge and his son Nathan were both active in the work of developing and organizing the Territory of

Nebraska. The former was appointed Register of the United States Land Office in the district in which he resided. He died in 1872, aged seventy years. Upon his return to Council Bluffs, Grenville busied himself for several years with professional work and also engaged in a variety of other occupations, including banking, mercantile business and the purchase and sale of real estate. In the affairs of the growing town he took an active and prominent part and became quite conspicuous as Captain of the Council Bluffs Guards, a company which he raised and for the command of which he was well fitted by natural qualifications no less than by his military training at the Norwich University. The opening of the Rebellion found him a prominent man of affairs at Council Bluffs and still in command of the Guards. When Sumter was fired upon there was no hesitation on his part as to which side he should espouse or what course pursue. Loyalty to his country was a plain duty and he yielded it willingly and promptly, volunteering with his little command for any service. Though declining for the time the proffered company, believing that its best place was where it was, in guard on the frontier, the Governor of Iowa gladly accepted Captain Dodge's personal services and immediately appointed him an Aide on his staff with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. In this capacity Colonel Dodge performed wonders visiting with great rapidity different parts of the Union, including the National capital, where he made the acquaintance of Secretary Cameron and in the face of great difficulties secured for his State six thousand stand of arms at an immense saving of money. He likewise visited New York, where he made favorable contracts for military supplies and also aided in the negotiation of an issue of State bonds. While in Washington he modestly declined to permit his name to be offered for a Brigadier-Generalship, and also refused a Captaincy in the regular army. Determined to secure his services, Secretary Cameron telegraphed to Governor Kirkwood, of Iowa, that he would accept another regiment from that State provided Dodge could have command. The Governor acceded and Colonel Dodge on his return home speedily organized the "Fourth Iowa"—of which his old command became "Company B"—and also a battery which took his name and was attached to his regiment. With this double command Col. Dodge entered the field in July, 1861, beginning operations before his men were mustered into the United States service, by a forced march to the relief of the southwest part of Iowa, then daily expecting the advance of a large body of rebels under General Pointdexter. The rapidity and boldness of his forward movement created a panic among the

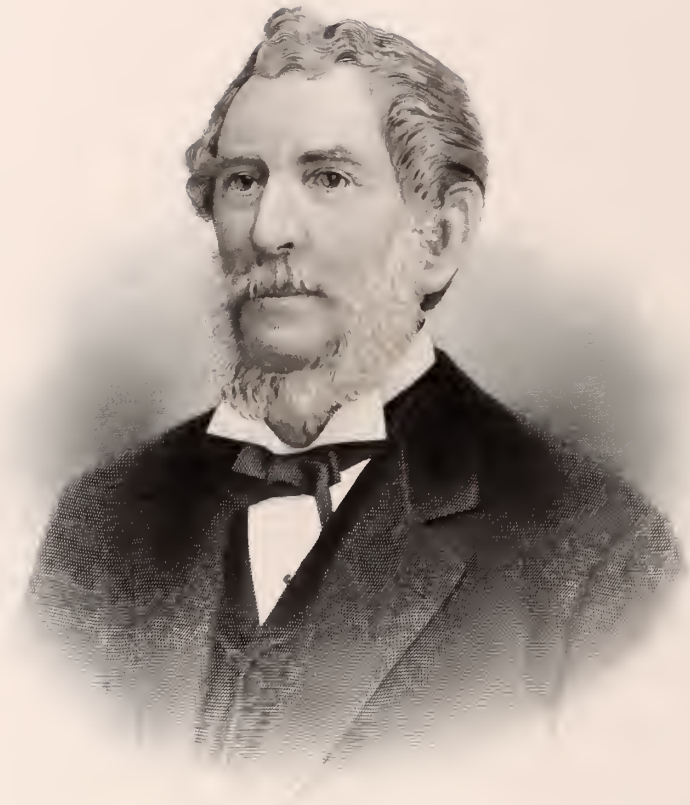
insurgents and they fled before him in all directions. Col. Dodge then returned to Council Bluffs, completed the organization of his command, and was mustered into the service of the United States. In August he reported with his regiment and battery to General Fremont at St. Louis. In the following October he was ordered to the frontier post at Rolla, Missouri, of which he was placed in command. Here a virulent outbreak of measles threatened to play sad havoc with his men, and in endeavoring to alleviate their sufferings his own health was seriously affected. The faithful nursing of his devoted wife who, with other ladies from Iowa, visited the camp at this crisis and performed heroic service, doubtless saved his life. On the occasion of his first taking the field Colonel Dodge exhibited a faculty for which he was afterwards greatly distinguished—that of collecting information about the enemy. Upon assuming command at Rolla, he displayed the same soldierly quality, and in the several expeditions which he led from that place against the enemy he was always successful. In December, 1861, he received his first wound—a painful but fortunately not dangerous one in the thigh. Assigned to the command of a brigade in the Army of the Southwest, January 21, 1862, he commanded the advance in the movement on Springfield, Missouri, and captured that city on February 13. Pursuing the enemy in their retreat southward he participated in the engagements at Cane and Sugar Creeks, and on February 27 defeated Gates' command at Blackburn's Mills, Arkansas. In the battle of Pea Ridge, March 6, 7 and 8, Col. Dodge was specially distinguished not only for great personal bravery but for wisdom in council, readiness of resource and celerity of movement. On the first day of the fighting he was hotly engaged and lost nearly a third of his command. Part of the time his brigade held Price's entire force (twelve thousand men) in check. In this battle every field officer in his brigade was either killed or wounded. Col. Dodge himself was wounded in several places and had four horses shot under him, three being killed, one receiving twenty balls. For his gallantry and services in this battle Col. Dodge was made a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, his being the first promotion accorded. Upon his recovery from his wounds—expedited by the faithful attentions of his devoted wife,—he reported for duty by telegraph, May 12. On June 11 he was assigned to the command of Columbus, Kentucky, and upon him devolved the responsible duty of superintending the rebuilding of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, which had been wholly destroyed by the Confederates in their retreat southward. This work he executed promptly and successfully. In a

sharp skirmish with the enemy about the middle of June he narrowly escaped death, but managed to capture the opposing force. Promoted to the command of the Central Division of Mississippi, with headquarters at Trenton, Tennessee, he signalized the distinction by the capture of several towns and by the defeat of Villedigne on the Hatchie River, after which his command was enlarged and his headquarters were again established at Columbus. The capture of General Faulkner and his forces near Island No. 10 drew the attention of Grant—who had succeeded Halleck—to General Dodge and caused him to be assigned first to the command of the Fourth Division, District of West Tennessee, and later to that of the Second Division, Army of the Tennessee. Thus began a warm friendship which increased with years and was maintained unbroken until Grant's death. In the spring of 1863 General Dodge defeated the Confederate forces under Forrest and other conspicuous officers. He organized negro troops, fed loyal refugees, maintained a constant watch upon the movements of the enemy, and destroyed stores and supplies intended for the support of Bragg's army, valued by the Confederate authorities at \$21,000,000. In addition he built or destroyed railroads as required. His able services during the campaign of Vicksburg were honestly and fully appreciated by General Grant, who officially placed his name at the head of all his recommendations for promotion for this great victory, and thereafter invariably referred to him in terms of the warmest praise. While on his way to the relief of Rosecrans after the battle of Chickamauga, General Grant wrote instructions to Sherman, who was bringing forward the reinforcements he had ordered to Chattanooga, saying: "The division thus relieved bring forward under General Dodge. He is an able officer; one whom you can rely upon in an emergency." But badly as Grant wanted General Dodge at Chattanooga owing to his having few equals as a fighter, he needed him more to strengthen his transportation facilities, as he had no equals in railroad construction. Ordered to the work of rebuilding the Nashville and Decatur Railroad, General Dodge prosecuted it with unparalleled rapidity, completing the entire line in six weeks, in the meantime subsisting his widely scattered command off the enemy's country, and capturing Decatur, Alabama, in a well-planned night attack, with all its garrison. General Dodge commanded the left wing of the Sixteenth Army Corps in the battle of Resaca and in all the great battles of Sherman's memorable Atlanta campaign. At the battle of Ruff's Mills he defeated an assault from the entire corps of General Hood. A signal feat of engineering about this time was his

construction of a double track bridge, 1,700 feet long, across the Chattahoochee, at Roswell, Georgia. On June 4th 1864, General Dodge was commissioned a Major-General of Volunteers. He fought with great distinction and gallantry in several important engagements between that date and August 17 following, when he was again dangerously wounded by a rebel sharpshooter while inspecting the enemy's works from the picket-line. During this period occurred the battle of Atlanta, regarding which the reports of both the Union and Confederate commanders are surprisingly meagre. In this battle, fought July 22, which was of major importance and—as described by a veteran of many fights—a most hotly contested one, General Dodge was specially distinguished. He commanded one of the three divisions constituting the Army of the Tennessee, of which the gallant McPherson, who lost his life in this battle, was the chief. The other two divisions were commanded by Logan and Blair. When Sherman's forces, consisting of this Army, of the Army of the Cumberland under Thomas, and of the Army of the Ohio under Schofield, moved into position in the advance on Atlanta, General Dodge's command was accidentally crowded out of its place in the line and was ordered by McPherson to make a detour to the rear and take position on the extreme left of the Union line. The night previous, about three-quarters of Hood's forces, including Hardee's Corps and all the Confederate cavalry (about forty thousand men, all told), quietly marched by the southeast out of Atlanta, leaving the remaining troops to occupy Sherman's attention, and by daylight had gained a position in the rear of the Union left flank. The object (as shown by Hood's orders) was to carry at all hazards the Union entrenchments on the left. In pressing forward to execute this design the Confederates quite unexpectedly encountered General Dodge's command, then on its way to the extreme left. It should be noted here that General Dodge had with him but about forty-five hundred men, two of his brigades being on detached duty distant from the field, a third employed in holding Decatur, and a battery having been left to strengthen Blair. This force having crossed the railroad from Decatur had halted in an open field to the south of it where it was rejoined by its commander, who had been in advance to select a position. While General Dodge at this point and McPherson (who had just left Sherman) Logan and Blair at another were occupied with luncheon, Hardee's skirmishers, coming out of the surrounding woods, opened on Dodge's men. These latter were veterans, disciplined and courageous, and possessed implicit confidence in the bravery and judgment of their leader. In an instant

they were on the defensive; and notwithstanding the disadvantage of their position held it without wavering. General Dodge took in the situation as if by inspiration, and, detecting a momentary embarrassment in the advancing foe, ordered a charge which routed the Confederates at this point and effectively checked their forward movement. McPherson reached the field just in time to witness Dodge's brilliant success and generously applauded it. He then rode off in the direction of Blair's corps—where the strife promised soon to begin. He met his death soon after, while riding unattended, having dispatched his aides in various directions with orders. The roar of the attack upon Dodge's division first apprised the other Union commanders of the Confederate movement, but no one seems to have had a definite comprehension of it. Sherman, at a distance, naturally relied on his able and tried subordinates. As McPherson rode off in the direction of the firing, Logan followed, but concluding from indications that a great battle is imminent in which his corps will be called upon to participate, he returns to it. Later, in response to an order from McPherson, a brigade of Logan's was rapidly moved up to Dodge's neighborhood, but arrived to find the position it was directed to take swept by the enemy's artillery. McPherson's death was soon afterwards discovered; and about an hour subsequently, three o'clock, Logan took command of the Army of the Tennessee. But previously to this General Dodge had again defeated the attempt of the Confederates to rout or flank his division, had captured a number of prisoners—finding among them the papers of McPherson—and had also found and brought in the dead body of his unfortunate chief. The brigade of his corps at Decatur had likewise successfully resisted the assault of Wheeler's (Confederate) cavalry at that point and materially assisted in defeating Hood's calculations. The Confederate assault from the direction of Atlanta reached the whole front of the Army of the Tennessee. At one point the Union line was penetrated and guns, works, etc., were captured. In this emergency Logan borrowed a brigade from Dodge. The latter returned the one Logan had sent and then despatched another on the double-quick to assist in repairing the disaster. These pushed at once to the assault, and, assisted with alacrity by the Fifteenth Corps men, carried everything before them. The Confederates pursued the conflict until night, when they reluctantly yielded the struggle, not having been able at any time during its continuance to strike the Union lines heavily and simultaneously from front and rear. There is little doubt that Dodge's timely and vigorous assault upon Hardee's

Corps so completely broke it up that it took several hours to recover and thus failed to co-operate as effectively as it might have done, otherwise, with the movement from Atlanta. Upon this success of Dodge's hangs the defeat of Hood's plans. The wound received August 17 was in the head, and terminated General Dodge's connection with the Atlanta campaign. General Sherman had him conveyed by special car to Nashville, where Mrs. Dodge met him and accompanied him to Greenville, Indiana, where he remained, tenderly nursed by her, until his recovery. General Dodge's army experience included over forty battles and skirmishes, in three of which he had sustained severe wounds, and once was reported killed. It is not to be wondered at that during his travels North and East, following his recovery, he was everywhere tendered an ovation. Upon reporting again for duty General Sherman assigned him to the command of a column designed to operate from Vicksburg upon Mobile from the rear, but before reaching this point he was assigned to the command of the Department of Missouri, General Roscerans being relieved. This command was given by the President at the instance of General Grant. General Dodge's promptness in denuding his department of troops to assist General Thomas at Nashville probably had much to do with the latter's glorious victory. His work in the State of Missouri called for administrative ability of the highest order in addition to all the firmness and skill of a professional soldier. Not the least important of his services was the remarkably able manner in which he aided in suppressing the Indian war then raging on the plains, which, by the merging in his command of the Department of Kansas and the Territories, were placed under his jurisdiction. During the Vicksburg campaign General Dodge had been called to Washington by President Lincoln, who wished his advice particularly with reference to the selection of the initial point of the Pacific Railroad. At the close of the war the Union Pacific Railroad was already in process of construction. General Dodge had long entertained the dream of a trans-continental road, and he took the deepest interest in everything pertaining to the subject. When military operations were at an end he resigned from the army and engaged in civil pursuits. He had long been in correspondence with Durant, Reed, Dey, Dix and others, touching the great scheme of a Pacific railway, and he consented to accept the position of Chief Engineer. He took charge of the actual work in 1866. His first surveys in this regard had been made in 1853, and the line developed in his early reconnaissances was substantially that finally adopted, and has been generally



Edw H Sutton

approved by experts after the most critical examination. Besides the solution of these engineering problems he was charged with securing right of way, the disposition of lands, and the company's interests generally west of the Missouri River. He foresaw the development of the Northwest and urged upon the company the importance of a branch to Montana and the through line to Portland, Oregon. Although he was not without critics and opposition, he possessed the unquestioning confidence of the company all through the work; and when, on the 15th of May, 1869, the last spike was driven he was in truth the most conspicuous engineer in the world and received hundreds of congratulations. In 1866 General Dodge was elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress from the Fifth District of Iowa. He was distinguished as a working member, and possessed great influence; but not finding politics to his taste, he declined a re-election. His acquaintance and association with public men have been most extensive, and his friendships with some of the most notable characters in contemporaneous history have been and continue warm and enduring. To the esteem in which he was held by Lincoln and Grant, and is still held by Sherman, reference has already been made. His acquaintance with Sheridan began in '61, and ripened into a warm personal friendship. With General Rawlins he was very intimate, and on his death it was confidently expected by many that he would succeed him in President Grant's Cabinet. General Dodge at one time agreed to accept the position of Minister of Public Works for the Empire of China, his name having been presented to Mr. Burlingame for that position by President Grant, but the sudden death of Mr. Burlingame temporarily ended negotiations and later other engagements prevented subsequent offers being entertained. Since 1868 General Dodge has been a director in the Pacific Railroad Company. He resigned the position of Chief Engineer January 25, 1870. From 1872 until 1882 he was Chief Engineer of the California and Texas Railway Construction Company, and has since then been closely identified with the leading railway interests of Texas. Since 1880 he has been President of the American Improvement Company, which built the New Orleans Pacific; the International Railway Improvement Company, which built extensions of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and the International and Great Northern Railways; and the Texas and Colorado Railway Improvement Company, which built the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway. He has been President of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, and is now President of the Pan Handle Construction Company, and of the Colorado and Texas

Railway Construction Company. Brave, honest and upright, a hero in every sense of the word, and one of the most energetic business men of America. He is also a man of fine feeling, showing on occasion an almost womanly tenderness of heart, and being at all times generous and open-handed. He has travelled extensively abroad and has a mind well stored with the most interesting information and reminiscences. His great interests have identified him of late fully as much with New York as with Iowa, and he is as well known in the Metropolis as at Council Bluffs, where he maintains a palatial residence, and where his venerable mother constantly resides. His family consists of his wife and three daughters. The eldest daughter is the wife of Mr. R. E. Montgomery, a lawyer of Fort Worth, Texas; and the second is the wife of Mr. Frank Pusey, of Denver, Colorado. The third, unmarried, and still living with her parents, has displayed considerable literary talent, and is an occasional contributor to some of the magazines.

LUDLOW, EDWARD HUNTER, a well-known and influential citizen of New York and one of the founders and first President of the New York Real Estate Exchange, was born in Greenwich Street, in the city of New York, August 6, 1810, and died at his residence, 21 East Twenty-fourth Street, in the same city, on Thanksgiving Day, November 27, 1884. The American family of which he was during his lifetime probably the most prominent member, has formed a substantial element of the wealthy and influential population of New York for nearly two centuries. Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, in her charming History of the City of New York, asserts that the family was founded by Gabriel Ludlow of England, who married a daughter of the Rev. Joseph Haumer, D.D., of the same kingdom, and came to America in 1694, settling in New York. In England the Ludlow family is an ancient and historic one, ranking with the oldest gentry of the kingdom. Among its distinguished members may be mentioned Sir Edmund Ludlow, the regicide, who appended his signature to the death-warrant of Charles I. Gabriel Ludlow was directly of this family, his great-grandfather, Sir Edmund Ludlow, Knight, being the grandfather of the regicide and the son of George Ludlow of Hill Deverall, Wiltshire, England, whose wife was a direct descendant in the female line from Edward I. of England and his Queen, Margaret, daughter of Phillip III. of France. The American branch of the Ludlows has been a most prolific race, ten, twelve and even more

children in a single family not being uncommon. Gabriel, its founder, was the father of thirteen children, and his fourth child, Henry, who married Miss Mary Corbett, was the parent of a like number. Through intermarriage the Ludlows are connected with the Livingstons, Goelets, Gouverneurs, Morris, Bogerts, Duncans, Lewises, Harrisons, Duncans, Hunters and other distinguished Knickerbocker families. The same spirited defence of the rights of the people as against the oppressions of kingcraft that signalized the life of their regicide ancestor in England, was manifested by the Ludlows in America during the Revolution and the stirring period which preceded it. In the famous "Committee of One Hundred," formed in 1775 to help the patriot cause, were three Ludlows, two of them named Gabriel, one being the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. The direct descent of Edward Hunter Ludlow from the founder of the family in America is as follows: Gabriel, sixth child of Gabriel the first of the name, married (first) Frances, daughter of George Duncan, and (second) Elizabeth Crommelin. His son Gabriel, one of a large family of children, married Ann, daughter of Julian Verplanck. One of their children, Gabriel Verplanck Ludlow, a lawyer by profession and at one time a Master in Chancery, married Elizabeth Hunter, the daughter of an old and respected resident of New York, and was the father of the subject of this sketch. Edward Hunter Ludlow received a good education in his boyhood and youth and before attaining manhood entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, then on Barclay Street, where, under the tuition of such eminent professors as Doctors David Hossack, Valentine Mott and Alex. H. Stephens, he completed the prescribed course of study and, in 1831, received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He practised for a time with excellent success at New Rochelle, but the profession became distasteful to him, and about 1834 he abandoned it and engaged in business, opening in 1836 a real estate office at No. 11 Broad Street. Later he removed his office to the corner of Broad Street and Exchange Place. In 1845 he retired from business and left New York City to reside at the family homestead on the Hudson River. When, in consequence of the discovery of gold in California, thousands turned to this new El Dorado, Mr. Ludlow saw at once the great possibilities of business on the Pacific slope, and readily convinced himself that this fertile field was worthy of the best cultivation. He made his preparations to go there and came to New York to take passage in a famous clipper ship around the Horn. Friends in the city, seeing that he was willing to re-enter busi-

ness, persuaded him to remain in the metropolis. In a short time he opened an office at Wall and New Streets and became again engaged in the real estate business, of which he rose to be the head and front in the city of New York. Mr. Ludlow carried on business with Colonel Edward J. Mallet until 1856, when Mr. Morris Wilkins of New York, his former clerk and a warm personal friend, became associated with him as partner, the new firm retaining the style of E. H. Ludlow & Co., which is still maintained in honor of its sagacious and estimable founder. Mr. Ludlow was remarkable for his sound reasoning powers and excellent judgment, and no less so for his unflinching amiability and a politeness which was both dignified and winning. Scarcely anyone with whom he ever came in personal contact failed to be affected by his respectful yet cordial demeanor. In social circles he was a prime favorite, and although he maintained through life a quiet independence of character, he was respected and loved by all who knew him. In business circles few men have ever been more highly esteemed. He was in every sense of the word a gentleman, and conducted himself so honorably in all his affairs that he made no enemies. His charming manners had doubtless no little to do with his marked success in life. The business entrusted to his firm was of great volume. Some of the transactions were among the most important which took place in the city during the last quarter of a century. Mr. Ludlow never held any public office. Although often importuned to permit his name to be used, he persistently declined to engage in politics, largely owing to his refined nature, which made him shrink from any notoriety. He was one of the first in his business to realize the importance of establishing an Exchange; and for years had openly expressed his opinion as to its necessity. From the inception of the project he gave it his heartiest support and most careful attention. At the meeting in the editorial rooms of the *Real Estate Record and Guide*, held September 12, 1883, at which the Real Estate Exchange was primarily organized, he was the central figure. An eye-witness describing the scene says, "As he entered the room all the brokers respectfully made way for him." He was unquestionably the principal figure of the occasion and he was unanimously voted to the chair. In all the subsequent proceedings leading to the founding of the Exchange he took an active and conspicuous part; was Chairman of the Commission appointed by the Secretary of State to receive subscriptions to the capital stock, was himself the first to subscribe to the stock, and upon the permanent organization of the Exchange

in November, 1883, with a capital of half a million dollars, he was unanimously elected its President. Although advanced in years and in failing health he was a regular attendant at all the meetings of the Board of Directors. He lent his aid to the formation of the constitution and by-laws, saw the Exchange incorporated under the laws of the State of New York and, as Chairman of the Building Committee, was instrumental in finding and obtaining the present buildings and site. He continued to devote himself to his private business and to the affairs of the Exchange down to within a few days of his death, notwithstanding that for several weeks he seems to have had a presentiment of his approaching end. Speaking of him to the representative of a New York newspaper, Mr. George H. Scott, then Secretary of the Exchange, said: "For a full generation he has been the principal figure on the Street, and his name has been synonymous with honesty of character and straightforward dealing. He was one of the greatest pillars of the Exchange. Despite his age he faithfully attended to his duties as President. He took an active personal interest in the building operations and was very impatient at the delay. The Exchange was almost a hobby with him." Mr. Ludlow was noted for his strong attachment to the city of New York, from which he was rarely absent more than a day at a time. Even in summer he was about, as usual, and declared that he felt more comfortable in his city home than anywhere else. His recollections of the city dated back to the time when it had but 80,000 inhabitants. He remembered the last visitation of yellow fever, when the infected district was barricaded; and he was a man in years when the cholera first appeared in 1832. His reminiscences of those early days were extremely entertaining. Mr. Ludlow was a man of great kindness of heart. His sympathies extended beyond humanity, reaching even to the humblest members of the animal kingdom. Of dogs he was very fond, and also of birds. It was a favorite pastime of his on pleasant mornings to walk in the public square near his residence, accompanied by his dog, and feed the sparrows. It was at his suggestion and partly at his expense that the houses for sparrows were put up in Madison Square. His charities were very numerous, always unostentatious, and were dispensed without regard to race or creed. Nor did he wait to be asked to do a kind deed. He seemed instinctively to desire to be helpful and useful, particularly to the sick and unfortunate. In conversation with a prominent business man who was visiting him one day at his house, on the walls of which hung a fine painting of St. Francis, he said: "Do you know I

have often thought I would like to give that picture to some institution where the people who looked at it would be more benefited by its beauty than if it remained here." The visitor suggested that he donate it to St. Francis Hospital. Mr. Ludlow received the suggestion with evident pleasure and at once complied with it. Mr. Ludlow's death was due to a general breaking up of the system consequent upon old age. His activity—both mental and physical—continued to the last, as he had always desired, and his end was peaceful. At his death the flags over the offices of the Real Estate Exchange and adjacent buildings were placed at half mast, and at a special meeting of the Board of Directors, convened for the purpose, appropriate resolutions of respect and of sympathy and condolence with the family and friends of the deceased were adopted and entered in the minutes. Having spent his whole life in the city of New York, and having been so actively and prominently identified with its largest and most important interests, Mr. Ludlow was widely known. His loss was severely mourned alike by the social and business communities, in both of which he had been so long a striking, a central and an agreeable personality. The funeral services at Zion Church were largely attended and among the pall-bearers were representatives of the principal families of the city. Mr. Ludlow married early in life Miss Elizabeth Livingston, of Livingston Manor, a daughter of the Hon. Edward P. Livingston—at one time Lieutenant-Governor of the State of New York—and a granddaughter of Phillip Livingston, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. This estimable lady, whose name for many years has been identified with a number of the most deserving charities of the metropolis, survives her husband. Mr. Ludlow also leaves two children, a married son, Mr. Edward Livingston Ludlow, and a daughter, the latter the widow of the late Valentine G. Hall, Jr., of New York.

CAMMANN, HERMANN HENRY, a prominent citizen of New York and one of the founders and for three years President of the New York Real Estate Exchange, was born in the city of New York, January 30, 1845. His parents were the late Dr. George P. and Catharine A. Cammann, both natives of the same city. Dr. Cammann was, in his day, one of the leading physicians of the metropolis. His wife was a daughter of the late Jacob Lorrillard of New York. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood under the parental roof, and was edu-

cated at the excellent classical school of Mr. George C. Anthon, one of the most noted of that time. In 1864 he began his business career as a clerk in Wall Street and afterward as a clerk in the Bank of America in Wall Street. A year or two later he engaged in real estate operations, and, finding the business to his liking, he has continued in it ever since, his specialty at present and for many years back being the management of estates. His business has always been a prosperous one, and of late years has been so extensive as to call for the aid of a partner, whom Mr. Cammann found in his friend and colleague, Mr. Newbold T. Lawrence, who became a member of the firm of H. H. Cammann & Co. Mr. Cammann was one of the earliest real estate men to see the necessity for founding an Exchange for realty in the city of New York, and was most active in promoting the scheme from the moment of its inception, attending the first meeting of the leading realty operators, held for the purpose, September 12, 1883, and lending efficient aid in formulating the plan which, through the efforts of himself and several experienced and practical colleagues, was speedily put into operation and resulted, on the 13th of November following, in the filing with the Secretary of State, at Albany, of the certificate of incorporation of the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room (Limited) with a capital of \$500,000. In the work of organizing and building up the Exchange Mr. Cammann labored with untiring zeal and with a conscientious fidelity to the interest of all concerned, serving on the chief committees and to a large extent practically directing the work. He was one of the first subscribers to the stock, and at the initial election was chosen a member of the Board of Directors and also the First Vice-President, his esteemed friend and senior in the board, the late Mr. E. H. Ludlow, becoming President. Upon the death of Mr. Ludlow in the fall of 1884 Mr. Cammann became the chief executive officer of the Exchange, and at the first election held thereafter was chosen President. His popularity and eminent fitness for the position were unquestioned, and with the cordial co-operation of his associates on the building committee, and during his first term and under his watchful supervision, the realty Exchange became a reality. The Exchange occupies premises 55 to 59 Liberty Street, corner of Liberty Place, and cost, together with the site, etc., over half a million dollars. The original structure—being in part the Marquand building—was altered and enlarged for its present purpose. The hall of the Exchange is eighty-seven feet long, forty-three feet wide and thirty-three feet high. The iron girders used in its construction are the

most massive ever employed for any purpose in the United States, the largest weighing twenty-two tons. The decorative features of the hall are unique, striking and artistic in the highest degree. Every modern improvement that could facilitate or simplify the conduct of business has been called into service. The work was successfully completed without accident, and the Exchange—recognized by the courts, which, by authoritative action transferred to it the judicial sales on and after April 16, 1885—was formerly opened Tuesday, April 14, 1885, Mr. Cammann, then serving his first term as President, being in the chair. The occasion was a notable one in the history of New York, and brought together a thoroughly representative body of citizens—the owners and controllers of property aggregating in value hundreds of millions of dollars. Mr. Cammann was twice re-elected to the Presidency. At the close of four consecutive years of active service in founding and developing the Exchange, the three last as President, and having placed it "in perfect working order, clear from all difficulty and in full current toward sound and permanent success," he laid down the gavel to resume the management of his private business. He is still a Director of the Exchange and an active member of one or two of its principal committees. No member of it has its interests more sincerely at heart, and it is not too much to say that none has more wisely or ably furthered them up to the present time. That the realty interests of the city of New York, valued at upwards of two thousand millions of dollars, are properly served and guarded at this day, is due to a very large extent to his executive ability, which carried the project of the Real Estate Exchange through the earlier and more trying period of its existence to a brilliant and permanent success. The institution, now firmly fixed on a legal, lasting and satisfactory basis, may be justly considered the crowning achievement of the earlier manhood of Mr. Cammann. To his business duties Mr. Cammann adds many others in the interests of society at large and religion. He is energetic and efficient in whatever sphere of usefulness he may be called, and labors always with beneficent results as the end in view. He is a vestryman of Trinity Church, a Governor of the New York Hospital, Treasurer of the Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, Trustee of the House of Mercy, President of the Society for Improving Workingmen's Homes, and Treasurer of the Endowment Fund of St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children. He married, in 1873, Miss Ella C. Cray, daughter of Mr. Cray, an old merchant of New York, and granddaughter of Robert Fulton. He has three children, all boys.



E. A. Cruikshank

CRUIKSHANK, EDWIN ALLEN, head of the oldest real estate firm in the city of New York, and now (1889) serving a second term as President of the New York Real Estate Exchange, of which he was one of the founders, was born in New York City, August 11, 1843. His grandfather, William Cruikshank, the first of the name to settle in America, came of an old and highly respected Scottish family and in his early days was a miller and shipwright at Boynsville, Aberdeen, Scotland. He came to America shortly after becoming of age, and arrived in New York in the latter part of the last century. He married shortly afterwards Miss Sarah Allen (a daughter of William and Sarah Allen) who was born at the corner of Wall and Pearl Streets, where the Commercial Bank now stands, by whom he was the father of seven children, five sons and two daughters. After marriage he settled in New York City, where he acquired, among other property, the house at the corner of Morris Street—formerly Beaver Lane—and Greenwich Street, which was then so near the water-line that the bowsprits of vessels, lying “nose on shore” in that locality, came far up over the back garden. William Cruikshank, who was engaged in building to some extent, was also a merchant, keeping what was then called a “general grocery store,” and had contracts with the National Government for drug supplies. He was a most active business man, noted for his sterling integrity, and greatly esteemed by his neighbors, many of whom commissioned him to attend to their real estate transactions, collections, etc., while he was busy with his own. These commissions he managed with rare fidelity and judgment; their number steadily increased, and in 1794 attention to them constituted a special department of his business. His son James was finally drawn into this business, and upon his father's death devoted his whole time to it. James Cruikshank, the eldest son of William, was born in the house at Morris and Greenwich Streets, January 1, 1804. During the War of 1812, although at the time but nine years of age, he, with his father, joined his older countrymen in repelling British invasion, and assisted in throwing up fortifications on Long Island. He was afterwards for a number of years connected with the State Militia, and held the office of Assessor and School Trustee of the First Ward. He married Miss Mary Ann Wheeler, a daughter of Mr. John Wheeler, of England, by whom he was the father of eight children, six sons and two daughters. Of late years he has resided in the village of Hempstead, Long Island. Notwithstanding his eighty-five years he is still in the possession of good health and a wonderful degree of vigor, and is a welcome visitor in the

busy haunts of the metropolis, where his acquaintance is most extensive, particularly among the older and wealthier citizens. His eldest son, Mr. E. A. Cruikshank, the subject of this sketch, early evinced an aptitude for business, and at the age of thirteen years was admitted to his father's office in the capacity of “boy.” He was full of life and ambition and at an age when most lads would have shirked work as a sad task, he was revelling in it and paving the way for future success, fortune and honors. The opening of the War of the Rebellion found him still a mere lad of seventeen, and, because of his slender build, looking even younger. But what he lacked in weight he more than made up in patriotism, and after repeated attacks on the parental stronghold finally wrung from his father and mother their assent to his enlistment in the ranks of the volunteers. On the 26th day of May, 1862, he was enrolled as a member of Company “C.” of the Thirtieth Regiment, Colonel Black, and made the campaign of that season with this command. His love for military exercises prompted him to continue his connection with the State Militia after the war closed, and enlisting as a private in the Eighty-ninth Regiment, he rose by close attention to duty, through the different grades of corporal, sergeant, and orderly sergeant to the rank of Lieutenant, receiving his commission as such from Governor R. E. Fenton, in 1865. Following the custom observed in his youth by the best young men of the day, he joined the volunteer firemen and served his full term. In 1865, when his father retired from active business, he was succeeded by the firm composed of himself, his uncle, Mr. Augustus Cruikshank, and his cousin, Mr. William Cruikshank. In 1875 the two other partners withdrew and Mr. E. A. Cruikshank took his younger brother, Mr. Augustus W. Cruikshank, into the firm, which was reorganized as E. A. Cruikshank & Co. In 1886 his younger brother, Mr. Warren Cruikshank, was admitted to the firm, the style of which remained unchanged. The original offices of this long established firm were in the store of Mr. William Cruikshank, in the old house at the corner of Beaver Lane, now Morris, and Greenwich Streets. James transacted business first at that place, then at 48 Greenwich Street, whence he removed to 35 Broadway, thence to the old Cruger mansion, at No. 55 Broadway, corner of “Tin-Pot Alley.” From there removal was made to No. 68 Broadway, where the offices remained for ten years or more. In 1881 the firm removed to No. 163 Broadway, where it remained until 1884, when it removed to its present central and commodious apartments at No. 176 Broadway. The books of the house of Cruikshank & Co. run back to the begin-

ing of the century, and some of them, fully three-quarters of a century old, are marvels of careful book-keeping, elegant penmanship and neatness of arrangement. The firm's collection of maps, of every kind and description, is unusually large and extremely valuable. Records of sales of every piece of property disposed of at auction in the city of New York are here to be found, dating back to the very beginning of the system of records. On the books of the firm every ward in the city is represented and every class of property. Some of the largest property owners in the city and vicinity place their entire estates in the hands of the Cruikshanks, while they themselves go abroad to enjoy European life and travel for years at a time. There is a considerable line of selling done by the firm, but its main business is in renting and collecting. It holds power of attorney from many of the heaviest owners of realty in the city. Mr. E. A. Cruikshank, personally, has the reputation among his business colleagues, of being the best renting judge in the city. He is also noted as the greatest expert and authority on wharf and bulkhead property. For years the firm has done an extensive business in building and leasing piers, a line in which it has few competitors. During his business career Mr. Cruikshank has been Commissioner in some of the most important real-estate transactions occurring in the city, including the partition of some of the largest estates. Both he and his brothers Augustus and Warren are among the most respected members of the real estate fraternity in New York. They have consistently maintained the conservative policy that has always characterized the firm since its institution, and have carefully refrained from speculation in any form or manner. Their rare personal knowledge of the city adds greatly to the value of their advice to their clients. A special branch of their business is the superintendence of properties owned by non-residents, and their connections include patrons not only in New York but in the Eastern, Southern and Western States and in England, France, and Italy. Some of the estates that they are managing to-day were placed in the hands of their grandfather by their owners, many, many years ago. In financial circles also the firm is widely known and is noted for its success in the negotiation of loans on bond and mortgage. Their extensive acquaintance among investors and capitalists has enabled them to carry to a successful issue some of the most important real estate transactions on record. As the head of a firm now nearly a century old, of unassailable reputation, and conspicuously identified with the sale or management of some of the greatest estates of the city, Mr. Cruik-

shank ranks easily with the leading members in his chosen walk. In the movement to found the New York Real Estate Exchange, inaugurated in 1883, by the late E. H. Ludlow, Morris Wilkins, H. H. Cammann, Richard V. Harnett, and other gentlemen engaged in the real estate business, and co-operated in by the Astors, Rhinelanders and other wealthy real estate owners, Mr. Cruikshank took an active and leading part. He was one of the original subscribers to the stock of the Exchange, one of its incorporators, and has always been a member of its directory. He was made Chairman of the Finance Committee, and in 1885 and 1886 he held the office of Treasurer of the Exchange. At the annual election held in December of the year last given, he was chosen to the office of Second Vice-President. When Mr. Morris Wilkins, also one of the founders of the Exchange, resigned the office of First Vice-President, Mr. Cruikshank was elected to fill the vacancy thus occasioned. At the annual meeting of the Board of Directors, December 19, 1887, he was elected to the Presidency of the Exchange. In the discharge of his duties the new President displayed a thorough knowledge of the needs of the Exchange and a broadness of purpose which strongly commended him to his colleagues. At the close of the year he was re-elected a Director by a very heavy vote, and at the first meeting of the new Board, held the day following, December 14, was re-elected to the Presidency of the Exchange. Mr. Cruikshank is a man of striking personal appearance. No one could fail to detect in him the alert man of affairs. Slender and wiry, his physical make-up betokens a highly nervous organization. In the words of a keen observer of men, "he has a quick, sharp fashion of transacting business. He manages to instil his own buoyant feeling into any one with whom he may come in contact, yet he has a very emphatic way of calling a halt, either upon an investor who would make a rash purchase or an owner who would insist upon excessive terms from a tenant." Outside of purely business transactions he is a courteous, genial gentleman, whose knowledge of men and affairs, gleaned during a life-time devoted to active business, has been broadened by foreign travel and observation, by extensive reading, and by exceptionally pleasant relations with many of the most cultured, wealthy and prominent men of the day, a large number of whom are his warm personal friends. He is an enthusiastic sportsman, equally at home with the rod and the rifle, and for many years has made a habit of spending a portion at least of every summer and fall in the North Woods, from which he has brought a number of remarkable trophies including the skin of at least one bear,



John R Putnam

shot by his own trusty rifle, and the antlers of several magnificent deer. As a fisherman he has rare patience and skill, and has landed some of the largest trout ever taken in the Adirondack wilderness. He was a member of the General Committee of Citizens of New York having in charge the recent Centennial celebration of the inauguration of Washington as President of the United States. Mr. Cruikshank is frequently called upon to accept directorships in business, financial and other corporations, but with few exceptions has invariably declined, owing to the incessant demands of his own business and latterly of the affairs of the Real Estate Exchange. Since its organization he has been a member of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation and has served with ability on several of its committees. He is also a member of Lafayette Post, No. 140, Department of New York, Grand Army of the Republic. He is a member of the General Committee of the World's Fair which, it is expected, will be held in New York in 1892. Mr. Cruikshank married in 1866, Miss Susie Hinchman, daughter of Benjamin Hinchman, Esq., an old and respected resident of Long Island. He has one child, a daughter, Miss Susie Cruikshank. His home is in Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, and both he and his accomplished wife and daughter are well known in the social and religious life of that city. Mr. Cruikshank was formerly a member of Plymouth Church (Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's) but of late years has been connected with the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church.

PUTNAM, HON. JOHN RISLEY, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, and for many years previous to his elevation to the bench, a prominent member of the Saratoga County bar, was born at the family homestead, "Putnam Place," Saratoga Springs, New York, March 25, 1830. The Putnam family is in all respects a representative one. Its founder, John Putnam, came from England in 1634 and settled in Danvers, Massachusetts, whence the descendants of his three sons, Thomas, Nathan and John, have emigrated to all parts of the country. From Thomas, the eldest son, descended a long line of prominent persons, including General Israel Putnam, the Revolutionary hero, and Gideon Putnam (cousin of the latter) "the man of strong nerve, comprehensive powers of invention, and indomitable will, who was the virtual creator and originator of the beautiful village of Saratoga Springs." The latter, who was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was

the son of Rufus and Mary Putnam. Born at Sutton, Massachusetts, in 1764, he married in early manhood, Miss Doanda Risley, daughter of Squire Benjamin Risley, "a gentleman of influence and means," at Hartford, Connecticut. After spending several years in prospecting in various parts of New England, he crossed into New York State, and, in 1789, choosing Saratoga Springs as a place of abode, built a habitation there on Prospect Hill, and settled down permanently as a farmer and manufacturer of lumber. In 1791, having accumulated considerable means, he purchased three hundred acres of land at Saratoga Springs, from Dirk Lefferts, who was one of the original purchasers of the Kayadrossera patent. Subsequently he added largely to his real estate and began the erection of buildings thereon, his prophetic vision clearly discerning the future growth of the place consequent upon its unrivalled wealth in medicinal springs and admirable situation as a health resort. He was active in the work of developing these springs, and in 1809 discovered and tubed the now celebrated Congress Spring. In 1811, having completed Union Hall, he began the erection of Congress Hall, and was engaged in this work when he met with an accident which unfortunately led to his death, December 1, 1812. Gideon Putnam was in every sense of the word a remarkable man, and although he closed his labors at the early age of forty-nine, he had already accomplished a great work. The impetus he gave to the village was lasting, and his liberal public gifts of lands for religious and educational purposes were productive of great good to the community. His wife, who died February 10, 1835, was a woman of rare personal excellence. Her father, Benjamin Risley, who settled at the Springs about the same time that she and her husband did, was a prominent factor in the development of the place, employing his large wealth freely to this end. The second child of Gideon and Mary Putnam was Benjamin Risley Putnam, born at Rutland, Vermont, while his parents were temporarily residents there. He inherited large wealth and, like his able and far-seeing father, has used it liberally in promoting the development of Saratoga and in philanthropic, educational and religious work. His wife, born Eunice Morgan, was the daughter of Daniel Morgan of Saratoga. John Risley Putnam, the subject of this sketch, is the youngest son of his parents. He was carefully educated in the academic schools of his native place, and, having elected to adopt the profession of law, prosecuted his legal studies in the offices of Judges Charles S. Lester, John C. Hurlbert and John Willard. Admitted to the bar in 1852, he at once devoted his attention as-

siduously to his profession and speedily acquired an honorable position among his colleagues, rising in time to distinguished prominence both as a lawyer and citizen. In the fall of 1887 he was named on the Republican ticket for the office of Justice of the Supreme Court, to succeed Justice Augustus Bockes, and was also placed on the Democratic ticket and elected without opposition. His term of office began January 1st, 1888, and will expire December 31, 1900. Saratoga Springs has been the residence of several jurists occupying seats in the highest courts of the State, among them Judge Renben H. Walworth, afterward Chancellor; Esek Cowen, Circuit Judge and Judge of the Supreme Court; John Willard, Circuit Judge and first Justice of the Supreme Court under the Constitution of 1846; and Augustus Bockes, Justice of the Supreme Court from 1859 to January 1st, 1888. As a lawyer of unquestioned ability and a citizen of spotless integrity Justice Putnam worthily continues the succession. He has arrived at his present dignified position through no political turbulence, and in the discharge of its important duties is trammelled by no unworthy pledges or corrupt alliances. Although his life has been an uneventful one compared with that of some who have risen to equal prominence, it has not been uninteresting or devoid of incident. In all that goes to make up good and honorable citizenship it has been especially fruitful; and in its simplicity and purity carries no ineffective lesson. Rich in the esteem of his fellow citizens and placed by fortune beyond the ordinary necessities of labor, Justice Putnam is in a singularly favorable position for discharging his high public functions, and his time is given wholly and with devotion to his judicial duties. He was married in 1867 to Miss Mary S. Shoemaker, daughter of the late R. M. Shoemaker, of Ohio, an extensive builder and operator of railroads. He now resides at the family homestead with his wife and three sons.

TREMAIN, GENERAL HENRY EDWIN, a prominent member of the New York bar, late First Assistant United States District Attorney for New York, and widely known in military and political circles, was born in New York City November 14, 1840. He was educated at the College of the City of New York, and graduated therefrom with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1860. The opening of the Civil War found him a student in the Columbia College Law School, but he abandoned his studies to enter the service of his country, enlisting as a private in the New York Seventh Regiment, on

April 17, 1861. Upon his return to New York at the expiration of the first three months' campaign, he recruited a company for the Second Regiment of Fire Zouaves (the Seventy-third New York Volunteers), being assisted in the work by his younger brother, Lieutenant Walter R. Tremain, who afterwards died in the service. Of this company he was commissioned First Lieutenant. In the field he was advanced to the post of Adjutant of the regiment, which was attached to the famous Excelsior Brigade. "At the siege of Yorktown he was promoted to the staff of General Nelson Taylor, commanding the Excelsior Brigade, in which capacity he served during the Peninsular campaign under McClellan and the final operations of Pope, his brigade being attached to Hooker's glorious Second Division, the 'White Diamonds' of Heintzelman's Corps." His able services in the battle of Williamsburg called forth an official compliment from General Taylor. General Sickles in his report of the battle of Fair Oaks thus speaks of him: "My particular acknowledgments are due to Lieutenant H. E. Tremain, A.D.C. and A.A.Gen., upon whom I relied for nearly all the staff duty in the field during the day. His arduous duties were performed with courage, zeal and ability." The same commander, in his report of the battle of Malvern Hill, also says: "Lieutenant Tremain, the only officer of my staff able to report for duty, was, as usual, distinguished for zeal and gallantry." At the second battle of Manassas "he was taken prisoner while endeavoring to check the panic and the rapid advance of the enemy." Upon his exchange, several months later, he resumed the field on the staff of General Sickles, with whom he served at the battle of Fredericksburg and until the reorganization of the army, in the meantime being promoted to the rank of Captain. In 1863 (April 25) he was commissioned Major and Aide-de-Camp, on the staff of the General commanding the Third Army Corps. For his brilliant services in the battle of Chancellorsville he was specially commended for a brevet. Upon learning of General Lee's second invasion of Maryland, Major Tremain,—then in New York—telegraphed to General Hooker an offer of his services in any capacity until General Sickles should again take the field. Hooker in reply telegraphed thanks and orders to join him at headquarters. Major Tremain served with Hooker until the latter was relieved by Meade. In a communication to Governor Fenton of New York, Hooker said of his young staff officer: "He served in my command during the whole time that I was connected with the Army of the Potomac in a capacity which brought him within my immediate notice. I have always regarded him as an officer of uncommon

promise; he is capable, energetic and devoted in the discharge of his duties, brave in battle and of unexceptionable moral character." Major Tremain was Chief of Staff of the Third Corps at the battle of Gettysburg and as such played an important part in that decisive conflict. Sent, in 1864, by President Lincoln's orders, on special service in the West with General Sickles, he visited every army in the field. While with Sherman's army at Chattanooga he volunteered on the staff of Major-General Butterfield, commanding Twentieth Army Corps, and participated in the operations before Dalton, and in the engagements at Buzzard's Roost and Resaca, being one of two staff officers selected to accompany and direct the storming column in the last named fight. In 1864, finding himself again in the East, awaiting orders, he wrote to Secretary Stanton asking to be returned to active duty. This led to his being assigned to the Army of the Potomac under General Meade, and with the Cavalry Corps of this army he served in the operations about Petersburg, on the staff of General Gregg, and his successor, General Crook, and participated in the battles of Hatcher's Run, Dinwiddie Court House, Five Forks, Amelia Court House, Sailor's Creek, Farmville and Appomattox Court House. He also served a short time on General Mott's staff, Second Division, Third Corps. At the close of this arduous campaign, Major Tremain was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel "for gallant and meritorious services," by special recommendation of General Sheridan. Shortly afterward he was brevetted Colonel. In 1865, as the armies dispersed, Colonel Tremain was ordered on reconstruction duty at Wilmington, North Carolina, on the staff of General Crook. In the fall of that year he asked to be mustered out of service, but instead of a discharge he was ordered to duty at the headquarters of the Department of South Carolina, and at the same time was brevetted Brigadier-General for "faithful and meritorious service during the war." In April, 1866, after five years continuous service, he resigned his commission, and returned to his home in New York. While in that city in 1864 he passed the usual examinations and was admitted to the bar, but this did not prevent his taking the full course of study at the Columbia College Law School, from which he was duly graduated in 1867. In 1868 he organized, with Colonel Mason W. Tyler,—a young officer from Massachusetts, and then a recent graduate from Mr. Evarts' law office—the present well-known firm of Tremain and Tyler. About a year later he was nominated by the Republicans for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and had the honor of leading the county ticket, although his

party was defeated. In 1870 he was employed by the United States Marshal "as special counsel to aid in the prosecution of cases for infringement of the census law and in enforcing the United States election laws, then for the first time applied and tested." Since then he has often been employed by the Government in important cases. During the entire second term of President Grant he was First Assistant United States District Attorney at New York, and discharged the duties of the position with signal ability. General Tremain has always been interested in politics, and on the Republican side has taken an active part in every Presidential campaign since the war. A man of high character and pure ambitions, he instinctively prefers the part of instructor and leader to that of office-holder, and in the former capacities has been most active and public-spirited in discussing education, monopoly and reform, and has delivered many admirable addresses on these subjects. His worth and ability are thoroughly appreciated by his party. In the Senatorial contest in 1881 he received, at different times during the balloting, the votes of about twenty members of the New York Legislature for the office of United States Senator, and was third on the list when the contest closed. In 1871 General Tremain was elected President of the Alumni Association of the College of the City of New York, and was annually re-elected, serving altogether five terms. General Tremain's long and varied staff service in the army gave him a wide acquaintance with military men, and to this day he is a prime favorite among the veterans of the war of all grades. He was one of the earliest members of the Grand Army of the Republic, founded at Pittsburg, Pa., and in the same year aided in organizing the first Post of the Order established in New York, viz: Phil Kearney Post, with which he is still affiliated. He was also one of the organizers of the Third Army Corps Union, and in 1879 was elected its President. He is likewise a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, and of the Veterans of the Seventh Regiment, N.G. S.N.Y. Of the last named organization he was chosen Colonel in 1888, and re-elected in the following year. On the 24th of March, 1888, his command acted as guard of honor to the remains of the South American patriot, General Paez, then transferred from New York to Venezuela, with high military honors. On this occasion General Tremain acted as Chief of Staff to General Sickles, who commanded the column of escort, which was composed of a large contingent of United States troops in addition to the corps named. More recently his command officiated prominently in the escort to the

President of the United States on his arrival in New York to participate in the Centennial of Washington's Inauguration. General Tremain began writing for publication during the war, when he was often a correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*. While stationed at Wilmington, in 1865, he wrote editorially for the *Wilmington Herald*. He has also been employed editorially in professional publications. He is the author of numerous addresses and pamphlets, a number of which have had a wide circulation. Among them may be mentioned an address on "Lawyers and the Administration of Justice," delivered before the alumni of the Columbia College Law School, in 1869; a pamphlet entitled "*In Memoriam: Major-General Joseph Hooker*" (Cincinnati, 1881); and a paper entitled "Ethics of the Tariff," read before the Church Congress at New Haven, Connecticut, October 21, 1885. From time to time trenchant articles from his pen are hurled at existing abuses; and from the rostrum he frequently rebukes with logic, vigor and dignity "the fallacies of free-trade" and the greediness of corporations and monopolies. General Tremain was one of the founders of the Constitution Club in New York City, and its first President, holding office in 1883. His public utterances are easy, forceful and eloquent, and in them he is scrupulously cautious not to misrepresent the law or the facts in the case. During his experience at the bar he has probably conducted the trial of more civic causes than any man in his profession who is not his senior in years. A case of major importance somewhat recently entrusted to Messrs. Tremain and Tyler was the celebrated Marie-Garrison case, in which they appeared for the plaintiff, the late Roscoe Conkling being retained as senior counsel. For one who has been so active and prominent in the field and on the forum, General Tremain is a remarkably young looking man. In 1869 he married Miss Sarah Brownson Goodrich, daughter of Mr. Luther A. Goodrich—one of the pioneer settlers of California and long a resident of Sacramento—and niece of the late Orestes A. Bronson, LL.D., the distinguished American author.

DARLING, GENERAL CHARLES W., was born in New Haven, Connecticut. His family is of New England origin, having intermarried with the families of Pierpont, Noyes, Chauncey, Ely, Davis and Dana. His great grandfather, a graduate of Yale, was Hon. Thomas Darling, an eminent jurist who resided in New Haven, Connecticut, and who married Abigail Noyes, granddaughter

of Rev. James Pierpont of New Haven. The paternal grandfather of the subject of our sketch was Dr. Samuel Darling of the same city, a graduate of Yale, who married Clarinda, daughter of Rev. Richard Ely of Saybrook, Connecticut. His youngest son, the father of General Darling, was Rev. Charles Chauncey Darling, who was graduated at Yale College and at Princeton Theological Seminary, and having entered the ministry subsequently made his residence in New York. He married Adeline E., daughter of William Dana, of Boston, and granddaughter of General Robert Davis, an officer of artillery in the War of the Revolution. The boyhood years of General Darling were devoted largely to study, under the guidance of a private tutor. After matriculating at the classical and mathematical department of the New York University, he passed through its regular curriculum, and at the end of the course entered as clerk in a mercantile house in New York. Several years later he became connected as Secretary of an incorporated company under the Presidency of Commodore C. K. Garrison. Shortly afterwards he resigned his position to accept the Presidency of a manufacturing company, with which he was associated several years. When he ceased his immediate relations with business he made his first trip to Europe to gratify those literary and artistic tastes which his active life had forbidden. Returning from his Continental trip when the question of the possible secession of the South from the Federal Union was receiving much public discussion, he connected himself with the National Guard of New York, and when Hon. Edwin D. Morgan was elected Governor, he was appointed a member of his staff with rank of Colonel. He also identified himself with political matters and was President of one of the Republican organizations of his district. By his decision of character he united many discordant elements in the party, subdued the passions of some, deepened the love of country in the hearts of others, and preserved order frequently under difficult circumstances. When, in the summer of 1863, New York became the scene of riots, General Darling was called upon to perform difficult and dangerous duties, and his firm stand on that memorable occasion received the most cordial approbation of the military as well as the civil authorities. As the following letters have a historical as well as a personal signification, for the first time they are given publication:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. Y. S. N. G.,
NEW YORK, July 21, 1863.)
Col. C. W. Darling,

COLONEL:—Having a vacancy on my staff, I shall be happy to receive you as a member of my military family, as Volunteer Aide-de-camp, you to retain



C. W. Darling.

your rank of Colonel. At the same time I take occasion to express my thanks for your services during the late riot. I am very respectfully,

Your obedient Servant.

(Signed) CHARLES W. SANDFORD,
Major-General.

NEW YORK, August 17, 1863.

Col. C. W. Darling,

COLONEL:—It always gives me pleasure to do justice to those who are prompt in discharging the duty which they owe to their fellow citizens in resisting violence, let it come from what source it may. Your gallant and efficient efforts to put down the riot in New York, so disgraceful to the city, on the 13th, 14th and 15th of July last, entitle you to the thanks of a grateful people. I am very respectfully yours,

(Signed) JOHN E. WOOL.

Major General, U. S. A.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
DEPT. OF THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF ORDNANCE,
NEW YORK, August 22, 1863.)

Col. C. W. Darling,

COLONEL:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication informing me of your instructions to the commanding officer of the Eighth Regiment to withdraw his command from the State Arsenal, and to thank you for so doing. Permit me to express my thanks for the energy displayed during the scenes of disorder that occurred in our city in the month of July, and to assure you that we will recall with pleasure the names of yourself and fellow officers with whom the occasion brought us in close connection, and to whose efforts the State and this Department are much indebted.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) W. R. FARRELL.

Commissary-General of Ordnance.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, August 24, 1863.

Col. C. W. Darling,

DEAR SIR:—Accept my thanks for your energetic and efficient service on the occasion of the disloyal outbreak in this city on the 13th, 14th and 15th of last month. The help of the military in subduing the riot was invaluable, and among them I was pleased to recognize yourself as prominent for gallantry and good conduct in the performance of the duty devolving upon you. It gives me pleasure to find that General Wool, in command of the United States troops called on duty, General Sandford, commanding the First Division, N. Y. S. N. G., and the Commissary-General of Ordnance have accorded to you so much credit for the part you took on that occasion. I trust that our city may never again undergo a similar trial, but if it should, I hope that we may find in the hour of need many such as yourself coming forward equally prompt, earnest and efficient, to perform the patriotic duty of defending government and order against treason and anarchy. With high regard.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) GEORGE OPDYKE,

Mayor.

Early in 1864 Col. Darling received the appointment of Additional Volunteer Aide-de-camp on the staff of Major-General Benjamin F. Butler, then in command of the Army of the James, and was assigned special duties at his temporary headquarters in New York. At this time the draft was to be enforced, when it was anticipated that new disturbances might occur threatening the peace of the State. As it was known that the authorities had made every preparation, and sixteen thousand men under arms were afloat on the harbor, no attempt was made to resist the enforcement of the law. When Hon. Reuben E. Fenton was elected as Governor of the State of New York in 1865, Col. Darling was recommended for the position of head of one of the military departments. His qualifications for the important trust were supported by recommendations from Major-Generals Butler, Doubleday and Warren; Brigadier-Generals Van Vliet, Webb, Davies, Morris, Gordon and Granger; also twenty-one commandants of regiments and batteries in the field. A large number of influential politicians also joined in the request; among whom were the Mayor of New York, the Collector and Surveyor of the Port, the Postmaster, the Chairman of the Union Central Committee and several members of Congress. This powerful influence thus brought to bear upon the administration had its effect, and Col. Darling, in view of his past business training and his reputation for order and integrity, was assigned to duty in the Paymaster-General's Department, which at this critical period was of the first importance. As many of the soldiers were being mustered out through the expiration of their terms of enlistment, no little watchfulness and executive ability were required to protect the interests of the brave defenders of their country as well as those of the Government. Nearly every New York regiment had unsettled accounts with the Federal and State governments, and many unprincipled claim agents were following the soldiers like sleuth hounds. The pressure to which the occupant of this responsible office was subjected at this period is well illustrated by the following brief quotation from one of the New York daily papers: "The number of claimants at the office of Col. Darling averages about two hundred daily. He is beset with landsharks, bounty-brokers, middlemen, etc., who are trying all sorts of ways to grab a portion of the money being disbursed, but the Colonel thwarts all their contrivances in the shape of offered presents, commissions, percentage, etc., and will manage affairs so that every man who is justly entitled to pay shall receive the same without drawbacks or deductions." The drafted men in the city who fur-

nished substitutes and who were reimbursed by the State, were also notified to file their claims at this office, where they were examined and passed over to the Supervisors at New York for final adjustment. The vouchers were sent by the Supervisors to the Paymaster-General at Albany, and the funds were transmitted from headquarters for payment to individuals. At the Union State Convention of the Republican party, held in Syracuse, September, 1866, among the delegates from the city of New York was the subject of our sketch. When the roll of delegates was called it was claimed that the delegates sent from the Seventh Assembly District represented the conservative element, and were hostile to the radicals who called the Convention. It caused some excitement; a recess was called and during this recess Gen. Darling with wise diplomacy reconciled opposing factions by resigning his seat in favor of Mr. Sinclair Tousey, upon condition that his two associates should compose with him the delegation. This arrangement was acceptable to the convention and the renomination of Gov. Fenton was thus secured beyond a doubt and made unanimous. Had this course not been adopted it has been gravely doubted whether Gov. Fenton would have been elected for a second term. In 1866 Col. Darling was commissioned as Commissary-General of Subsistence, which brought him into still closer relations with Gov. Fenton as a member of his military cabinet. This office he held until January 1, 1867, when, on the re-election of the Governor, Gen. Darling received the appointment of Military Engineer-in-Chief of the State of New York, with the rank of Brigadier-General. When the administration of Gov. Fenton was nearing its close, Gen. Darling applied for and obtained leave of absence to visit Europe again on a tour of instruction and pleasure. While in England he received many courtesies; among the various invitations extended him was one from Lord Elcho to meet the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge, and be present with them on a review of troops at Aldersholt. In a subsequent trip abroad with his wife, he traveled extensively through Europe, Asia and Africa, making the trip up the Nile, through Ethiopia and Nubia, as far as the river is navigable. During this time many articles from his pen appeared in our journals, of a historical and political as well as of a social character. Having means at his command which render him independent of business cares, Gen. Darling has been able to gratify to the utmost his literary and scientific tastes. Ten years of his life have been devoted to foreign travel in nearly every country on the globe, and from this broad experience he has returned with a knowledge of national manners and customs, and

a fund of general information which has been of great value in his writings. Intensely fond of historical studies, he has prosecuted his investigations in this department of learning with unusual diligence and with excellent results. His writings cover a wide range of themes, which he handles with skill and in a way to interest both the specialist and the general reader. His high character, scholarly attainments and distinguished public services have given him a large acquaintance with many of the public men of the day and earned for him many scientific and literary honors. He is the active Corresponding Secretary of the Oneida Historical Society at Utica, New York, also either Honorary or Corresponding Member of societies of like character in nearly every State in the Union. His active interest in public affairs and his prominent connection with some of the most stirring events happening in his time have necessarily made him to a certain extent a conspicuous figure among his fellow citizens, by whom he is held in universal esteem. Notwithstanding the fact that he has persistently held aloof from politics, preferring the more congenial pursuits of literature and historical research, he has several times been asked to become a candidate for municipal positions; but while appreciating the honor he has declined all political preferment. His work is performed quietly among his books, from which he feels that nothing, save the gravest condition of public affairs, can separate him. For several years he held the office of President of the Young Men's Christian Association of Utica, his present adopted home, and is now one of its Directors. Those who are familiar with the past struggles of that association for life; concede that he carried it through the most critical period of its history. As a result of those arduous undertakings an elegant structure has been erected for the Utica Young Men's Christian Association by its friends, and the building is considered one of the most conspicuous ornaments of the city. Gen. Darling was also a member of the State Executive Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations and on the expiration of his term of office in 1888 he was elected one of its Trustees. His interest in religious matters, however, is not confined to affairs connected with this department of Christian work. He is a ruling elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Utica, and in the private life to which he has retired, is the object of the warm regard of a large circle of friends. Through his connection with the Oneida Historical Society he has cultivated his taste for historical studies and his literary productions are numerous. He never writes for pecuniary compensation, and the monographs, brochures, essays, excerpts, etc., which he fre-



Isaac J. Bartley

quently sends out are printed for private distribution. On the 21st of December, 1857, Gen. Darling married Angeline E., second daughter of Mr. Jacob A. Robertson, a wealthy and highly respected citizen of New York. His father was Archibald Robertson, the Scotch artist who painted from life the celebrated miniatures on ivory of General and Martha Washington, during the time when he was sojourning as a guest in the family of the "First President." His brothers were Andrew J., Alexander H. (who at the time of his decease was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York) and Anthony L., Surrogate of New York in 1848, also Chief Justice of the Superior Court 1860-69. A sister of these brothers married Henry Winslow, founder of the banking house bearing his name. Another sister married Mr. Robert N. Tinson of England, and well known as a resident of New York City. Gen. Darling has no children to inherit the honor of a good name, but his fondness for the little ones makes him always a favorite with them.

HARTLEY, REV. ISAAC SMITHSON, D.D. pastor of the Reformed Church at Utica, was born in the city of New York. His father, Robert M. Hartley, (1796-1881,) for more than forty years was identified with many of the humane and benevolent institutions of the metropolis. Dr. Hartley is in the direct line of descent from the Hartleys of York, Berkshire and Cumberland, England. Among those who have been signalized for their merit may be mentioned the Reverend Hartley, Vicar of Arnley in York, Dr. David Hartley, his son, and David Hartley, M.D., his grandson. Dr. David Hartley was an original thinker and a prolific author; but his fame as a metaphysician and philosopher rests chiefly on his "Observations on Man," which at the time of its publication made a deep impression among men of letters, and in later years it has passed through many editions. David, son of the above, was distinguished as a statesman and an ingenious projector. His steady opposition to the war with the American Colonies led to his appointment as one of the Plenipotentiaries to treat with Dr. Benjamin Franklin at Paris, and with him to sign the definitive treaty of peace. He is allied also to the Smithson family, one of whom, James Smithson, bequeathed five hundred thousand dollars to the United States for the establishment of a National Scientific Institution at Washington, D. C., known throughout the world as the Smithsonian Insti-

tion. His mother, Catherine Munson, daughter of Hon. Reuben Munson, the intimate friend of Governor DeWitt Clinton, came of good old Puritan and Holland stock. Her nobleness of character, purity of purpose and graceful manner, blended with deep Christian principle and love for her native soil, left an abiding impression on all her children, which contributed largely to their personal attainments and success. After the usual preliminary studies, Dr. Hartley entered the University of New York, and was graduated in 1852. Having chosen the ministry as his field for usefulness, in 1853 he matriculated at the Union Theological Seminary in New York, where he remained a year, subsequently completing the requisite course of preparation at the Theological Seminary, Andover, Massachusetts. At the close of his seminary life he visited Europe, where he remained quite a year. Through a physical disability, superinduced by an accident, he was led to revisit Europe, on which occasion he extended his travels through the Levant, Egypt, Syria and Asia Minor. As the War of the Rebellion was now upon the country, during his sojourn in foreign lands, he did much by public addresses, personal interviews and through the press to have the causes which led up to the Rebellion clearly known, the questions involved plainly understood, and how upon their solution would depend the permanence and power of the American Republic. As his brother had been sent abroad in the interest of the General Government, Dr. Hartley at once associated himself with his mission, and personally aided in the shipment of immense quantities of war material for the use of the Federal forces, receiving as his only reward for this self-denying service the satisfaction of having aided his country in the hour of its need, and hastening forward the hoped for issue—the collapse of the Southern Confederacy. On his return to the States in 1864 he was called to the pastorate of the Sixth Avenue Reformed Church, New York City. His official relations to this church covered a period of six years, terminating by being unanimously chosen to minister to the Second Reformed Church, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. After two years' residence in that city, he was led to accept an invitation to Christ Church, Utica, New York, a position he now fills with unusual fidelity and acceptance. In 1873 he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Rutgers College, New Jersey, of which institution he has been a trustee since the same period. In 1881 he was elected to the Presidency of the Synod of the Reformed Church in America, a few years later was commissioned as its delegate to the Evangelical Alliance in London, England, and at this

writing is the acting President of the Oucida Historical Society, Utica, New York, having succeeded the present Assistant Treasurer of the United States. In 1873 Dr. Hartley was directly instrumental in founding an annual course of lectures to be delivered before Rutgers College and Seminary, known as the "Vedder Lectures on Modern Infidelity." Though Tayler Lewis, LL.D. had been selected to open the course, to be followed by Dr. Hartley, he requested, however, Dr. Hartley to take the precedence and deliver the first series; which he did, choosing as his theme, "Prayer: its Relations to Modern Thought and Criticism." These lectures were shortly given to the press; and have been regarded as a noble contribution to Christian science and apologetics. Lectures on subjects social and economic, as well as religious, have frequently been delivered by Dr. Hartley, which have met with unwonted favor. Among the topics which he has specially discussed may be mentioned: The Orient; Egypt; Palestine; Assyria: The Testimony of the Ancient Monuments and Coins to the Truths of Revelation; College Education; and a history of the University of Oxford. An article in the *American Theological Review* entitled, "Testimonials from Profane History to the Coming of a Redeemer," won him admiration from the scholarship evinced, as well as from his labor and patience in the study of original sources. He is the author also of a "History of the Reformed Church, Utica, New York," a "Memorial of Rev. Philemon H. Fowler D.D.;" "Old Fort Schuyler in History;" and of a large octavo volume entitled, "Memorial of Robert M. Hartley." To the *American Magazine of History* he has contributed valuable biographical and historical articles on Hon. Horatio Seymour, and Hon. Roscoe Conkling; and to other magazines brochures on early American history. There have been put in print also several of his occasional discourses, especially such as bear upon local, State and National interests. In 1887 he issued a volume of poems, original and selected, richly illustrated, entitled, "The Twelve Gates;" and in the following year, "Sundays in the Adirondacks," a collection of suggestive discourses delivered while camping with friends among the wilds of that broad wilderness. The prevailing tone of thought in the theological discourses and lectures of Dr. Hartley is reverent, instructive and elevating. He teaches that the present is far in advance of the preceding age, and that the records of mankind are for instruction rather than for our imitation. Between revelation and true science he finds no antagonism; but when the truths of these departments of study are viewed in their proper re-

lations, they are parts of a common whole; and however modern scientists may deride spiritual and divine forces, they are none the less real than is gravitation in the material world. His contributions to the magazines are carefully prepared, always written in the interest of truth, and possess a historic as well as an instructive value. He wields a graceful pen, writes with method and divides his periods between force and earnestness. His sentences are as pleasurable as they are logical; nor is there any reading between his lines. His study of the Elizabethan and Addisonian periods of letters, and his familiarity with the best of American writers, are discoverable in all his productions. As a pulpit orator and a platform speaker he is far above the average, and when important interests are at stake he touches the circle of the purest eloquence. His varied studies, his travels, his acquaintance with leading and influential minds, his broad views and love for all that contributes towards the elevation of our common humanity, combine to make him a most useful citizen, while affording him also an enviable position among his associates.

CANTWELL, COL. EDWARD PAYNE CHRY-SOSTOM, of Utica, soldier, jurist, teacher and author, was born in Charleston, South Carolina, December 22, 1825. He comes of the ancient family of Cantwell, which is of Norman-English origin. He received an acaedemical education under the Right Reverend Dr. England, at the Philosophical and Literary Seminary in his native city, and at the age of twenty-one was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in the Law Department of Harvard University. In 1847 he was appointed by President Polk Second Lieutenant in the Twelfth Regiment of Infantry, United States Army, and was confirmed in that rank by the United States Senate, March 17 of the same year. At the battle of the National Bridge, August, 1847, he commanded the storming party, and carried the stars and stripes which are now preserved as a relic of this war in the War Department, Washington City. On February 22, 1848, he was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant. On the disbandment of his regiment at the close of the Mexican War, in 1848, he established himself at Wilmington, North Carolina, and began the practice of law. While a resident of this city he organized the company of militia which was chartered in 1853 as the Wilmington Light Infantry. Of this command he was the first Captain. In 1854 he removed to Raleigh in the same State, and two years later was elected Clerk of the House

of Commons, the lower branch of the Legislature, serving as such until 1861, when he resigned. On April 15, 1861, he was appointed Adjutant-General of North Carolina, and on May 14 following accepted the commission of Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers, and took the field with that command. Being captured shortly afterwards by the Federal troops, he was confined for a period at the Old Capitol and at Johnson's Island, in Lake Erie. Upon his release, early in 1862, he was appointed Civil and Military Governor of Norfolk and Portsmouth, with the rank of Brigadier-General, by the President and Senate of the Confederate States. In 1863 he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fourth North Carolina Cavalry. For gallantry at Petersburg, during the Kantz raid, repulsing the attack at the Water Works, June 9, 1864, he was promoted to the rank of Colonel. In the latter year he was appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate of the "Confederate States," as Presiding Judge of the Third Corps of the Army of Northern Virginia. With the cessation of hostilities he returned to North Carolina and resumed the practice of law, settling temporarily at Oxford. In 1866, upon the passage of an Act of Congress providing for the readmission of the State of North Carolina to the Union, on certain conditions, he addressed a letter to Robert P. Dick, Esq., afterwards United States Judge, recommending the Old Line Democracy of the State, and the people generally, to accept any terms of readmission the Government might propose, and particularly the adoption of what was called "the Radical" Constitution, pledging himself, in the event of its adoption, to any necessary amendments. The *Raleigh Standard* published several thousand copies of the letter during the bitter canvass which ensued and which resulted in the success of the Republican ticket by a large majority. The Congress of 1866 removed Col. Cantwell's disabilities, but he refused to hold office or be a candidate in the election. In 1868 he was chosen Judge of the City Court of Wilmington, by the unanimous vote of the Governor and Senate of North Carolina. In 1873 he was appointed Solicitor of the Fourth Judicial District in the same State. He was elected, without opposition, Senator of the Twelfth District, in 1876. On taking his seat in that body he introduced a bill to call a State Convention for the amendment of the constitution, which passed both branches of the Legislature. The convention was called, the constitution, as it now stands amended under this act, was adopted, and Col. Cantwell immediately retired from public life and has never since taken any part in public affairs. Upon leav-

ing the North Carolina Senate he retired to his farm at Brinkley, North Carolina, and in 1889 returned to his native city. In 1882 he was appointed Instructor of the Preparatory Department of the Charleston High School, with classes in History and Law, and in the following year became Professor of Law and History in the Georgia Military Academy. He afterwards removed to Utica, New York, where he has since resided. Col. Cantwell has won distinction in the field of letters as the author of books, essays and opinions on legal subjects, and a number of historical works and papers. Among these are volumes entitled, "The North Carolina Justice," "North Carolina Form Book," "Early Times and Traditions of the Carolinas," "The Barnwell Expedition, 1712," "Irish Discovery of America," "Insurrection of 1766," "Life of Franklin," "Life of Malesherbes," etc., etc. Col. Cantwell is a member of the Historical and Scientific Society of North Carolina, a member of the Historical Societies of Delaware and Georgia, and of the Oneida Historical Society. In the cultured circle in which he moves he is prominent in philanthropic and Christian work. In February, 1889, upon an invitation from some of the most prominent gentlemen of Utica, he repeated, in that city, his famous lecture upon the Pre-Columbian Discovery of America by the Irish. Among these gentlemen were Gen. C. W. Darling, Hons. John F. Seymour, M. C. Comstoek, Francis Kernan, E. Prentiss Bailey, Alexander T. Goodwin, P. F. Bulger, C. W. Hutchinson, Messrs. G. W. Weaver, G. K. Shurtleff, P. V. Rogers, and the Rev. Drs. Goodrich, Hartley and Gibson, Rev. Messrs. Maxon, Olmstead, Schulte and others eminent for their public services and their deep interest in the welfare of the city. Col. Cantwell is personally held in the highest esteem by his fellow-citizens generally.

TOURTELLOT, LOUIS ANDRAL, M.D. of Utica, was born in Greenfield, Saratoga County, New York, February 13, 1832. He is descended in the fifth generation from Gabriel Tourtellot, a native of Bordeaux, France, and a Huguenot, who emigrated to this country in 1690. He prepared for College in Kingsboro Academy, but was compelled by delicate health to forego a collegiate course. For several years afterward he was engaged in teaching, and as assistant editor of a daily newspaper, but at length began the study of medicine with his father, Dr. Freeman Tourtellot, who practiced his profession in Saratoga County for nearly fifty years. He was graduated from the Medical Department of the

University of New York in 1854, and after passing a year in the hospitals and dispensaries of that city, went to Utica in 1855, to accept an appointment as assistant physician in the State Lunatic Asylum. After holding that office for seven years, he resigned to enter upon private practice in Utica. Dr. Tourtellot was married, in 1862, to Elizabeth Hubbard, only daughter of Hon. Hiram Denio, LL.D., Chief Judge of the New York Court of Appeals. In 1871 he went to Europe, where he devoted much time, during a two years' stay, to the study of insanity and the care of the insane, visiting for that purpose many of the asylums of Great Britain, France, Switzerland and Italy. Since his return in 1873 Dr. Tourtellot has devoted himself to the specialty of mental and nervous diseases. As an editor for twelve years of the *American Journal of Insanity*, and as a contributor to the *American Psychological Journal*, the *Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases*, and the *Medico-Legal Journal*, his writings are voluminous. He has labored in the cause of reform in our civil service, and has been especially devoted to the department of lunacy reform. Dr. Tourtellot has two children: a son and a daughter. Widely esteemed in social life, he is especially honored in his profession. Ranking therein among the foremost and most progressive, and enjoying in an exceptional degree the confidence of a large and ever growing clientage, he gives abundant promise of increasing usefulness and honor in the coming years of an active life.

WEST, PROF. CHARLES EDWIN, A.M., M.D., LL.D., etc., etc., a distinguished American teacher, founder of the system of higher education for women, and for nearly thirty years Principal of the Brooklyn Heights Female Seminary, was born at Washington, Massachusetts, February 23, 1809. His parents were New Englanders, and were both of English ancestry. Gilbert West, the poet and the author of the great work on the Resurrection, was of the same family as that from which Dr. West's father sprang, and was the son of the Rev. Dr. West, Prebendary of Winchester, England, whose wife was Mary, daughter of Richard Temple, Baronet, of the Buckingham and Chandos families. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch was Abel West, a native of Lebanon, Connecticut. He is described as "a large man, of commanding appearance; an inveterate hater of British tyranny, and a profound admirer of John Calvin." He married Hannah Chapman, whose father, John Chapman, an Englishman by birth, was the first deacon

of the Congregational Church in Vernon, Connecticut. Mrs. West died at Washington, Massachusetts, April 28, 1814, aged sixty-one years. She was an amiable and pious woman and was remarkable for her extraordinary memory. The Rev. Dr. John Todd, in his sermon at the funeral of Abel West, Jr. (her son) said of her that while she never read but two books,—the Bible and Josephus,—she could repeat these verbatim, from memory, so that you might open the Bible anywhere and read a verse and she would unhesitatingly recite the next verse following. Her pastor used to say that she was one of two persons in the congregation whom he feared, for if he were to repeat a sermon, however great the interval, she would be sure to know it. At a critical period in the Revolution Abel West sold his farm and with the money thus obtained, purchased provisions for Washington's army. While driving an ox-team laden with these army stores through the forests of New Jersey, a courier from the army came dashing along with despatches announcing the surrender of Cornwallis. Such was the universal joy that West was ordered to turn his oxen loose and was paid in Continental money, which was never redeemed by the government. He died January 12, 1836, and the support of his family fell upon his son Abel Jr., who was one of seven children,—two sons and five daughters. It is interesting to note that up to the year 1870 six of these children were living, their aggregate ages reaching 510 years, averaging 85 years each. Abel was born in Vernon, Connecticut, November 27, 1780, and married, in early manhood, Matilda Thompson, a daughter of Thomas Thompson, who came over from England in the British Army under General Burgoyne, and was at the battle of Saratoga. This martial grandfather of Dr. West was born at Appleby, Westmoreland, England, April 18, 1737, and was a fine example of physical strength and personal beauty. He stood six feet six inches in height. When disaster befell the British troops under Burgoyne, he was one of the hundred men selected by that commander from the very flower of that army and ordered to ent through the American lines. Although his clothing was pierced in three places by bullets, he managed to get through alive and unharmed, being one of the nine or ten who succeeded in doing so. When peace was declared he made his home in America, spending the latter part of his life in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, where he died November 21, 1840, at the great age of one hundred and three years, seven months, and three days. Dr. West's mother (his daughter) was in all respects a most remarkable woman. She, too, was distinguished for great physical powers,



Charles E. West

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which served her admirably in the arduous work of rearing and managing a large family. She is remembered with great affection as possessing "all the virtues which make up a noble character." "Her crowning glory was her disinterested benevolence." She was without selfishness, and hesitated at no sacrifice for the good of her children or others. In a wide district she was known as "the good Samaritan," ever ready to go on errands of mercy to the sick and needy. She possessed great evenness of temper and was profoundly religious. Her life and example were of the highest value in suggesting, to those in her circle of friends and acquaintances as well as to her children, the beauty and importance of a noble life. Born in Pelham, Massachusetts, July 9, 1782, she died, sincerely mourned, at Pittsfield, in the same State, May 10, 1866. Dr. West's father, Abel West, died at Pittsfield, Massachusetts (where he had lived for more than half a century) on February 2, 1871. By nature Mr. West inherited a very tenacious memory, so that what he read was retained and assimilated and digested so as to be his own. "In judgment," says Dr. Todd, in the funeral sermon quoted above, "he was sound, balanced and so discriminating that he seldom had occasion to reverse his decisions. It should be noticed that he was one of the most perfect specimens of a natural gentleman in his dress, his address, his manners and language. His dress was faultless, his manners actually courtly, his form straight and active, and, whether he spoke or wrote, everything bore the marks of the gentleman. Those who recollect him in the town-meeting—the training school for the genuine New England man—will recall his unusual powers in debate. On one occasion, when he was a member of the Legislature at Boston, a subject arose in which he was interested, and a distinguished lawyer of this county, though not of this town, pronounced the speech of Mr. West the ablest of the whole session. He was also a man of childlike simplicity of character, to which, I may add, great purity of heart, and had the comfort through life of receiving the Bible as God's word without doubt, cavil, or hesitation. Such a temperament united to his religious faith made him cheerful and happy to an unusual degree. Thus by the grace of God this man lived, and was gathered as a shock of corn cometh in its season, and at the great age of ninety went to his rest without a tarnish on his name or a reproach attached to his memory." Such were some of the influences, and such the goodly heritage that were destined to mold the life and character of the subject of this sketch. Among the Berkshire Hills, in the charming town of Pittsfield, he spent

his early childhood and youth, and the bracing mountain air and picturesque surroundings were not without their direct influence upon him. Under the guidance of virtuous and industrious parents he formed a taste for knowledge. The growth of plants, the peculiarities and habits of animals, and the forces of nature early engaged and interested his young mind. He was eight years old when his parents removed to the Ward house in Pittsfield. When placed at school he found pleasure in study. The atlas with its colored lines, marking the boundaries of States and countries, especially pleased his fancy, and in the maps—almost the first pictures which fell under his eye—he took unbounded delight. As a consequence geography was mastered on the run. While still very young he attracted the attention of his teachers, one of whom, Mr. Henry K. Strong, a graduate of Union College, inspired him with a desire for a collegiate education. A financial disaster made it necessary for his father to economize and for some years the project could only be referred to as one very desirable but not altogether feasible. In the meantime young West worked about the farm, but his health began to fail and the outlook was not very promising. Nevertheless, he applied himself closely to study, hoping for better things. With money saved from his small holiday allowance he made his first purchase of books: Pike's Arithmetic and Robbin's Narrative, and the joy he experienced in their possession has probably not been equalled by any subsequent purchase of literature. Permitted at last to attend the academy in Pittsfield he cheerfully worked during his leisure hours so as to defray the cost of his board, and when sufficiently advanced began teaching in the district schools during the winter sessions. When the academy was superseded by the Berkshire Gymnasium, under the principalship of Prof. Chester Dewey, he took his place in the classes in the latter, and during the winters of 1827, '28 and '29 taught in the district schools with no little success. In May, 1830, he entered Union College, at Schenectady, under President Eliphalet Nott, then at the zenith of his fame and popularity. In 1832 he was graduated at Union College with the highest honors. His class numbered seventy-five. Twenty-seven of its members became lawyers; twenty-three, clergymen; six, physicians; and four, teachers. Among those who became specially prominent were Dr. John McClelland, Rev. Dr. James M. Macdonald, Rev. Dr. Edward D. G. Prime, Hon. Alex. Bradford, LL.D., Hon. Thomas Allen, LL.D., Hon. David R. Floyd-Jones, Judge Gilbert M. Spier and Hon. Roger Averill. West's first position after leaving college

was at the head of a boy's school at Sand Lake, New York. From there he went to Albany to study law; but despite his desire to master and practice that profession he was drawn into teaching; and in that city his life work may be said to have begun in earnest when he found himself at the head of a select school of fifty or more boys. From 1833 to 1836 he labored in this field, the foundation he established maturing into the Albany Classical School. While residing in Albany, Prof. West married Antoinette E. Gregory, daughter of Henry M. Gregory, of that city. She was the possessor of many and rare personal accomplishments, and of a profound religious character, and was devoted to works of charity among the poor and afflicted. This beautiful and estimable Christian woman died on March 26, 1838, at the early age of twenty-four years. In the autumn following this bereavement, Prof. West, who for some little time previously had been filling the chair of Chemistry and Natural History at the Oneida Institute, removed to Binghamton, where he was residing when invited to take charge of Rutgers Institute in New York. At this time numerous invitations and offers were made to him, but of them all he chose to accept the call of the institution named, since he was in full accord with its projectors, in believing that woman was as capable of higher mental training and development as man. Polite learning for the drawing-room was apparently the limit of the most advanced female education at this period. With ample means at his disposal to carry on the work, and the hearty co-operation of a most intelligent board of trustees—the Chairman of which was the Rev. Dr. Isaac Ferris—Prof. West began his experiments, hopefully, systematically and scientifically. The results may be said to have astonished not only the community but the nation, and attracted the attention of many distinguished Europeans. As perfected, the course in mathematics was similar to that of the Military Academy at West Point; and when the classes were examined by college professors of mathematics, it was clearly proven that woman could and did excel in the higher walks of learning. Thus Rutgers Female College of New York took its place as the originator of the college system of education for women in this country, under the direction of Professor West. Among the distinguished foreign visitors to the institute in these early days were Frederica Bremer, the Swedish novelist; Catherine M. Sedgwick; Fanny Kemble; Lady Franklin; Prof. D. Buddingh, of the Royal Academy of Delft, Holland; Amin Bey, Naseef Sheddoodyat, Martin F. Tupper, General Bertrand, of France, and other celebrities; while among the em-

inent Americans who examined its workings were Webster and Clay. Brought into agreeable and, in numerous instances, intimate relations with the literary and scientific men of New York City, Prof. West became a member of several societies, among them the Lyceum of Natural History.—at the meetings of which he often met Audubon, Torrey, De-Kay, Jay and other lights of the scientific world;—and the Historical Society, whose honored President was Albert Gallatin. In 1851, after spending twelve years there in founding this first collegiate course for women, Prof. West left Rutgers to accept the Principalship of the Buffalo Female Academy, a position to which he had been urgently invited. Here he spent nine years, during which period he advanced this school to the front rank. The opening of the Civil War broke up the project of founding a university in the city of New York, in which he was engaged in conjunction with Gorham D. Abbott, the President of the Spingler Institute in Union Square, and for which a site had actually been purchased. Urged by Professor Gray, then the Principal of the Brooklyn Heights Female Seminary, who was suffering from a fatal disease, to take his school, Prof. West consented. Prof. Gray died in March, 1860, and Prof. West entered upon his duties the succeeding fall term, and remained until the close of the school year in June, 1889. Prof. West's experience as a teacher covers sixty-two years. During the first ten of these he taught boys exclusively, their number aggregating at least one thousand. The succeeding years were devoted entirely to the instruction of girls, ten thousand of whom have unfolded and developed their intellects under his wise teaching and loving counsel. This remarkable record, probably unexampled in point of length, is doubtless unequalled in point of efficiency and also unparalleled as regards the number of pupils. The intellectual and moral effect of such labor is scarcely conceivable. Dr. West is justly entitled to be called a many-sided man. His studies have touched upon nearly every field of human knowledge and have penetrated many of them deeply. Experimental research in every department of scientific inquiry has always held a charm for him which nothing could overcome. At the period he adopted teaching as a profession he was engaged in studying the mysteries of the law. Upon removing to New York City he continued his studies in the office of John Van Buren ("Prince John") and Hamilton W. Robinson, and on May 16, 1845, was duly admitted to the bar. Later in life he devoted himself to the study of medicine privately and at the best colleges, simply with a view to enlarging his fund of knowledge and powers of

usefulness. In 1844 the University of New York conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In the same year he received from Columbia College the degree of Master of Arts. In 1851 the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Rutgers College, New Jersey. While at college in Schenectady he became affiliated with the Kappa Alpha, the oldest college society in America, and was also honored by election to the Alpha Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. As a young man he studied chemistry as a private pupil of the elder Silliman of Yale College. This science and physics were special favorites with him, and for forty years he taught them to his pupils. All the remarkable advances, discoveries and inventions, which make this century notable, have occurred in his day and he has known many of the men who through them have written their names imperishably on the scroll of fame. He had arrived at man's estate before Peter Cooper, in 1830, started the locomotive "Tom Thumb" over the tracks of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and he became intimately acquainted with this kind-hearted inventor and liberal friend of education. With Prof. Henry, who in the same year had an electric telegraph in working order, and with Morse, who later perfected its application, he was likewise intimate. In 1839, while Daguerre's discovery was astonishing and delighting the world, he was co-operating with Prof. Draper, Dr. James R. Chilton, and Prof. Morse in bringing it out in this country, and his was the first likeness taken in a public gallery in America, Prosch, the noted instrument maker, being the operator. Almost from its development as a science Prof. West has been an active promoter of meteorology—now so useful to man—and for many years made several observations daily, recording the results. In 1860 his knowledge of hydro-dynamics was put to a most useful test by the citizens of Buffalo, he having been appointed on a committee to investigate the claims made by Rollin Germain bearing on the construction and speed of ocean steamships. His adverse report as Chairman of the committee opened the eyes of would-be investors to the fallacy of Germain's preposterous assertion that a speed of one hundred miles an hour was attainable, and saved the citizens of Buffalo many thousands of dollars. As a microscopist he was also early in the field, and rendered valuable service in perfecting instruments, organizing societies and lecturing in this department. He was one of the founders of the American Society of Microscopists, and about 1850 was elected a member of the Royal Microscopical Society of London. In the science of astron-

omy he has always been deeply interested. He is a member of the American Astronomical Society and has been the friend and correspondent of several eminent astronomers, both American and European, among the latter the late Father Secchi of Rome. Altogether he is a member of some twenty-five scientific societies. As an antiquary he holds a high rank; being honored several years since by an invitation from the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries of Denmark, to visit that country and read a paper on American antiquities. This society conferred its Honorary Fellowship upon him in recognition of his attainments and writings. This distinguished honor he shares with the esteemed Emperor of Brazil and several European sovereigns. His diploma is signed by the late Emperor Frederick, as President of the Society. For many years Dr. West was an active and prominent member of the Brooklyn Institute, and upon its recent reorganization was elected President of the Section on Natural Science. Shortly after he became a resident of Brooklyn he was elected a member of the Clerical Union of that city, with which Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, and other eminent divines were connected. He has made a profound study of the Bible and has written a large number of papers on Biblical subjects. The titles of some of these are as follows: The Pentateuch; The English Bible; Book of Genesis; The Creation of Matter; Creation of Man; The Image of God; The Original Status of Man; The Official Dignity of Man; The Fall of Man; The Tree of Life or Immortality; The Immortality of the Redeemed; The Everlasting Death of the Wicked; The Noachic Deluge; The Confusion of Languages; The Unity of the Human Race; Miracles; etc., etc. His "Analysis of Butler's Analogy" was published by Harper Brothers. Among the numerous scientific papers from his pen may be named one entitled "Cyclones and Earthquakes," and an article on an earthquake that occurred in western New York, which was published in *Silliman's Journal*. His review of Dr. Edward H. Clark's book on co-education, read before the Clerical Union, December 13, 1873, attracted wide attention and gained him the author's friendship. One of his recent publications is entitled "Fifty Years of Progress." It is an octavo of about one hundred and fifty pages, and is crowded from cover to cover with interesting and valuable facts and experiences. On the 23d of May, 1889, he delivered an address before the Brooklyn Union, entitled "The American System of Education; Its Origin and Development; Its Value as a Civilizing Force." Among his papers and addresses of lesser note may be named one

proving the date of "Forefather's Day" to be December 21, which led to its adoption by the New England Society of Brooklyn, of which Dr. West is one of the original members; also several papers which bore on the title "Doctor of Laws" and permanently settled the controversy as to the punctuation of the usual abbreviation of that title. For twenty-nine years, Dr. West gave daily lectures upon art before his pupils, the course comprising eighty lectures. His knowledge of this subject, based on careful study, wide observation, and an instructive appreciation of the beautiful, is unusually thorough and his lectures in consequence absorbingly interesting. In his private collection of engravings and etchings were no less than ten thousand exemplars, among them being some of the rarest and most valuable in the world, including several original etchings by Rembrandt, and one of the first five copies of the Sistine Madonna,—engraved by Johann-Frederich-Wilhelm Muller—the acknowledged masterpiece among engravings. Dr. West's interest in art has led to his being elected honorary member of the Rembrandt Club, and member of the Grolier Club. He is one of the old members of the Century Club, and also of the Brooklyn and Hamilton Clubs. For a number of years he was President of the Council of the last named. His residence in Montague Street, Brooklyn, is filled with rare and costly art treasures. His collection of Japanese art is one of the finest, and includes some of the oldest, richest and most elegant Satsuma and bronze vases that have ever been brought to this country; and as the Japanese Government has forbidden the Damioes to sell any more of these ancient goods, their equal will probably never leave Japan. In this marvellous collection are sacred pictures, shrines, images and vestments of remarkable antiquity, several having an authenticated pedigree of from ten to twenty centuries. A volume might be written on this collection alone. Its character and authenticity is shown by the fact that Buddhists who have visited it fall on their knees and worship before these shrines. His library, which was sold upon his removal to Buffalo, in 1889, was one of the finest private collections in Brooklyn, and included among its treasures the first Algebra ever printed and a copy of the first edition (very rare) of Johannes Zahn's "Oculus Artificialis." Every department of science, art and literature was represented, and it contained a number of rare works in the Icelandic, Anglo-Saxon and Oriental languages. Dr. West possesses a fine collection of scientific apparatus and instruments, large and valuable. His collection of autograph letters is extensive and interesting. His intimate acquaint-

tance with science, so far from alienating him from Christianity, serves only to deepen his respect for revealed religion and reverence for and confidence in God. In conversation he is absorbingly interesting; in manner as simple as a child. He carries his years gracefully and wears his honors modestly, but at all times he is noticeable for that quiet dignity which superior knowledge combined with elevated character alone confers. On April 24, 1843, Dr. West married Miss Elizabeth Green Giles, of Worcester, Massachusetts, daughter of Nehemiah and Mary Giles of Walpole, New Hampshire. The ceremony was performed at the house of the late ex-Governor Emory Washburn, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, whose wife was a sister of this lady. Miss Giles came of an old New England family. Dickens, who met her at the house of Governor John Davis of Massachusetts, declared her the most beautiful woman he had ever seen. She was highly accomplished and was a devout Christian. She died September 7, 1864, leaving two sons and three daughters.

WATSON, DR. WILLIAM H., A.M., M.D., of Utica, was born at Providence, Rhode Island, November 8, 1829. He is the only son of the late Hon. William Robinson Watson. On the paternal side he is descended from the oldest, most respectable and most distinguished families in the State of Rhode Island, among whom may be named the Wantons, Hazards, Robinsons and Browns, who, at a period anterior to the Revolutionary War, were the largest landed proprietors in the southern portion of that State. These families were noted for dispensing an elegant and princely hospitality and furnishing a genial and polished society when the city of Providence was yet but a small and inconsiderable village. Dr. Watson, on the paternal side, is the lineal descendant in the fifth generation of Gideon Wanton, the Colonial Governor of Rhode Island in 1745 and 1747. Five of Dr. Watson's ancestors had filled the Gubernatorial chair of that State previous to the Revolution of 1776. The original ancestor of the Watson family, John Watson, came from England about 1680, and settled in South Kingstown, Rhode Island. Dr. Watson's father, son of John J. and Sarah (Brown) Watson, was born at South Kingstown, December 14, 1799. He pursued his early preparatory studies at the Plainfield Academy at Plainfield, Connecticut, and was graduated from Brown University, class of 1823. Among his classmates were Chief Justice Ames, of Rhode Island, Rev. Dr. Crane, George D.



Wm. H. Watson

Prentice, the distinguished editor of the *Louisville Journal* and Judge Mellen, of Massachusetts. Professor Gammell, in an article on the neerology of Brown University, 1863-64, states that Mr. Watson "was admitted to the bar, but engaged to only a very limited extent in the practice of his profession. His life was devoted pre-eminently and almost exclusively to politics. For nearly forty years he was one of the most active and prominent politicians in Rhode Island. Very probably no individual ever exerted a greater influence in its local politics. Mr. Watson was also, during a greater part of his life, a writer for the political press. In several instances, usually for brief periods prior to important elections, he conducted editorially certain papers with which he was politically connected. His writings were almost invariably of a political character, and in the interest of the Whig party, of which he was a devoted champion in Rhode Island. The most elaborate of these were a series of papers first published in the *Journal*, in 1844, under the signature of 'Hamilton.' These papers were afterward collected and reprinted in pamphlet form. The political doctrines then held by the Whig party were therein explained and vindicated with unusual force and clearness." Mr. Watson was distinguished alike for the integrity and ability with which he discharged the duties of the many and varied public offices which he filled; for the elegance and force with which he wielded a facile and graceful pen; and for kindness of heart and dignified urbanity of manner. These traits of character secured the attachment of many of the warmest of friends, by whom his agreeable qualities were fully appreciated. Dr. Watson's mother, Mary Anne Earle Watson, was the daughter of Hon. Caleb Earle, a former Governor of Rhode Island. Dr. Watson pursued preparatory studies for college at the High School and the University Grammar School in Providence. He entered Brown University in 1848, and was graduated therefrom in 1852. On admittance to college in 1848 he received the First Entrance Prize in Latin and Second Entrance Prize for proficiency in Greek studies. During his collegiate course he was particularly noted for fondness of, and high standing in the classic languages of antiquity. He obtained prizes for compositions in Latin in 1849, 1850, 1851 and in Greek in 1849 and 1850, and at the Junior Exhibition in 1851 he was awarded the high distinction of delivering the *Oratio Latina*. He was one of the "Commencement Orators" on graduating in 1852. While in college he became a member of the United Brothers, Phi Beta Kappa and Psi Upsilon Societies. He received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Brown University in 1855. From his earliest youth he had shown a love

of, and an aptitude for, the profession of medicine. He entered upon its study, immediately after graduation from college, in the office of the late Dr. A. H. Okie, of Providence. After attending medical lectures at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, the University of Pennsylvania, and the Pennsylvania Hospital at Philadelphia, in the spring of 1854 he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. On his graduation in medicine, he was chosen to deliver the annual address before the Hahnemannian Medical Institute of Philadelphia, February 28, 1854. Having decided to select an inland location, he removed, in the spring of 1854, to the city of Utica, New York, where he still enjoys an extensive and influential practice. Dr. Watson has held many responsible offices and appointments; among them several of the highest that can be conferred by any association or local or State authority. The more important are named in the following paragraphs. Dr. Watson began practice when an espousal of the homœopathic system aroused intense opposition and involved entire social ostracism from old school association and fellowship. The homœopathic system had acquired a distinctive sectarian name, an inexcusable offence in the eyes of the dominant school; one to which, even to the present time, it has not become reconciled. At that early period nearly all the homœopathic practitioners had seceded from the old school. A few informal homœopathic medical associations composed of these, often widely separated, physicians, had been formed and were feebly maintained. The homœopathic school was then in its formative stage. No concerted action had been taken toward securing for it distinct and influential organizations. Dr. Watson at once perceived the necessity for a removal of the legal disabilities to which homœopaths were subjected, and the acquirement, on their part, of a legal status, equal in every respect with that of the old school. He entered with alacrity and zeal upon the work of securing these desirable results. He gave to the cause freely of his time and means. And to his wise counsels, his indefatigable energy, his steadfastness of purpose and controlling influence is largely due the advanced standing, the thorough organization and scholarly position of the homœopathic school of the present day. While he maintains that a distinctive name seems requisite, in order to represent a particular system of therapeutics, he holds that the medical profession should not be classified thereby. He is an uncompromising opponent of sectarianism in medicine. He would have the terms of admission to membership in all homœopathic medical societies so broad as not to exclude any educated physician on account of thera-

peutic belief. Dr. Watson was one of the original members and founders of the Oneida County Homœopathic Medical Society, having united with the society at its first meeting in 1857. He was elected its President in 1860. He became a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York in 1855. At the reorganization of the society in February, 1861, he delivered an inaugural address, entitled "The Past and Present Position of Homœopathy, and the Duties of its Practitioners." He was elected a permanent member of the society in 1866. He was elected its President in 1868, and at the following annual meeting delivered an address, entitled "The Medical Profession; Its Duties and Responsibilities, and the Relation of the Homœopathic to the Old School Branch of the Medical Profession." In February, 1872, he delivered another address before the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society, entitled "The Homœopathic School, the Modern School of Rational and Liberal Medicine." This address, while it aroused decided hostile criticism, by its reasonableness and catholicity gained for him the cordial approval of the liberal-minded members of both the new and old schools of medicine. He became a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1854, and, having completed twenty-five years of continuous membership therein in 1879, became a Senior Member thereof. At the session of the Institute held in 1873 he introduced, and in an elaborate speech, supported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That homœopaths should strenuously insist upon the non-violation of the great fundamental American principle of 'no taxation without representation' by *sectarian* monopoly of either National, State, county or city institutions that are supported by legal assessments, or of those private eleemosynary institutions which derive their support from individual contributions.

Resolved, That the recognition of this principle by the Legislature of Michigan by its recent action, in creating two professorships of Homœopathy in the University of that State, meets the most hearty approval of this body."

These resolutions, indicating the liberal policy of the homœopathic profession, were unanimously adopted. Dr. Watson took a very active part in the controversy of 1870 and 1871 regarding the unjust and illiberal action of Dr. H. Van Aernam, United States Commissioner of Pensions. Dr. Van Aernam had removed from the office of Pension Surgeon Dr. Stillman Spooner, of Oneida, Madison County, New York, also a number of other homœopathic pension surgeons in various parts of the country, giving as a reason, that "they did not belong to the school of medicine recognized by the Government." Dr. Van Aernam by this impolitic action sought to

commit the government of the United States to the direct indorsement of the old school, to the exclusion of the homœopathic, thereby practically establishing *sectarianism in medicine*. Dr. Watson entered with earnestness and zeal into the contest carried forward on the part of homœopaths in several Northern States. He instituted a very extensive correspondence; formulated pointed and forcible resolutions, and published stirring and vigorous appeals to his associates throughout the country. By means of these well directed efforts, the author of these discourtesies and acts of intolerance toward homœopaths was summarily removed, and the ejected homœopathic pension surgeons were restored to their former positions. Dr. Watson was very active and influential in originating and urging to a successful passage through the Legislature of the State of New York, the act relating to the examination of candidates for the degree of Doctor of Medicine, passed May 16, 1872. He became a member of the first Board of Examiners appointed by the Regents under that law, at its first organization in 1872, and remained in office until his election in 1881, by the Legislature, to membership in the Board of Regents. While a member of the Board of Examiners he held the appointment of Examiner in Diagnosis and Pathology. He was one of the founders of the New York State Homœopathic Asylum for the Insane, at Middletown, New York. In his introductory address before the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society in 1869, he recommended the appointment of a committee to urge upon the Legislature the necessity of taking appropriate action for the erection of a State asylum for the insane, to be located in one of the southern tier of counties of the State, and to be placed under the control of a physician of good standing in the homœopathic school. Four years after, in 1873, when the Middletown Asylum had been created by legislative enactment, secured largely through his persistent efforts and influence, Dr. Watson was appointed by Governor John A. Dix a member of its first Board of Trustees. He resigned this office, after a service of three years, on account of inability, by reason of other professional duties, to attend the meetings of the Board of Trustees. He was appointed in March, 1875, to the office of United States Pension Examining Surgeon, and served in that capacity six years. He resigned the office in 1881, on account of an intended visit to Europe. The degree of Doctor of Medicine, *causa honoris*, was conferred on him by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York, on the nomination of the State Homœopathic Medical Society, in 1878. Dr. Watson was appointed Surgeon-General of the State of New York,

with the rank of Brigadier-General, by Governor A. B. Cornell, in January, 1880. He was elected to the office of Regent of the University of the State of New York, by the Legislature of the State, in February, 1882, and holds that position at the present time. In his place as Regent, Dr. Watson has ever sought to elevate the standard of medical education. He suggested, and a legal friend drew up, the "*Act to provide for the preliminary education of medical students*;" which gives to medicine the same statutory safeguards against illiterate practitioners now given to law by the law students' examinations. This bill was presented to the Board of Regents by Dr. Watson, and on his motion it was unanimously approved, and a resolution was adopted directing the committee on legislation of the Board to support its passage. (Minutes of the Regents of the University for 1889, p. 532.) The bill was passed by the Legislature, and having been approved by the Governor, June 13, 1889, is now the law of the State (Chap. 468 of Laws of 1889). He was nominated in 1888, without any solicitation or knowledge on his part, by Governor Hill, to the office of Commissioner of the State Reservation at Niagara; and his nomination was unanimously confirmed by the State Senate. He, however, felt impelled to decline the honor, so gracefully conferred, on account of the pressing nature of other private and professional engagements. He is a Trustee of the Utica Female Seminary; Trustee of the New York State Library and State Museum of Natural History at Albany; member of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of New York City; member of the American Society for Psychical Research, of Boston; member of the Oneida County Historical Society; Corresponding member of the Rhode Island Historical Society; member of the staff of the Faxton Hospital, at Utica; and is Senior Warden of Grace Church, at Utica; member of the Fort Schuyler Club, of Utica, and of the University Club of New York City. He has not infrequently represented the Protestant Episcopal Church in its Diocesan Conventions, and was a delegate at the General Convention of the Church, held in New York in October, 1889. Dr. Watson passed several years in visiting the hospitals in the principal cities and the most noted health and pleasure resorts of Europe; making also, at the same time, a critical examination of the different systems of medical education in its various countries. Upon his return he delivered an address on "Medical Education and Medical Licensure," at the Twenty-third Convocation of the University of the State of New York, held at Albany, July, 1885. In this address he showed that the scope and relation of the medical profession demanded a high standard of

education in its candidates, in order to ensure the greatest efficiency in its practitioners. He demonstrated that the present standard is so low as to have given rise to an urgent demand for its elevation. He strenuously insisted that it is the prerogative of the State to determine the educational qualifications of those who are to care for the lives and health of its citizens, and that there must be an *entire separation* of the teaching from the licensing interests. He outlined the proper condition of licensure as follows: (1st) A fairly liberal preliminary education. (2d) Four years of professional study. (3d) Examination and licensure by an impartial court appointed by the State. This address received the unanimous approval of the Convocation, and, widely attracting public attention, was most highly commended by gentlemen of prominence in educational matters in different portions of the country. In 1887 he visited California. Having had ample opportunity for personal observation, and for instituting a just comparison between the famous watering places of the old world and the health resorts of the United States, he published several monographs presenting valuable information upon those subjects. In the spring of 1888 he visited Florida in order to become better acquainted with its advantages as a desirable health resort. Dr. Watson has been a frequent contributor to medical literature. In addition to the essays and addresses previously referred to, the following articles are the more prominent among his published papers: Cerebro-spinal Meningitis (*Transactions of the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society*, 1864); Nosological Classification of Diseases (Do. 1864); Allopathic Bigotry (1869); Old School Intolerance (Do. 1872; also Do. 1873); The Advanced Medical Act (Do. 1872); No Sectarian Tests as a Qualification for Office, and no Sectarian Monopoly of National Institutions (Do. 1872); Homœopathy (Zell's Popular Encyclopædia (Do. 1870); In the early part of his medical career Dr. Watson aspired to the attainment of the highest standing in the medical profession. That these laudable aspirations have been fully realized is attested by the quality and thoroughness of his medical accomplishments. As a sound and reliable practitioner he has, these many years, stood at the forefront of the profession. He has endeavored to represent that which is truly conservative and rational in the homœopathic school, in contradistinction to that which, through Hahnemann's errors, is visionary, unphilosophical and irrational therein. He has been eminently successful in carrying out this line of practice, as is evidenced by the high standing that he has attained in the community where he has so long resided; as well as by the frequency with which his

advice is eagerly sought as a wise consultant in the management of difficult cases, both in the city of his adoption, and, in fact, in all the central counties of this State. By wisely endeavoring to adhere to homeopathic principles when applicable, and at the same time appropriating all that is of essential value in other systems of treatment, he has fairly attained the enviable reputation of being a practitioner of recognized ability and of great practical sagacity. He has been an earnest and constant student, not only in the field of his chosen profession, but also in other departments of science and general literature. Having oratorical powers of a high order, his impressive and graceful presentation of any cause that he may espouse renders that object or association, be it medical, political or literary, exceedingly fortunate in securing his interest and influence in its behalf. Dr. Watson was an intimate personal friend and political adherent of the late Hon. Roscoe Conkling, and for more than thirty years his attending physician. He delivered several political addresses in Mr. Conkling's interest before the Conkling Club, of Utica, when the possibility of the nomination of Mr. Conkling for the Presidency seemed so promising in 1876. Dr. Watson married Miss Sarah T. Carlile, at Providence, Rhode Island, May 1, 1854. Mrs. Watson died at Utica, July 27, 1881. He has one son, William Livingston Watson, who was a member of the class of 1879, at Harvard College, and one daughter, Lucy Carlile Watson, both of whom reside with their father at Utica, New York. William Livingston Watson was married to Miss Alice G. Parkinson, of Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, October 12, 1887.

COCHRAN, DAVID HENRY. Ph.D., LL.D., President of the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, and identified with teaching and the cause of education for upwards of forty years, was born at Springville, Erie County, New York, July 5, 1828. Samuel Cochran, his father, was a descendant of the old Scottish family represented in his day by the late Admiral Cochran, Earl of Dundonald. He was born at Three Rivers, Vermont, and died at Springville, New York, October 19, 1845. His wife—the mother of the subject of this sketch—whose maiden name was Catherine Gallup, was a native of Coleraine, Massachusetts. She was descended from a Huguenot family which escaped from France after the "Massacre of St. Bartholomew," and settled in America. Samuel Cochran was one of the pioneer settlers in Erie County, which at the time of his arrival was little

else than a wilderness. Both he and his young wife were typical New Englanders, intelligent, refined and God-fearing; and although their new home on the very frontier of advancing civilization was at first quite primitive in its furnishings and surroundings, within it the atmosphere was intellectual and religious. Being industrious and energetic by nature, Samuel Cochran possessed the elements of success at the outset, and in time he became one of the most prominent and wealthy men in the town of Springville. His son David, who was the youngest of nine children, spent the first fifteen years of his life under the eye of his parents, and enjoyed every advantage that could fall to the lot of a boy brought up in that section of the State at that time. From the very dawn of his faculties he seems to have been a close observer; and in the fields and woods, while a mere boy, the seeds of knowledge were sowed in his mind and the foundations of his character deeply laid. His school training was received mainly at the Springville Academy, a most excellent institution of learning, and still a flourishing one. Natural science possessed a charm for him beyond all other studies and, encouraged by his parents, who early perceived and fostered the bent of his mind, he made remarkable progress in this department of learning, although by no means neglecting others. To please his young son Mr. Cochran fitted up an unoccupied building he owned as a laboratory, and here the embryo chemist was permitted to indulge his "boyish fancy." It was the design of his parents that he should become a lawyer, but nothing could swerve him from his "first love," and it was finally decided to send him to the renowned University of Giessen, that he might have the advantages afforded by study under the famous Liebig. Owing to adverse fortune, this intention could not be carried out; and David, thrown upon his own resources at the age of fifteen, turned his attention to teaching as a means of earning his living. Clever and diligent in whatever labor he undertook, he managed to support himself comfortably, and at the age of eighteen years he entered Hamilton College, then under the Presidency of Simeon North, D.D., LL.D., and attracting a great deal of attention as an educational center. His acquaintance with chemistry was so thorough, that from his entrance to college he was excused from attending lectures on that science. This gave him an opportunity to accept the position of lecturer on chemistry in the Clinton Liberal Institute, his instructions to the pupils in that school being given during the hour his class-mates in college were devoting to the same study. Several of his college friends have since



David H. Cochran



risen to considerable prominence, one in particular, Joseph R. Hawley—with whom his relations were and have remained most agreeable and friendly—attaining to the dignity of Senator of the United States. In 1850, upon being graduated from Hamilton, where, according to the testimony of President North, “he was highly distinguished for scholarship in all departments of study, but more especially in chemistry and other kindred sciences,” Mr. Cochran, then in his twenty-second year, was appointed Professor of Natural Science in the Clinton Liberal Institute, a position he relinquished in the following year to accept the Principalship of Fredonia Academy. This Academy, one of the oldest in the State, was not in a very flourishing condition when he assumed charge of its affairs, but under his vigorous administration it took new life, increased its reputation and in a brief period doubled its attendance. Following the bent of his genius, Mr. Cochran sought at the outset of his principalship to make the study of natural science the predominating feature, with a view to winning for the school a reputation which would lift it to an importance commensurate with its age and respectability. But the great demand upon the resources of the Academy seemed to be in the direction of Latin and Greek, and, yielding to the pressure, the Principal took up these studies and, in a short time, had the largest class in the preparatory grades of the classics in the whole State. The thoroughness of his system and methods had their natural result, and the Academy became distinguished for its success in fitting its graduates for college. In 1854 Mr. Cochran was elected Professor of Chemistry and Natural Science in the New York State Normal School at Albany, then the only institution of the kind under State control and, in consequence, occupying a representative and important position. When the Principal of this school, Dr. S. B. Woolworth, was chosen to the Secretaryship of the Board of Regents of the State University, Professor Cochran was elected to the vacancy thus created, “his associate teachers unhesitatingly awarding him the position and welcoming him to his duties,” although he was the youngest member of the faculty. To accept the position he gave up his professorship in natural science; he felt obliged also to relinquish the profession of analytical chemist, notwithstanding the brilliant opportunities it afforded for the acquisition of wealth and commercial prominence. By these successive steps, each apparently the natural sequence of its predecessor, Mr. Cochran, who started in life with a well-defined object in view, viz., that of following the profession of chemistry, became absorbed in educational work. A man of

clear views and decided convictions, he was extremely reluctant to quit the life work he had mapped out for himself, and for the successful prosecution of which he was admirably qualified by temperament, study and experience. Nevertheless, being assured that his executive ability in educational work was of a superior order, and possessed a high value, he gracefully yielded to the pressure of circumstances, and he has since had abundant cause to be satisfied with the results, from whatever point of view the subject has been considered. While Principal of the State Normal School, Dr. Cochran filled the chair of Theory and Practice of Teaching, and, in the discharge of the duties pertaining thereto, lectured and taught before teachers' institutes in various parts of the State, and acquired an extended reputation. During the time he was thus engaged, he received attractive offers of professorships from several prominent educational institutions, all of which he declined. He also declined to permit his name to be considered in connection with the Presidency of at least two others, although assured of his election. In recognition of his high scholarship and of his important services to the cause of education, the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York conferred upon him, March 10, 1862, the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Dr. Carpenter, the distinguished English naturalist and Dr. Cochran were the first two persons who received this degree in America. In the fall of 1864 the Board of Trustees of the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute—as the Polytechnic Institute was then called—requested Dr. Cochran to accept the Presidency of the Faculty of that institution. This flattering offer implied the highest confidence in his learning, skill, and above all, executive ability; and when it was strengthened by the Board expressing its willingness to entrust to him the absolute control of the practical, as well as educational management of the institution, he saw at a glance that the field of usefulness presented was an eminently desirable one, and accepted the position. In December following he closed his work with the State Normal School, and devoted himself wholly to the duties of his new position, to which, up to this date, he had been able to give but a part of his time. The Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute originated early in 1853. It was the outcome of a determination on the part of a number of wealthy and prominent citizens of Brooklyn to give to that city an institution for the higher training of boys and young men, similar in scope and efficiency to the Brooklyn Female Academy, which, founded in May, 1845, and destroyed by fire in January, 1853, had

been, in the brief term of its existence, most successful in establishing a high character and in winning the favor of the community. The gentlemen primarily concerned in founding the new institution were the Trustees of the Female Academy. When the buildings of this Academy were destroyed, Mrs. Wm. S. Packer, the young widow of one of its first Board of Trustees, generously offered to give to the trustees the sum of \$65,000 for the erection of an institution for the instruction of her own sex in the higher branches of education. This munificent offer (subsequently strengthened by another offer of \$20,000 which it was not found necessary to claim) being gladly accepted, a new institution was founded and appropriately named in honor of the husband of this generous benefactor to education. The Trustees of the old Academy then dissolved that corporation and applied the stock to the founding of the "Polytechnic," the original Trustees of which were Messrs. L. B. Wyman, Geo. S. Howland, R. S. Tucker, J. E. Southworth, Isaac H. Frothingham, (President), John T. Martin, (Treasurer), H. R. Worthington, D. S. Landon, C. S. Baylis, J. C. Brevoort, J. S. T. Stranahan, S. B. Chittenden, Jas. How, J. O. Low, (Secretary), H. B. Clafin, J. L. Putnam and Chas. R. Marvin. In September, 1855, the structure specially erected for the purpose was completed, the faculty organized and the school opened for the reception of pupils, whose number was largely in excess of anticipation. The first President of the faculty was John H. Raymond, D.D., LL.D., who remained at its head until the close of the academic year, 1863-4, when he resigned the position to accept the Presidency of Vassar College. President Frothingham of the Board of Trustees, in a "Historical Sketch" of the "Polytechnic," prepared for his colleagues on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary (1880) of its foundation, after referring to the Rev. Dr. Raymond's resignation, adds:

"After a considerable interim, the Trustees secured the services of the present President of the Faculty, David H. Cochran, Ph.D., LL.D., who had long been at the head of the only school established by this State for the training of teachers, a school from which the Polytechnic had already received many of its most valuable instructors.

"At the time of this change in administration, the Institute was reorganized, and important modifications were made in its arrangements and classifications, and in its methods of teaching and of examinations.

"The Trustees are fully persuaded that to these changes in the educational economy of the Institute, and to the unremitting energy, rare executive ability and superior scholarship of President Cochran, is largely due the high character the Institute has since attained, and as well the impetus given to its financial prosperity."

The course of study was enlarged in June, 1869, by the addition of a chair of Applied Science. In the same year the Regents of the State University, being impressed by the high character of the work done by the Institute under Dr. Cochran's administration, granted authority to the Board of Trustees and Faculty to confer the collegiate degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science, the fact being admitted that the "work in the scientific and liberal courses of study was fully equal to that of any of the colleges of the State." It may be mentioned here that the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute was probably the only educational institution in the State not chartered as a college to which this power was accorded. No honorary degrees were conferred by the Institute, and its graduates only received the regular degrees after having completed the prescribed course. After the Board of Trustees of the "Polytechnic" had become fully acquainted with Dr. Cochran's ability as a director,—with his business tact and his intuitive knowledge of men—the employment of teachers and collection of bills were also confided to his care. Under the system devised and adopted by him, the losses in unpaid bills were reduced from several hundred dollars per annum to nothing. It was also noticeable that in the selection of his corps of assistants his judgment was rarely at fault. Instructors who proved inadequate to or incompetent for their duties were never retained after their inefficiency was discovered. To enable him to comprehend at a glance the work of both teachers and students, Dr. Cochran has devised a system of recording results, as simple as it is comprehensive, which keeps before him the standard of every pupil during every month of the year, and also the work, successful or otherwise, of every instructor. Notwithstanding the rigor of this system, it is so absolutely just to all, that neither the pupils nor their teachers question its employment. Indeed, so successful has this eminent teacher always been in establishing and maintaining harmony between himself and his assistants that in his forty years experience—as he has been heard to say—he has never had occasion to complain of the loyalty of his subordinates, nor has he known of factions or differences among them. It is a fact worthy of note that every school which has been under his charge has been made to pay; and this, too, notwithstanding that he has been lavish in all expenses to increase their educational efficiency. The number of students in the "Polytechnic" has more than doubled under his administration, and now aggregates eight hundred. The income of the institution, which, until 1889, was a stock company, was derived wholly from

tuition fees, and has trebled under his management; and while for some years previous to his assuming charge it had not exceeded expenses, since that time it has never failed to show a surplus. During his administration a debt of nearly twenty thousand dollars has been paid, and the permanent property of the institution in buildings, fixtures and apparatus has been increased in value more than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, not taking into account the estimated rise in values. The Institute buildings are centrally located, being on grounds near the City Hall. They are large and commodious, and are abundantly provided with means and appliances for the health and comfort of the pupils, and for the business of instruction. The Department of Physical Science is furnished with valuable and complete philosophical apparatus, well appointed chemical laboratories, excellent cabinets of natural history, and all appliances required for instruction in civil engineering and astronomy. To each of these large additions are made annually. The library numbers over three thousand volumes. The President is the chief executive officer of the Institute, upon whom the responsibility for its direction and discipline rests. The pupils, whose ages range from ten to twenty years, are distributed into eight grades, corresponding to successive yearly stages in the course of study. The four lower grades constitute the Academic Department, and the higher grades the Collegiate Department. By an admirable system of sub-division, the pupils in the Academic Department are placed so as to secure the highest advantages from the teacher's personal influence and attention. Provision is made in the Institute, to the extent of its course, for all the essential branches of a classical, scientific, liberal or commercial education. There are ten separate departments of instruction. During the first two years the Academic studies are common to all. In the third year there appear four distinct courses of study, some one of which the pupil is required to select, and to which he is restricted, unless showing unusual capacity. The classical or preparatory collegiate course embraces all the studies required for admission to the most advanced American colleges, and is completed at the end of the sixth year. The scientific course is sub-divided at the close of the second year, one branch having reference to civil engineering. The Engineering branch includes over two hundred out-door or field exercises, besides continuous practice in the field of eight hours per day for one week, under the personal direction of the professor in charge. The other branch includes systematic laboratory work for two years, and instruction in mineralogy, geology and electrical test-

ing and measurements. It is probable that there are more graduates of this school engaged in electrical engineering in this country than of all other American schools combined. The graduates in this course receive the degree of Bachelor of Science. The Liberal course, intended to meet the wants of those who design to complete their education in the Institute, includes all the branches of study of the regular full course of the most advanced colleges, but substitutes for Latin and Greek a five years' course in French and German, and a more extended course in the English language and literature and in general history. Pupils who complete this course, speaking and writing the languages taught with readiness and accuracy, receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The commercial course is exceedingly thorough, and includes chemistry and civil government. Diplomas are granted to pupils completing special terms and courses of study. Moral means are the sole reliance to ensure discipline. Such is a brief outline of the work of the Brooklyn "Polytechnic." The popularity of the school with the more intelligent class of citizens and the high repute sustained by its graduates are the best proofs of its efficiency. To make it what it is has virtually been the life-work of its esteemed President, and one to which he brought all the knowledge, skill, experience and earnestness of mature manhood. His great success as a teacher has given him a National reputation, and it is no secret in educational circles that his services as President have been desired by the Trustees of at least three leading American colleges. Respectfully but firmly declining the tempting inducements held out to him in other directions, he bound himself even more closely to the "Polytechnic" by his devoted labors in the line of advancing it to an educational institution of the very first grade. Its courses of study were gradually extended and increased until, within the past few years, graduates holding its degrees have been received into the post graduate classes of the leading American universities upon an equal footing with the graduates of the most renowned colleges. As the school was originally incorporated as a stock company, it labored under the great disadvantage of not being able to receive endowments or gifts from its friends and well wishers. Notwithstanding this great drawback, it kept right on in its work and paid for every advance out of its own earnings. As far back as 1869 the Trustees formed a plan looking to the surrender and final exclusion of the capital stock of the Institute. Twenty years later this was successfully accomplished, and under the provisions of an Act of the State Legislature, passed in 1889, the final dissolution of the old stock

academy was effected, and a certificate was filed in the office of the State Board of Regents, surrendering the charter of the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute. Shortly before this was done, formal application was made to the Regents of the University for the incorporation of the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn. The Board of Regents, with whom the "Polytechnic" has always been a favored institution, promptly granted the application and issued the desired charter, which confers upon the re-organized school all the powers and privileges appertaining to a college. The new corporation, formally organized in September, 1889, is created without a capital stock, and is empowered to receive and hold property, the income of which shall not exceed \$250,000. The Institute has recently acquired by purchase the southerly half of the Dutch Church property, immediately adjoining it on Livingston street, and having a frontage of one hundred and forty feet and a depth of one hundred and fifty feet. Upon this site a large and handsome structure is to be erected, devoted exclusively to the higher departments of the Institute. It is intended that this building shall be constructed and equipped after the most modern and improved plans, and that in it, when completed, the youth of Brooklyn and elsewhere shall have opportunities for an extended course of study in scientific and other directions, rivalling those afforded by the best established institutions of the country. The friends of the Institute who have stood ready for years to aid it in its work by endowments and gifts, may now do so with propriety and with the satisfaction of knowing that before it became the recipient of a single gift it had progressed unaided to the first rank among the educational institutions of the land. Dr. Cochran's share in this grand achievement has been gratefully recognized by the press and public, and on all sides it is gracefully acknowledged that his accurate scholarship and high administrative ability, exercised for so long a period in the up-building of the "Polytechnic," have been the chief means of placing it in its present proud position. Dr. Cochran's career is a remarkable exemplification of the way in which the diligent cultivation of one talent may lead, in conjunction with shaping circumstances, to the development of another greater talent, which to the possessor is at first unknown. Dr. Cochran's early bent was plainly for natural science, and especially for chemistry, and his own taste would have led him to pass his life in the pursuit of this noble science, enlarging its boundaries, and by new discoveries and applications adding to its power to cure or forestall disease, to embellish life or render it more comfortable, and to help on

their way the arts and other sciences. But circumstances made it necessary for him to begin early to impart to others the knowledge he had obtained; and while he was proceeding thus in the course which fortune dictated to him, it was gradually discovered that his talent as a chemist—although very marked—had a formidable rival in his talent as a teacher of youth; that he had the rare gift of forming young minds and characters, and winning, with no lack of discipline, the respect, sympathy and affection of his pupils. This discovery determined his career, for having found the highest and most useful vocation of which he was capable, he has never since sought to abandon it nor to escape, in any degree, its demands, however exacting. On more than one occasion tempting offers have been made to him to re-enter the scientific field, notably soon after his settlement in Brooklyn, when he was urged to take charge of some of the richest mines of Nevada, upon pecuniary considerations which would have diverted most men from the work to which he had given his life. But he resolutely declined these alluring inducements, to continue in his place at the head of the largest self-sustaining school in the world, and the only unendowed one which offers so extended and thorough a course of instruction: working with assiduity and the most conscientious fidelity in a field of greater honor and broader usefulness, and for which he seems peculiarly fitted, and reaping a reward far more precious to him than ordinary riches. As a scientist Doctor Cochran's abilities and attainments are of a high order. His co-workers generally concur in regarding him as learned, skillful, practical and thorough, and agree that he ranks among the ablest professors of chemistry and the natural sciences in the State. "He has a mind," says the distinguished mathematician, Prof. Charles Davies, "beautifully adapted to the acquisition of science. It is clear, quick, accurate, comprehensive and eminently logical. He refers every principle to its elementary basis, and to its most extended generalization." In his private laboratory it was his custom for many years to spend all the time he could spare from professional duties. He is an enthusiast in all the natural sciences, and few who have come under his influence have failed to be inspired by his ardor in their pursuit. As a teacher he combines with this love of science the rare quality of successfully imparting his knowledge. His ability and faithfulness early impressed his associates. In the practical details of teaching he has few superiors. He is an easy and fluent lecturer, and the high compliment has been paid him by a noted man of science of saying that "his style, appear-





Geo. W. Plympton

ance, and manner in the presence of his class could scarcely be improved." The circumstances in which he has been thrown have developed in him the most varied powers as an instructor. He is thoroughly at home in Greek and Latin, having taught these languages exclusively during three years. He is a born chemist and has been professor of chemistry and the natural sciences. He has taught penmanship, elocution and oratory. Mathematics, history, literature and philosophy are among his strong points. His long and remarkably varied experience gives him peculiar qualities for supervising instruction, and not only is he entirely competent to make out examination papers in every subject taught in the Institute, but also to conduct exercises in any department; in which respects he has the reputation in educational circles, of having but one or two equals among the Presidents of American colleges. In the ability to judge of the quality and extent of the work done by either teachers or pupils under him it is admitted by competent authority that he has no superior. "His character and culture are well balanced. Along with a quick perception of whatever is true in science, he has a fine appreciation of the beautiful in art and literature. His standard of Christian character is elevated and consistently maintained, yet with modesty and charity." Both as a Christian and a gentleman his life is irreproachable; and his influence as a citizen and a teacher of youth is always strongly exerted in behalf of religion and virtue. Dr. Cochran has traveled quite extensively for one so steadily employed. In 1862 he made a tour of Europe, during which he visited, under the direction of the Executive Committee of the State Normal School, a number of the more prominent foreign educational institutions. Some six years later he visited the Pacific coast and made a careful examination of all the productive mines of California, Nevada, Utah and Montana, returning by way of Fort Benton and the Missouri River. In 1881 he made a second extensive European trip. Notwithstanding the somewhat severe strain to which his varied duties subject him, he has managed to retain a fair degree of health, and is remarkable in looking many years younger than he really is. Outside of his purely professional work he exerts a decided influence and accomplishes a great deal, both in a social and philanthropic way. For the past twenty years he has been a member of the Century Club. He is a charter member of the Hamilton Club, which he was active in founding, and of which he was Vice-President when the present club house was built. He was a corporate member of the Young Men's Christian Association, an active mem-

ber of the Board of Directors during his entire connection with it, and when ill health compelled his resignation, he was its President. An institution in which he takes a warm interest is the Hamilton College, of which he is a Trustee. Of the Brooklyn Home for Aged Men, conducted by ladies, he is now and has been for some years a member of its Advisory Board; he is also a member of its Building Committee. In the best social circles he is a welcome guest, admired for his engaging manners and brilliant conversational powers, and esteemed for his high personal character and solid acquirements. In 1851, while residing at Clinton, he married Miss Harriet Striker Rawson, daughter of the Rev. Peletiah Rawson, of Whites-town, Oneida County, New York. Professor of Mathematics in the Oneida Institute and for some time engaged as an engineer in the construction of the Black River and Erie canals. From this union have been born five children, of whom four are now living, as follows: 1. Henry Lord Cochran, M.D., born in Albany, New York, July 7, 1855, was graduated in the classical and liberal course at his father's school, and took his medical degree at the Long Island Hospital College, in which he is now (1889) Adjunct Professor of Surgery; 2. Thomas Cochran, born in Albany, New York, May 1, 1861, was graduated at the "Polytechnic" in 1878, studied three years at Amherst College, subsequently spent several years in the "Polytechnic" as Instructor in Latin and History, and is now engaged in business; 3. Miss Rose Johnson Cochran; 4. David Henry Cochran, Jr., born in Brooklyn, January 29, 1871, and now a student in the "Polytechnic."

PLYMPTON, PROF. GEORGE WASHINGTON, C.E., M.A., M.D., Emeritus Professor of Physics, Chemistry and Toxicology at the Long Island Hospital College, Professor of Physical Science and Engineering at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and Professor of Physics and Engineering (and also Director of the Night Schools) at Cooper Union, New York City, was born at Waltham, Massachusetts, November 18, 1827. The Plymptons and Plimptons of America descend from an English family of considerable antiquity and prominence, and the name, originally Plumpton, is without doubt, derived from the vill or manor of Plumpton, in Yorkshire. The writer of "Historical Notices of the Plumpton Family," published in a book called "Plumpton Correspondence," issued by the Camden Society, London, 1839, refers to Nigell de Plumpton, who, as early as 1168, was recorded in the list

of knights called to do homage to the king. Nigell de Plumpton held his lands from the Percy family, and his descendants in the third and later generations assumed and bore the Percy arms, viz: on a field *azure* a fesse of six fusils *or*; but differenced these arms by charging each fusil with an escallop shell, *gules*. For centuries the family were staunch Catholics. Nicholas de Plumpton, son of Nigell, was Chaplain to Pope Alexander IV. and Archdeacon of Norfolk. In a letter from Pope Alexander, dated 1257, his name is spelled Plimton. Robert Plumpton, Esq., the last of his line according to English law, died without issue, in 1749, and the ancient manor of Plumpton passed by sale into the hands of the Lascelles, and is now owned by the Earl of Harewood, the present head of that family. The Plymptons and Plimptons of the United States are mostly (if not all) descendants of John Plympton and Thomas Plympton, both of whom came from England about 1640, and settled in Eastern Massachusetts. Mr. Levi B. Chase, the scholarly and painstaking compiler of "A Genealogy and Historical Notices of the Family of Plimpton or Plympton in America, and of Plumpton in England," [Hartford, Connecticut, 1884] from which many of the facts here given are gleaned, gives the birth of John Plympton as "about 1620" and of Thomas as "1620-24." Both were men of superior intelligence, high integrity, and no little prominence; and although they brought no wealth from the mother country, they were possessed of considerable means at the time of their death. John Plympton, who had the rank of Sergeant in the Puritan troops, was captured by the Indians at Deerfield, in 1675, and was burnt at the stake. Thomas Plympton, who may have been his brother, was slain by the Indians on Boon's Plains, April 17, 1676. Thomas Plympton married "Abigail, perhaps daughter of Peter Noyes," and was the founder of the family by that name at Sudbury, Massachusetts. George Washington Plympton, the subject of this sketch, is descended in the sixth generation from Thomas Plympton of Sudbury, named above. His paternal grandfather, Deacon Ebenezer Plympton, was, like many others of his family, "a soldier of the Revolution." He is described as a just magistrate, a kind father and a benevolent neighbor, and it was written of him that "he sustained a life, exemplary, worthy of imitation by all who value integrity more than money, and prefer patriotism and a free government to monarchy." He was born July 4, 1756, and died December 9, 1834. By his first wife, Susanna Ruggles, a native of Roxbury, Massachusetts, he was the father of a large family. Thomas Ruggles Plympton, his eldest son, born at Sudbury, Massa-

chusetts, August 20, 1782, was a farmer and trader in produce at Waltham, a town officer there for many years, and a man of means and influence. Joseph Plympton, a younger son, who died June 5, 1860, was a brave and distinguished American soldier, who served with conspicuous gallantry in the "War of 1812-15" and in the "Mexican War," and rose from a Second Lieutenantcy in the Regular Army to the rank of Colonel, commanding 1st U. S. Infantry. Thomas Ruggles Plympton, mentioned above, married Elizabeth Holden, whose ancestors for several generations were residents of Middlesex County, Massachusetts, and whose father, Lewis Holden, who served in the night forces at Bunker Hill, on the eve of the battle, was subsequently commissioned Major by Governor John Hancock, of Massachusetts. His sixth child and second son, the subject of this sketch, was educated at the District and High Schools of Waltham, till he determined to adopt the profession of civil engineering. Thomas Hill, widely known subsequently as a distinguished scholar and mathematician, and who, in the later years of his life, was President of Harvard College, was his neighbor at Waltham in those early days, and as his friend and associate toiled with him over his mathematical studies. A practical course of machine building and the prescribed course of study at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy were completed in 1847, when he graduated with the degree of Civil Engineer. Not long after his graduation he was invited to return to the Institute as a teacher, which invitation he accepted for a single term. From 1847 to 1851 he was engaged in machine building, teaching and surveying both in Massachusetts and New York. In the last mentioned year he accepted the Professorship of Engineering and Architecture at the University of Cleveland, Ohio. His appointment was terminated about a year later by the discontinuance of the University. In 1853 Professor Plympton was called to the chair of Mathematics in the New York State Normal School at Albany. He resigned this professorship about two years later, but resumed it again by request in 1858, and held it until 1860. About the year 1852 he turned his attention to the building of railroad bridges, and was thus engaged when the great depression of 1857 put a temporary stop to all public works. In 1859 he was invited to become a candidate for Director of the Troy Polytechnic Institute, but declined. Some of his constructions were iron bridges in the vicinity of Trenton, New Jersey, and, in 1860, being requested to accept an appointment as Professor of Mathematics in the New Jersey State Normal School, he did so, partly with the view of being near his engineering work.

Unable through various causes to take an active part in the field in support of the Union during the Rebellion, he was, nevertheless, a strong patriot, and in many ways contributed his share to sustain the National authorities and to stimulate others to do likewise. For a time he rendered most useful services in drilling squads and companies of men at Trenton. In 1862, when it was proposed to establish a department of instruction in applied science in the State Normal School in California, Prof. Plympton was prominently mentioned for the place, and a number of prominent educators, including Prof. Wm. F. Phelps, Prof. Chas. Davies, and Dr. S. B. Woolworth, Secretary of the Board of Regents of the State of New York, warmly recommended his appointment. The first named, then President of the State Normal School of New Jersey, in his communication on the subject to the Hon. J. Franklin Houghton, of California, said: "I must express in advance the great regret which I should feel in being compelled to part with Mr. Plympton. He is one of the few men whose loss to us would be quite irreparable. * * * * * As a teacher of mathematics he has few equals and no superiors within the circle of my acquaintance. As a man his character is most estimable and he would prove a great acquisition to any community where true merit and genuine worth are appreciated. I need not say more although much more might be said." Prof. Davies, the distinguished mathematician, wrote to the same gentleman as follows: "I have known Mr. Plympton for many years and was associated with him in the Normal School at Albany. He is thoroughly educated in all the branches of the exact and mixed sciences, an admirable teacher, a genial gentleman and a model worthy of imitation by all pupils. If he goes to the Pacific he will be a great acquisition to your State." Dr. Woolworth's recommendation contained the following strong endorsement: "My knowledge of Prof. Plympton enables me to speak with great confidence of his qualification for such a position. He was associated with me when I had charge of the Normal School of this State, and was eminently successful as a teacher, particularly in the application of mathematics to surveying, engineering and natural philosophy. He possesses great facility of illustration, and a strong power of influence over his pupils.

* * * I know of no man whose services in a Normal School will be more valuable, and I am sure that the friends of education in California will have reason to congratulate themselves if they secure the services of Prof. Plympton in their Normal School." Prof. Plympton remained in New Jersey until 1863, when he resigned the position he held at the Normal

School in order to accept the Professorship of Physical Science at the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute, where he again became associated in educational work with his old friend and brother teacher, Dr. David H. Cochran, formerly President of the New York State Normal School but now President of the "Polytechnic." The relations thus renewed have been uninterruptedly and harmoniously maintained down to the present time (1889). In 1865 Prof. Plympton was appointed Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology in the Long Island Hospital College and lectured yearly in the Spring course at that institution until 1885, when he resigned and was honored with the appointment of Emeritus Professor of Physics, Chemistry and Toxicology, the first conferred in this college. The honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon him by the Long Island Hospital College in 1880. He had previously received the degree of Master of Arts. In 1869 he became Professor of Physics and Engineering at Cooper Union, and in 1879 he became Director of the Night School of the Union, both of which positions he still fills. An indefatigable worker, Prof. Plympton found time during seventeen years of the period he has held his three official positions, to serve as Editor of *Van Nostrand's Engineering Magazine*. This periodical was started in 1869, by Alex. L. Holly, a well known mechanical engineer, but passed out of his charge in the following year. Prof. Plympton was then called to its editorship, and conducted the work unassisted down to the discontinuance of the magazine at the death of Mr. Van Nostrand (the publisher), in 1886. The magazine was a monthly eclectic publication and was the standard one of its class in America. His connection with it made him well known in engineering circles throughout the country and also abroad. During one year (1873-4) he received no less than six propositions to become connected with some college as a Professor of Engineering, three being invitations to accept the positions. Aside from his labors in editing the magazine, which were sufficiently important, comprehensive and exacting to make no small demands upon his time, he has done considerable literary work of a scientific and useful character. He revised and rewrote a large portion of Davies' "Surveying," editions of 1870 and 1874. He has translated from the French of Yannettaz "A Treatise on the Determination of Rocks;" and from the same language a treatise on "Electro-Magnets," and others entitled "Injectors, their theory and use;" "Ice Making Machines," and "Linkages." He is also the author of a treatise entitled "The Aneroid Barometer" and of the comprehensive article on "Carpentry" pub-

lished in Johnson's Cyclopaedia. So much of his time has been engrossed by the work of teaching, lecturing, editing, and writing, that he has been able to give but an insignificant portion of it to practical engineering work. In 1856-57 he built some iron bridges in Pennsylvania, and in 1867-68 was Chief Engineer of Water Supply and Drainage of the city of Bergen, New Jersey (now a part of Jersey City). In 1885 he was named by Mayor Low and appointed by the Governor of New York, a Commissioner of Electrical Subways for the city of Brooklyn, and is still a member of that Board. Prof. Plympton is a member of the Alumni Association of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, and a warm friend both of the Institute and its distinguished President, David M. Green, formerly a brother teacher. For twenty-one years he has been an active and prominent member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. He is also a prominent member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. In 1880 he was elected an Honorary Member of the Society of Architects. He has long been a member of the Century Club in New York City, and is one of the original members of the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn. Prof. Plympton is a resident of the city of Brooklyn and is well known and most highly esteemed in professional and educational circles both there and in the city of New York. In a series of articles from the pen of Mr. St. Clair McKelway, editor of the *Brooklyn Eagle*, and published in that paper in 1877 under the caption of "Our Popular Lecturers," the accomplished writer thus refers to Prof. Plympton:

"He fulfills the best purposes of the lyceum, and that is instruction, and he fulfills it in the right way by mingled illustration and statement. A highly educated man, he is also a highly accomplished one, and what his mind receives it can give out through a variety of media. He can portray with a pencil, or reproduce and epitomize by a model which he will make himself, or narrate and enforce his knowledge, observations and discoveries, through the spoken word or the printed page. Tyndall, Proctor and Huxley in England, and Agassiz, Barker, Marsh, Knowles, Parker, Doremus and Plympton in this country, are proofs that science can be popularized without being cheapened, and that audiences can be put on as even terms with solid knowledge as they can be with the dogmatism of the lyceum declaimers or the folly of the lyceum clowns. There is hardly one of the practically scientific subjects—dynamics, mechanics, chemistry, architecture, geology, astronomy, physiology, acoustics—which Prof. Plympton's thorough knowledge has not developed to public audiences, or to the scientific congresses of the country. His acceptability as an interpreter of the forms and forces of nature is very great. His manner is as remote from professional as can be; it is familiar without levity; simple, without the intolerable affectation of plainness; colloquial, but dignified and animated without the least

bustle or pretense. As the basis and at the goal of all his discourses are facts. Further than they go or away from them he will not trust himself. The descriptive powers of Mr. Plympton's mind are of a high order of excellence. He can reproduce in words the scenes or the situations which he wishes to bring to the knowledge of an audience with as much vividness, delicacy and vigor as almost any person who addresses the public. His methods are wholly extempore, but his preparation by study for all public occasions is thorough. His manner is animated—that of a gentleman at ease—and as the nature of his topics makes him the educator of his audience, his arts are those of the conversationalist and not of the orator or actor."

Prof. Plympton is endowed by nature with exquisite sensibilities, clear perceptions and vigorous intellect, and of these native gifts he has made the most by assiduous and wide culture. There is hardly a department of science or art into which he has not at least entered. His knowledge may be termed encyclopædic and his pupils often remark that he seems to have read everything and forgotten nothing. As a scientist he ranks among the most accomplished in America, but although he is unusually thorough and brilliant in the several departments to which he has given particular attention, he can scarcely be styled a specialist, since he is possessed of that eager desire for knowledge which overleaps every limitation of study and breaks down every barrier opposed to investigation. An eminent educator, the President of a leading American educational institution, whose own attainments are of a very high order and whose active experience covers a range of four decades, said of Prof. Plympton: "His intuitive perception of mathematical relations exceeds that of any other man I ever knew;"—a compliment which the facts fully warrant. In his chosen department of engineering, Prof. Plympton is an authority. That he is peculiarly fitted for the great work of imparting knowledge is attested by his distinguished success as a teacher and lecturer and by the number, importance and permanence of the educational positions he so ably fills. Strong and persistent in his attachments, he makes friends to keep them. Underlying the serious, earnest exterior which so well becomes the thinker and scholar, exists a genial, sunny nature and a warm heart. Of sturdy physique, solid acquirements, broad views and engaging manners, Dr. Plympton is a fine type of the American scholar; a modest gentleman, a thorough and earnest worker, and a sensible, upright man. He has been twice married. His first wife, whom he married December 17, 1855, was Miss Delia M. Bussey, daughter of Col. Thomas Bussey, of Troy, New York. This lady died in April, 1859, leaving one son, Harry Plympton, born February 10, 1857, who was graduated as a Doctor of Medicine,





J. Edward Simmons

ANDREW B. CARLSON, N.Y.

1886

at the Long Island Hospital College, and is now a practicing physician in Brooklyn. Prof. Plympton married his second wife, Miss Helen M. Bussey, sister of the first, July 3, 1861. By this union there have been four children: a son, Josiah, who died in infancy and three daughters, viz: Emma Louisa, Bessie Holden, and Delia.

SIMMONS, HON. JOSEPH EDWARD, LL.D.
 President of the Board of Education of the City of New York, President of the Fourth National Bank, and Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, F. and A. M., of the State of New York, was born at Troy, New York, September 9, 1841. On the paternal side he is of Dutch descent. His great grandfather, Christian Simmons, a native of Holland, came to America early in the last century and settled in Dutchess County, New York. Christian Simmons had four sons and they all settled in Rensselaer County, New York, taking up wilderness land under what was called "The Van Rensselaer Grant." They were farmers by occupation and were distinguished for their character, intelligence and thrift. The father of the subject of this sketch was Joseph Ferris Simmons, son of Christian Simmons, one of the brothers mentioned above. He was born in the old town of Sandlake (in the portion now attached to Poestenkill) in 1817. When but sixteen years old he abandoned farming and removed to Troy, where he entered upon a mercantile career which was marked by industry and ability and crowned with success and fortune. His active life as a merchant covered a period of forty-four years, during thirty of which he did an extensive business in the store at the corner of Congress and Fifth Streets. Subsequently, for three or four years, he was a member of the tea importing house of Battershall, Simmons & Co. During the last eleven or twelve years of his life he was the head of the firm of Simmons & Darling, a leading wholesale grocery establishment in the city of Troy. Mr. Simmons had no desire for a public life, but his worth and ability were so highly appreciated by his fellow-citizens that he was practically compelled to regard to some extent their frequently expressed wishes. He represented the Second Ward of Troy in the Board of Supervisors in 1849, and in 1852 was elected to the Common Council of the city from the same ward. He was a director of the State Bank of Troy from its organization till his death, a period of twenty-five years, and discharged this as well as all other official trusts with scrupulous fidelity and with the

highest honor to himself. Although a sufferer for many years from rheumatic gout, he was of a most cheerful disposition and, more remarkable still, under the circumstances, very fond of travel. Four of the last years of his life were spent in foreign journeyings, during which he visited all the principal countries of Europe, made the tour of the Holy Land and sailed up the Nile. He died June 6, 1879, in the sixty-second year of his age, at San Francisco, California, whither he had gone shortly after his return from abroad, having in mind at the time a half formed project of a tour of the world. The wife of Joseph F. Simmons, and mother of the subject of this sketch, was Mary Sophia Gleason, a native of Townshend, New Hampshire, spoken of by her neighbors as "a lady of rare virtue and intelligence." She was the eldest child of Capt. Samuel Gleason, a native of Townshend, New Hampshire, but during the latter part of his life a resident of Shaftsbury, Vermont, whose wife—her mother—was a Miss Ober of French descent. They were married in 1839 and she became the mother of three children, viz.: Hon. Charles E. Simmons, M.D., President of the Board of Charities and Corrections, New York City; Hon. J. Edward Simmons, LL.D., and Emma Kate Simmons, now Mrs. Charles R. Flint, of New York. Her father was a veteran of the War of 1812-15; and her grandfather, also named Samuel Gleason, was a resident of New Hampshire, and was a soldier of the Revolution. Such is the parentage and ancestry of the subject of this sketch. Reared in a comfortable home, amid refined and cultured surroundings, his early years were passed in the city of his birth. His education began at the old Troy Academy, and was continued at a boarding school at Sandlake, where he was prepared for college by Wm. H. Schram. In 1858 he entered Williams College, then under the Presidency of Mark Hopkins, and graduated with honor in 1862. After finishing his collegiate course he began the study of law at the Albany Law School. He received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1863, and was admitted to the bar at Albany at the May term of the Supreme Court, in the same year. He practiced his profession in Troy until 1867, when he removed to New York City and engaged in the banking and brokerage business. In 1868 he became a partner of Benj. L. DeForest, and two years later was admitted to partnership in the old banking house of Grant & Co. Owing to impaired health he retired from that house at the close of 1872. The winter of 1873 he spent in Florida seeking recuperation, but in 1874 he again engaged in business in Wall Street, where he steadily continued, in one way or another,

until 1884, when he was chosen President of the New York Stock Exchange. At the time of his nomination for this office by the regularly appointed nominating committee, Mr. Simmons had been a member of the Board for thirteen years, although he had not been an active participant in its affairs during the larger part of that period. The panic of 1884 and the suspension of the house of A. S. Hatch & Co., the head of which, though but recently elected President of the Exchange, became disqualified for the office by his suspension, had brought the affairs of the Exchange to such a condition that it was absolutely necessary to exercise great care and discrimination in the selection of a President. Although a comparatively young man, Mr. Simmons was not unknown or inexperienced. He was well educated, had spent fifteen years or more in active business and had retired with a comfortable fortune. His legal training—something exceptional for a member of the Exchange—was a qualification of considerable value in itself. Besides, as Grand Master of Masons in the State of New York, he was the respected head of more than one hundred thousand members of an orderly and prosperous fraternity, and also a Commissioner of Education of the City of New York. An editorial in the *N. Y. Mail and Express*, May 29, 1884, referred to his nomination in the following words:

"It is a good sign of the conservative spirit now beginning to reach even the speculative classes, when the New York Stock Exchange places in nomination for its Presidency a gentleman so thoroughly worthy of the confidence of the financial world as Mr. J. Edward Simmons. It is all important that the confidence of the country in its great financial market should be kept unimpaired. And it is undeniable that the *prestige* of the Exchange has received something of a shock in the sudden and unexpected misfortune of its recent President. In placing at the helm at the present juncture a man who is removed from all risk of business failure, the Exchange takes a most prudent and judicious step, and the honorable business career and useful public services of Mr. Simmons render him eminently a man who will command general confidence."

The *New York Daily Graphic*, commenting on the nomination, said:

"That the Nominating Committee have wisely acquitted themselves of a delicate and important duty, every one who has any knowledge, personal or otherwise, of Mr. Simmons will at once admit. It is no disparagement to the large number of intelligent men composing the Exchange to say that no more judicious selection for this important position could have been made. In the first place Mr. Simmons is a 'solid' man; he is a man of great natural force, of varied and extensive culture and practical experience in the business in which he is engaged. As a presiding officer he happily combines the affa-

bility of a man of the world with the dignity and force of a thorough parliamentarian. The Exchange will do justice to itself by promptly electing him, and Mr. Simmons will assuredly feel honored by his election to a position of dignity and distinction."

Other metropolitan papers spoke in a similar complimentary strain, and the *Albany Evening Journal* declared that

"The New York Stock Exchange will be very fortunate if it secures as its presiding officer such a conscientious and such a capable gentleman as Mr. J. Edward Simmons."

At the election, June 2, 1884, Mr. Simmons received six hundred and seven of the seven hundred and thirty-two votes cast. The membership of the Exchange was at that date one thousand and ninety-nine, and the vote polled was the largest on record up to that time, Mr. Simmons receiving more than was ever received by any previous candidate for President in a contested election. Mr. Simmons assumed his duties as President on the day following his election. With rare tact and judgment he speedily brought order out of chaos, and in a very brief period demonstrated to the entire satisfaction of even the most sceptical that he was the right man in the right place. His term of office proved such a brilliant success that he was re-elected a second term by a unanimous vote—"an honor seldom conferred," but which was bestowed "in recognition of the able manner in which he had discharged its onerous duties the year before, and of the high esteem in which he is held as a member of the Exchange." The fact that a seat in the Exchange is valued at about \$25,000 gives an idea of its importance. Besides, a membership includes a severe test as to personal character and financial integrity. To be called a second term to preside over an organization whose transactions are so large and conducted on such a gigantic scale, is a compliment to the incumbent and is an evidence that he possesses executive ability of a high order, and a business capacity of unusual power. It should be mentioned that the office of President of the New York Stock Exchange is unsalaried, and that while it brings no emolument to its incumbent, it does bring weighty responsibilities and duties of a most onerous character. The position, nevertheless, is deemed one of exceptional dignity and honor. At the close of his second term President Simmons was requested to allow his name to be presented as a candidate for a third, but declined on account of his health. On his retirement he received a marked evidence of the esteem in which he was held in a series of resolutions, handsomely engrossed, which read as follows:

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TO ITS RETIRING PRESIDENT, MR. J. EDWARD SIMMONS.

NEW YORK, April 28, 1886.

At a meeting of the Governing Committee held on April 23, 1886, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, that we take pride and great pleasure in conveying to our retiring President, Mr. J. Edward Simmons, this expression of our full appreciation of the efforts he has made and the success he has achieved in furthering the interests of this Exchange by the honest and faithful performance of the high office to which he has twice been so flatteringly elected by his fellow-members; and that in making this record on behalf of our constituents as a body, we render him only that which he has justly earned by his uniform exercise of superior ability, good judgment, deliberate courtesy and tact in the steady maintenance of the intimate relations, both official and personal, established and required by his dignified and influential position among us.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions, suitably engrossed, be presented to Mr. Simmons.

E. A. DRAKE,)
F. K. STURGIS,) *Committee.*
W. S. NICHOLS,)

GEORGE W. ELY,
Secretary.

In further evidence of their personal respect the Governing Committee presented Mr. Simmons with a beautiful gold watch bearing the following inscription:

"Integer vite scelerisque purus."

PRESENTED BY THE GOVERNING COMMITTEE OF THE
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TO PRESIDENT

J. EDWARD SIMMONS, 1886.

"Hæc olim meminisse juvabit."

On retiring from the Presidency of the Exchange Mr. Simmons took a trip to Europe accompanied by his wife and three children. Upon his return home, after an absence of several months, he devoted his attention closely to educational matters and public affairs in general. His connection with the Board of Education began early in 1881, when he was appointed a Commissioner by Mayor Grace. In 1884 he was re-appointed by Mayor Franklin Edson, and, in 1886, he was unanimously chosen President of the Board, succeeding the Hon. Stephen A. Walker, who had resigned upon being appointed United States District Attorney by President Cleveland. Mr. Simmons is now serving his fourth term as President of the Board. The Department of Education is probably the largest and most important division of the City Government. The property in its charge covers nearly forty acres of land, and embraces one hundred and thirty-four school buildings, including a college for girls and one for boys. The value of this property together with the furniture, books and educational appliances proba-

bly exceeds fifteen millions of dollars. Under the jurisdiction of this department is an army composed of over four thousand teachers, and about one hundred and sixty thousand scholars, male and female. From first to last Mr. Simmons has distinguished himself by his zealous labors on this Commission. Judging by the results he has achieved, it would appear as if he had a special call in this field of public usefulness. He is most energetic in his labors for the improvement and extension of the public school system, and he is also a strenuous advocate of the higher education, his voice and vote being always given in favor of preserving and broadening the opportunities for those who desire to avail themselves of this great privilege. Largely through his personal labors and influence, the Legislature of New York was induced in 1888 to bestow collegiate rank and powers upon the Normal College of the city, previously a college in name only. His personal influence has also been exerted in various ways, with marked success, in aiding and developing the College of the City of New York, in the welfare of which he is warmly interested. In January, 1888, Mr. Simmons was called to the Presidency of the Fourth National Bank, succeeding Mr. O. D. Baldwin. When invited to accept this distinguished position, he did not know a single member of the Board of Directors, owned no stock in the corporation, and had never been in the bank. He was called to the Presidency solely on the strength of his public record. The "Fourth National" is one of the leading banks of the United States. It has a capital of \$3,200,000, and its gross deposits are in the neighborhood of \$30,000,000. The chief direction of this great institution is a weighty matter, and calls for exceptional skill in financial affairs, the constant exercise of great tact, and unimpeachable honesty. When it is remembered that during his career of fully twenty years in Wall Street, Mr. Simmons never failed to meet a contract, had never been sued, and that in financial circles it was said that nothing whatever was known of him save what was to his credit, it is not surprising that a committee of conservative bankers should have urged him to accept the Presidency of the great institution they represented, which had absolute need at its head of a man of the very highest character and purest record. A Democrat in political faith, Mr. Simmons has on many occasions rendered important services to his party, although he has never been an office-seeker and is not affiliated with any "hall" or faction in the party. He has been active in public life for a number of years, and has taken a prominent part in public affairs, but he has never

held an office of emolument, always serving gratuitously. In the summer of 1885 he was prominently mentioned in connection with the Collectorship of the Port of New York, and his appointment was strongly urged upon President Cleveland. The late Samuel J. Tilden, who was then actively assisting in shaping and directing the financial policy of the National Administration, interested himself particularly in Mr. Simmons' behalf and strongly urged him to accept the position, which he (Mr. Tilden) believed would be offered him. At the request of the ex-Governor, Mr. Simmons visited Washington and presented a letter to Mr. Cleveland, of which the following is a copy :

NEW YORK, June 24, 1885.

DEAR MR. CLEVELAND:—Mr. J. Edward Simmons is about to visit Washington, and I take pleasure in giving him a letter of introduction to you. Mr. Simmons is President of the Stock Exchange and a thorough business man of high capacity and unexceptionable character. His name has frequently been mentioned for the Collectorship of the Port of New York, and I have thought you might like to see him. While he has been a uniform Democrat, his appointment would be very acceptable to the Independent Republicans, to the press, and to the general public. You could rely upon his carrying out the exact line of policy which you should indicate. He would give a good administration of that important trust without undue influence by any class or by any individual.

Very truly yours,

(Signed)

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

Mr. Simmons made no effort in his own behalf, declaring that he was perfectly happy in his position as President of the Stock Exchange, and was desirous of serving out his term. The press very generally endorsed him for the Collector's office, and his appointment was approved and urged by hundreds of representative business men, who believed that the New York Custom House should be conducted on business principles, and not to serve political ends. In the light of subsequent events, it is not too much to say that through its absolute indifference to the wishes of Mr. Tilden in this matter, the Administration forfeited his friendship and unwittingly dealt itself a political blow from which it never recovered. Mr. Simmons has been urged repeatedly to allow his name to be presented for the office of Mayor, but always declined. While in Europe, in 1885, he was nominated for this office by the Business Men's Democratic Association, the opinion being freely expressed that his candidature would doubtless result in holding the majority of the Democratic vote, and in attracting a sufficient number from conservative Republicans to ensure his election and the defeat of the newly organized party with its novel theories of property, etc.

Learning, upon his return home, of the nomination of Mr. Hewitt by the Democracy, Mr. Simmons wrote to the Chairman of the Business Men's Municipal Association, thanking that organization for the great honor conferred, but declining it in the interests of that certain success which he predicted would attend the nomination of Mr. Hewitt, to whose support he pledged himself and urged his friends. Mr. Simmons became a member of Mt. Zion Lodge, No. 311, F. and A. M., at Troy, New York, in 1884. Ten years later he affiliated with Kane Lodge, No. 454, in the city of New York, became its Master in 1877, and again in 1878, and, in 1883, was chosen Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York by unanimous vote and served in that exalted office one year. His rise to this dignity after sitting only five years in the Grand Lodge was unprecedented, and indicated the general appreciation of his worth and influence as a Mason, as well as his great personal popularity. He is a member of Jerusalem Chapter, No. 8, Royal Arch Masons, and of Cœur de Lion Commandery, No. 23, Knights Templar, and was Eminent Commander of the latter in 1881. He has also filled the offices of District Deputy Grand Master of the Sixth Masonic District, and Grand Marshal. In September, 1885, having previously taken all the lower grades and degrees in the Masonic Order, he received the Thirty-third Degree, the highest that can be conferred. Mr. Simmons' experiences in Masonry have been as pleasant as they have been notable. Upon his retirement as Master of Kane Lodge he was presented with a magnificent jewel of office and an exquisite bronze image of the God of Love, the latter, a free-will offering, being designed to typify the harmony and good-feeling which prevailed during his administration of the affairs of this Lodge, which ranks as "the silk-stocking Lodge" of the city, and as one of the largest, wealthiest and most influential in the Order. As Grand Master of the State, Mr. Simmons laid the corner-stone of Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, and also that of the Armory of the Forty-seventh Regiment of Brooklyn. Both occasions were marked by imposing ceremonies. He also assisted in laying the corner-stone of the Obelisk in Central Park. While holding the office of Grand Master he visited Europe, and during his sojourn in the United Kingdom was entertained by the Prince of Wales—whom he ranks as a Mason—and banqueted by the Faculty of Trinity College, Dublin. Throughout his stay in Europe he was kindly received everywhere, and met a number of distinguished men, including Gladstone, Parnell, the Duke of Edinburgh and others. Mr. Simmons





Thos. F. Postester

possesses a large number of valuable and treasured souvenirs and tokens of esteem, including autographs and photographs of many distinguished persons, silver trowels and rich jewels of the Masonic Order, jewelry, bronzes, books, and beautifully engrossed and elegantly framed resolutions, diplomas, certificates, etc. In June, 1885, he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Norwich, Vermont, in recognition of his distinguished services in the cause of education. In every position of trust that Mr. Simmons has held, his executive ability and his diligent attention to his duties have gained for him the reputation of an admirable officer. His ample means make him entirely independent of salary, and with the exception of his bank Presidency, all his official positions are and have been those in which the honor has been the only emolument. He lives in a style befitting his fortune and position in society, having a fine city mansion and a pretty country home—"Stag's Head," at Lake George. He is a skillful angler and has whipped the streams of the Adirondacks, Maine and Pennsylvania for trout and other finny game. His accomplishments are many and varied, and he is especially fond of music and is a skillful performer on the piano. He has traveled extensively in Europe and America, and besides being widely known, has an army of friends drawn to him by those personal qualities which in every age and country, by whoever possessed, have been powerful in moving human affection. Mr. Simmons is a member of the University, Manhattan and New York Athletic Clubs, and of the St. Nicholas and New England Societies. He takes an active interest in benevolent matters, and for many years has been a member of the Board of Managers of the New York Infant Asylum. He is also a member of St. Thomas' Episcopal Church. For a number of years preceding the death of the Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, he was a close personal friend of that distinguished statesman, whose brother married a sister of Mrs. Charles E. Simmons. On April 12, 1866, Mr. Simmons married Miss Julia Greer, daughter of George Greer, Esq., of the city of New York. Of the five children born to this marriage three survive, viz.: a son, Joseph Ferris Simmons, now a student in New York City, and two daughters, Julia Greer and Mabel. Regarded from almost any point of view, Mr. Simmons' career is a most successful one. His popularity is bounded by no business or social lines, and is greatest where he is best known. Mr. Simmons is a born orator. His ideas and views upon any subject, when given utterance, are framed in exquisite and appropriate language, and spoken in a manly yet musical tone. He has a wonderful

power in holding the attention of his auditors and invariably wins their generous applause. Press notices of his numerous speeches and addresses on public, educational and Masonic topics are invariably laudatory. Many of his addresses have been published in the newspapers and also in pamphlet form, and if collected would make a large and instructive volume. His style as a writer is scholarly, terse and vigorous, powerful in logic and convincing in argument. Several of his addresses on educational matters have been given a wide circulation by the Department of Education. Among these the more recent are, an "Address delivered at the Commencement of the Normal College of the City of New York," June 30, 1887; "Address on the Present Condition and Progress of Popular Education in the City of New York," January 11, 1888, and an address entitled, "The Higher Education a Public Duty." Mr. Simmons was chosen Treasurer of the fund raised in New York City for the relief of the sufferers by the Conemaugh Valley floods in 1889, and in this capacity took charge of and transmitted to the proper authorities in the State of Pennsylvania upwards of a million dollars. When the World's Fair project for 1892 took shape, Mr. Simmons was appointed a member of the General Committee and by that body was made a member of the Finance Committee, of which he was subsequently elected Treasurer.

ROCHESTER, THOMAS FORTESCUE, A.M., M.D., LL.D., a distinguished citizen and physician of Western New York, was born at Rochester, New York, October 8, 1823, and died at Buffalo, New York, May 24, 1887. During the last thirty-five years of his life he was a resident of the city of Buffalo, and one of its most esteemed physicians. At the time of his death he had practiced his profession continuously for forty years. Dr. Rochester was descended from the colonial English settlers of Virginia. His ancestor, Nicholas Rochester, a member of the Rochester family of Essex County, England, came to this country soon after the settlement of Jamestown, and became the proprietor of a plantation in Westmoreland County, Virginia, which was greatly enlarged subsequently by additions purchased by his sons and grandsons. The descendants of Nicholas Rochester were numerous, and were found not only in Virginia but also in North Carolina. One of them, named Nathaniel, a great-grandson of the founder of the family, and the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a very remarkable man, and as the founder of the New

York branch of the family, one of the earliest and most active promoters of the development of western New York, and the virtual founder of the city of Rochester, merits special mention in this place. Born in Cople Parish, Westmoreland County, Virginia, February 21, 1752, he removed to Orange County, North Carolina, previous to the Revolution, engaged in mercantile affairs, and was prominent there among those who opposed the arbitrary and tyrannical course of the British Government in its dealings with the American Colonies. In 1775, at the beginning of the Revolution, he was chosen a member of the local Committee of Safety, the duties of which, as outlined at the time, were "to promote the revolutionary spirit among the people, procure arms and ammunition, make collections for the citizens of Boston, whose harbor was blockaded by a British fleet, and to prevent the sale and use of East India tea." The confidence of his neighbors was further shown by his election in the same year to the office of Justice of the Peace and to membership in the first Provincial Convention in North Carolina. Immediately upon the raising of troops he was commissioned paymaster with the rank of Major. He took the field with the ardor of a true patriot and signalized himself at the outset of his military career by suddenly pouncing upon and capturing a body of one thousand Scotchmen who had been secretly recruited in Cumberland County and were on their way to join the British forces in New York. Within a year he had risen to the rank of Deputy Commissary-General of the Military Forces of North Carolina. Forced by ill health to resign from the army, he was elected to the Legislature of North Carolina and commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of Militia. In 1777 he was commissioned Colonel, being then but twenty-five years of age. Notwithstanding the disturbed state of the country he pushed his business enterprises with great activity, and while the war progressed was engaged in mercantile transactions at Hillsboro, North Carolina, in Philadelphia, and at Elizabethtown (Hagerstown), Maryland. In 1783 he became a resident of the last named place. Popular, energetic and wonderfully versatile, he soon came to the front in his new home and was chosen to numerous positions of honor, trust and responsibility. He was a member of the Maryland House of Delegates, an Associate Judge of Washington County, Postmaster, Sheriff, and, in 1808, Presidential Elector, casting his vote for James Madison. He was one of the founders and the first President of the Hagerstown Bank, and was active in church affairs and a vestryman of the Episcopal Church. He married Miss Sophia Beatty, daughter of Col. William Beatty, a prominent citizen of Fred-

crick, Maryland, and a lineal descendant of John Beatty, whom religious persecution drove from Scotland in the time of the Stuarts, and who settled in America about 1700. Col. Nathaniel Rochester first became interested in New York while passing through the western portion of the State, on a journey to Kentucky, in 1800. The land he purchased at that time was in what was then called the Genesee country. Not liking the locality, he sold out a little later and bought two tracts in Livingston County, one of which, located at Dansville, possessed valuable water power. About 1802, in company with Major (afterwards Judge) Charles Carrol and Col. William Fitzhugh, he purchased the one hundred acre tract at Fallstown, near the Genesee Falls, the price paid therefor being seventeen and a half dollars per acre. In 1810 he closed his business affairs at Hagerstown and removed to Dansville. He brought with him his entire family and household effects, making the long journey through hundreds of miles of wilderness in carriages and wagons of his own. This difficult and perilous undertaking was fortunately accomplished without accident. One of his first enterprises in the Genesee country was the erection of a large paper mill. His knowledge of engineering was afforded practical exercise in the work of surveying and laying out the Fallstown or one hundred acre tract into village lots, which was completed in 1811. The War of 1812-15 interfered with the growth of the settlement, but after its close more interest was manifested and its future became fully apparent. When the route of the Erie Canal became a certainty Col. Rochester was an active promoter of the canal project and was Secretary of the Convention held at Canandaigua, in 1817, for the purpose of pushing this great enterprise. In that same year the village at the Genesee Falls was incorporated under the name of Rochesterville, in honor of its founder, Col. Rochester, who was then residing at Bloomfield, Ontario County, New York, whither he had removed in 1815. In the political campaign of 1816 Col. Rochester took an active part and was a Presidential Elector on the Monroe ticket, in the State of New York. In 1818 he went to Rochesterville to reside and was instrumental in organizing Monroe County. He was chosen the first Clerk of the county and also the first representative from it to the State Legislature. In every public movement in the county he was a prominent factor. He organized and was the first President of the Bank of Rochester, and was also one of the founders of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, of which he became a Warden. His death, at the age of seventy-nine years, was mourned as a public calamity. His

widow and ten of his twelve children survived him. Thomas Hart Rochester, the fifth in age of the surviving children and the father of the subject of this sketch, was born at Hagerstown, Maryland, in 1797. He was thirteen years of age when he accompanied his parents on their memorable journey through the wilderness to western New York, and was just entering man's estate when the village of Rochester, of which he then became a permanent resident, was founded. He early shared in the various enterprises set on foot by his father and in mature life was one of the leading men of the thriving city of Rochester and actively identified with its principal institutions. He married Miss Phœbe Elizabeth Cumming, daughter of Captain Fortescue Cumming, who settled in Connecticut in 1785 and who removed to New Orleans in 1800. He died at Rochester in 1874. Thomas Fortescue Rochester, his son, was educated at Geneva College and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1845. His preceptor in medical studies was Dr. H. F. Montgomery, then a skillful practitioner of Rochester. With ample means at his command he pursued his professional studies with every advantage, and in 1848, having taken the prescribed course of medical instruction at the University of Pennsylvania, then ranking as the foremost in the land, he received from that institution the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Following his graduation he spent a year or more as assistant physician at Bellevue Hospital, New York. He went to Europe in 1850 and devoted a year and a half to study and travel, returning before the close of 1851 to America and establishing himself in practice in New York City, becoming also one of the physicians to the Demilt Dispensary. His marked proficiency in his chosen calling attracted the attention of his superiors and colleagues, and led to his being invited, in 1853, to the chair of Principles and Practice of Medicine in the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo. Accepting this flattering invitation he removed at once to Buffalo, and entered upon his new duties with great ardor. Shortly afterwards he was chosen Dean of the Faculty. Both of these positions he held during the remainder of his life. His ability and learning added greatly to the reputation of the College, which, during his connection with it, rose to the front rank of American schools of medicine. His interest and pride in this institution never failed, and his labors in its behalf were prosecuted with a degree of zeal and intelligence which left nothing to be desired. Dr. Rochester's grasp of medical science was most comprehensive. He had been a careful student and had known how to use his splendid opportunities. He gave special attention to the diseases of the

heart and lungs, it may be said making them a specialty, but never to the exclusion of general practice. Capable and thorough, he rose rapidly to prominence in the profession, and his reputation extended far beyond the limits of his practice. He became widely noted as an authority on all affections of the lungs and heart, a specialty in which his friend and colleague of early days in Buffalo—the late Dr. Austin Flint—likewise achieved high distinction. One of his first appointments upon settling in Buffalo was that of Consulting Physician to the Sisters of Charity Hospital, which he held for thirty years, from 1853 to 1883. He was one of the founders, and also one of the medical staff of the Buffalo General Hospital from its inception, and retained his connection with it until his death, serving for some years also as a member of the Board of Trustees. While the Civil War was in progress Dr. Rochester never relaxed his efforts in behalf of the sick and wounded of the Union Army. President Lincoln appointed him to the arduous duty of inspecting the Union Field Hospitals. In this work, which he performed in a most thorough manner and to which he devoted a great deal of time, he was associated with the late Dr. James P. White. The labors of the Sanitary Commission, with which he was for a time connected, received his enthusiastic support and closest attention. In 1848 Dr. Rochester was elected a member of the New York Pathological Society. Upon settling in Buffalo he was elected to membership in the Erie County Medical Society and also in the Medical Association of Buffalo. In 1860 he became President of the latter, and in 1864 of the former. In 1870 he became a Permanent Member of the New York State Medical Society, and was President of that distinguished body from January, 1875, until June, 1876. In the latter year he was the accredited delegate of the State Society to the International Medical Congress at Philadelphia. For many years previous to his death he was an honored member of the American Medical Association. In connection with all these societies, he performed important work in committee. He wrote a series of very interesting articles for the *Buffalo Medical and Surgical Journal* on the "History of the Medical Societies of Buffalo." Other productions from his pen are entitled, "The Winter Climate of Malaga," "The Army Surgeon," "The Modern Hygeia," and "Medical Men and Medical Matters in 1776." He was a frequent contributor to periodical medical literature, and his writings cover a wide range of topics. His style as a writer was graceful, and, whatever the theme, lent it a high degree of interest. Dr. Rochester was a man of varied abilities and ripe scholarship. His profes-

sional duties called for incessant application, yet he never became narrowed by his devotion to them. He had a wide range of information, and was both public spirited and progressive. He was a warm friend of education, and took great pleasure in exercising his functions as a member of the Board of Trustees of the State Normal School, upon which he served from its foundation until his death. He was also a warm friend, and to some extent a patron of art, and was a life member of the Buffalo Academy of Fine Arts, and at one time its President. For many years he was a prominent member of the Buffalo Club, the leading social organization of the city. His activities, as well as his sympathies, extended far beyond the professional horizon, and brought him in contact with nearly all the leading movements of the time. In Christian work he took a deep interest. He was an active member of Trinity Church (Episcopal), and a sustaining member of the Young Men's Christian Association of Buffalo, and was extremely liberal in his support of both. In personal appearance Dr. Rochester was a man who would be noticeable in any assemblage. He was of commanding stature and his face wore a kindly smile which was the index of a warm and generous heart. Genial and interesting as a companion, generous and faithful as a friend, and learned and diligent in the walks of professional life, he made many warm friends. He possessed in a remarkable degree many of the excellent qualities which characterized both his father and grandfather, and although these qualities were exercised in a different sphere of action, they led to the same result, viz.: great personal popularity and general esteem. Dr. Rochester married, May 6, 1852, Miss Margaret Munro, daughter of the Right Rev. W. H. DeLancey, D.D., D.C.L. Oxon., first Bishop of the Diocese of Western New York. Six children born to this union, together with their accomplished Christian mother, survive Dr. Rochester. Two of these children are sons: Mr. Nathaniel Rochester, now Cashier of the Third National Bank of Buffalo, and Dr. DeLancey Rochester, prominent among the younger members of the medical profession; and four daughters, viz.: Mrs. C. B. Wheeler, Miss Elizabeth C., Miss Margaret F. and Miss Emily N. Rochester. Dr. Rochester's death was occasioned by Bright's disease, from which he had suffered for a year or more, and took place on the morning of Tuesday, May 24, 1887. His death was regarded as a public loss. The press of Western New York was unstinted in its praise and commendation of the pure life and noble example of the deceased—a priceless legacy to his family and worthy alike of emulation and perpetuation.

HILL, JOHN DAVIDSON, M.D., physician and surgeon of Buffalo, New York, was born at Manchester, Ontario County, New York, on the 29th day of April, 1822, the second son of John Hill and Clarissa Fitzgerald. His grandparents on both his paternal and maternal side settled on adjoining tracts of land on the Gorham and Phelps patent in the early part of this century, his father's family removing thither from Westchester County, New York, and his mother's family from Maryland, near Baltimore. In 1826 his father died, leaving his widow and five children, (two daughters and three sons,) and at his father's request, the subject of this sketch became a member of the family of his mother's brother, Reuben Fitzgerald, with whom he resided until his eighteenth year. Shortly after his father's death, his uncle removed to Michigan, and was the first white settler of Eaton County in that State. At fifteen years of age the practical management of five hundred acres of farming land devolved upon him, and he then displayed executive ability of high order, which has characterized his whole life. But the opportunities for education which Michigan then afforded were very limited, and at the age of seventeen years he returned to Ontario County, New York. For a short time he attended the smaller academies of that vicinity, and then entered the Lima Seminary, where he remained nearly four years. Before completing his academical course he had chosen his profession and entered upon the study of medicine and surgery in the office of Dr. Dayton of Lima. At this time the Geneva Medical College was one of the foremost medical institutions in this State, and at this institution he matriculated in 1847. In the spring of 1849 he was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, with which institution many of the Geneva College professors were then connected. Buffalo contained no hospital at that time, and ambitious students desirous of clinical experience strove earnestly for the appointment of interne at the county alms-house. In the last year of his collegiate course this appointment was given to him. It was especially desirable that year, as a large number of immigrants at Buffalo were suffering from typhoid fever, or, as it was then called, ship fever, and the county had erected temporary hospitals at the county farm, to which all such patients were sent, whether paupers or not. There was then no resident physician at the alms-house, and the duties that now devolve upon that officer devolved upon the interne. The skill and medical knowledge which he exhibited in this position gave him at once a standing in his profession, and his experience with typhoid fever did much to revolutionize its



John D. Hill.

treatment. Fevers were then generally and nearly universally treated by bleeding and purgatives. His observation of the effects of these remedies led him to obtain permission from the visiting physicians to reverse the treatment; to stimulate rather than deplete the fever patients; to administer to them brandy, opium and quinine. The effects of this treatment were highly gratifying. The rate of mortality was largely diminished. The visiting physicians adopted his treatment in their private practice. In his graduating thesis he gave the results of his observation and experience with this class of fevers; and the treatment which he had suggested and adopted is now almost universally employed. Immediately upon his graduation from the Medical College, Drs. Winne and Pratt, the two visiting physicians at the alms-house while he was interne, gave marked exhibitions of their confidence in his medical skill and knowledge. Dr. Winne, one of the most cultured and educated men in his profession, offered him a partnership in his practice; and Dr. Pratt, then one of the oldest and largest practitioners in that city, intrusted to him his practice during an absence of several months in Europe. The year after his graduation Dr. Hill was appointed by the Board of Supervisors, Physician to the Erie County Penitentiary, which position he held for four successive terms. In 1852 cholera visited Buffalo for the second time, and small-pox was epidemic. The city was just recovering from that terrible Asiatic scourge which had visited it in 1849. The Common Council elected Dr. Hill Health Physician, and during that year he treated for the city ninety-nine cases of small-pox and varioloid with but one death, and more than one thousand cases of cholera with a low rate of mortality. Two years later the Superintendents of the alms-house urged upon him to become its visiting physician, and based their request upon the high rate of mortality that then existed there. No compensation was agreed upon other than that it should not be less than the highest ever given by the same institution for similar services. His acceptance of this position caused an unpleasant incident in his professional life, and one which brought him into direct antagonism with certain members of the Faculty of the Medical College, who were then also the officers of the Erie County Medical Society. Having accepted the position, he was expelled from that society for violating a regulation passed at a special meeting a few weeks before, which prohibited any of its members accepting that position upon other than a fixed salary. No notice was given to him either that such a regulation had been passed or that he was to be tried for its violation. He took

the matter to the courts, and the action of the society was set aside, the Supreme Court in its written opinion declaring that the persons instrumental in bringing about the action of the society were liable to indictment for their action in this matter. Three years later Dr. Hill resigned his position as such Visiting Physician; the rate of mortality at the alms-house, as shown by the official reports, having in the meantime diminished more than fifty per cent. After practicing his profession for ten years, Dr. Hill spent several months in Europe attending the lectures and clinics of the eminent men of Paris and London. In the latter city he was among the first to study the use of the ophthalmoscope under Baeder, the pupil of the celebrated German oculist Von Graefe, whom the London surgeons had secured to instruct them in the use of that instrument and in the internal diseases of the eye. Upon his return to Buffalo he was for many years the only physician who either possessed an ophthalmoscope or understood its use. He performed successfully the first operation in cataract by extraction that was ever performed in Buffalo, and in many instances has been a pioneer in various branches of surgery. While eminently conservative in surgery, he has, nevertheless, never hesitated to follow his deliberate judgment, and in one instance after the patient had been abandoned by an expert in ovariectomy, he removed successfully the largest ovarian tumor that had ever been successfully removed in that city. Dr. Hill has always occupied a high position as a physician and surgeon, and has kept in the front rank of his profession as shown by the following extract from an address to the Erie County Medical Society, January 8, 1889, upon his retiring from its Presidency:

"Allow me to mention one or two cases in my own practice simply as illustrating the great progress that has been made during the period under discussion. In 1850, before antiseptics were known, as such, either in medicine or surgery, I was called to attend a patient who had received a compound comminuted fracture of the tibia and fibula in the upper part of the lower third of the leg. Amputation was then the only recognized method of treatment in such injuries. The patient refused to allow amputation, but consented to any other treatment which I might advise. Without the least expectation of saving the limb, I made a vertical incision above and below the wound made by the protruding bones; dissected out the numerous speculæ of crushed bones, sawed off the splintered ends of the tibia and fibula, leaving a space of one and seven-eighths inch without bone. The limb was placed in a box with foot-rest, and instead of the then usual water dressing, equal parts of alcohol and water were applied. The wound healed without suppuration, and in the course of a few months we had a good and useful limb.

"This antedates by several years the publications of Paget and Malgaigne on the successful excision of entire portions of the shaft of long bones. The case excited much interest, and was frequently visited by members of the profession. Drs. Winne and Loomis quite insisted that the case should be reported for the *American Journal of Medical Sciences* as being the first of the kind known to the profession. In this case as in some others, I was averse to advertising myself as an unwilling innovator upon the established and authentic practice of the profession. In this case was not alcohol the antiseptic which gave us union without suppuration? Some months later I was called to treat a very severe injury of the foot and ankle, with fracture of the bones of the leg. The injury was produced by the fall of the platform of a large weigh scale. Some of the bones of the foot were dislocated and others fractured and protruding. It was the severest injury of the kind I had ever seen. Having in mind the result of the above mentioned case, while I frankly stated to my patient that he would probably have to lose his limb, I expressed the desire to make the effort to save it. After putting the bones in place as well as I could, the limb and the foot were supported with pillows, and the applications of alcohol and water were constantly applied. After a few days the friends of the patient desired counsel, and the most eminent surgeon of Western New York was called. He advised amputation at once. 'No time to lose.' I asked for delay to continue my efforts to save the limb, but was unable to change the counsel's mind. Our opinions were referred to the patient and his friends, and they requested me to continue in attendance. This patient is now a prominent business man in Buffalo, with a good and nearly perfect limb; and I lost the friendship for years of an excellent man and a brilliant surgeon. Still, after these years, I believe it better surgery to save than to sacrifice a limb."

"One more instance without a known predecessor, and with the responsibility of human life resting upon me alone. During the winter of 1864 I had a patient, an engineer of the New York Central Railroad, who was apparently very ill without the symptoms specially indicating his disease or its location. After days of study and frequent examination, I concluded that there was an accumulation of pus in the right kidney or suprarenal capsule. But how could this be evacuated with safety? After searching all the systematic works on surgery in my library I found no instruction. I examined the medical journals at my hand with no better results. The patient had the appearance of impending death, and my convictions were decided that an abscess of the right kidney was the disease, and if that could be evacuated safely the patient might recover. This feeling of personal responsibility determined me to carry a good sized trochar and canula through the lumbar muscles into the kidney. This was followed by a rapid flow of pus through the canula as soon as the trochar was withdrawn, which was apparently quite as great a relief to my medical friend who was present as it was satisfactory to the operator. About a half pint of pus was discharged through the canula. The wound was closed by compress and adhesive straps. The canula was used several times subsequent to the operation and until its further use was unnecessary. Convalescence

was rapid, and the patient soon returned to his engine. This diagnosis and operation was prior to the exploring aspirator, and as far as I have learned the first operation of its kind made in the United States.

"In the present state of medical and surgical knowledge, the success attending the treatment of the above mentioned cases would be no novelty; but the surprise which they occasioned when treated shows somewhat the advance which has been made in medicine and surgery during the forty years under discussion."

As a physician, Dr. Hill has always been an acute observer of the effect of remedies upon diseases; and was among the first to adopt the use of calomel and opium in the treatment of Asiatic cholera, the beneficial results of which treatment were subsequently demonstrated during the epidemic of that disease in 1852. The germ theory of cholera had not then been suggested, but from observation of its effects he employed what is now recognized as the best germicide. Dr. Hill early acquired a very large practice, and numbers among his patrons the most respected and substantial citizens of Buffalo. But, however exacting the demands of his profession have been upon him, he has neither forgotten nor neglected his civic obligations. When called upon by the people of his city or his State to accept a trust, he has brought to his office the energy and executive ability with which he is bountifully endowed. In 1861 he was chosen one of the twelve original members of the United States Christian Commission, and retained his position until its work was completed. The object of this Commission was to take active measures to promote the spiritual and temporal welfare of the soldiers in the army and the sailors and marines in the navy. The Annals of this Commission, edited by Rev. Lemuel Moss, give some idea of the work which it performed. It collected and disbursed money and stores to the value of \$5,478,280.31, and sent to the front to assist the wounded in hospitals and in the field 4,886 delegates. The suffering relieved, the delicacies supplied, the dying words preserved and sent to the loved ones at home, the religious consolations offered, these and other noble works of this Commission can never be told. "but," in the language of Chief Justice Chase, "they will never be forgotten. No history of the American Civil War—let us pray God it may be the last—will ever be written without affectionate mention of the Christian Commission. Nor alone in histories of this earth will its record be preserved. Its work reached beyond time, and 'its record is on high.'" He was also President of the branch of the Christian Commission established for western New York and northwestern Pennsylvania. This branch alone collected and distributed



Yours Truly
Geo. M. Tiffit

money and supplies to the value of nearly one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, and sent to the front for service in field and hospitals one hundred and six delegates. For twenty-five years he was a Trustee of the Buffalo Orphan Asylum and for six years its President. During his term as President, the endowment of that institution was increased from twenty-five thousand to one hundred thousand dollars; the buildings were practically re-constructed, their capacity doubled and an infants' ward added. The money for these alterations and additions was raised by him alone and the improvements were made under his superintendence. Upon the re-organization of the New York State Institution for the Blind at Batavia, in April, 1880, he was appointed by Governor Cornell one of its Trustees, which office he held until he was appointed by Governor Cornell Manager of the Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane, *vice* Hon. Asher P. Nichols, deceased. In 1884 he was re-appointed to that position by Governor Cleveland. For several years he has been one of the Executive Committee of the Board of Managers, and for the past two years has been its President. He is also Vice-President and one of the Directors of the Third National Bank of Buffalo, a Director of the Manufacturers and Traders Bank of that city, and for more than fifteen years has been one of the Trustees of the Buffalo Savings Bank, the oldest and most conservative savings bank in Buffalo, and one of the best managed savings institutions in the State. Since his youth, Dr. Hill has been a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has devoted much time to Christian and charitable work. For many years he was President of the Young Men's Christian Association. In his library was organized the Delaware Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, whose handsome edifice is one of the beautiful church buildings of that city, and he has been continuously one of its Trustees. In May, 1850, Dr. Hill was married to Esther A., daughter of Hon. John Lapham, of Macedon, Wayne County, New York. Six of the seven children born to them died in infancy. Their only daughter is married to Mr. William B. Hoyt of the Buffalo bar.

and his wife, Annie Vallette, were both natives of Rhode Island, and were residents of that State at the time of their marriage. Their family consisted of twelve children: eight sons and four daughters, of whom the subject of this sketch was the youngest. After the birth of their eighth child Mr. and Mrs. Tift removed from Rhode Island to Nassau. Mr. Tift was a man of sterling qualities, great decision of character, strong in his convictions and positive in their avowal. He was raised upon a farm, and continued the occupation of a farmer through life, and therefore did not have the opportunities that are afforded by the broader field of commercial, manufacturing and mercantile pursuits. While he was not rich, he was always what is called in the country "a well-to-do farmer." Notwithstanding he had a large family to support, his foresight and prudent management always enabled him to continually lay up a little for the needs of the future. He was prompt to all engagements and required the same fidelity from others. It used to be said that he was the only person in the town where he lived who never had to be called upon the second time for the payment of his taxes. He always kept a little surplus on hand in the old money chest,—an article of household furniture that was common in those days, in the absence of convenient banks,—for use in any emergency, and was never out of funds, as is too often the case with careless and thriftless farmers. Mrs. Tift was in every respect a worthy help-mate to her husband, to whose interests and those of her children she gave assiduous attention. Industrious and frugal, she aided him in saving a competence, and instilled into the minds of her offspring those wise principles of economy, sobriety and thrift which in every country and clime are the necessary stepping-stones to improved social position and respected old age. Mr. John Tift died in 1813, at the age of fifty-six. His farm remained in the possession of his widow and family for eight years, when it was sold. During that period, George, who was a child of eight when his father died, did his share of the work upon it, attending the district school about two months in the year. When his older brothers purchased the farm, he was engaged by them to work upon it until he became of age, the compensation named being four dollars yearly for his current expenses, and a yoke of oxen and a horse at the end of the term. It was also stipulated that he should be permitted to attend school three months each year. This rather one-sided contract was cancelled at the close of the first year and George found employment with another brother, who paid him ten dollars a month for his services on his farm. Despite the marked difference between these two con-

TIFFT, GEORGE W., one of the most influential business men of Buffalo, was born at Nassau, Rensselaer County, New York, January 31, 1805, and died at Buffalo, where he had resided continuously for forty years, June, 1882. His ancestors were of French origin, those on the paternal side coming from Alsace. His parents, John Tift

tracts, George was not satisfied with his condition. He had within him the unrest which is the child of ambition and the parent of progress. He felt that he was as competent to manage affairs as were others, and he burned to make the trial. An opportunity soon presented of which he speedily availed himself. In connection with another brother he took a contract to clear a certain tract of land of its timber. From the sale of the wood the two young men reaped a handsome profit. Shortly after this transaction George went to New Lebanon, Columbia County, and spent four months there attending school. At the close of this course, which completed his educational training, he returned to Nassau and with the money still in his possession, purchased a few acres of wild land which he cleared, realizing a considerable profit from the sale of the wood. At first he took a hand in the manual part of the work, but he soon learned that there was ample for him to do in the business of directing the labor of others, and thereafter while thus engaged he devoted himself to the superintendence of his workmen. By duplicating his purchases as often as possible and following up the same course with each, he found himself when twenty-one years old, the possessor of twelve hundred dollars, all earned by his own enterprise and industry, to which was added the sum of one thousand dollars, his share of his father's estate, paid to him on his coming of age. With this respectable amount as a basis for operations, Mr. Tift was not long in making investments on speculation. A hasty tour of observation resulted in his purchasing an unimproved farm in the town of Murray, Orleans County. The remainder of his capital he embarked in the wood-cutting business and in land speculation in Rensselaer County. His energy and shrewdness were remarkable and resulted in most satisfactory profits. About the year 1830 he removed from Nassau to the farm in Orleans County, which he carried on for two years. He then hired men to work it under his direction and gave his attention more fully to enterprises of various natures, including the purchase and sale of grain and the milling business. In all these he was successful. In 1841 he arrived at the conclusion that his fortune lay still further west and he removed from Orleans County to Michigan City, Indiana, at the foot of Lake Michigan, and engaged in the business of buying and shipping grain, in which he was now an expert. Railroad facilities had not yet extended far beyond the original lines laid down, and the bulk of the traffic eastward from Michigan City was carried on by means of boats plying the lakes. Using these conveyances freely Mr. Tift built up an extensive and remunerative business. No small share of his profit

arose from his capital being in eastern money, which was then worth a premium in the West. Believing that his opportunities would be still greater were he located further west, Mr. Tift disposed of his business in Indiana after he had carried it on most successfully for about a year, and made a prospecting tour in the northwest, in the course of which he paid a visit to Chicago, then a mere village, and also penetrated into the wilds of Wisconsin. His shrewd observations satisfied him that it would be advantageous to invest in real estate along the lake shore, a region upon which settlers had already begun to enter. With this object in view he examined the land in the vicinity of Southport, now called Kenosha, and concluded to make a purchase. He went to the land office at Milwaukee and called for a map of the district. The agent patronizingly inquired whether he wanted a forty or an eighty acre farm. After examining the plat Mr. Tift deliberately indicated by checking, with his pencil, the several parcels that he would like, which aggregated nearly eleven hundred acres. The agent stood aghast, and was at a loss to know what sort of a customer he had encountered. It was a rare thing to sell more than eighty acres to a man, and forty was oftener taken than more. Mr. Tift paid the Government price, one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, using in payment the profit he had made in exchange between eastern and western money, which he had carefully kept separate from other funds. The land was situated about four miles west of Kenosha, in a fine agricultural region. He made a contract with a gentleman to cultivate it and plant a crop of winter wheat. He was laughed at for his attempt to grow winter wheat in that region, but this did not dissuade him from his purpose. Only a portion of the tract was broken, according to the contract, but upon this a fine crop of grain was raised. A heavy body of snow having fallen and remained on the ground all winter, protected the crop from the injuries it usually receives in that latitude. An average of twenty bushels an acre was harvested, which enabled Mr. Tift to sell the tract the next season at a profit of six thousand dollars. The growing importance of Buffalo as a business centre had attracted the attention of Mr. Tift, while he was in the shipping trade at Michigan City, and through his relations with merchants and shippers in the former place, he was led, in 1842, to remove thither. His first venture there was in the milling business, in co-partnership with the late Dean Richmond, one of the shrewdest and most successful business men of Western New York. In 1843, by special arrangement with Gordon Grant of Troy—the owner of a transportation line known as the "Troy & Michigan

Six Day Line" (no Sunday work)—he opened a branch house in Buffalo, under the name of George W. Tift & Co. This, like all his former enterprises, proved an immediate success, and from it a handsome sum of money was realized. The sale of the line by Mr. Grant, in the following year, terminated the arrangement, and Mr. Tift then formed a partnership with the late Henry H. Sizer, in the produce and commission business. Selling out to his partner at the end of a year, Mr. Tift again went into the milling business with Mr. Richmond. The firm purchased the Erie Mills at Buffalo, which they operated in connection with three others at Black Rock, and soon built up a very large and profitable business, to which, for the ensuing nine or ten years, Mr. Tift gave his attention almost exclusively. Mr. Tift had now risen to a place among the most prominent and active business men of Buffalo. His means were already large and in undertakings requiring capital he was among those first called upon to lend assistance. Largely through his influence and support the International Bank of Buffalo was organized in 1844, and he was its President from that date until the great financial crash of 1857, when the institution succumbed. There were few business men who were not affected by the panic of that eventful year, and failure was the rule rather than the exception. Mr. Tift was a heavy endorser for the Buffalo Steam Engine Company, for which he had to pay nearly one hundred thousand dollars, and therefore he was compelled like many others to suspend. The creditors of the concern for which he was an endorser gave him an extension of four years, and he took charge of its affairs, and under his management and superior financing skill, the whole indebtedness was paid off in two years. About this time also there came into Mr. Tift's hands some coal land property in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, upon which he had made heavy advances. This property he proceeded to develop, building upon it two blast furnaces, which, together with the one already built, were put in operation. Mr. Tift had an idea that Lake Superior ore might be smelted with mineral coal and he made experiments to test this theory. They proved successful "and to him, belongs the credit of having demonstrated the practicability of using mineral coal in treating this ore." By his neglect to patent this process he lost an opportunity of adding immensely to his fortune. He pushed the smelting operations vigorously and successfully for a number of years, the ore being brought from Lake Superior to Erie in a fleet of vessels purchased by him specially for the purpose, and being sent thence to the blast furnaces in Mercer County. Mr. Tift's

great energy and business ability speedily lifted him out of the troubles consequent upon the panic of 1857. Within a year he was again on his feet, so to speak, and actively at work rebuilding his fortune. In 1858 he was elected President of the Buffalo, New York and Erie Railroad, an extension of the Erie road from Corning to Buffalo, *via* Bath, Avon, Batavia and Attica, which is still a distinct corporation and is leased to the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad. Always a believer in real estate investments, he purchased largely of property in Buffalo and expended thousands of dollars in improving it. In one year, 1863, he built seventy-three houses, besides the Tift House, which for many years was the principal hotel of the city. He also built an elevator which he afterwards disposed of to the Erie Railroad. Later he constructed the magnificent brick fire-proof Tift Elevator at a cost of \$700,000. This elevator was subsequently sold to the Central Railroad for less than half this sum. A source of considerable profit to Mr. Tift was the tract of six hundred acres of land near Buffalo known as the "Tift farm," which was finally disposed of to Pennsylvania capitalists and afterwards leased to the Lehigh Valley Railroad for terminal facilities. Another source of large profits was his farm of five thousand acres in Shelby County, Iowa, from which an annual harvest of fifty thousand bushels of grain was gathered. Nearly every enterprise to which he put his hand prospered, although now and again, as if to show that the exception proved the rule, losses were encountered. One of the most unfortunate of his ventures was in the manufacture of furniture in connection with the firm of Albert Best & Co., in which a loss of \$150,000 was sustained. But notwithstanding this and other losses Mr. Tift always maintained his credit unimpaired. His excellent judgment, business tact and unimpeachable integrity were universally recognized and any venture in which he was interested was sure of financial backing. Success was the rule, as every effort was based on sound sense and was prosecuted with energy and on strictly honest principles. During the later years of his life Mr. Tift gave his special attention to the management of the Buffalo Engine Works, a private stock company, the shares of which were held by members of his family and the business done under the name of George W. Tift, Sons & Co. It was and is now one of the most extensive concerns in its line in the country, giving employment to four hundred operatives and support to more than a thousand persons. Space does not admit of anything like a detailed account of the various enterprises with which Mr. Tift was identified or in which his capital played a

prominent part. It is not too much to say that he was one of the most enterprising men of his time, and certainly he had no superior in the western part of the State. He operated widely, but always with good judgment: and in the few instances in which disaster overtook him, other circumstances than his judgment were to blame. He showed a wonderful strength of resource in recovering from financial pressure, and from his earliest to his latest business venture displayed great activity. Once having entered upon an undertaking he prosecuted it with vigor and nearly always to a successful issue despite the greatest obstacles. He was liberal in his ideas and views, and broad and generous in carrying them into execution. His will power was remarkable, yet he seemed to labor smoothly and without effort even when his whole mind and energies were concentrated on the success of an enterprise. He held every business obligation sacred and in consequence his credit was never impugned. Although absorbed in business undertakings, vast and varied in their nature, he never failed to take the keenest interest in public affairs. Once, when a young man of twenty-two, he held office, being constable and collector in Nassau, his native town; but with this exception he neither held nor desired to hold public office. His field was that of business enterprise, and to it he gave his magnificent energies, mental and bodily, and in it he was a king. His usefulness to the State would doubtless have been very great in political life, but he followed his natural inclinations and the results confirm the excellence of his judgment. During the Civil War he lent his active support to the Union cause. He was a great admirer of President Lincoln, and a sincere believer in the plans and policy he advocated. He gave freely of his princely fortune towards the conduct of the war, the work of recruiting and the sustenance of the families of soldiers in the field, or who died in the struggle. His donations and subscriptions to all charitable and benevolent objects were always freely granted and liberal, and never ostentatious. A charity in which he became deeply interested was the Ingleside Home, to which he made an unqualified gift of property worth fifty thousand dollars. Hundreds of persons were privately helped by him at crises in their lives or fortunes, and in this respect no man in Buffalo was more highly praised. In the Presbyterian faith, with which he was identified fifty years or more, he was respected as an upright, God-fearing, temperate man, faithful in the discharge of his Christian duties, and just in his dealings with all men. Personally he recognized his obligations to society and never wearied of good deeds. He was a man of portly physique, tall

and erect, and with a constitution of iron. He died after completing his seventy-seventh year. For a period of sixty years he was an active factor in the business world and during the last forty (which were spent in Buffalo) prominent in every movement requiring moral, social or financial support. He filled a large place in the public heart and his worth and virtues will not soon be forgotten. Mr. Tift married, March 14, 1827, Lucy Enos, daughter of Joseph and Thankful Enos, who died in 1871. Of their seven children only two are now living, viz: Mrs. Dr. Charles C. F. Gay, and Mrs. George D. Plympton.

GAY, CHARLES CURTIS FENN, M.D., an eminent physician of Western New York, was born January 7, 1821, at Pittsfield, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, and died March 27, 1886, in the city of Buffalo, New York, which had been his home and the scene of his labors for more than a generation. He was descended from John Gay, who was one of the passengers on board of the good ship "Mary and John," which reached Massachusetts, May 30, 1630. John Gay was from the west of England and was accompanied to America by his wife. The couple settled first at Watertown, Massachusetts, but after a brief stay there removed to Dedham—then called Contentment—where, in 1688, John Gay died, having attained to a ripe old age. Of the descendants of John Gay, a number entered the learned professions. At least three received the degree of Doctor of Divinity, one of these being the Rev. Dr. Ebenezer Gay, for many years pastor of the Congregational Church at Hingham, Massachusetts, who was eminent for both piety and learning. Another descendant, who bore the name of John, who was the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, held the commission of Captain in the American army during the Revolution. The father of Dr. Gay was William Gay, Jr., a grandson of the foregoing. He was born at Worcester, Massachusetts, and became a merchant. He married Miss Maria Stanton, a native of Richmond, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, and a granddaughter of Augustus Stanton, who moved to that place from Rhode Island in 1760. The late Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War in the Cabinet of President Lincoln, was a distant cousin of this lady, who died October 12, 1887, aged ninety-two years and six months, in Buffalo, where she was held in high esteem for her many good works and noble character. Dr. Gay's parents removed to Lebanon Springs, Columbia County, New York,



a few years after his birth, and there he began his education, attending among others the classical school of Prof. John Hunter, at New Lebanon. In 1843 he attended the Collegiate Institute at Brockport, Monroe County, New York. In the following year he entered upon the study of medicine as a pupil in the office of Dr. Joseph Bates of Lebanon Springs. He also studied under Dr. H. H. Childs, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and took one full course of instruction at the Berkshire Medical College, and a second at the Medical School in Woodstock, Vermont. The third and finishing course was taken at the former institution, from which, in the fall of 1846, the degree of Doctor of Medicine was received. Post-graduate studies were pursued during the following winter in Philadelphia, at Jefferson Medical College, then the leading medical institution in the United States. Here under the ablest professors, and in the large hospitals of the city, at which the clinics were given, the young physician labored to qualify himself for practice. In 1847 he opened an office at Bennington, Vermont. After practicing there a few years he removed to Byron, Genesee County, New York, and from there to Buffalo. In the larger sphere offered in the last named place he found the opportunity for which he was so well prepared. His practice grew with great rapidity and he soon found himself occupying a prominent place in the profession. Possessing a natural aptitude for his work and having received the best instruction in it procurable in America, he had little difficulty in meeting its most exacting demands. In the department of surgery he manifested uncommon skill and rare judgment. On the organization of the Buffalo General Hospital, in 1855, he was chosen consulting surgeon. In 1858 he was appointed attending surgeon. This latter position seemed to be peculiarly congenial to him and he remained in it until 1884. The Buffalo General Hospital came into corporate existence largely through the personal efforts of Dr. Gay. He was quick to perceive the needs of the city in that direction, and, calling a meeting at his office, which a number of wealthy and influential friends attended at his request, he urged the founding of the institution named. At subsequent meetings the project took definite form and through the princely liberality of his father-in-law, the late George Washington Tiff, and other public-spirited and philanthropic men, Buffalo became the fortunate possessor of this splendid institution. As yet no tablet commemorates Dr. Gay's services in this work; but it is due to his memory to record that contemporaneous opinion is to the effect that "Buffalo owes to no one more than to Dr. Gay in

the foundation of this great public charity." In 1861 Dr. Gay was appointed by the Union Defence Committee of Buffalo, Surgeon-in-charge at Fort Porter. While at this point he examined and had under his medical jurisdiction the Forty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteers. During the War he was active in the support of every movement having for its object the strengthening of the hands of the Government, and in this, as in other directions, his influence was marked. Dr. Gay was a man of broad attainments in natural science and through a desire to further the interest of this department of learning he took a prominent part in the movement which gave birth to the Society of Natural Sciences of Buffalo, of which he was one of the founders and original Directors. He was also Curator of Botany in the institution at an early period in its history. In 1870 he was chosen Surgeon-in-chief of the Buffalo Surgical Infirmary, then newly organized. He took a warm interest in the Niagara University, and upon the establishment of its Medical Department, accepted the Professorship of Clinical Surgery. When ill-health obliged him to retire from this chair he was appointed Emeritus Professor. For more than twenty-five years Dr. Gay was an active contributor to medical literature. Many other subjects drew upon his time and attention, but to medicine and surgery his life was devoted, and he labored with no ordinary zeal to promote and advance their interests. The results of his deep study and extended observation were embodied from time to time in essays and reports, many of which attracted wide attention in medical circles. Regarded from a purely literary point of view his writings were finished productions, clear in expression and felicitous in style, and as records of the observation and practice of a highly educated and skillful physician and surgeon they possessed a practical value which gave them an extended circulation. Among his best known writings are the following: Erysipelas, its Constitution, Origin and Treatment,—1859; Medical Progress—1862; Hints Regarding the Management of Fractured Bones,—1867; Placenta Previa,—1868; Uterine Surgery,—1868; Uterine Displacements and their Surgical Treatment,—1868; Vesico-Vaginal Fistula,—1868; Unavoidable Hemorrhage,—1869; Puerperal Eclampsia,—1869; Two cases of Labor, Complicated by Presence of Uterine Tumors,—1869; Protoxide of Azote as an Anæsthetic Agent (Translated from the French); Phymosis, with Impermeable Meatus Urinarius; Intestinal Invagination, etc.; Retroversion of the Impregnated Uterus and Spontaneous Reposition; Encephaloid Tumor, etc.; Hernia, Sudden Death from Supposed Heart Disease; Laceration of the Female Perineum,

etc.; on Retention of Urine from Traumatic Stricture; Varicose Veins; Radical Cure of Hydrocele; Operation for Procerentia Uteri; Aneurismal Tumor Following Penetrating Wound of the Thorax; Varicose Ulcers; Femoral Aneurism, etc.; Injuries of the Skull, etc.; Auxiliary Aneurism; Phlegmonoid Erysipelas; Radical Cure of Inguinal Hernia; and Case of Ligation of the left Sub-Clavian Artery. During the latter years of his life he paid special attention to surgery and at the time of his death was engaged in preparing a work on that branch of medical science. In 1861 Dr. Gay became a permanent member of the State Medical Society; he was an active member of the Erie County Medical Society during the whole period of his residence in Buffalo, and at one time its President. He was a delegate on several occasions to the American Medical Association, and made a number of interesting verbal reports on operations before that distinguished body. In 1885 he was a delegate to the British Medical Convention and spent the summer of that year in visiting England, France, Germany and Switzerland. While on this tour he made the acquaintance of a number of the leading medical men of the world, with some of whom he afterwards maintained a pleasant correspondence. Dr. Gay was pre-eminently a medical man and so thoroughly devoted to his chosen life work that he would never permit anything whatever to interfere with its duties or its claims upon his attention and service. To his profession he freely gave the best that was in him, and always with the unselfishness which characterizes the true scientist. He won not only success but fame, and for many years preceding his death he was one of the acknowledged leaders in the medical profession of Western New York. But although so wrapped up in professional work he was not neglectful of his plain duty in other regards. He loved the city of his adoption and took a pride in serving its interests and promoting its welfare. He held a high social position and his opportunities were frequent for helping his fellow-citizens. His influence was a power and was always wielded for good. His interest in the cause of higher education was marked and he sought to promote it on all occasions. In church work he was prominent as a member of the Central Presbyterian Church of Buffalo, and to every movement having for its object the advancement of the moral welfare of the city of Buffalo he gave careful attention, earnest support and liberal assistance. Dr. Gay married in January, 1854, Miss Sarah A. Tift, daughter of the late George Washington Tift, one of the oldest and most respected among the citizens of Buffalo. Their married life was of a happy

character, and together they accomplished in good deeds enough to have made them famous could but a portion of it be told. For more than a year preceding his death Dr. Gay was in poor health, which had its origin in a sickness contracted while in the discharge of his duty at the General Hospital. For several months he was quite ill at home. Being advised to take a trip to Europe he did so, returning in the fall comparatively well. On his return he was given a reception and banquet by the faculty of the Niagara Medical School. Soon after his return he became again seriously ill, and after a painful illness of several weeks, he died as previously stated. Though impressed with the hopelessness of his recovery he maintained throughout his illness a cheerful mood, "and frequently proclaimed his faith in God and his adherence to the Christian principles which had been his guide for many years." His esteemed wife and an adopted son survive him. In the professional and social circles which he had graced so many years his death was felt as a deep personal loss. The people of the city of Buffalo mourned him as one of their most eminent fellow-citizens. On all sides tribute was paid to his great worth as a physician, a citizen and a man. "Kindness and charity"—said one Buffalo journal—"were the marked characteristics of Dr. Gay, and through all his dealings with his fellow-practitioners and patients, they shone as a bright light illuminating his path. In the defence of right, the doctor has struck many a powerful blow. Not a few unscrupulous persons in this city can testify to the weight of that strong right arm of his when wielded to defend the right and to uphold a true principle. His charity and power of forgiving were not less than his strength in the defence of right." The several societies to which he belonged formally expressed their grief at his loss. The language in which the virtues and merits of the deceased were set forth was superlatively warm and indicated the depth of feeling of those employing it. Esteem, affection and regret were the keynotes of each memorial, and in view of the high character of Dr. Gay, his devotion to science, his love for his fellow-creatures, and his pure and helpful life, no tribute paid seemed too strong. He was above all things a physician, and the estimate of his medical life and personal character contained in the memorial adopted by his associates of the Erie County Medical Society, may be deemed the most appropriate to close this imperfect sketch. It is as follows:

Dr. Gay was not of the ordinary stamp of medical men. He had far more than the average culture of those aspiring to the honors of the profession, and far higher ideas of the mission of medicine to mankind than is common with us. The ideal for



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which he earnestly strove was to achieve all that is possible as to the knowledge of disease and injuries, and then to bring to bear the best resources already known or possible to be known for their abatement or amelioration; this being the ultimate end of the healing art, so far as suffering humanity is concerned.

"Our deceased friend could abide a severer test—the only test and adequate estimate and test of the medical man, viz: that of his fellows and associates in the same field, and with whom he came in daily contact in professional work. Weighed in this balance—the only one which commanded his respect, or for which he cared—our departed friend was not found wanting. His exceptional ability as a surgeon was recognized far and near by his co-laborers, who could appreciate his merits. His delicate sense of honor towards his professional associates; his scrupulous regard for the feelings and interests of those who, in the vicissitudes and anxieties of professional life, came in contact with him, in consultation and otherwise, won their perpetual regard and esteem.

"We have yet to hear, after an association with him extending over a third of a century, of the first lisp of dissent to this professional universal acclaim in his behalf.

"Your committee can but consider this as the only crucial test of the practitioner of medicine and surgery. Our deceased brother grandly stood this test, and upon this rock his fame rests. No roots nor seeds of bitterness or of unpleasantness can ever find place in our memories of him. We unfeignedly deplore his loss as a brother beloved and gone before to the reward of the just."

WILLIAMS, GIBSON T., a prominent citizen and leading financier of Buffalo, President of the Erie County Savings Bank, and actively connected with varied business interests in that county for more than half a century, was born in Charlestown, New Hampshire, January 15, 1813. He is descended from patriotic ancestors, who, during the Revolutionary War, took an active part in repelling British power and founding the Republic. Benjamin Williams, his grandfather, a sturdy son of New Hampshire, "was Orderly-Sergeant in Captain Town's company in the Second New Hampshire Regiment, of which Reed was Colonel; and he did valiant duty at the battle of Bunker Hill, where his company had the post of honor." Isaiah Williams, son of this brave New Hampshire patriot, and father of the subject of this sketch, was himself a native of the "Granite State," and a farmer by occupation. When his boy Gibson was about eleven years old he moved from Charlestown into Franklin County, Vermont, and there the young lad took his initial lessons in farming. Nothing of special moment varied the monotony of his labors until he was sixteen years of age, when he was accorded the high and

valued privilege of attending one term at the St. Albans' Academy. This term covered the greater portion of one year, and was the means of laying broad and deep the foundations of his excellent education. The change from the farm to the Academy was a great one, but the return to the plough after becoming possessed of all that could be acquired at the Academy by a diligent student—even in the brief space of one term—a much greater and scarcely to be thought of. His fitness for mercantile life was so apparent that his desire to enter it was encouraged rather than opposed, and at seventeen years of age he found a position in a store at St. Albans', where he remained until he was twenty. The limited possibilities of the place, so far as he was concerned, being now exhausted, he determined to push out into other fields. Universal report indicated the West as the proper place for ambitious young men to try their mettle. Young Williams was now perfectly familiar with the methods of business and he had saved a little money from his earnings. With hope in his heart he set out for Buffalo, making the journey by lake, rail and stage to Schenectady, where he found the Erie canal open to the traveling public, and then the only means of reaching his destination. The journey from this point occupied seven days. On reaching Buffalo, then regarded as being in the "far west," the young traveler put up at the Eagle tavern, then the principal hotel in the place, and without delay sallied out in search of employment. His appearance was decidedly in his favor, and the task did not prove difficult. A hardware merchant engaged his services, and with him he remained until the following April. At this time (1834) Messrs. Kimberly & Waters kept a famous ship-chandlery and grocery on the dock, and, appreciating young Williams' business qualities, offered him a situation, which he accepted. With the prudence and prevision which have always been among his chief characteristics, he laid away a goodly portion of his earnings every month, wisely resolving to be prepared, so far as capital was concerned, for any opportunity which might arise. In February, 1837, this opportunity came through the reorganization of the firm, one of the principals retiring. Mr. Williams was now admitted to the concern, which took the style of H. C. Atwater & Co. A little later another change occurred, and Mr. Williams rose to the second place in the firm, which then became Atwater & Williams. The business of the firm had now grown very large and profitable, greater in amount than that of all the other ship-chandlers put together; and not only were ships and vessels of every description furnished with the ordinary supplies, but they were also

fitted out with rigging, anchors and chains. In January, 1841, Mr. Rufus L. Howard, previously a trusted clerk, was taken into partnership. In 1845 Mr. Atwater died, and Messrs. Williams & Howard, who continued the business, took in as partner Mr. George L. Newman. After this arrangement had been in force five years Mr. Williams retired. He devoted a good part of the year 1850 to settle up the old business affairs, and in the spring of 1851 entered into a partnership with Mr. Henry Roop, and, purchasing land at the corner of Delaware Avenue and Virginia Street, built the lead works which are still in active operation on that site. In 1852 the firm of Roop and Williams admitted Mr. Peter C. Cornell, of Brooklyn, to partnership, and was at once chartered as a corporation under the title of the Niagara White Lead Company. Before the expiration of the year Mr. Roop retired from the business. The remaining partners conducted the business profitably until 1861, when Mr. Williams disposed of his interest to Mr. Cornell. At this date the whole country was in a terrible state of agitation. The Civil War had broken out and the business community was about equally divided between hopes and fears. Owners of capital, not recognizing at first the great chances for enterprise afforded by its exigencies, became strangely conservative. Finances were in consequence so greatly affected that the depositors in banks took alarm, and in many instances withdrew their money so as to have it safe in the event of any commercial catclysm. The Clinton Bank of Buffalo, one of the soundest in the city, and of which Mr. Williams was President, was one of the first to suffer from this disturbed state of the public mind; and by a vote its stockholders resolved to close up its affairs. All depositors and shareholders were paid in full, but the sequel proved that although they saved the value of their shares and deposits they lost a great opportunity for making money. In 1862 Mr. Williams, in association with the late Dean Richmond and others, organized the Western Insurance Company of Buffalo. Upon its incorporation Mr. Richmond became President and Mr. Williams Vice President. On the death of the former, in 1866, Mr. Williams was chosen President. This company was managed with great energy and judgment, and did an immense business, reaching out over the great lakes, and to all parts of the country. But the Chicago fire of 1871 swept it out of existence. It was a loss that no business judgment could have provided against, and Mr. Williams suffered proportionately with all others affected. Mr. Williams' high standing in mercantile and financial circles had drawn him into a number of corporations, all of which have derived marked ad-

vantages from his counsel and assistance. He was a director in the old Mutual Insurance Company of Buffalo, and also in the City Insurance Company and the Buffalo Fire and Marine Insurance Company. He was for some years a Director in the Buffalo and Erie Railroad Company, and in the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, and at the time of the consolidation of the lines now forming the Lake Shore Road held nearly every proxy for the Buffalo and Erie division and cast the vote which accomplished the purpose. As a financier Mr. Williams has a reputation second to that of no other business man in Buffalo. His experience in monetary affairs may be said to have begun in 1854 when he was chosen First Vice-President of the Erie County Savings Bank, then just organized, and of which he was one of the founders and incorporators. Mr. Williams is now the President of this institution, which has thirty-five thousand depositors and nearly sixteen million dollars of assets, a larger sum than any bank in the State of New York west of the Hudson River. Its surplus, which now (1890) exceeds two and a half million dollars, is larger than that of any bank outside of the cities of New York and Brooklyn; while its securities are almost absolutely perfect in their character. To achieve this brilliant success Mr. Williams has labored with unflagging zeal. Beginning at the very inception of the institution he, with another, personally became responsible for the salary of the capable treasurer then employed—Mr. Cyrus P. Lee. By every honorable means at his command he has built up and strengthened it; and believing that family and individual thrift is at the foundation of sound prosperity and national greatness, he takes the greatest pride in his magnificent achievement. The noble institution, of which he is the capable and honored head, is peacefully and silently accomplishing more for the community and for the nation at large than hundreds of so-called philanthropies which foster dependence rather than that independence which is at the bottom of all progress. Other financial institutions in which Mr. Williams has long been interested, and in which he is a Director, are the Bank of Buffalo, the Manufacturers' and Traders' Bank, and the Bank of Niagara. He was at one time a Director in White's Bank, when Mr. George C. White was its President. He is also a Director in the Buffalo Gas Company, and in the Mutual Gas Company. When the Buffalo Board of Trade was organized in 1844 he was one of the incorporators, and for many years served in the Board of Directors. He has always been an investor in real estate, and is now a large owner of valuable city property and considered one of the highest authorities on its value. Wild schemes



A. Ramsdell

framed purely for speculative purposes have never engaged his attention, his methods being grounded in conservatism and almost invariably profitable as well as safe. No better proof of his ability and honesty in the discharge of a public trust could be afforded than his just appraisal of the land taken for the Buffalo Park, a labor in which he had as colleagues two gentlemen of equally high character and scarcely inferior judgment, Colonel Bird and Mr. Albert Haller Tracy. The awards made by this board were alike satisfactory to those whose lands were taken and to those—the citizens of Buffalo—who paid for them. To enumerate all the enterprises in which Mr. Williams has taken a personal part, or in which he has co-operated by money contributions or subscriptions, would be to recall nearly every laudable and important project undertaken in Buffalo during the last forty years. His connection with the business development of the city is not second in its importance to that of any man living, and is as varied and useful almost as it is possible to imagine. He has employed his wealth liberally and beneficially in fostering all improvements, and in encouraging and building up useful industries. He has built many buildings, and is now the owner of many of them and of fine stores as well. In 1851 he was associated with Mr. Rufus L. Howard in building the Howard Iron Works. Years ago he was the owner of many vessels, both sailing and steam, in some of which he is still interested. His name is known over a wide expanse of territory as that of one of Buffalo's most energetic business men and most honorable citizens. But his achievements have not been limited to the field of business. The Buffalo Library, one of the institutions in which the whole people take a just pride, is largely indebted to him for its very existence. As far back as 1845 he was President of the Young Men's Association, out of which the institution developed, and it was his vigorous efforts which then raised from it a burden of debt, which was slowly but surely crushing out its life. After putting it on a paying basis he carefully watched and aided it until its prosperity and future were assured. In works of true philanthropy Mr. Williams has not been behind any of his compeers. To the Charity Organization he has been a frequent and liberal contributor; also to the Orphan Asylum and to the General Hospital. He contributed liberally to the funds of the Young Men's Association when it purchased its Main Street property, and his aid has been freely given to assist a number of other worthy institutions and charities. Mr. Williams gratified his desire for foreign travel and at the same time gave himself a much-needed relaxation by visiting Eu-

rope in 1867-68, spending eight months on the trip, and seeing the greater part if not all of what interests the traveling public. He returned from this sojourn abroad greatly invigorated in health, and with many pleasing recollections of his foreign experiences, but with an undiminished appreciation of his own country, and with a firmly settled conviction that whatever conclusion others might arrive at, his was that, for him at least, there was no place like his cherished city of Buffalo. A man of the strictest integrity, whose life has been devoted to useful labors, whose whole heart is engaged in working for the welfare of the community no less than his own, Mr. Williams occupies a most enviable place in the public esteem. His friends are limited to no circle, and both acquaintances and friends unite in wishing him every joy and happiness. He married, in 1841, Miss Harriet C. Howard, of Herkimer County, New York, and in the following year took up his abode in a house on the very site occupied by his present elegant home, which was built in 1861. Of the children born to this marriage, there are now living Mr. Charles H. Williams, Mr. George L. Williams, and Miss Martha T. Williams.

RAMSDELL, ORRIN P., one of the oldest and most respected business men of Buffalo, and prominent in mercantile and financial circles in that city for more than half a century, was born at Mansfield, Connecticut, July 19, 1811, and died at his home on Delaware Ave., Buffalo, July 16, 1889. His parents were of Scotch descent and from them he inherited the qualities so characteristic of that nationality. From his earliest days he was brought up in the principles of frugality, industry and honesty, and his regard for them opened the way to fortune when he became an independent agent. His youth was spent under his parents' roof amid the best and most helpful influences. His education was obtained in the village school of Mansfield, which he left at sixteen and entered business life in a subordinate capacity in a large dry goods store in New York City. After a few months' experience he became convinced that success in mercantile life was not to be attained by working for other men, and having a good reputation and good connections he found no difficulty in borrowing a thousand dollars, with which he engaged in business on his own account, opening a retail boot and shoe store in New London, Connecticut. To the older and more conservative business men in that locality the venture seemed a most unwarranted one. Its failure was openly pre-

dicted. But a shrewd and energetic young man was pushing the new enterprise and within a year after it had been launched the general store keepers in New London concluded it was unnecessary to carry boots and shoes in their stock, as the public seemed to prefer purchasing this line of goods at Mr. Ramsdell's store, where the variety was greater and the prices lower. Influenced by the spirit of unrest which then prevailed so largely among the young men of New England and which was so powerful a factor in the development of the new West, Mr. Ramsdell sold out his business in New London about 1835, and selecting Buffalo as the seat of his future operations, removed to that almost frontier settlement and opened there a fine boot and shoe store, the first in the place. The business prospered from the start, and its enterprising founder soon branched out into the wholesale trade which also, under his able management, proved a perfect success. With increasing prosperity and largely augmented capital—the latter the natural outcome and increment of bold but shrewd endeavor—the young merchant looked about him for other fields of enterprise. Railroads were then in their infancy, but in them Mr. Ramsdell discerned glorious opportunities. His investments in this direction were large for that early day, and were most fortunate. They had in them also a degree of boldness, for this class of property had not then acquired anything like the importance and popularity it enjoys at the present day. In the remarkable development of Buffalo as a railroad centre he took a prominent part and as his wealth increased he invested it liberally in new lines both east and west. He lived to see his native land the possessor of nearly as great a railroad mileage as that of all the rest of the world put together (about one hundred and thirty-five thousand miles in the United States as against one hundred and seventy-five thousand miles elsewhere), and at the time of his death he was interested in several prosperous roads and was a member of the Board of Directors of the Buffalo and Southwestern Railroad. Mr. Ramsdell also made extensive investments in real estate on the water-front, and in connection with others (he being the prime mover) built the Erie basin elevator. This was a most profitable venture, and the property after having been in successful operation for several years was sold at a large advance on its cost. These and many other interests in which he invested largely were managed by him with that unflinching sagacity which was, perhaps, his strongest business characteristic. In fact it is not known that he ever made an investment which was not wise and did not prove remunerative. When the growth of the mercantile interests of Buffalo rendered necessary greater bank-

ing facilities he was quick to perceive the need and prompt in taking steps to meet it, aiding in founding the Manufacturers' and Traders' Bank of Buffalo, of which he became a large stockholder. He also held stock in several other local banks. Always an enterprising and public spirited business man, his activity was helpful in a great variety of ways in promoting the material welfare of the city; and the general public, appreciating his worth, always held him in high esteem. He outlived nearly all of his early compeers, being at the time of his death one of a very small number of the surviving business men of half a century ago. Among his most intimate friends were the late Silas H. Fish, of excellent memory, and also Richard J. Sherman, recently deceased. Mr. Ramsdell took a hearty interest in the work of the charitable institutions of Buffalo, and in his modest and unassuming way aided it liberally. He was strongly opposed to having his good deeds made public and in many instances his gifts were bestowed even without the knowledge of his closest friends. His desire was to do good, not to gain notoriety. One of his favorite institutions was the Buffalo General Hospital, of which he was a trustee for many years, and to which at his death he left the sum of three thousand dollars. The Buffalo Orphan Asylum also received much assistance from him while he lived, and a bequest of one thousand dollars by his will. Mr. Ramsdell was a regular attendant for many years of the North Presbyterian Church of Buffalo, of which he was a trustee, and to the benevolent and religious work of which he was a constant and liberal contributor. For a long time he served on the music committee of this congregation, and his personal efforts and contributions did a great deal to promote the cause of good church music. In whatever he did outside of his business, whether for public enterprise or private charities, religious, benevolent or educational work, he was earnest, generous and modest, having no other desire than that of doing his full duty as a good citizen and a conscientious Christian. He continued in his various activities with unabated interest and vigor down to within two years of his death, an event which occurred a few days preceding the close of his seventy-eighth year. Personally he was a modest and unassuming gentleman. He was fond of books and a diligent reader. He delighted in music and was an intelligent and competent musical critic. In all the relations of life he acquitted himself well, commanding universal esteem. In his home life he found his chief pleasure; and the memory of his unwearied affection and devotion will be cherished by his family as their choicest treasure. Mr. Ramsdell married, in 1851, Miss Anna C. Titus,



Daniel Dobbins

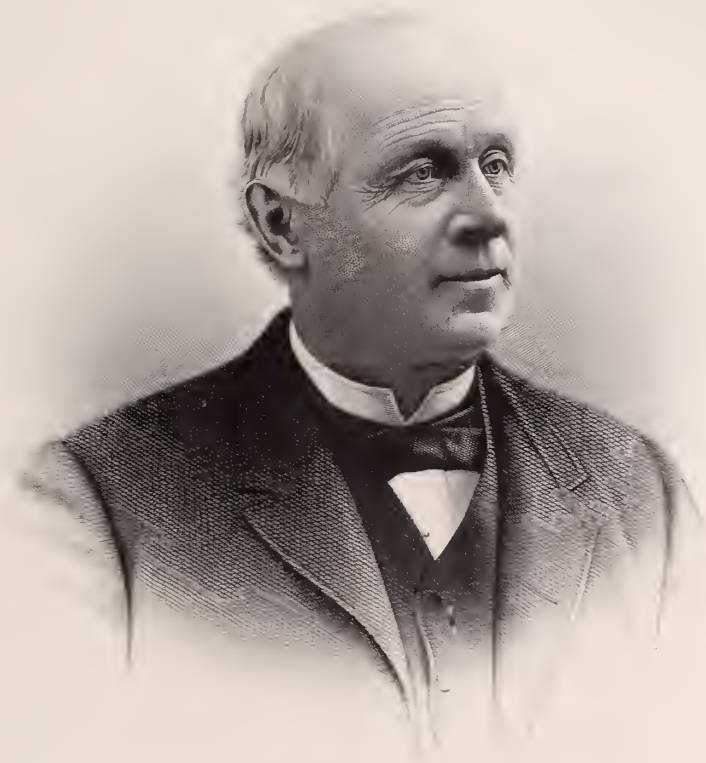
of Brooklyn, N. Y. Nine children blessed this union, five of whom, together with his esteemed widow, survive him. The children are Mr. Thomas T. Ramsdell—one of the most prominent of the younger generation of merchants in Buffalo, and a member of the great wholesale and manufacturing house of O. P. Ramsdell, Sweet & Co.—Belle C. (Mrs. E. A. Bell), Anna K. (Mrs. W. S. Allen,) Clara C. and Evelyn.

DOBIBNS, CAPTAIN DANIEL, U. S. N., most prominently and actively identified with the early history of the Great Lakes, a leading pioneer in the important business of lake navigation and transportation, and distinguished for his conspicuous, heroic and intrepid services in the War of 1812-15, was born on the banks of the "blue Juniata," at Lewistown, Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, on the day following the Declaration of Independence—July 5, 1776. In his nature were combined the physical hardiness and strong mental integrity which characterized the founders of the Republic, and throughout his long, active and useful life, which terminated in 1856, he remained a brilliant and inspiring example of the sturdy patriotism of its early days. In 1800, after having borne during five years an active part in the labor of establishing a settlement at Erie, Pennsylvania, he proceeded to the Southern part of the State and married Miss Mary West, of Carlisle, whom he brought on horseback through the unbroken wilderness from Washington County to his home in Erie, Pennsylvania. In the same year he began his lake service as captain and part owner of the schooner *Harlequin* and continued in this career with decided success until the opening of the War of 1812-15, owning and successfully commanding at different times the "*Good Intent*," "*Ranger*," "*Wilkinson*" and "*Salina*." The last named vessel under his command was actively engaged in transporting salt from Schlosser, at the head of the "Niagara Falls portage" on the upper Niagara River to Dunkirk, Erie, Cleveland, Sandusky and other upper lake ports for distribution by means of wagon portage to the rivers in the South. Its return cargoes were of skins, furs, etc., for the Hudson Bay and Northwest Companies, in transit for an eastern market. On July 17, 1812, while lying at anchor at Mackinaw, loaded with furs valued at over two hundred thousand dollars, the "*Salina*" was surprised and captured by a British fleet of gunboats. At the same time the fort on the island surrendered to a superior force of British and Indians. As news of the declaration of

war by Great Britain had not then reached this section, the Americans were taken by surprise and unprepared. Captain Dobbins refusing to accept parole, his vessel was made a cartel—her cargo having been removed by the British—and with the schooner "*Mary*," was despatched under his command for the Canadian port of Malden. In the Detroit River both vessels were captured by General Hull, then in command of the forces at Detroit. When Hull surrendered, August 16, 1812, they fell again into the hands of the British, but during the capitulation and aided by the "mystic tie of Masonry" Captain Dobbins managed to make his escape in disguise to the Canada side of the river. After a series of trying adventures—a price being set upon his head and the Indians upon his trail—he succeeded in making his way across the country to the head of Lake Erie, which he crossed in an Indian canoe to Sandusky Bay. Proceeding thence on horseback through the wilderness to Cleveland, he took an open sail-boat and finally reached Erie in safety, where he reported the loss of Mackinaw and Detroit to General Mead, by whom he was at once sent on horseback as bearer of dispatches to the National Government at Washington. President Madison received the intrepid messenger most cordially, invited him to join a cabinet meeting at which the question of lake defense and protection was discussed, and Captain Dobbins' views and suggestions were requested and were received with attention. When he left Washington he bore with him a commission as master in the U. S. Navy and was furnished with means and charged with the task of beginning the construction of a fleet for the defence of the lakes. With the celerity of movement which was always one of his leading characteristics, he returned to Erie, and began the work of felling with his own hands the first tree of standing timber for building the fleet. Seeing the services of an old and skilled shipwright, named Ebenezer Crosby, and engaging for the work all the wood and iron workers he could find, he proceeded with the task in hand and had actually laid the keels and got in frame two fine gunboats—the "*Porcupine*" and "*Tigress*"—before relieved by the force of ship carpenters from New York and the ranking naval officers sent to continue the work. Lieutenant-Commander (afterwards Commodore) Perry had then arrived and was in command at Erie, and, joining him, Captain Dobbins took a prominent part in all the subsequent naval operations in that region, rendering his gallant superior invaluable services in the famed fleet with which he won the battle of Lake Erie. In this fleet Captain Dobbins had command of the fast sailing schooner gunboat "*Ohio*," and being familiar with the navigation of the whole

chain of lakes, was kept constantly employed by Perry in reconnoitering, scout, supply and other perilous duty. While he was away on one of these expeditions, although not beyond sound of the cannonading, the memorable battle of Lake Erie was fought, September 10, 1813. In the naval operations for the reduction of Fort Mackinaw and the British Naval Depot at Penetangueshin in 1814, prosecuted under Sinclair, who succeeded Perry in command of the American fleet, Captain Dobbins took a prominent part, a portion of his duty being the guidance and piloting of the American fleet. During all his service Captain Dobbins was distinguished for his high sense of duty and moral as well as physical courage. His intrepidity was only equalled by his patriotism, which burned like a pure flame in his breast, and seemed to render him at all times and under all circumstances insensible to hardships, exposure and dangers. When peace was declared he was permitted to hold his commission in the U. S. Navy, and as there was nothing left to do in the way of public service he re-entered the merchant marine, taking command of the schooner "Washington" with which he engaged in the transportation of troops and supplies for the armies of the Western frontier. In 1816 he entered Green Bay with his vessel, transporting troops, arms and supplies for the fort at the head of the bay. His vessel was the first craft larger than an open boat that had ever entered the bay, and the channel had to be buoyed out in advance. The harbors and islands found in the bay were named after the vessel and officers of the expedition—"Washington Harbor," "Boyer's Bluff," "Chambers' Island," "Green Island" and "Dobbins' Group," the latter now known as Strawberry Islands. In 1826 he resigned from the navy and entered the engineer service in the construction of the harbor pier improvements at Erie, Pennsylvania, and Ashtabula, Ohio. In 1829 President Jackson appointed him a captain in the Revenue Marine Service. For some years he commanded the Revenue Cutter "Richard Rush" and later the Revenue Cutter "Erie" on the Great Lakes, and "Taney" on the seacoast. He retired from active service in 1849 and died at Erie, in 1856, aged eighty-one. His widow survived him twenty-three years, dying at Erie, in 1879, at the ripe old age of one hundred years. They had ten children—viz: Elizabeth, Mary Anne, William West, Susan Jane, Elenor Matilda, Eliza Matilda, Stephen Decatur, David Porter, Leander and Marcus Daniel—of whom Eliza Matilda (widow of Captain John Fleeharty) of Erie, Pennsylvania, David Porter, of Buffalo, New York, and Leander, of Erie, Pennsylvania, are the only survivors.

DOBIBNS, CAPTAIN DAVID PORTER, a prominent citizen of Buffalo, actively connected for many years with the Merchant Marine, United States Revenue Marine and also with the marine insurance business of the Great Lakes, and, since 1876, Superintendent of the Ninth District of the United States Life-Saving Service, and widely known as the inventor of the Dobbins Life Boat, was born at Erie, Pennsylvania, October 29, 1817. He inherited his predilection for maritime pursuits from his father, Captain Daniel Dobbins, U.S.N., whose biography precedes this. He was the third son of this worthy sire and was educated at the Erie Academy. More to please his parents than himself he engaged as an apprentice in the cabinet making trade, but, as it soon became evident that he had no taste for this calling and that all his youthful feelings and desires pointed to a career on the water, he was wisely permitted to enter his true vocation. He received his first lesson on ship-board on the steamer William Penn, commanded by Captain Wight, in 1833; following on the schooner T. W. Maurice, the United States revenue cutter "Erie," the schooner "Buffalo," commanded by Captain Asa E. Hart, and the brig "Indiana," under Captain "Buck" Burnett. In 1837 he bought the schooner Marie Antoinette, built by Augusta Jones at Sandusky, hauled her out at Erie, rebuilt her and changed her name to "Nick Biddle," in honor of the famous banker of Philadelphia. He kept her in active service for several years, and finally sold her in 1840 to H. M. Kinne, Esq., of Buffalo. In 1842, after a year's absence from the lakes, he took command of the schooner Henry Norton at Cleveland. In 1843 and '44 he commanded the William Woodbridge. In 1845, '6 and '7 he commanded the schooner Emily, of which he was the owner: and in 1848 the steamer Lexington. In 1849 he was associated with several others in building the steam-propellor Troy, and on completion took command and sailed her in the Chicago trade until 1851. Selling out his interest in lake craft he engaged in the marine insurance business in Buffalo in 1852, and in May in the following year moved his family to that city, which has remained his home since that date. Besides his experience on the lakes Captain Dobbins has had considerable experience at sea, it being his custom for several years to ship for winter cruises to the Gulf ports and the West Indies. From his earliest years upon the lakes, Captain Dobbins had not only taken great interest in rescue work and life-saving, but had himself been instrumental in saving many lives and a vast amount of property from shipwreck, and in connection with these deeds, as



W. R. Coburn



well as his calling, was known from one end of the lakes to the other. He had been living in Buffalo but a few months when an incident occurred which not only proved the stuff he was made of but was happily the means of directing public attention to the necessity for founding a government life saving service upon the Great Lakes. On the stormy night of the third of October, 1853, the schooner *Oneida* was sunk off Point Abino, Canada. Vessels coming into the port of Buffalo next morning reported that a vessel lay sunk to the bottom with a dozen feet or so of her mastsheads out of water off Point Abino, and several men lashed thereto. A little later another vessel arrived and reported that but three survivors were clinging to the masts. Later still, another vessel came in with the news that only one man was clinging to the wreck. The incoming vessels had been unable to go to their relief. There was great excitement in Buffalo. In vain were steamers' captains urged to put out to the wreck. Finally Captain Dobbins organized a volunteer crew, including Captain Eugene Newman, Captain Gunning, Captain Glass, and other masters of vessels. They loaded a "Francis metallic" life-boat on wheels, and with four horses hauled it to the Black Rock Ferry, crossed the Niagara, and then landed on the Canada side, when a rough and fatiguing twelve mile tramp was made along the shore to Point Abino. The wreck was some miles off shore, the weather exceedingly boisterous and surf and sea fearfully heavy. The boat was launched, with great difficulty, and after a hard pull reached the sunken wreck through great peril, and rescued and returned to shore again with one half-dead survivor. A night was spent at Point Abino for rest. So heavy was the work of hauling the boat along shore that two horses were killed. The citizens of Buffalo presented to Captain Dobbins and each of his comrades a valuable gold watch, suitably engraved. In 1860 Captain Dobbins again distinguished himself by the rescue of the crew of the schooner *Comet*, ashore near Buffalo. He saved the crew, but the Government Francis' metallic life-boat which he was bondsman for and used for the first time was dashed to pieces. The American life saving service, which had its origin in the labors of the Massachusetts Humane Society, founded in 1786, made but slow progress until 1848, when the Hon. William A. Newell, of New Jersey, secured an appropriation of \$10,000 from Congress "for providing surf boats and other appliances for the protection of life and property from shipwreck on the coast between Sandy Hook and Little Egg Harbor, New Jersey." At the next session of Congress a still larger appropriation was obtained, and

from time to time subsequently, additional appropriations, including those for forty-eight Francis metallic life-boats furnished to bonded volunteer crews on the Great Lakes in 1854 and 1855, but not until 1871 was any attempt made to organize a paid service with well-drilled and disciplined crews. In 1876, the regular service having been extended to the lakes, Captain Dobbins was commissioned Superintendent of the Ninth District of the United States Life Saving Service, comprising the coasts of Lakes Erie and Ontario, and the Falls of the Ohio River at Louisville, Kentucky, along which have been established ten first class life saving stations. To this most congenial service the Captain has ever since devoted himself heart and soul. From first to last his experiences on the water have been truly remarkable, and include the most thrilling and dangerous situations in which a boat or crew could possibly be placed, both in storm and calm. On more than one occasion his boat has been swamped, capsized or suffered other disaster, and he picked up for dead. While in the marine insurance business Captain Dobbins competed on the Erie Canal for the one hundred thousand dollar prize offered by the State of New York in 1875 for the best steam canal boat. The steamer "William Newman" entered by him, lost the first prize in the contest "through the fraudulent trick of pickling her coal with brine, played by some of the competitors. Notwithstanding this he was awarded the second prize and made the passage through the canal from Albany to Buffalo in the unprecedented and so far unequalled time of four days. Subsequent to this the Captain served a period of two years as Superintendent and Manager of the Baxter Steam Canal Boat Company, which maintained a line of sixteen steamers between New York and Buffalo. At an early period in his life-saving career he turned his attention to the improvement of life-boats and other life-saving appliances, and after many years of patient study and experience produced what is known as the "Dobbins self-righting, self-bailing, and insubmersible life-boat," for ship and shore use. Strongly built, weighing only from ten to fifteen hundred pounds, it can be carried with ease on a suitable transport launching-wagon along the shore, and launched through the heaviest surf with certainty and perfect security. If swung at a ship's davits it may be dropped into the sea in safety by suitable detaching apparatus, with a full complement of passengers and crew on board; or in cases of sudden emergency, it can be pitched from the deck without the aid of davits or tackle, and being self-righting, self-bailing and insubmersible, will at once emerge ready to carry out of danger thirty or forty

people, or even in an exigency sustain for the time being at least one hundred persons. One of its marked advantages over all other life-boats is that it cannot be injuriously stove below the water line, the hold being completely filled with waterproof sheets of cork, set either vertically or horizontally, tree-nailed together, and fastened to the hull, forming a continuous solid mass. As there are practically no spaces or interstices of any kind in this mass of buoyant ballast, the boat cannot fill with water, swamp or founder. Even were the outer sheathing of plank to be torn completely away, the buoyant ballast within, rivetted together and to the hull, as it is, would still form a life buoy, of but little less carrying capacity than the hull alone. Commissions, officers and experts, American and foreign, have repeatedly examined and tested the Dobbins life-boat, and the general opinion is that it is the most perfect life-boat attainable. As the official head of his District in the Life Saving Service Captain Dobbins is a thorough officer. Understanding well the requirements of those competent for duty in this most important branch of government work, he tolerates none in his department save he be up to the full demands of his place. He is as fearless in the expression of his honest opinion as he is in the discharge of his official duties. Aside from the stern demands of duty he is a kind-hearted man, generous and genial by nature, and never happier than when engaged in some good work. Since he has become a resident of Buffalo that city has developed into one of the leading communities of this State, and ranks next to Chicago as the most important shipping point for grain, coal, &c., on the Great Lakes. Captain Dobbins' strong personality is a potent force in many directions, and is always thrown on the side of right and justice and in favor of whatever tends to the general welfare. The Captain has long been an active member, vestryman and now warden of Trinity Episcopal Church of Buffalo. He is likewise a lifelong member of Hiram Lodge, F. & A.M. and a life member of the Young Men's Association, now the Buffalo Library Association, Buffalo Historical Society,* Buffalo Fine Arts Academy and Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences. For some years he was also a member of the Mechanics Institute and the Buffalo Board of Trade. In 1840 he married Miss Mary Richards, eldest daughter of the late Captain John Richards of Erie, Pennsylvania, a prominent shipbuilder and one of those that built Perry's fleet. This estimable lady died in 1855. He has two children: a son, John R. Dobbins, who served with distinction in the One Hundred and Sixteenth Regiment, New York Volunteers, during

the late Civil War; and now a prominent "citrus" fruit-grower in San Gabriel, Southern California; and an accomplished and esteemed daughter, Anna, now Mrs. James P. White, whose husband is a son of the late Prof. James P. White, M.D., of Buffalo, New York. The latter with her husband and family (two sons) reside in the old homestead of Dr. White, where Captain Dobbins finds a tender, cordial and welcome home for the balance of his well spent life.

*There has been much discussion, and great interest has been manifested by historians regarding the derivation of the name "Buffalo" as it is applied to that city, now one of the great centers in commerce, population and wealth of the United States. While the controversy has opened considerable discussion, the light thrown upon the facts of the case seem to entitle Captain Dobbins to being the nearest to the true facts in the details which he has acquired as an actual result of the personal experiences of his father. In 1792, or so near to that date that the difference is immaterial, a "renegade" Indian, the son of a daughter of a chief of one of the Western tribes, through an alliance with a foreign officer, being forced to leave his people, wandered eastward, ostensibly to affiliate with the white race, and finally settled at a ford on a large creek, emptying into Lake Erie on the present site of the City of Buffalo, for the very simple reason that fishing, trapping and hunting were exceedingly good there and travelers westward forded the creek at this point. He had been given the name of "Buffalo," after the custom of his people in consideration of the droves of these animals that covered his native plains. He built his hut on the creek, which now divides the city into two unequal parts, and forms a harbor for its commerce. Naturally this stream came to be known as "Buffalo's Creek," by those who knew the only settler thereon as "Buffalo." The name, so well established on the creek, then descended to the city on the site of Buffalo's camp, and the fact that the buffalo or bison of the plains was never seen in this territory, would seem to demonstrate beyond question the truth of Captain Dobbins' claim, that the City of Buffalo was named from "Buffalo's Creek," and that from the aborigine who gave it his quondam name.

NOTMAN, PETER, President of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company of New York, and well and widely known for nearly half a century as an able underwriter, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, August 14, 1820. The name, "Nothman," indicates Scandinavian descent, while the "noth"—needy—suggests the poverty which, in genealogical euphemism, is supposed to be synonymous with honesty. For most of his schooling he is indebted to the far-famed city of his birth, where the years of his childhood were spent, amid educational influences derived rather from a well developed preference for the best writers and speakers than from direct instruction; nor has he at any time wholly



quently been offered political advancement, which he has uniformly declined. He has always taken an interest in the science of Medical Jurisprudence, and has written several papers which have been published in the transactions of that Society in New York. Among his friends are many prominent members of the medical profession. In his early cases at the bar he was retained by a prominent doctor to defend two very important cases of alleged malpractice. He was successful in both. Had he been defeated it would have been his client's ruin. His success brought him many other cases. It is said that he never brought an action against a doctor for malpractice and that he never lost a case of that kind that he defended. During the last six years of Mr. Henry J. Raymond's life Mr. Hull had charge of all the libel cases brought against Mr. Raymond's paper—which were numerous at that time, particularly during the stormy times of the Rebellion—in none of which was he ever defeated. He has had charge of the legal business of the *American Agriculturist*. That paper is frequently sued for libel, in which large damages have been claimed, by reason of its exposure of humbugs, frauds and quack medicines. The proprietors make it a rule to defend all such cases and Mr. Hull has always been successful in defending those actions. A report of his argument in one of those cases, a very amusing one, is reported under the title *Byrn vs. Judd*, 2 Abbott's Practice Reports (new series) 390—See also *Richards vs. Judd*, 15 Abbott's Pr. N. S. 184. The bound volumes containing some of his briefs and pleadings and papers in the numerous cases in which he has been engaged at the General Terms of the Court, and in the Court of Appeals, exceed twenty. He has been a frequent contributor to the press on local, educational and political questions, and also on subjects connected with his profession. Mr. Hull is President of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence and State Medicine, the objects of which are the investigation, study and advancement of the Science of Medical Jurisprudence and State Medicine, and the attainment of a higher standard of Medical Expert Testimony. He is also President of the Board of Trustees of Rutgers Female College. Mr. Hull's estimable wife is living and in good health. Of the four children born to them, one son, Charlie, died unmarried in 1874. Their other children are: Herbert G. Hull, lawyer of New York City, married and has two daughters; Nellie Hull, married A. J. Foster, a prominent leather merchant and banker of Boston, and has four daughters; Carrie Hull, married J. W. Harbison, merchant of Duluth, Minn., and has three children: two sons and one daughter. Hence Mr. and Mrs. Hull have nine grandchildren.

LOW, HON. SETH, LL.D. President of Columbia College, New York, and ex-Mayor of Brooklyn, was born in the latter city, January 18, 1850. His early studies were conducted at the Juvenile High School and the Polytechnic Institute in his native city, and he then entered Columbia College, where he was graduated in 1870, the first of his class, though he was then but twenty years of age. His graduation was followed by a short trip abroad; and on his return he was made a clerk in a well known mercantile house, conducted by his father and uncles under the firm name of A. A. Low & Brothers, and in 1875 he was made a partner in the house. Subsequently, on the retirement of the older members of the firm, Mr. Low took a leading part in its affairs. The house at this time was still, as it had been for many years, one of the most important and largest in the world engaged in the importation of teas from China. It required, consequently, large business attainments to conduct its affairs systematically and successfully, although with the changes in the conduct of business the house gradually lessened its operations. Mr. Low was elected a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce and served on some of its most important committees. He was also the first President of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, and was officially or otherwise associated with numerous other philanthropic or reform movements in that city. At the same time he was active and influential in church and Sunday-school work. His habits of systematic study, which had so rapidly advanced him to the highest position in college, and his love of books and learning, continued after he entered into a more active life. He continued to be a hard student, and during those busy years as clerk and merchant, while he displayed a reasonable regard for the claims of society, in which he was ever welcome, he preferred to occupy his evenings in reviewing his favorite authors, in reading the standard writers in general literature, and in mastering the great practical problems relating to political economy, commerce, finance, civil government and service, and municipal government; particularly, he devoted himself to a thorough examination and study of the political, educational and charitable organizations and affairs of Brooklyn, thus laying deep and strong the foundations of his great future usefulness to that city. It followed that when in time he began to come more prominently before the public as a speaker in meetings called in the interest of such subjects as have been mentioned, all his associates were astonished at the scope and accuracy of his knowledge concerning every subject he treated; the singular ease and familiarity with which these

were handled by him: and not the less at his matre and lucid thought, and his calm, wise, convincing and very winning way of carrying his point. As an orator his style was simple, natural and manly, and very effective. At public meetings, or other such occasions, he at once established pleasant relations between himself and his auditors, making by his justness in argument and the manner of it, many friends and few enemies. It is told of him that one of his earlier and more brilliant public triumphs was won at the important National Export Trade Convention, held in Washington, February 20, 1878. Here were gathered together a remarkable assemblage of the most prominent merchants and public officials from all parts of the country. New York, as it happened, was represented by Mr. Low, who was then only twenty-eight years of age. Although seeming a mere stripling in the midst of such an array of older and far more distinguished men, he took part in the proceedings and made an address on the carrying trade of the United States which was so instructive and so altogether admirable in matter and delivery that it held the attention of all present, and was rewarded with the loud and long-continued applause of the members and of the numerous Congressmen and statesmen who were present to listen to the debates. Throughout the country the leading papers very generally contained enthusiastic mention of this speech and of its reception, through their Washington correspondents. In 1881 Mr. Low came prominently before the community of Brooklyn as the nominee of the Republican and the recently organized Citizens' parties for Mayor of the city of Brooklyn. He was now in his thirty-second year, and thoroughly versed in political affairs, an acute judge of men and an apt dialectician. He inaugurated a remarkably vigorous personal campaign, in which he pledged himself to practical reformatory measures and to an administration which should be conducted on business principles. The situation in Brooklyn at this time was that which has been experienced by so many of the cities in this country—peculiarly New York—in which partisan power has succeeded through corruption in obtaining the reins of government, and in holding them until general misrule has aroused the community to definite aggressive action. Living in the midst of a Democratic stronghold, Mr. Low, with his Young Men's Republican Club, may be said to have achieved a political miraele. He overcame the Tilden presidential majority of nearly 20,000, and the Hancock majority of nearly 9,300, and won his election in November with nearly 5,000 votes to spare. Brooklyn has never known another municipal campaign so interesting and ex-

citig as that was. There were wards of the city in which none but Democratic speakers ever ventured to hold forth in the political meetings at such times. Mr. Low, accompanied by his gallant friend and supporter, General Woodward, who had been known as an old-line Democrat, made the venture. Mr. Low passed through the roughest crowds in the most forbidding places all unharmed, and as soon as he gained the opportunity, riveted and held the attention of those who may have come for mischief, but who listened to him with respect and admiration. During his term of office Mr. Low faithfully adhered to the promises which he had made to his fellow citizens; maintained a vigilant watch of all the legislation in Albany affecting the interests of Brooklyn; and exacted from every employee of the municipal government the strictest attention to official duty. As a result of his admirable administration the young Mayor was honored with a re-election in November, 1883, and served throughout his second term with the same constant personal supervision of details in every department, and the same public spirit and earnest patriotism which had so creditably characterized his first term. Mr. Low carried into the Mayor's office many of his counting-room methods; and if he had any ambition more than to have the city government administered honestly, expeditiously and efficiently, no one ever found it out. On one occasion he took the unheard-of step of hiring a hall, at his own expense, for the purpose of telling his fellow citizens what he had done and what he had tried to do in his official capacity. His first election having been the result of public disgust at the official corruption, to which both parties had contributed with all their might, he owed his second election to the fact of his having administered affairs in a manner which exhibited the broadest contrast with the methods previously in vogue. At a grand mass meeting, held on the evening of the day of Mr. Low's renomination, there appeared several thousand solid citizens who did not go home until most of them had pledged themselves to personal work for their candidate by means of house to house visitation. As the period of Mr. Low's retirement from the office which he had so well administered, during the four years for which he had been elected, drew to a close, about eighty gentlemen gathered one evening in the banquet rooms over Wilson's restaurant, in Brooklyn, to take part in the anniversary dinner of the Philomathian Society. Mayor Low was present, and spoke in response to the toast of "Our Young Men." As was always the case when he spoke in public, he was cheered and applauded with enthusiasm; and as he resumed his seat, Mr. Thomas E. Crossman took the floor and

read amid frequent prolonged demonstrations of approval the following letter, to which were attached the signatures of one hundred representative young men of Brooklyn.

"Mr. Mayor:—Of the widespread interest directed toward the administration, which the dawn of another day will bring to a successful close, not a small portion has been manifested by the young men of Brooklyn who cannot forget your recent ascension from their ranks, and who therefore have felt a pardonable pride in the auspicious manner in which the duties voluntarily accepted by you have been performed during your two successive terms of office. And as representatives of a far greater constituency, we have desired, that upon the eve of your retirement from office, to publicly extend to you our sincere congratulations upon the success achieved by you in your capacity as Mayor, and the material aid rendered by you in making the name of Brooklyn synonymous with purity of municipal affairs and freedom from the trammels of partisan politics. The opportunity is not afforded every young man to achieve the high reputation which has been earned by you, but we were fortunate indeed that the selection should have fallen upon one so conscientious in the performance of his trust, and possessed of such wise judgment and unerring foresight. Young manhood has received from your brief career one of its brightest laurels, and as the voice of a grateful and appreciative people shall elevate you to still higher positions of trust, we shall feel an individual pleasure and pride in the knowledge that it was from the ranks of the young men of Brooklyn that you entered upon a career which had its commencement among them, and which will yet find a fitting close in the highest position in the power of the people to bestow upon a faithful servant."

Those four memorable years of service as Mayor made the name of Seth Low known and admired not only throughout the length and breadth of his own land but also in trans-atlantic countries; and when, after laying aside his official cares, Mr. Low went abroad and traveled through Europe, he was everywhere honored with marked civilities and attentions for his own great personal merits and accomplishments, but more especially for the signal service which it was recognized he had done in the cause of home rule and sound municipal government. Mr. Low's more important speeches and addresses include his "Problem of Municipal Government in the United States," treatises on tariff reform and civil service, and addresses and orations before clubs, associations, and political and religious bodies. They all dwell upon living questions of the day and are in the direction of the better tendencies of the time and full of vital matter. Not less are they packed with thought and truth, and keen and cogent in argument, than they are remarkable for their simplicity, purity and beauty of style. The domestic and social life of Mr. Low has ever been marked by a rare and beautiful simplicity of demeanor.

His spacious mansion, handsomely furnished and abounding with books, works of art and ornaments which tell largely of his repeated journeys abroad, is open with genuine hospitality to welcome and entertain visitors from all parts of the world. In April, 1889, Rev. F. A. P. Barnard, S.T.D., President of Columbia College, New York, died; and during the summer much curiosity was expressed as to the probable selection of his successor. Prof. James Russell Lowell was one of those whose names were mentioned for this office, and it was generally supposed that the person chosen would be one eminent in literature and scholastic learning. Considerable surprise was therefore felt, when on the afternoon of October 7, at a meeting of the Trustees of the college, Mr. Low was elected to the Presidency. Nearly the full Board was present, including Stephen P. Nash, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, Bishop Henry C. Potter, William C. Schermerhorn, Prof. Henry Drisler, Hon. Hamilton Fish, Justice Blatchford of the Supreme Court of the United States, Charles E. Silliman, Frederick A. Schermerhorn, Edward Mitchell, W. Bayard Cutting, Talbot W. Chambers, George L. Peabody and Charles M. Dacosta. However much surprise there may have been manifested at this selection, it was followed by an immediate justification on the part of the general public, and as well of prominent professional men throughout the country, as a selection in the direct line of modern ideas with regard to the management of public institutions of whatever kind. It was recognized that while Mr. Low possessed only such scholarship as belongs to every well-educated man, he was a broad-minded man of the world, skilled in administration and appreciative of any offered advantage in the matter of education. He knew how to govern men, how to arouse in them the worthiest ambitions, and how to obtain from them honest work. It was recognized that he would govern the great institution over which he was called to preside, with the trained intelligence and enlightened judgment of a practical man of affairs. It was also believed that he would infuse into the work of the college that enthusiasm of youth so often and so lamentably lacking in the administration of our institutions of learning. Indeed the remark was publicly made that Mr. Low's appointment was the most important step forward in American collegiate education which had been taken since President Eliot was appointed to Harvard University. In speaking of the appointment Mr. Joseph W. Harper, of the Board of Trustees of Columbia College, said: "Mr. Low is a man of fine scholastic tastes; popular, possessing great firmness and discretion, and in thorough sympathy with the educational

systems of the times; he has another great advantage in that he possesses an accurate knowledge of the business affairs of the college—a knowledge gained by his eight years' service as a Trustee.' In fact the election of Mr. Low gave entire satisfaction to the trustees, the alumni and the students of the institution. During the Episcopal Triennial Convention, held in St. George's Church, New York, in October, 1889, this being also the centennial of the denomination in America, and to which Mr. Low was a delegate, he delivered an address before the missionary meeting held at the Academy of Music, besides taking part in its deliberations. The degree of LL.D., was conferred upon Mr. Low by the Trustees of Amherst College, Mass., in November, 1889. Mr. Low was named after his grandfather, Mr. Seth Low, a man greatly esteemed and beloved, formerly of Salem, Massachusetts, and afterwards of Brooklyn. His grandmother was Mary Porter, born in Topsfield, Massachusetts. In honor of the birthplace of his grandmother, Mr. Low's father, Mr. A. A. Low, a few years since, bought the valuable library of the late Rev. Mr. McLeod of that town, and presented it as an addition to the village library, the gift being known as the "Low Department." Near by is the still well preserved and pleasantly situated house in which the venerated Mrs. Seth Low, the elder, first saw the light, and which latterly has been given to the Episcopalians as a home for orphan children.

CORNELL, JOHN BLACK, philanthropist, founder of the great iron manufacturing house of J. B. & J. M. Cornell of New York city, one of the pioneers in the architectural employment of iron, and a distinguished layman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was born at Far Roekaway, Long Island, New York, February 7, 1821, and died at Lakewood, New Jersey, October 26, 1887. A careful study of reliable records leads to the inference that he was a descendant of Richard Cornell of London, whose will bears date, 1585. Thomas Cornell, probably a son or grandson of this Richard, came to America in 1636. He spent a year or two in Massachusetts Bay Colony, where he owned land at Braintree, afterwards removed to Rhode Island, and in 1642 to New Amsterdam, being one of the numerous English settlers of Flushing and adjacent towns on the Long Island shore. He was one of a company which received from Governor Kieft a grant of land on Long Island upon which houses were built in 1643. This property came to be known as Throgg's Neck, probably after Throekmorton, one of the leaders of the company. In 1646

Thomas Cornell received a personal grant of land from the Governor, consisting of the strip between the Bronx and East Rivers, which was afterwards called Cornell's Neck. This last property passed to his daughter, the wife of Thomas Willett, and having remained in the family ever since, is now known as Willett's Neck or Point. Thomas Cornell is the common ancestor of all of that name who trace their origin to a Long Island source. From Samuel, one of his sons, descends Ezra Cornell, founder of Cornell University, and his son Alonzo B. Cornell, who became Governor of the State of New York. From John, another son, descended Thomas Cornell, of Rondout, one of the early "steamboat kings" of the Hudson River and at one time a member of Congress. From Rebecca, one of his daughters, who married George Woolsey, in 1647, descends Ex-President Woolsey of Yale College. From Sarah, another daughter, also married Thomas Willett, descended Colonel Marinus Willett, of Revolutionary fame. Richard, his eldest son, was one of the most influential residents of Flushing during the latter years of the old Dutch Government which—as is well known—exercised jurisdiction over Long Island. He was one of the two deputies elected by the inhabitants of that town to a Convention called by Colonel Nicoll, the first English Governor of New York, in February, 1665, "to pass laws and ordinances to effect a uniform mode of administering justice in the plantations of Long Island." He was one of the patentees of the town of Flushing under the English Government, and held the office of Justice of the Peace—one of great dignity in those early days. In 1684 he was associated with Thomas Willett, son of the first Mayor of New York, in the purchase of a large tract of land from the Indians for the freeholders of Flushing, and subsequently with other prominent persons in various grants, patents and purchases of importanee. In 1687 he bought of John Palmer, a merchant of New York, who had acquired title from Paman, the Indian Sagamore of Roekaway the tract of land known as Roekaway Neck, extending from the west boundary of Hempstead to Rockaway Inlet. In this transaction the name (previously spelled Cornhill) appears as Cornwell, in which form it is generally found during the ensuing hundred years, though with frequent variations to Cornell, the form adopted when the orthography of proper names became more settled. This property remained in the family for many years. At present, ownership is limited to the family burial ground at Roekaway, which holds the dust of some representative of every generation of the descendants of its original proprietor. The children of



John B. Cornell



Richard (and his wife Elizabeth) Cornell of Rockaway, were Richard, William, Thomas, Jacob and John. The last named received a grant of one hundred acres of land at Rockaway about the year 1687. In 1702 he purchased extensive tracts adjacent thereto, paying for the same £600. A son of Thomas, also named Thomas, married Sarah Dougherty. He was one of the most wealthy and influential inhabitants of Long Island, became conspicuous in public affairs, and, excepting one term, served continuously as a member of the Colonial Assembly, from 1739 until his death in 1764. His brother, Colonel John Cornell (of Flushing) was commander of a regiment of the Queens County Militia at the time of his death in 1745. Thomas, the only son of Thomas and Sarah (Doughty) Cornell, married Helenah Whitehead. His three sons, named respectively Thomas, Whitehead, and Benjamin, remained loyal to the mother country in the troublous times preceding the Revolution and during the struggle for independence, following in this particular the example of most of their neighbors. Thomas and Benjamin joined the British Army and each was commissioned a Captain. At the close of the war they, with many other loyalists, retired to Nova Scotia. Whitehead Cornell, though disapproving of the Revolution, did not engage actively in its suppression. The fact that his brothers took service with the British operated to draw him under suspicion and by order of General Washington he was arrested and taken to Middletown, Connecticut. His word was accepted as a sufficient guarantee that he would take no active part against the American forces, and he was permitted to return home. That he continued to stand high in the esteem of his fellow-citizens and retained his influence in affairs is proved by the fact that in 1789 he was elected one of the four delegates to represent Queens County in the General Assembly of the State and re-elected in 1791, 1792-3 and 1798-9. His wife was Abigail Hicks, who was descended from John Hicks, one of the first settlers in and original patentees of Vlishing or Vlishengen, which was anglicized Flushing, and later a prominent freeholder of Hempstead and one of its two delegates to the Convention called by Governor Nicoll in 1665. Thomas, the fifth son of Whitehead Cornell, inherited a part of his father's landed estate and was a farmer by occupation. Of his eight children six were sons. When about eleven years of age, one of these sons, the subject of this sketch, named John Black after the husband of his father's sister Helen, went to reside with his uncle, William Hewlett, who lived at Newburg, New York. He had been there but a short time when his mother (born

Hannah Hewlett) died, leaving to the care of her husband, her eight children, the three youngest of whom were boys not yet eleven, viz: John B., William W., and Harvey. John remained at Newburg until he was fifteen years of age, attending school regularly in season, and doing boys' work upon his uncle's farm. Early in 1836, equipped with a level head and a sound constitution, he went to the city of New York and apprenticed himself to the trade of whitesmith, with the firm of Cornell, Althause & Co., the head of which was his eldest brother George, born at Far Rockaway, January 10, 1807. This firm manufactured grates, fenders, railings, safes, shutters, bedsteads, doors, etc., of iron. They were the successors in business of Benjamin Birdsall, with whom they had learned their trade and who was the pioneer in this line of iron working in the United States. Henry, another brother, much older than John, and then married, had learned the trade, and at this date was executing pieces of work under the firm with his own force of men. All the brothers Cornell were born mechanics. They engaged in business without capital—for though the last of the Rockaway property was not disposed of till some time later, it was not available for their use in starting life. Besides their natural talent—which was exceptionally great—they all had health, energy, ambition, and, not least of all, well balanced characters. When John began his apprenticeship, the shop of the firm, which had formerly occupied premises on the southeastern corner of Broadway and White Street,—near by the shop of Peter Cooper, who was set down in the city directory as a “mechanist,”—was at 445 Broadway, a short distance above Canal Street. The Cornell brothers lost their father in 1839. His death, following so shortly after that of their beloved mother, was a sad bereavement to them all, but bore seemingly with special weight upon the younger brothers, and particularly upon John, who loved his parents with intense ardor and who had not as yet succeeded in overcoming his grief at the death of his beloved Christian mother. In 1842 the firm of Cornell, Althause & Co. was dissolved and George Cornell formed a partnership with George R. Jackson, who had then been engaged in the iron business for three or four years at 199 Center Street. John, now a journeyman, accompanied his brother George, and in 1844 began work under him, taking contracts on his own account. In 1847 he formed a partnership with his younger brother William, (born at Far Rockaway, January 1, 1823,) who had followed the family example in learning the iron business. As it was not deemed wise to imperil their support by too great precipitancy, William re-

mained in the employment of Cornell and Jackson, while John, hiring the basement of the house 141 Center Street, put himself in the way of independent orders. A few months sufficed to prove the success of the experiment. William's services were now called into requisition, and owing to the increase of orders and consequent need of capital, Henry, who had purchased and retired to the Hewlett farm at Newburgh, returned and joined his brothers. As George Cornell had died in the fall of 1847, the new concern was the only Cornell firm in the iron business, and quite naturally it fell heir to some extent to the trade which the elder brother had built up during the twenty-eight years of his successful and prominent career in the same line of business. That the younger brothers had not accumulated sufficient capital to proceed unaided in their business is not surprising in view of their great generosity on all occasions in the cause of philanthropy and religion. They were sincere Christians, and valued money only for its uses. No good cause appealed to them in vain. It was largely in their nature to be generous and open-handed, but this bias was strengthened by their resolve early in life to devote a large proportion of their earnings to Christian work. Henry, John and William were all three noble men in the highest meaning of the term. "Henry was the theologian of the three; John was the calculating one, the far-sighted, the inventor; William was the warm-hearted, the open-handed. He never could refuse child or friend anything." It is recorded that these three young men really gave the first effectual start to the rebuilding of the "Old Brewery." When the Five Points Mission was just at the beginning, a meeting of Christian workers was held, at which it was decided to purchase the "Old Brewery" and steps were taken to ascertain what money could be raised for a new building. At the end of three months but little had been done, and the ladies having the matter in hand were discouraged. On New Year's day John B. Cornell called upon Mrs. Wright, who had been a prime mover in the project, and inquired how the building fund was getting on. As he left he put into this lady's hands some folded slips of paper, saying that his brothers and himself wanted to help some in it. These slips of paper were three cheques for \$500 each, and were practically the foundation on which the new building was reared. In 1853 Henry Cornell quitted the iron business and retired again to his farm at Newburgh, where he devoted himself to agriculture, mainly in the cultivation of fruit. His brothers, aided by his capital, drove ahead at their business, and in 1856 added a foundry to their plant. Between the last date and 1860

some twenty or more patents were taken out by the firm, and to its efforts the very large increase in the use of iron for fire-proof buildings is largely due. Down to about the time Mr. Cornell completed his apprenticeship there was probably not a building in the United States occupying a plot of ground, say one hundred feet square, in the construction of which as much as ten thousand dollars worth of iron was used. Now structures are not uncommon which contain from two to three hundred thousand dollars' worth. The first buildings in this country rendered fire-proof by the use of wrought iron girders and beams for floors were the United States Custom House at Savannah, and the building of the *Baltimore Sun*, the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and the Seamens' Savings Bank of New York. That the large increase in the use of iron for fire-proof architecture is attributable to the Messrs. Cornell no one can doubt who examines the files of the Patent Office. If not the actual pioneers in their construction they were at least second in the field. Their first contract for a complete iron front building was made with the late A. T. Stewart, in 1863, for the erection of his retail store on the block bounded by Broadway and Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets. Though the first structure of the kind undertaken by the firm, it was, when completed, probably the largest single edifice of iron then in existence, and as a model of substantial elegance and adaptation to its purpose has not since been surpassed, if equalled. The firm was not without competitors, several of them firms and corporations of large capital and influence. Nevertheless, no other iron-workers have ever achieved a higher reputation for reliability, thoroughness and dispatch. With the development of iron working in England and America their business largely increased. "Nothing was too small for them to do well, and nothing too great for them to be intrusted with. From a coal cover to the turret and armor of a warship; from a lamp-post to an elevated railroad; from a piece of railing to the most superb wrought iron gates upon the continent; from an area fence to the noblest stores, hotels and office buildings ever produced, either here or abroad, in Mexico or in South America; they could do anything; they did everything; and they were probably without superiors in the world. It was more than success, it was triumph; and it was clearly wrought out from orderly, alert, courageous, and masterful qualities of hand and brain, of nerve and character." For a period of forty years the founder of this great business remained at its head. Assisted at first by a single boy, his establishment at the end of that time called for the

services of a thousand stalwart men. In 1859 nine lots of land on West Twenty-sixth Street, with the buildings thereon, were leased to meet the increasing demands of the business, and in 1866 the Center Street establishment was rebuilt and greatly enlarged, and has since been occupied by the principal offices of the firm. With the beginning of 1868 Mr. John Milton Cornell, son of the senior member of the firm, was admitted to partnership. Born in New York City, August 27, 1846, he received a thorough English education at the Monnt Washington Collegiate Institute, and then, following the custom in the family, entered the shop of his father and uncle, and devoted himself to mastering the iron business. Before he was twenty years of age he had served two years as foreman in charge of the shops in Center Street, and as such supervised the construction of the turrets, machinery for operating them, and also the pilot-houses of the monitors Miantonomah and Tonawanda. In 1868 the capacity of the works was still farther enlarged by the leasing of eighteen lots on West Twenty-fifth Street adjoining those on Twenty-sixth Street. On these lots and on eight others on Twenty-sixth Street, leased in 1869, buildings were erected adapted to the varied and extensive nature of the business. Mr. W. W. Cornell died March 17, 1870. He was a most skillful mechanic, and possessed a superior capacity for business; but the loss to his brothers and partners was essentially in neither of these qualities, but in the greater of a loving brother and friend, and gentle and genial associate. He became a member of the Methodist Church in his youth, and until his death led a sincere Christian life. Although not fifty years of age at his death his benefactions to various objects aggregated nearly a quarter of a million of dollars. Bishop Janes said of him: "He was one of the noblest laymen in the excellent ranks of Methodism, peerless among good and useful men;" and Bishop Simpson characterized him as "one of the noblest men that ever graced and honored New York Methodism." After the death of W. W. Cornell the surviving partners continued the business under the style of J. B. & J. M. Cornell. In 1870 sixty-five lots were hired between West Twenty-sixth and West Twenty-Seventh Streets and Eleventh Avenue and the North River, and an immense shop was erected,—four hundred and fifty feet long by two hundred feet wide. It is probable that the area now covered by the offices, shops and yards of this firm exceeds that of any other manufacturing establishment in New York City. Mr. J. B. Cornell lived to complete forty years of independent business life. In business he was strong, earnest and

courageous; always courteous and kind to his competitors, and in several cases where competitors were in financial distress he went voluntarily to their relief and gave such substantial aid as to help them through their difficulties. Never harsh in his judgments, he was always glad of some excuse for those who erred; far-seeing in his plans, and a systematic thinker. He scarcely ever attended a meeting of importance without having thought out the subject beforehand, and often he surprised his associates with a well-matured plan when they were just commencing to give the subject their attention. Liberal in his purchases, he always said "If I am making money, why should not those I buy of do the same?" The policy of live and let live was firmly fixed in his mind. He was never negligent of the minutest requirements of his business, carrying it all in his mind, and ever alert in anticipating all its needs. Full of energy and force, he made those around him feel the importance of their own responsibilities, an account of which he rigidly and continually required. He was shrewd and keen in taking contracts, and believed in securing a fair price for his work,—one that would justify him in going to a greater expense in carrying out the agreement. Nothing pleased him more than an extra fine piece of work. Where people had been liberal with him he returned their liberality in good earnest. Yet, however low the price, nothing but good work would he allow to go out, taking evident satisfaction in putting additional expense on work where the price permitted it. He took great pleasure in his business, preferring even in the last years of his life, which were full of pain and illness, to work rather than rest. In fact, when urged to leave his duties in the hands of those better able to endure their toils, he declined on the ground that his enjoyment was in his business. At his death, in 1887, the business he founded had attained a magnitude of which he could scarcely have dreamed when he began. But grand and successful as was his business career, it paled before the earnestness, the usefulness and the beauty of his private life. At his loving mother's knee and in the Bible class of the Greene Street Methodist Episcopal Church of New York, he laid the foundations of his Christian character. He early recognized the wickedness of slavery, and was an outspoken Abolitionist thereafter. Admitted to fellowship in the church, he distinguished himself from the outset by his zeal and devotion to its interests and the welfare of souls. To speak properly of this side of his character and of his many good deeds would require a volume. In a sketch it cannot be attempted. Twice sent as Delegate to the Methodist Episcopal General Con-

ference (in 1872 and 1876) he appeared to the best advantage in contact with the choicest lights of the denomination. In the general Boards of the Methodist Episcopal Church, such as the Book Committee, the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society, and the General Committee on Missions, he wielded great influence. He was in truth a modest man, always declining honors, desiring to keep in the background, and only taking the positions that he could not avoid, or where he was sure his help was a necessity. Very positive when once he had thought out a decision, he was ever ready to listen to argument and willing to be convinced. As President of the New York City Church Extension and Missionary Society, and as President of the Board of Trustees of the Drew Seminary, he rendered invaluable services to the church and the world. For fourteen years he was at the head of the first named, and, although to accept the place involved the giving up of ambitious plans in connection with church development, he clearly saw his duty and as sincerely discharged it. "He found, on entering upon office, twelve missions and schools under the Society's charge; and when he resigned because of failing health, there were twenty churches and missions; twenty-five thousand scholars had been gathered into the schools; five thousand conversions had taken place in the chapels; \$250,000 had been invested in church property, and over \$1,300,000 had been spent in the current work of the Society. He found \$164,000 worth of property, and he left \$830,000 worth, with but \$114,000 of indebtedness upon the whole of it." Towards the close of his life Mr. Cornell was a pronounced advocate of Prohibition, and believed that it was the duty of all men to unite in crushing out a traffic which was the parent of so much sin, misery and destitution. In his dealing with his employees he was invariably kind and just. A gentleman observing that no report was made of disturbances at the Cornell Works during the great labor excitements, asked him how he managed to avoid trouble. The reply was "By treating the men like men; standing by them in hard times; doing all I can for them; making them see that it is all that they should expect; taking them into my confidence; and so we have very little trouble." His benefactions were incessant, and kept pace with the increase of his fortune and his opportunities. An editorial writer in the *Christian Advocate* (November 3, 1887) estimates their total to approximate to a million and a quarter dollars. In his own city he was a member of various undenominational Boards of Management, such as the Hebrew Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, and the Board of Managers of the

American Bible Society. He was also Chairman of the Advisory Board of Saint Christopher's Home for Children, and Chairman both of the Building Committee and of the Advisory Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Home for Aged Members of the Church. The newly equipped Home for the former on Riverside Drive, and the superb building for the latter on Tenth Avenue, are both largely indebted to his labors and liberalities. Generous, broad-minded, and religiously faithful in every good work that fell to his hand, he was in every sense of the word a philanthropist. His son, John Milton Cornell, the eldest of a family of seven children, succeeded him as senior partner of the house he founded. The firm name remains the same—J. B. & J. M. Cornell.

HISCOCK, HON. FRANK, Senator of the United States, was born at Pompey, Onondaga County, New York, September 6, 1834. Senator Hiscock's ancestors, in whose veins there was a blending of the English and Scotch blood, were engaged for many generations in agricultural pursuits. The name of his grandfather, Richard Hiscock, appears upon the pension rolls of the Revolutionary War, as one of those who served his country in the ranks of the patriot army throughout the entire struggle for independence. This ancestor, soon after the close of the war, moved from his native State of Massachusetts to Pompey, then an almost unbroken wilderness. With the hardy pioneer spirit of those days, he, however, quickly cleared for himself a home and permanently located there his family. Here in 1798 was born Richard Hiscock, father of the Senator, a man of vigorous physical and mental qualities, who in early manhood married Cynthia Harris, a lady whose family has long been prominent in the State. Mr. Hiscock's early life was for the most part the ordinary one of a prosperous farmer's son. He displayed an inclination to avoid the somewhat monotonous routine of agricultural tasks for the more congenial pursuits of study and literature, and was a close and persistent applicant in these latter fields. He graduated at a youthful age from the Pompey Hill Academy, an institution then in high repute for the attainments of its instructors, and long since rendered famous by the eminence of many of its graduates. Among the students of his own immediate time were several who have since risen to distinguished prominence in State and National affairs. Upon graduation from the Academy young Hiscock, following his inclination toward professional life, entered as a student the



Frank Hiscok



law office of his older brother L. Harris Hiscock, at Tully, Onondaga County, with whom, after his admission to the bar in 1855, he formed a law partnership which was in 1858 moved to and permanently located in Syracuse. Following the example of his brother, he first joined the Democratic party, and with him in 1856 participated in the organization of the Democratic "Free Soil" element at Syracuse in support of General Fremont, which greatly contributed to the Republican majority of nearly 7000 in the county of Onondaga in the ensuing Presidential election. From this time forth Mr. Hiscock acted with the Republican party, thus becoming identified with its formation and practically beginning his political life in its ranks. In 1860 he was elected District Attorney of Onondaga County and served in that office until the close of 1863. In 1867 he was elected a member of the State Constitutional Convention and was active in committee work and prominent in the debates of that body. In common with many other prominent Republicans, Mr. Hiscock supported the nomination of Horace Greeley for the Presidency in 1872, and in the same year was himself nominated for Congress by the Liberal Republicans and Democrats of the XXIIIrd Congressional District, comprising the counties of Cortland and Onondaga. This district, more recently known as the XXVth, was a stronghold of the Republicans, but in this election so many of that party joined the Liberal movement, which was endorsed by the Democrats, that the local vote was pretty evenly balanced. In supporting the Liberal party in 1872 Mr. Hiscock's doubtless was largely influenced by his personal friendship and respect for Mr. Greeley, and sympathy with his views; and without intention of becoming a member of the Democratic party, he co-operated in his support. At the close of that canvas he resumed his place in the Republican party. In 1876 he was elected as a delegate to the Republican National Convention, and without solicitation on his part, unanimously chosen as the Republican candidate to represent his Congressional District in the National House of Representatives, being elected by a majority of 4590. His early services in the House were as a member of the Committee on Elections, and of the "Proctor Investigating Committee." In both these relations he gained large credit for the ability displayed in conducting investigations and presenting results. His speeches in the House were direct and forcible, securing an attentive hearing from members of both parties and exercising a large influence upon legislation. Mr. Hiscock was elected to the XLVth, XLVIth, XLVIIth, XLVIIIth, XLIXth and Lth Congresses, in each election receiving the cordial support of his party.

In the XLVIth Congress he was Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and in the XLVIIIth and XLIXth Congresses he was a member of the Committee on Ways and Means. Twice he was very favorably considered for the Speakership of the House of Representatives. As Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, Mr. Hiscock was practically the leader of the House of Representatives, and his National reputation was firmly established for a complete knowledge of the requirements of the various departments, a wisdom in the expenditure of the public money, and revenue legislation. By his arduous and useful public service Mr. Hiscock became firmly entrenched in the respect and esteem, not only of his immediate constituents, but also of the people of his State and the Nation, and by his breadth of views, wise conservatism and practical action the high opinion early formed of him was constantly strengthened. He was recognized as a Republican leader attentive to his duties, careful of the public interests, conservative in public crises and always safe, honorable and reliable. Before entering Congress Mr. Hiscock had risen to high eminence at the bar of the State of New York. In January, 1887, while still a member of the House of Representatives, and chosen for his sixth term, Mr. Hiscock was brought forward in the Republican canvass in the State Legislature at Albany for the office of United States Senator. Having received the caucus nomination he was duly elected, and March 4, 1887, took his seat in the Senate for the regular term of six years. Mr. Hiscock is a member of the Senate Committees on Finance, Inter-State Commerce, Coast Defences, Patents, and of the Special Committee on the Reports of the Pacific Railroad Commissioners and the President's Message thereon. He was associated with Senators Allison, Aldrich and Jones of Nevada in preparing the Senate substitute for the revenue or tariff bill from the House of Representatives in the first session of the Lth Congress, which had become a Democratic party measure. On October 3, 1888, the Senate substitute was reported to that body, considered and became a Republican party measure. Upon these two bills was joined the main issue between the two political parties in the canvass resulting in General Harrison's election to the Presidency. In a speech in the Senate October 9, 1888, Mr. Hiscock defined the position of the two parties on the question of protection, and his views commanded very general attention and, especially in the State of New York, exerted a powerful influence upon the election. Mr. Hiscock had favored the maturing and adoption of the Senate Tariff Bill previous to the election, as essential to the formulation of the Republican par-

ty's attitude. This policy was acquiesced in, and thus was presented an affirmative measure antagonistic to the bill passed by the Democratic majority in the House, and the result fully justified him and his Republican associates upon the Senate Finance Committee in their acting. Mr. Hiscock's name was widely considered in connection with the Presidential nomination of 1888, but without favor or encouragement from him. He was chosen a Delegate-at-Large from the State of New York to the Republican National Convention, and there gave his influence in behalf of the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew as the choice of his State. Throughout the deliberations of the Convention his voice was potential in the harmonious action of the delegation from New York, which exercised so large an influence in determining the results of the Convention. Preceding the convening of the Republican National Convention the *North American Review* published a series of able articles discussing "Possible Presidents," in which the name of Mr. Hiscock had a prominent place. Following is that portion of the *Review's* article upon Mr. Hiscock, which relates especially to his public career, the influence he has had upon the course of National legislation and his standing as statesman and legislator before the country:

"Born and reared in New York, admitted to the bar in 1855, District Attorney, member of the Constitutional Convention of 1867, Representative for ten years, and Senator in Congress—this is the brief record of extended service from which Frank Hiscock's status and stature are to be determined. To sensible persons the matter of physical perfection is unimportant, if only one be raised above the abyssmal depth of personal ugliness which a Yale professor once described as incompatible. He did not say with what it was incompatible, choosing rather to leave a wide field to the imagination. But without so much as a reference to his exterior advantages, there is no impropriety in the statement that Senator Hiscock possesses an outward distinction corresponding more nearly than fate often permits to the qualities within. The repose which denotes a greater force than it exhibits is one of his attributes, and shallow critics have sometimes imagined what no one who has ever measured wits with him has had the fortune to discover, that his repose partakes of the nature of lethargy. No such suspicion exists among the lawyers who have encountered the knowledge, the logic and the resource which for thirty years have been his recognized weapons in legal controversy; nor among the statesmen who have too often had the misery of regretting upon the floor of Congress that their equipment was not equal to his own; nor among the leaders of his party in this State, who have more than once been forced to acknowledge that his skill was not inferior to his magnanimity. Mr. Hiscock entered the field of National politics in the XLVth Congress, and at once attracted the attention of the country by his discussion of certain contested election cases which were precipitated upon the House. The prominence

thus early achieved made him, with the general approval of his Republican colleagues, one of the minority of the Investigating Committee whose purpose it was supposed at the time to be to dispute the title of President Hayes, and whose labors were unexpectedly diversified by the translation of the historical cipher dispatches. In that investigation he took a prominent if not pre-eminent part from first to last. In the XLVth Congress he was a member of the committee which then originated all the general appropriations of the Government except those for rivers and harbors. After the election of Garfield the Speakership was conceded to Mr. Hiscock on both sides of the House; but Garfield's death and the consequent accession of a President from New York, to which State both the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster-General were also apportioned in the geographical distribution of great offices, defeated him, and he was assigned to the chairmanship of the Committee on Appropriations. In the XLVIIIth Congress he was appointed to the Committee on Ways and Means, where he continued until the close of his service in the House. This summary of legislative assignments is a useful indication of the scope of his activities as a Representative. In the fundamental, but unobserved labors of the committee-room Mr. Hiscock is easily among the first of useful public servants. Speakers upon the floor of Congress may be divided into three classes: those who do not feel that they are filling the eyes of the country, and consequently might as well be silent, when they are not engaged in delivering elaborate political essays; those whose natural proclivities or the suggestion of vanity dispose them to a pyrotechnical display of their readiness in badinage and repartee; and those whom inclination, obedient to the sense of duty, impels to the more practical work of securing the passage of good measures and the defeat of bad ones by the methodical and cogent presentation of facts conscientiously collected. It is to the last class that Mr. Hiscock belongs. It is his custom to apply his talents in debate to measures pending at the time of his speaking and about to be voted on. The record will show with what diligence and success he has pursued this useful policy. As an example, however, of his resources when he has found a suitable opportunity for the comprehensive treatment of a general principle, I may be allowed to cite his speech of April 29, 1884, upon the relation of a protective tariff to agriculture, which attracted the immediate attention of the country, confirmed the highest estimate of his powers, and has become a part of the common fund of economic fact and argument. I wish moreover, before closing this summary of Mr. Hiscock's legislative services, which is meant to be suggestive merely, to recall attention to his speech in the XLIXth Congress in opposition to the free coinage of silver, in which, if not absolutely the first to expound the principle that low prices are not the result of a contraction of the currency, but are due rather to the decrease in the labor cost of productions and the increased product per man power, he so arranged the facts and forced home their significance as to carry conviction where others had scarcely obtained a hearing; and to his plea in the same year for the extension of our commerce, with special reference to the great South American market, in which he incidentally laid low the 'subsidy'



Wm. Beck

spectre that demagogues have long employed to frighten timid souls; and to his strenuous defense of American dairies; to his dissection of the Morrison resolution on Treasury balances, and during this, his first session in the Senate, to his speeches on the undervaluation of imports and the insidious pretences of the pleuro-pneumonia bill, and to his earnest appeal in behalf of international copyright. Mr. Hiscock is a statesman and politician of the sort that flourished in the earlier days of the Republic, when sobriety of judgment, a quiet fidelity to present duties, adaptation to the higher planes of controversy, talent for command when the time came, and a disinclination to anticipate the obligation, were among the qualities required of public men."

PECK, JOHN HUDSON, LL.D., of Troy, President of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and counsellor-at-law, was born at the city of Hudson, New York, on the 7th day of February, 1838. He is the eldest son of the late Hon. Darius Peck (born 1802, died 1879) a prominent and influential citizen and thorough lawyer, who was for many years County Judge of Columbia County, New York. (See Vol. I., page 270). The subject of this sketch is descended on his father's side from the early Puritan settlers of New England. William Peck, his earliest progenitor in America, emigrated to this country with his wife and son Jeremiah, in the ship *Hector* with the company of Governor Eaton and the Rev. John Davenport, and he was one of the founders of the colony of New Haven in 1638. John Hudson Peck's natal year therefore marked the completion of two full centuries since his earliest American ancestor came to this country. The William Peck who has been mentioned was a signer of the original constitution of the town of New Haven. His son Jeremiah became, in 1660, the first teacher of the colony collegiate school, and he was afterwards the settled minister in Saybrook and Waterbury, Connecticut, and Elizabeth, N. J. If space and time permitted, the continuous line of descent, nearly equally divided between farmers and professional men, could readily be traced to the ninth generation. The Rev. John Peck, a noted divine of the Baptist Church, represented the family in the seventh. The Hon. Darins Peck, son of Rev. John Peck, married in 1836 Harriet M. Hudson (born 1813, died 1863) youngest daughter of Horace Hudson (second son of William Hudson of Wells and Jane Pike of Llyn Regis, county of Norfolk, England) who came to America in 1803. She was a sister of Mrs. John H. Willard and Miss Theodosia Hudson, for many years, respectively, principal and vice-principal of the Troy Female Seminary, one of

the oldest and most noted institutions for the higher education of women in this country. John H. Peck was prepared for college under the capable instruction of Mr. Isaac F. Bragg and the Rev. Elbridge Bradbury at the Hudson Classical Institute. He was graduated from Hamilton College at Clinton, New York—of which seat of learning his father likewise was an alumnus—with class of 1859. He chose the law for his profession and studied at Troy, New York, under the direction of the Hon. Cornelius L. Tracy and the Hon. Jeremiah Romeyn, and he was admitted to the bar at Albany in December, 1861. Very soon afterwards he entered into a law partnership with Mr. Romeyn, which continued until April, 1867. At that time he, with his former instructor, Mr. Tracy, formed the very successful law firm of Tracy and Peck, which was only terminated by the final illness of the senior member. Since its dissolution, Mr. Peck has been intrusted with the legal business of the Troy and Boston Railroad Company, the Troy Union Railroad Company, the Troy Savings Bank, and with that of several private trusts and estates involving large interests. By his fellow citizens and professional colleagues he is regarded as a conservative, judicious lawyer, thorough in application, assiduous in caring for the interests of his clients, and entirely honorable in his methods. Outside of his profession, Mr. Peck has identified himself with educational interests. He became a trustee of the Troy Female Seminary in 1883. In May, 1888, he was elected President of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, the pioneer school of civil engineering as well as the most celebrated in this country. To both these famous institutions of learning he has given the benefit of his counsel and studies. His predecessors in the office of President of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute were among the most cultured and celebrated citizens of Troy. His selection to that office was warmly approved by his fellow citizens and the newspaper press of that city. In public affairs Mr. Peck has manifested an enterprising spirit. On all the views that divide men into parties, his interest is large, and his appreciation keen. He has frequently been urged to appear before his fellow citizens as a candidate for offices of power and honor. He has invariably declined, but his talents and counsel have always been at the command of the people. He has written voluminously for the newspaper press and has delivered many occasional addresses. His manner of composition is clear, conservative, instructive and logical. Moreover, his writings are characterized by dignity and stamped by culture. He was orator of the Society of the Alumni of Hamilton College at the

commencement in 1889. His discourse was spoken of by the *Utica Herald* as one of the ablest and most carefully prepared ever delivered before the association, characterized by scholarly thought and fine rhetoric. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Mr. Peck at the Hamilton College commencement in 1889. He married, August 7, 1883, Mercy Plum Mann (born December 23, 1843) second daughter of Nathaniel Mann of Milton, Saratoga County, New York, and a descendant in the sixth generation of Richard Mann, a planter, and one of the original land proprietors of Scituate, Massachusetts.

FERGUSON, EVERARD D., M.D., of Troy, Rensselaer County, and one of the most widely known practitioners of that section, was born at Moscow, Livingston County, New York, March 9, 1843, and is the youngest of seven children born to Smith and Emily Townsend Ferguson. The family is essentially American, and for generations back were natives of the United States. Dr. Ferguson's father was a farmer, and his boyhood was passed at the homestead in the town of Seneca, Ontario County, where the greater part of his father's life was spent. It was here that the rudiments of his education were obtained, and his further studies were continued at the Starkey Seminary in Schuyler County, New York. Having completed this course, young Ferguson turned his attention to teaching, and for a considerable time thereafter was engaged as an instructor in the States of New York, Kentucky and Iowa. These pursuits were, however, not wholly congenial to his tastes, and his attention, which had all along been turning towards his chosen profession, found gratification in professional study, subsequently supplemented by a course of lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. His medical studies were completed at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, from which institution he was graduated in February, 1868. Dr. Ferguson then settled in the town of Essex, Essex County, New York, where he continued the practice of his profession until January, 1876, when he was appointed surgeon to Clinton Prison, a position which he filled with honor until his resignation in July, 1878; he having determined that a broader and more useful field for his labors was to be found in general practice. Immediately thereafter he came to Troy, where he has since resided and has been remarkably successful in his professional work, and his fellow citizens have not been slow to recognize his abilities. The result has been the growth of a prac-

tice of which any physician might feel a just pride, and a confidence born of the knowledge of the care and ability which all cases entrusted to him have commanded. Dr. Ferguson was Secretary of the New York State Medical Association from its foundation in 1884 up to September, 1889, when he was elected Vice-President. He is an active member of the Medical Society of Rensselaer County, and a number of other medical organizations. Dr. Ferguson was married the 1st of January, 1885, to Miss Marion A., daughter of Z. P. Farley, Esq., at the residence of the latter in Crown Point, Indiana.

EVANS, CHARLES WORTHINGTON, one of the old citizens of Buffalo, founder of the Evans Elevators, and for more than half a century prominently identified with the commerce and business interests of the Lake region, was born in Baltimore, Md., March 13, 1812, and died at his home in Buffalo, February 8, 1889. He came of Quaker stock, and was the third son of William Evans and Margaret Carey Randall, his wife, both of Baltimore. In his boyhood he had the advantages of a thorough school education, and being studious by nature he found, throughout his long life, his chief pleasure in books and literary work. He began his business life at an early age as a clerk in the office of the Fireman's Insurance Co., of Baltimore, whose President, John Hewes, was an intimate friend of his father. He was afterwards in the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank in that city, being employed by the bank in making its money exchanges with banks in other cities, and as discount clerk. A most favorable impression of Buffalo, conceived while on a visit to that place in 1829, ripened on the occasion of a second visit in 1834 into a determination to make it his future home, and in 1835 this resolve was carried into effect by his removal thither. His father, with the other members of the family, had moved to Buffalo in 1832. He began his business operations in Buffalo in 1836, by erecting a warehouse north of and near Water Street on the line of the Evans Ship Canal, which had been constructed in 1833 by his father, William Evans, through part of outer lot No. 3, deeded by the Holland Land Company to Benjamin Ellicott, brother of Joseph Ellicott, who laid out Buffalo in 1804. On the death of Benjamin Ellicott, this land was inherited from him by his sister, Letitia Ellicott Evans, the mother of William Evans, and grandmother of Charles W. Evans, the subject of this sketch. In October of that year he formed a partnership with his younger brother William, for



Chas. W. Evans



carrying on the produce and commission business, the newly organized firm taking the style of C. W. and W. A. Evans. This partnership was dissolved January 1, 1846, and Charles continued in business alone until May 1, 1847, when he entered into partnership with Robert Dunbar, under the firm name of Evans & Dunbar, in the storage and elevating business. Mr. Evans conceived the idea of altering the two warehouses of the firm into a grain elevator, and it was done without delay, steam being employed in elevating the grain. The business proved a success from the start, and to provide increased facilities, the firm acquired an additional frontage, making in all one hundred and sixty feet on the Ship Canal. In August, 1853, Mr. Dunbar retired from the firm and Mr. Evans became the sole owner of the elevator. In connection with its management he carried on the coal business. In 1862, on September 19, and in the midst of a very busy season, the elevator was destroyed by fire. Mr. Evans built a new and substantial one within a few months, at a cost of \$60,000. In 1864 he disposed of a half interest in it to Mr. George W. Tift, of Buffalo. In the same year the elevator was a second time destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt in 1865. It proved a most successful enterprise from the start, and for many years has been a valuable property. The interest purchased by the late Mr. Tift is still owned by his heirs. Mr. Evans remained in the elevator business until his death. His business career covered a period of fifty-three years, and was remarkable for its continuous activity and unvarying success. The Evans Elevator is not only the longest established but also one of the largest and most substantial in Buffalo, having a capacity of nearly half a million bushels of wheat. Among the business men of Buffalo no man stood higher in the esteem of his associates than Mr. Evans. He was the soul of probity and honor in all his transactions, and his reputation as a just and honorable citizen as well as an active and enterprising business man was well known. Mr. Evans was frequently entrusted with the settlement of large estates, some of them of great value. Among these latter, and probably the most important, was the extensive Peacock estate, left by his wife's uncle, Judge Peacock, of Mayville, N. Y. The delicate and difficult task of settling this valuable property, most of which is in real estate in Buffalo, was successfully accomplished by him to the satisfaction of all concerned. Mr. Evans also devoted much of his time to writing and literary work. In 1882 he published a history of the "Fox, Ellicott and Evans Families," compiled from data which he had been collecting for fifty years. "It is probably one of the most elaborate

and comprehensive family histories ever published in this country, and is illustrated with family portraits and reproductions of valuable old maps and plates." It has come to have a high value to genealogists and historians, and is used as a standard book of reference. Another work to which Mr. Evans devoted a great deal of time and labor was a history of St. Paul's Church, the leading Episcopal Church of Buffalo, with which he was connected more than forty-three years, and regarding which he was probably better informed and more intimately acquainted than any other person. Although completed, this work was still in manuscript at the time of his death, but is to be published by his family. Mr. Evans was a valued friend of the late Rev. Dr. Shelton, who was the esteemed rector of St. Paul's for over fifty years, and was one of the executors of his estate. He was a warden of St. Paul's for twenty-five years, and had been honored by the parish with all the lay offices in its gift. All the impulses of his nature were generous and charitable, but with the same modesty that characterized every action of his life he wrought his good deeds as much as possible in secret, often not even informing his own family of them. His benefactions were numerous, far-reaching and liberal, and were never afterwards alluded to by him. His death took place on the date previously given, at his home, No. 468 Delaware Avenue. The funeral services were conducted on the afternoon of Monday, February 11, 1889, at his home, the Rev. John Huske officiating. The pall-bearers were the warden and vestrymen of St. Paul's, and the carriers were eight employees of the Evans Elevator, headed by Patrick Power, the competent, faithful and trusted superintendent of the Evans Elevator, who had been in Mr. Evans' employ for thirty-five years. Mr. Evans' death was deplored as a public loss, and the most sincere expressions of sorrow were heard on all sides. The *Buffalo Courier* of Sunday, February 10, 1889, in an editorial referring to it, said :

"There died in Charles W. Evans, Friday night, a man whose modesty was an actual misfortune to the community in which he lived. His high qualities would have admirably fitted him for almost any public station, and had they been more widely recognized the community would have been a decided gainer. In his dealings with other men he was the personification of justice, and when the claims of exact justice had been first satisfied, he was ready to be liberal—in fact, in a quiet way he was an exceedingly generous man. He was successful in business, and he was scholarly in his tastes, having all his long life been a reader of good books. History was his special study, and the account of the Ellicott, Fox and Evans families, which he brought out in 1882, was no mean specimen of bookmaking. Mr. Evans was very conservative in his ways, as

became one of his Quaker bringing up, but his opinions were eminently sound, and his services to any cause were of great value. Few men have seemed to study so carefully to make every simple action square with the rules of prudence, integrity, and righteousness, and it may be said that few men have succeeded in living seventy-seven years in a manner worthier of imitation. Perhaps Mr. Evans' most marked grace was a thoughtful courtesy that never failed to recognize the slightest service, and in fact that never missed an opportunity to perform a kindly act."

Other published references to Mr. Evans' life were equally laudatory of his character and goodness of heart. Mr. Evans was one of five brothers, all successful business men in Buffalo, viz., John R., James C., Charles W., (the subject of this sketch), William A. and Lewis E. Evans. He married, in 1857, Miss Mary Peacock, of Mayville, N. Y., daughter of Captain John and Maria Frees Peacock, and a niece of the late Judge William Peacock, of Mayville, with whom she had lived as a daughter from her fifth year, her father's home in Lyons, N. Y., having been broken up by the early death of her mother. Mrs. Evans survives, as do also their two daughters: Mrs. George Hunter Bartlett and Miss Virginia Evans.

ODELL, HON. BENJAMIN BARKER, Mayor of Newburgh, Orange County, was born September 10, 1825, in what is known as the Governor Clinton homestead, situated in the town of New Windsor, Orange County, New York. His father, Isaac Odell, was a direct lineal descendant of the family of that name, which settled in Westchester County prior to the Revolutionary War, and the grandfather of the subject of this sketch was engaged in that memorable conflict, and held a commission in the service. His mother was Mary Ann Barker, of Westchester County, from whence she came to Orange County with her parents in 1820, where they subsequently resided. In accordance with the custom of those times, young Odell was apprenticed at the age of fifteen years to a farmer, one Abram Weller, of the town of Montgomery, and there remained for three years following. While thus employed he obtained his early education, the only advantages for which were to be had at the district schools during the winter months. However, by improving his opportunities, he obtained a good rudimentary education, which laid the foundation for its completion in that best of all schools, the one of experience. Succeeding this period of his life he entered the employ of Mr. B. W. Van Wert, with whom he remained several years, and

then began business for himself. It is unnecessary to dwell upon the various enterprises in which he was engaged up to the year 1863, when he purchased from Mr. James R. Dickson the business known as the Muchattoes Ice Company. Through his careful management this business increased until, in 1886, it was incorporated as a company with a capital of one hundred and ten thousand dollars, and Mr. Odell elected its President, which position he still holds. Mr. Odell has, since early manhood, taken an active part in politics, at first being identified with the Democratic party, but since the firing upon Fort Sumter he has been an ardent and conscientious Republican. He has held numerous positions of trust, as a token of the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens; among them being Trustee of the Village of Newburgh; one of its first Aldermen upon the incorporation of the city; Supervisor of the town of New Windsor, and Sheriff of the County of Orange. In 1884 Mr. Odell was elected Mayor of the city of Newburgh on the Republican ticket, and at two subsequent elections the confidence and respect of his constituents ensured his re-election, and he is now filling the office for the third term to the full satisfaction of the citizens, with credit to the city and honor to himself. Still in the prime of life and vigorous manhood, Mr. Odell's career has much in prospect on which his friends base flattering predictions of continued usefulness and honor. He was married in 1850 to Miss Ophelia Bookstaver, the daughter of Hiram Bookstaver, Esq., of the town of Montgomery. Of eleven children born to them five are still living, their names being respectively: Benjamin B., Jr., Hiram B., George C. D., Ophelia, and Clara.

REYNOLDS, TABOR B., M.D., a leading medical practitioner of Saratoga Springs, was born in the town of Wilton, Saratoga County, April 8, 1821. He is a son of the late Dr. Henry Reynolds, a well known physician of Wilton, and from him inherited his medical tastes. Having completed his academic training he took up the study of medicine in his father's office, and when sufficiently grounded in the rudiments of his chosen profession was placed under the tuition of Doctors Marsh and Armsby, two of the first medical men of Albany, studying at the same time as a pupil in the Albany Medical College. In February, 1842, he graduated from the institution named with the degree of Doctor of Medicine; and returning to Wilton was associated in practice with his father until the latter's death, December 20, 1857, when he became the colleague of his younger



J. B. Reynolds



brother, Dr. John Henry Reynolds, with whom he continued in partnership until the latter's decease, April 3, 1870. In the early part of 1871 he removed to Saratoga Springs. While a resident of Wilton he took an active part in local affairs and was repeatedly honored by his townsmen with official position. From 1847 to 1852 he held the office of Town Superintendent of Schools and through his capable oversight and unflagging zeal in their service greatly increased their efficiency. In 1856 and 1857 he served in the Board of Supervisors, and in 1863 was again elected a member of the Board and by successive re-elections held the office until the close of 1867. In the fall of that year he was elected by the voters of the Democratic and American parties to represent the Second Assembly District in the State Legislature, in which he was a popular and useful member during his term of office. His early political affiliations were with the Democratic party, but during the Civil War he was a staunch and patriotic supporter of the National Government, and untiring in his efforts to maintain its supremacy. His services on the Board of Supervisors during this period were marked by unflagging zeal for the public interests, and were absorbing and laborious. In the special work of securing enlistments, filling the county's quota of men for the Union army, and providing for the payment of bounties and for the wants of the soldiers generally, he rendered active and important assistance to the county, State and National authorities, and earned the unqualified praise and thanks of his fellow-citizens. In the fall of 1867 he was elected Sheriff of the county by a flattering majority, and served with high credit to himself and satisfaction to the people until the close of the term, December 31, 1870. Feeling that he had fully performed his duty to the public he resumed professional work upon his retirement from office, removing to the village of Saratoga Springs, where he has since resided. By his eminent skill as a physician, his high character as a citizen, and his genial qualities as a man, he has advanced to the very front rank of public and professional esteem, and has built up a large and lucrative practice, which is second to no other in the county. For many years he has been an active and leading member of the Saratoga County Medical Society, and was its President in 1857. In 1858 he was chosen a Permanent Member of the New York State Medical Society, and also a member of the American Medical Association. In 1872 he was President of the Union Medical Association of Washington, Warren and Saratoga Counties. In 1878 Dr. Reynolds was appointed a single Examining Surgeon for Pensions at Saratoga Springs, which position he held until 1886,

when he resigned the same. On the 24th of April, 1889, he was appointed one of a Board of three Examining Surgeons to be located at Saratoga Springs, New York. In 1884 he was associated with many others as charter members in and assisted in organizing the New York State Medical Association, of which he still remains an active member. In all these official positions he has earned the esteem of his associates, and his labors in advancing the interests of the several associations have been marked by rare efficiency and success. Dr. Reynolds married, February 17, 1843, Miss Sarah Ann Emerson, daughter of Lyndes Emerson, Esq., a respected resident of Wilton. Mrs. Reynolds, who was the faithful and valued friend, assistant and counsellor of her husband for more than a generation, died after a lingering illness, September 9, 1874. Dr. Reynolds has never remarried and has no children living.

BREWSTER, HENRY, of the great carriage manufacturing establishment of Brewster & Co., of New York City, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, May 19, 1824, and died in New York, September 20, 1887. He was a lineal descendant of Elder William Brewster, and the third son of James Brewster of New Haven, who was eminent in his time for his business energy, public spirit, integrity of character and philanthropic labors, and who founded the carriage business, with which the name of Brewster has since been identified. Henry Brewster inherited his father's characteristic traits, and at the time of his death occupied a leading position among the carriage manufacturers of the world, being the senior member of a firm which did a far more extensive business than any other carriage establishment in existence, and which shipped its carriages to all parts of the globe. At the age of fourteen he abandoned the idea, which he had previously entertained, of entering Yale College, decided to go into business, and was apprenticed to Brooks Hughes, a well known hardware merchant of New Haven. At twenty-one he came to New York, and, in 1848, at the age of twenty-four, became associated with his father and elder brother in the manufacture and sale of carriages, under the firm name of James Brewster & Sons. In 1856 this firm was dissolved, and Mr. Brewster formed a partnership with James W. Lawrence and the late John W. Britton, adopting the firm name of Brewster & Co., which has never since been changed. Their factory for many years was in Broome Street, whence was derived the well-known title of "Brew-

ster & Co. of Broome Street." Their generous expenditures in all the details of building a carriage, and the artistic and thoroughly reliable character of their work, gave them a unique position in the business world, and attracted the attention of the leading carriage manufacturers of England, France and Germany to such an extent that it has long been customary for those manufacturers to place their sons in the factory of Brewster & Co. as an essential part of their education. Mr. Brewster was ably assisted in the promotion of his business by his partners. One of them, Mr. Britton, was for several years prior to his death President of the Union Dime Savings Bank, a position which he reluctantly assumed at a time when the institution had met with serious reverses. Under his management it rapidly regained its former strength. Mr. Britton was a man of commanding presence, possessing an active and comprehensive mind, and was a keen student of the social and economical tendencies of the time. In 1872 the firm admitted its employees to an interest in the business, an experiment peculiarly interesting as being the first of the kind made in this country. The result was a disappointment, as with the great labor agitation some time later the men voluntarily withdrew from and terminated the industrial co-partnership to join the general strike then in progress. Other experiments in the same direction made by the firm have been more satisfactory, such as having a veteran roll, and giving to all who have been in the employment of the firm for a certain number of years a gratuity in addition to their regular wages, this gratuity increasing with the term of service. The firm received the bronze medal at the International Exposition held in London in 1862; and though, at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, it declined to make any competitive entry of its carriages, owing to the fact that one of its representatives was on the Committee of Award, it nevertheless exhibited there a number of vehicles, which attracted much attention by their variety and elegance. At the Paris Exposition of 1878 the firm was awarded the gold medal, and Mr. Brewster was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor. For this unusual distinction the carriage makers of the United States, in testimony of the compliment reflected upon themselves, joined in presenting the firm with a gold tablet suitably inscribed. This was the occasion of a celebration in New York, much commented upon at the time by the press, in which leading carriage manufacturers of the country and many representative men of other vocations took part. Mr. Brewster was one of the original members of the Union League Club, and, like his father, was noted for his aggressive

patriotism. In the dark days of the Rebellion, at the time of the draft riots, his firm was the first to raise the Union flag in this city upon its building in Broome Street, and to protect it against the mob by a cannon manned by its employees. For this act Mr. Brewster's life was threatened; and he escaped only by concealing himself until the arrival of the Federal troops. Mr. Brewster was a fine type of the class of successful business men, who, coming from the country in early manhood, have pushed their fortunes in New York, and, while achieving a high personal success, have promoted the interests of the city and country. He was a man of a delightful social nature, with a manner which, though simple and unaffected, was marked by a certain courtliness. He will long be remembered for his business integrity, his ready sympathy, his rare generosity, and his munificent hospitality.

FRAZAR, EVERETT, Consul-General for the Kingdom of Korea, in the United States, was born at Duxbury, Mass., October 4, 1834. He is descended on the paternal side from the old and historic Clan Fraser, of Inverness, Scotland. When the American Colonies threw off the yoke of Great Britain, his ancestors, then resident in New England, warmly espoused the patriot cause, and in honor of the change in their allegiance altered the name to its present form, thus making it distinctively American. Mr. Frazar's grandfather, Samuel Alden Frazar, was a prominent shipbuilder and shipowner at Duxbury, Mass., as early as 1800, and down to 1830. His father, George Frazar, was born at Duxbury, in 1801, and died at Watertown, Mass., in 1887. He also was a shipbuilder at Duxbury. In 1842 he went to Hong Kong, China, where he remained until 1849. George Frazar married Ann Little, of Pembroke, Mass. He was a direct descendant of John Alden, one of the Pilgrim Fathers, who came over in the "Mayflower," and landed at Plymouth Rock in December, 1620. Everett Frazar, the subject of this sketch, began his education in the Partridge Academy, at Duxbury. When fourteen years of age he moved to Charlestown, Mass., and for some time was a pupil in the High School there. Later he entered the famous Chauncey Hall School in Boston, where he finished his academic studies, graduating in the class of 1851. He then entered the counting room of Enoch Train & Co., Boston, proprietors of the Boston & Liverpool line of packets, where George Francis Train was a partner until 1854. In April, 1858, Mr. Frazar set sail from Boston for Shanghai, China, in



Ernest Ingham

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the bark "Maryland," arriving in October, 1858, after a voyage of 184 days, establishing the mercantile firm of Frazar & Co., which is still in existence in Shanghai. A branch of the firm was opened in Nagasaki, Japan, in 1860, and in Hong Kong in 1875. The firm had conducted a large business in petroleum, both in China and Japan, up to 1878, when a branch house was established in Yokohama, with the same firm name, Frazar & Co., under the charge of its present resident partner, Mr. John Lindsley, of Boston, Mass., who first entered the house in Shanghai in 1867, having just then graduated from Harvard College. In 1872 Mr. William Shepard Wetmore, of New York, joined the firm of Frazar & Co., Shanghai. Mr. Wetmore had had a long and valued experience in business in China, with the United States, England, etc., as a partner of the American firms of Wetmore & Co., Canton, and Wetmore, Williams & Co., and Wetmore, Cryder & Co., of Hong Kong, Shanghai and New York. Frazar & Co. have for many years done an extensive business in teas, silk, straw braid, cotton goods and petroleum, and is one of the few remaining old established American houses in active business in China. From 1867 to 1872 the firm acted as agents for several of the large Australian coal mines, receiving from them on consignment during the years 1872 and 1873, fifty-six ships with 35,000 tons of coal, which were sold to the Chinese Government, Chinese merchants, foreign men-of-war, etc. From Puget Sound Mills, in 1873, the firm received fourteen cargoes of lumber, with a total of eight millions of feet, and from New York ten ships with assorted cargoes of cotton goods, petroleum, coal and sundries. The firm also controlled a large proportion of the foreign shipping arriving at Shanghai, at times numbering from twenty-five to thirty sail of different nationalities in port at one time, comprising American, British, French, German, Austrian, Dutch, Italian, Russian, Norwegian, Swedish, Spanish, Chinese, etc. In 1860 Frazar & Co. were appointed agents for the Boston Board of Marine Underwriters, in 1867 for the New York Underwriters, and in 1885 for the National Board of Marine Underwriters. These agencies, together with the Edison (incandescent) and American (arc) electric lighting systems, the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Sims-Edison Electric Torpedo Company, Sprague Electric Railway and Motor Company, Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, Queen Fire Insurance Company, and about twenty other representations the firm have in its charge at the present time. Of late years they have been actively engaged in the introduction of electric lighting into Japan and China, their first large and successful

contract being the lighting of the Mikado's new palace in Tokyo, Japan, covering about eight acres of ground and installing fully 3,000 electric lights. In 1885 Mr. Frazar's firm became agents in Japan and China for the Northern Pacific Railroad and Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, loading two ships with teas, silk and general cargo for Tacoma. In 1886 Mr. Frazar concluded arrangements with Mr. Van Horne, now President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, for the opening up of the new Canadian Pacific route with China and Japan under the management of Frazar & Co., Yokohama and Shanghai, which, with its prospective large Imperial and Dominion Government annual mail subsidies, (now fixed at £60,000 sterling per annum), showed good inducements for the rapid development of the Oriental trade with Canada and the United States, via Vancouver, B. C. During the seasons of 1885 and 1886 the firm loaded eight sailing ships with about 300,000 packages of tea, silk, rice, curios, etc., from Japan to Vancouver and eastern points, over the Canadian Pacific Railway and its connections. During the early part of the season 1886-87 sailers were discarded and steamers substituted, commencing with the first of the new season's Japan teas in May, 1886. At first the three Cunarders, "Abyssinia," "Parthia" and "Batavia," were run on the Canadian Pacific route, under the title of the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company, making monthly trips between Hong Kong, Higo, Yokohama and Vancouver. Throughout the summer and fall of 1888 nine steamers were run in the Canadian Pacific Steamship line, leaving about every twelve days, and calling at the ports of Amoy, Fuchau and Shanghai, in addition to the Japan ports. Several of the steamers took full complements of Chinese passengers and cargo from Hong Kong, via Vancouver to San Francisco, owing to the demand through probable passage of the Chinese Exclusion Bill by Congress. This new route has been deservedly popular with both American and Canadian merchants, who are able to avail of both the Canadian and United States markets at their own option. In March, 1883, Mr. Frazar went for the third time to Japan and China, returning in July following. On the voyage from San Francisco to Yokohama, by the Pacific Mail Steamship "City of Peking," General Lucius H. Foote, the first appointed United States Minister to Korea, was a fellow passenger. Through the mutual friendship established and upon the recommendation conveyed to His Majesty, the King of Korea, by General Foote, seconded by the warm approval of His Excellency Prince Min-Yong Ik, Korean Ambassador to the United States, in September,

1888, who brought introductory letters from General Foote, Mr. Frazar was appointed by His Majesty the King, Consul-General for Korea in the United States, the Exequatur, issued by President Arthur, bearing date Washington, April 3, 1884. In September, 1888, Mr. Frazar received from His Majesty special marks of appreciation and recognition for services rendered to Korea, accompanied by gold and jade decorations, and conveying by special decree the honorary title of Ka Sun Tai Poo, or Korean nobleman of the second rank. On the 13th and 17th of January, 1888, His Excellency Pak-chung-yang, the new Korean Minister and suite, were presented to Secretary Bayard and President Cleveland by Mr. Frazar and the Foreign Secretary, Dr. H. N. Allen. From 1872 to the present time Mr. Frazar has been the resident partner in New York of Frazar & Co., Shanghai and Yokohama, and since 1878 he has resided with his family in Orange, N. J. On March 20, 1878, at a meeting of about twenty-five citizens of that city, mostly members of the New England Society of Orange, it was decided to erect a music hall and opera house to hold about one thousand people. During its construction Mr. Frazar was Chairman of the Construction and Finance Committees, and soon after its completion was elected President of the Orange Music Hall Association, which position he held for about five years. The total cost of the building with land was about \$70,000, and Orange now possesses one of the finest music halls and opera houses in New Jersey; which to the credit of its management has always proved to be a good yearly paying investment to its stockholders. The New England Society of Orange, established by a few New England residents in 1870, has its fine rooms located in the new Music Hall, and now numbers 300 members. Mr. Frazar was elected President of the New England Society in 1880 and again in 1881. By special request of this society, and at the personal solicitation of many of its members, Mr. Frazar prepared and read a comprehensive and exhaustive paper, in Music Hall, Orange, New Jersey, November 15, 1883, on "Korea and her relations to China, Japan and the United States," which was subsequently published and widely distributed. As a member of the Board of Directors of the Orange Athletic Club, Mr. Frazar was one of the original founders of that deservedly popular and useful institution, numbering over 500 members. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Orange, Rev. Henry M. Storrs, D.D., pastor, and holds the position of President of the Board of Trustees. In 1866 Mr. Frazar married Miss Annie H. Lindsley, daughter of Joseph C. and Abby F. Lindsley, of Dorchester,

Massachusetts. His family consists of his wife, a son: Everett W. Frazar, and two daughters: Miss Mabel Lindsley Frazar and Miss Abby Little Frazar.

FIELD, WILLIAM HILDRETH, a prominent member of the New York bar, and President of the Catholic Club of New York, was born in that city on Easter Sunday, April 16, 1843. His father, William Field, a native of London, and descended from an old Catholic family of England, came to America about the year 1837, and about the year 1841 married in New York City (where he resided till his death in 1845) Miss Frances A. Hildreth, daughter of Africa Hildreth, of Chesterfield, New Hampshire. The subject of this sketch was the first and is the only surviving child of this marriage. His parents were in comfortable circumstances and his mother spared no expense or pains in his education. At an early age he entered the Mount Washington Collegiate Institute, one of the foremost schools of the day, where he had for fellow pupils Julien T. Davies, Cortland Palmer and others who, like himself, rose to distinction subsequently in the professional life of the metropolis. After graduating at the Institute he entered Union College, over which presided, at that time, the venerable Dr. Eliphalet Nott. Here he distinguished himself as a diligent and conscientious student, and in 1863 was graduated with high honors, especially in the departments of mathematics and philosophy. The first gymnastic apparatus ever erected for the benefit of the students of Union College was the result chiefly of his labors and superintendence, and the first gymnastic training there was under his control. Having decided on adopting the profession of law, he now entered the Columbia College Law School, and in 1865 added to his degree in Arts that of Bachelor of Laws. Admitted to the bar in New York City, in May, 1865, he began without delay the practice of his profession, was successful from the very start, and became the full half partner of Judge J. W. Edmonds, in September, 1865. His business connection with Judge Edmonds continued until 1874, when the partnership was dissolved by the death of Judge Edmonds, and for several years Mr. Field practiced alone. In 1867 he was married to Lottie E. Miller, at Homer, Cortland County, New York, and the marriage has been blessed with children. In 1881 he organized the firm of Field and Harrison which is still in existence, constituting the real estate department of his business. In 1882, and for general practice other than real estate law



With best wishes

William Gildersleepe Field.

business, he associated with himself Chas. A. Deshon, his former managing clerk, forming the firm of William Hildreth Field and Deshon, of which he became and still continues counsel and senior member. Mr. Field entered the arena of law more than ordinarily well equipped for the duties of his chosen calling. Unlike many who then as now crowd the ranks of the legal profession, he possessed not only the training but the tastes of a scholar. His education was thorough because he found pleasure in pursuing it. Well grounded in the classics, apt in logic, keen in analysis and master of language, he was not long in making himself felt among his colleagues at the bar. To these mental qualifications he added a robust physique, enabling him to endure almost any strain of work or application, and a sonorous but well-modulated voice. He instituted the first suit brought by George Washington Bowen to set aside the will of Madame Jumel and to recover the lands of which she died seized, under the statute allowing an illegitimate son to inherit from his mother. He argued and won the case of Swift against the Mayor in the Court of Appeals, whereby was recovered for the first time more than \$1000 upon a contract which had not been awarded upon a public letting. He was attorney and of counsel for the defendant in the case of Smith against Long, when the title to the Hopper-Mott farm was confirmed in the equitable owners thereof. He was attorney and of counsel for the defendant in the Mayor against the Tenth National Bank, wherein the advances made by the bank to the Court House Commissioner were recovered because advanced in good faith by the officers of the bank, although a large percentage of them were misappropriated by one of the Commissioners and also a Director of the bank. Mr. Field has edited the ninth volume of Edmonds' "Statutes," and has tried many cases in which his construction of the statutes has settled the law of the State by decision of the Court of Appeals. His standing is in the front rank of his profession and has been achieved by rare personal merit and the performance of "an amount of business that a man of ordinary intellectual and physical resources would find some difficulty in grappling with successfully." In his college days Mr. Field became a close student of the writers of the Middle Ages. He was especially impressed by the writings of Dante, which profoundly and permanently affected his character. Mr. Field is a professing member of the Catholic Church, and for a score of years or more has been prominently identified with a number of its institutions in his native city. An early member of the Xavier Union, founded in 1871, he became its President in 1887. Under his administration the organ-

ization was transformed into the Catholic Club of the City of New York. This organization, of which he remains President, and which now numbers nearly five hundred members, "embraces most of the Catholics of New York, distinguished in art, science, literature, the learned professions and the upper walks of commercial life." Its standard of qualifications for membership is very high and its increase is gradual but eminently satisfactory. Its influence is already far-reaching and effective, and it holds a leading place among the best of the social organizations of the city. As a layman of the Catholic Church Mr. Field occupies a prominent position. He is warmly interested in a number of benevolent enterprises conducted under its auspices, and takes a willing and active part in every work for the promotion of Catholic interests. For some time he has been a member of the Board of Management of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylums, and has been a watchful and zealous guardian of their interests. From his prominence in Catholic secular affairs Mr. Field has a wide acquaintance with the priests and prelates of that faith, and is esteemed by them as a gentleman of the highest moral character and of profound religious convictions. Twenty-five years of active law practice have brought him into personal contact with nearly all the distinguished lights of the legal profession in the State, and his friendships among this class also are both numerous and cordial. Absorbed in professional and benevolent work he has never found the leisure to consider the holding of public office; and, although an active Democrat and living in one of the greatest strongholds of that party, has never sought official position. On March 6, 1889, he was appointed by Mayor Grant a member of the Supervisory Board of the Municipal Civil Service Commission.

ERHARDT, HON. JOEL B., Collector of the Port of New York, was born in Pottstown, Pennsylvania, 52 years ago. His mother, Louisa Benedict, was a sister of Erastus C. Benedict, Chancellor of the University of the State of New York, and of the late Prof. Benedict, of the University of Vermont. Her ancestors on the male side may be traced back to the Mayflower and included many clergyman of eminence. When four years of age young Erhardt was brought by his parents to New York City. He received his elementary education at the famous Whitehead School. His first business experience was as clerk in the house of Hortsmann Bros, Allen & Co. In 1858 he secured a position in the Metropolitan Insurance Company; but

having a taste for law, he entered the office of Benedict & Benedict, where he remained for two years. He then entered the Vermont University, where he finished his collegiate education. At the outbreak of the war, while still a student, he went to the front as a private in Company F, 7th Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G. The life of an infantryman not being congenial, Mr. Erhardt enlisted in the 1st Vermont Cavalry, and a few weeks subsequently he was made First Lieutenant. A short time afterward he was commissioned Captain for gallantry in the field. In the bloody engagement at Ashby's Gap, Virginia, September, 1862, Erhardt again won honorable mention for gallantry on the field. At the battles of Fort Republic, Middletown, Winchester, Luray Court House, Culpepper Court House, Kelley's Ford, Waterloo Bridge and Bull Run, Captain Erhardt bore a conspicuous part. His horses were repeatedly shot from under him, but he escaped with few wounds. In 1863 the draft riots occurred in New York, and the city was for a few days in the hands of the mob. Colonel Erhardt had been previously appointed by President Lincoln Provost Marshal for the Fourth Congressional District of New York. While every other headquarters was torn to the ground, Colonel Erhardt stood at his post, and met the infuriated mob with courage and coolness. He procured guns from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and the mob, seeing he could neither be tampered with nor dismayed, subsided. Three years later Colonel Erhardt was appointed Assistant United States District Attorney under Benjamin Stillman. The year following, Mayor Wiekham, a Democrat, appointed him Police Commissioner. The department was immediately changed, and it never exhibited more efficiency than while Colonel Erhardt sat on the Board. President Arthur recognized his executive ability and devotion to public duty, and made him United States Marshal for the Southern District of New York. In this, as in other offices, Colonel Erhardt evinced the same business tact, energy, honesty and devotion to duty. So upright was he that the Democratic Administration returned him a balance found in his favor which he had failed to allow himself, accompanied by a memorial complimenting him on the excellent manner in which he had discharged the duties of his office. Colonel Erhardt was nominated by the Republican party for Mayor of New York in October, 1888, at the most enthusiastic convention ever held in the city. He received a large support outside of his own party, but he was defeated by Mayor Hugh J. Grant. Colonel Erhardt, however, ran ahead of ex-Mayor Hewitt, the Citizen's and the County Democracy candidate, by sev-

eral thousand votes. He largely contributed to the success of the National ticket, and when President Harrison appointed him Collector of the Port of New York the appointment met with the unanimous approval of all classes of citizens. The importance of the Collectorship of the Port of New York may be gauged by the statistics of the emigration and imports that enter the port of New York. The imports from England alone during the last year reached two hundred million dollars. That Collector Erhardt will fulfill his onerous duties to the satisfaction of all citizens, his past career sufficiently attests. Colonel Erhardt is a man who all his life time has recognized fidelity to principle, and this virtue, of the many he possesses, has had much to do in raising him to his present responsible position. Personally he is a man easy of access, though dignified and independent in character. He is a keen judge of men. Apparently austere, a moment's conversation with him, however, shows that he is of a broad and generous nature. His tact, his business experience, his devotion to duty, his integrity, eminently fit him for the important position he occupies, and his selection for the Collectorship of the Port of New York reflects credit on the administration of President Harrison.

HORNBLOWER, WILLIAM BUTLER, a prominent lawyer of New York City, was born at Paterson, New Jersey, May 13, 1851. He comes of a distinguished ancestry. His great-grandfather, the Hon. Josiah Hornblower, was a member of the Colonial Congress; his grandfather, the Hon. Joseph C. Hornblower, was Chief Justice of the State of New Jersey; and his father, the Rev. William H. Hornblower, D.D., was a prominent Presbyterian divine. Josiah Hornblower, the first named of these ancestors, was born in Staffordshire, England, February 23, 1729. He studied mathematics and the mechanical sciences early in life, and having adopted the profession of civil engineering, associated himself with his elder brother, who had attained to eminence in that calling. In 1753, at the invitation of Colonel John Schuyler, he came to America and settled near Belleville, New Jersey, where he became interested in copper mines. To him belongs the honor of building the first steam-engine ever constructed in this country, which was made expressly for the mines in question. An account of this notable achievement, written by William Nelson, was published at Newark, New Jersey, in 1883, under the title—"Jo-

siah Hornblower and the First Steam-engine in America." In the French and Indian War, Josiah Hornblower was commissioned a Captain of New Jersey troops and aided in the local defence of that colony. Subsequently he engaged in trade and acquired considerable property. When the Revolution began he unhesitatingly gave his allegiance and support to the struggling Colonies, and was elected to the lower house of the New Jersey Legislature, where he was extremely active in securing the adoption of measures favorable to the Colonial forces. He appears to have become specially obnoxious to the British Government, for, in 1781, the British troops made an attempt to abduct him. In the same year he was elected to the Council or Upper House of the New Jersey Legislature, in which he continued to sit until 1784, when he was chosen to represent the Colony in the Continental Congress, of which he remained a member two years. In 1790 he was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in Essex County, New Jersey, and by successive re-appointments was continued on the bench many years. He died at Newark, New Jersey, January 21, 1809. Joseph Coerten Hornblower, named above, was his son. He was born at Belleville, New Jersey, May 6, 1777, and rose to eminence both as a lawyer and jurist. In 1820 he was a Presidential Elector from his State, and voted for James Monroe for the Presidency. In 1832 he was chosen Chief Justice of the State of New Jersey by joint action of the Legislature, and in 1839 was re-elected for the full term of fourteen years. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1844, and, in 1847, having retired from the bench, he became Professor of Law in Princeton College. He was Vice-President of the first National Republican Convention, held in Philadelphia in 1856; and in 1860 he was President of the Electoral College of New Jersey, voting for Lincoln and Hamlin. He was one of the original members of the American Bible Society, and was President of the New Jersey Historical Society from its foundation in 1845, until his death, which occurred at Newark, New Jersey, June 11, 1864. His youngest son, the Rev. William Henry Hornblower, D.D., father of the subject of this sketch, was born at Newark, New Jersey, in 1820, and died at Allegheny, Pennsylvania, in 1883. He was educated at Princeton College and after graduation studied for the ministry and was ordained a clergyman of the Presbyterian Church. He spent five years in active missionary labor, and then accepted the call of the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church of Paterson, New Jersey. This charge he relinquished in 1871 to accept a profes-

sorship in the Theological Seminary at Allegheny, Pennsylvania, which he held until his death, July 16, 1883. He married, in 1846, Miss Matilda Butler, daughter of Asa Butler, a paper manufacturer of Suffield, Connecticut, of Puritan ancestry. His family consisted of two sons and one daughter. William Butler Hornblower, the subject of this sketch, was the second son. His early education was obtained at home under his father's care. At the age of twelve he was placed in the well-known collegiate school of Prof. George P. Quackenbos, then at the corner of Sixth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, New York City. In 1867, being then in his seventeenth year, he entered Princeton College, and was graduated there in 1871. The two years ensuing were devoted to literary studies. In 1873, having determined to adopt the profession of law, he entered the Columbia College Law School and two years later received the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He then connected himself with the law firm of Carter & Eaton of New York City, the style of which was changed, in 1877, to Chamberlin, Carter & Eaton, and, in 1881, to Chamberlain, Carter & Hornblower. The last named firm was dissolved in 1885, and in 1888 Mr. Hornblower associated himself with James Byrne and founded the present firm of Hornblower & Byrne. Mr. Hornblower was engaged for a number of years in bankruptcy suits. His practice now is not confined to any specialty, but embraces the whole range of legal business. Although a young man, he has been entrusted with many cases of magnitude and importance, and has successfully sustained his reputation as a well equipped and able counsellor and advocate. Since 1880 he has been counsel for the New York Life Insurance Company. In the suits connected with the famous Grant and Ward case he was counsel for the Receiver, and as such was successful in recovering a judgment for him, setting aside transfers of property by Ferdinand Ward of over \$300,000. He successfully tried a number of so-called Tontine cases for the New York Life Insurance Company. His practice in the United States Courts has covered some very important cases; among others a portion of the Virginia bond controversy and the case of the Railroad Bonds of the city of New Orleans. Mr. Hornblower married, April 26, 1882, Miss Susan C. Sandford, daughter of William E. Sandford, of New Haven, Connecticut. She was of New England ancestry and in her veins was blended the blood of several of the old Puritan families, with a strain of Irish coming from her mother. Mrs. Hornblower died April 27, 1886. Her three children survive her.

TOBIE, EDWARD, M.D., one of the most learned and popular physicians of Buffalo, was born in Forbach, Lorraine—then on the French frontier, now in the German Reichsland—May 1, 1831, and died at his residence, No. 12 East Mohawk Street, Buffalo, May 12, 1889. He was the son of Dominique Tobie, a Frenchman of good family and in comfortable circumstances, and in early life had the advantages of a classical education at the college of Hagenau. After leaving college he went to Paris and enrolled himself among the medical students there; but his studies at the French capital were cut short by the exciting political events of 1848, and before the close of that year he emigrated to America. He was but a youth of eighteen, when, in 1849, he placed himself under the preceptorship of Dr. Bissel, of Buffalo, at that time one of the most eminent physicians in the city. When he had sufficiently mastered the English language to attend the lectures with profit, he entered the University of Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he studied medicine under the immediate instruction of Prof. J. Adams Allen, one of the highest authorities in materia medica in this country. In 1852 he was graduated with the highest honors and received his diploma as Doctor of Medicine. He at once returned to Buffalo, where he became associated with Dr. Pratt, one of the leading practitioners of the city. The outbreak of the cholera in Buffalo, in the summer of 1852, found Dr. Tobie, Resident Physician of the Erie County Alms House. His valuable services to the community during the prevalence of this dreaded epidemic stamped him at once as a brave and skillful physician and won for him a place in the public esteem which he never afterwards lost. In 1856, at the expiration of his term as Resident Physician, and following a second experience in combatting a visitation of the cholera to Buffalo, he settled at Buffalo Plains, where he practiced with constantly increasing success until 1867, when, with a view to the better accommodation of his numerous patients, he returned to the city proper, where he resided, continuously in practice, until his lamented death, nearly a quarter of a century later. Dr. Tobie was a man of great learning and the highest ability in his profession. He was conscientious and painstaking to the last degree. He was a devoted student of the healing art, and gave to his patients the best results of a cultivated mind and matured skill. The advancement of his profession was with him paramount to every other duty, and as a close and scientific observer he acquired a skill and experience to which less ambitious, less careful and less painstaking practitioners remain through life total strangers. His practice grew from the begin-

ning, and during the later years of his life was simply enormous. He was not only personally popular but scientifically successful. Observers state that he did the work of two men, constantly. He was a man of the most noble impulses and his generous heart knew no bounds to the charity he bestowed among his patients. The poor recognized in him a friend in need; the rich a consoler and helper in affliction. His great heart throbbed with a kindly sympathy for all who suffered—whatever the cause—and although his moments were literally golden, he never gave profit a thought where his feelings as a man or his ability as a physician were interested. As the result of such an extensive practice he amassed a comfortable fortune, but his possessions would have been far greater had he practiced his profession from sordid motives instead of, as was the fact, being actuated by the most humane impulses and by a desire to employ them in useful enterprises. In politics Dr. Tobie was a staunch adherent of the Democratic party and its policies, but had no desire to hold office. For the good he could accomplish in an official capacity he did once consent to hold an appointive position, that of Health Officer of the Port of Buffalo, the duties of which he discharged with high satisfaction to everybody. This was for a single term, 1874-'75, and under a Democratic administration. In 1857 Dr. Tobie married Miss Magdalena Koenig, of Landau, in der Pfalz, Germany,—a lady who proved herself an honor to her sex, and in all respects a worthy companion and helpmeet of the learned and humane gentleman whose name she bore and whose labors and charities she seconded with rare judgment and sympathy. This estimable woman survives her distinguished husband. Unblessed with children himself, Dr. Tobie spent large sums in the education of the children of his brothers and sisters in Europe, particularly of a nephew, whom he trained for the medical profession in the finest schools of the Old World, and who has settled in Buffalo to continue the practice of medicine in the place left vacant by his lamented uncle. Up to the last day of his busy and useful life Dr. Tobie seemed to be in perfect health, and his sudden and unexpected death, after a spell of illness lasting but a few minutes, was a shock to the community from which it did not soon recover. The religious services over his remains were held at the French church of St. Peter (Roman Catholic) in Buffalo, on Wednesday, May 15, and were unusually impressive. The edifice was thronged by the friends and patients of the deceased physician, and by a large number of the medical profession, many of whom came from a distance to testify by their presence their re-



Pierre Philippe Emard Tison

spect for their departed colleague. The funeral cortege was one of the longest ever seen in Buffalo. On Monday, May 13, the day following Dr. Tobie's death, the members of the Erie County Medical Society assembled at their rooms in the city of Buffalo, and by a unanimous vote passed resolutions expressive of their sincere grief as a body and eulogizing the life and labors of this distinguished physician. These resolutions are couched in such feeling language and bear such an impress of sincerity, that they are here given in full, as fitly closing this brief biographical notice of one whose scientific attainments were of the first order and whose humanity was as a bright and beneficent light among men :

RESOLUTIONS OF THE ERIE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY,
MAY 13, 1889, ON THE DEATH OF DR. EDWARD TOBIE

"The medical profession loses in the death of the subject of this memorial an earnest, energetic and esteemed member. His professional career of over thirty years, all of which was passed in this city, furnishes an example of toil and personal sacrifice in behalf of suffering humanity which finds no parallel among his associates and collaborators. Devotion to professional duty, without regard to personal comfort, or convenience, or pecuniary gain, hastened the end of a life, which with less of the spirit of self sacrifice, would have been prolonged beyond the allotted age of man."

"Edward Tobie possessed the noblest qualities of head and heart. His superior mental gifts were improved with unremitting industry, until he acquired a liberal education. His aptitude for linguistic studies enabled him to speak with fluency and grammatical accuracy, several of the modern languages, which gave him the entrée to a large and influential patronage, to which he devoted all that he possessed of zeal, and energy and skill. Endowed by nature with marked independence of character, which was trammelled in his native land, he sought at an early age the freer political atmosphere of the Western world, where he found a congenial field for the development of those manly qualities which subsequently commanded the high respect and affection of the community in which he lived."

"In the medical profession he acquired a wide reputation as a skillful physician, a clear and accurate diagnostician, and a safe and reliable medical adviser. He possessed a warm and true heart and a sympathetic nature, which quickly responded to human suffering, and closely interwove his life, in the important office of the physician, in the trials and sadness of myriads of devoted friends whose grief for his sudden death attests the sincerity of their sorrow, and the gratitude they bore for the valuable and faithful services he rendered. To the poor he demonstrated that the greatest of the blended virtues is charity. And the daily ministrations of kindness and mercy to the less fortunate of his fellow men were among the noble incidents of his busy life."

"In the domestic circle he exemplified the truest affection due to the companion of his life, and we beg the precious privilege to share in the sorrows

which she feels in the sad event which robs her of the strength and support of a devoted husband."

"In the fullness of mature years; in the ripeness of a well-rounded life; with the respect of his brother physicians and fellow-citizens; with the respect, love and affection of his many patients, Edward Tobie has been summoned to a well-earned rest, and to those rewards merited through the conscientious performances of his life."

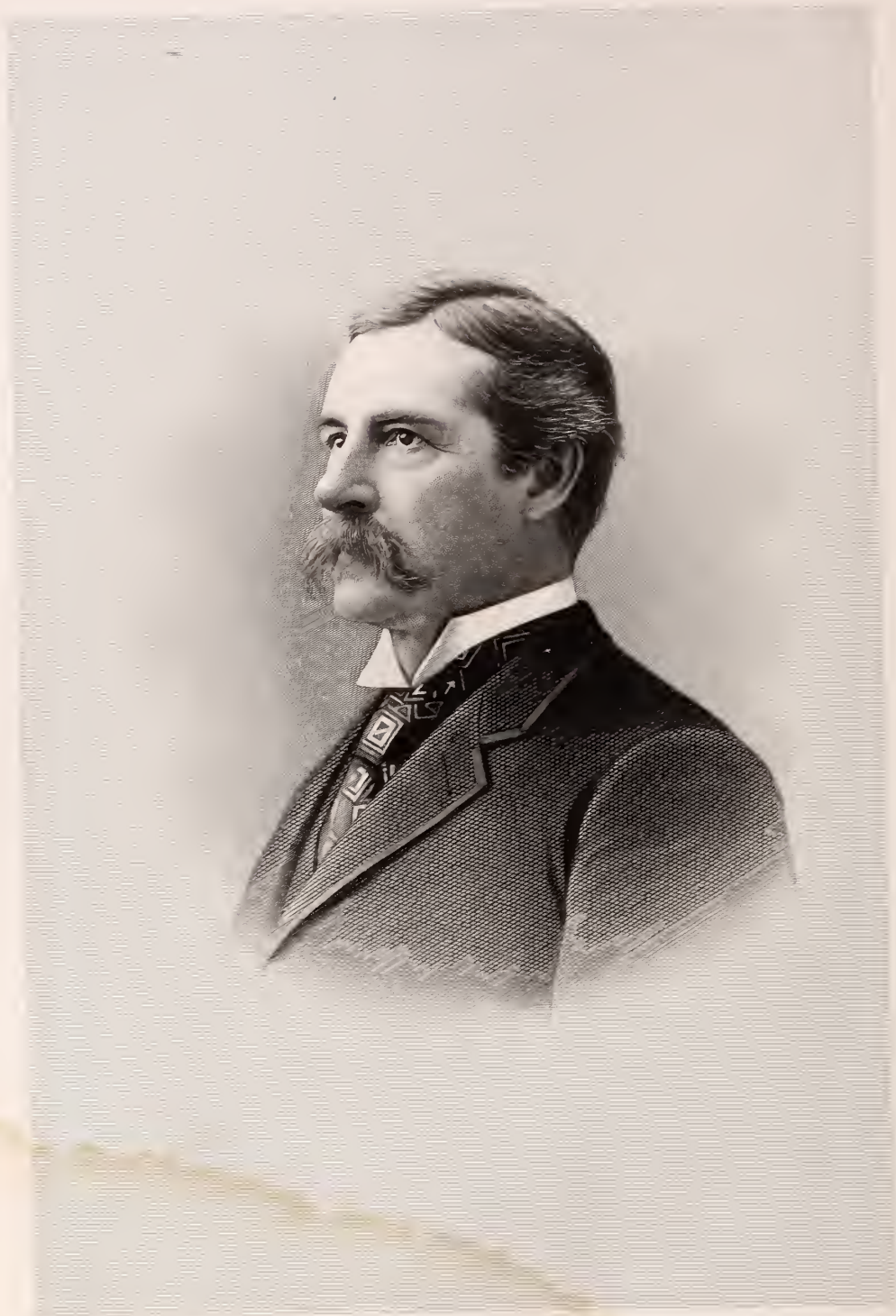
EDWARD STORCK, M.D.,
CONRAD DIEHL, M.D.,
EDGAR T. DORLAND, M.D.,
JOHN HANENSTEIN, M.D.,
THOMAS LOTHROP, M.D.,
Committee.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 13, 1889.

MINER, PROFESSOR JULIUS FRANCIS, M.D.,
one of the most eminent surgeons in Buffalo, and widely known in the medical profession as the first to operate for ovariotomy by enucleation, was born at Peru, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, February 16, 1823, and died, a martyr to his devotion to medical science and the cause of charity, at his home in Buffalo, November 5, 1886. His father, Nathan Miner, a native of Connecticut, was of English extraction, and a farmer by occupation. His mother, born Affa Worthington, was a native of Belchertown, Massachusetts. Dr. Miner's early education began in the common schools, and was continued at the Mountain Seminary in Worthington, Massachusetts, and at the Wiliston Academy, East Hampton, Massachusetts. When about eighteen years of age he turned his attention to medical studies, and entered the office of Dr. John Brewster, a skilled practitioner residing at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, under whose competent instruction he made his first steps in the healing art. Upon leaving Dr. Brewster's office he became a pupil of his elder brother, Dr. D. W. Miner, then practicing with success in the town of Ware, Massachusetts. This preliminary training was followed by regular courses of instruction in all branches of medicine and surgery at the Berkshire Medical College, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, and at the Albany Medical College, and in 1847 the latter institution conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The ensuing five years were spent in active general practice at New Braintree, Worcester County, Massachusetts, after which he removed to Winchester, New Hampshire, where he spent three years. In 1855 he removed to Buffalo, New York, where he resided until his death. From his earliest residence in Buffalo, Dr. Miner occupied a prominent place

among his medical colleagues, who readily recognized his marked attainments and high personal character, and cordially welcomed him to their ranks. In 1860 he was appointed Surgeon to the Buffalo General Hospital. In 1861 he became editor of the *Buffalo Medical and Surgical Journal*, and for eighteen years occupied this important and influential position. In 1867 he was appointed Professor of Ophthalmology and Surgical Anatomy in the Buffalo Medical College, and in 1869 exchanged this chair for the newly founded Professorship of Special and Clinical Surgery in the same institution. In 1870 he was appointed Surgeon to the Hospital of the Sisters of Charity. His duties in connection with all these appointments were constant, and drew heavily upon his time, but they were in a line of work which had an unflinching attraction for him. Dr. Miner won the high place he occupied in the medical world through many qualities. At the outset his sound general education and literary ability, as well as his excellent medical training, gave him marked advantages. He was in love with his profession and was thoroughly in earnest in his desire to master it. The science of surgery possessed a charm for him, which from first to last never lost its power. In this department of medicine he was an original. His methods were distinguished by their deliberation and care rather than by phenomenal rapidity and brilliant flourish. Under nerves of steel he concealed a most tender heart, and he had a respect for human life and suffering which never unnecessarily risked the one or inflicted the other. He was one of the boldest and most skillful of operators, and several of his achievements won him national renown and made his name respected in every centre of medical education in the world. No small part of his fame as a surgeon rests upon his successful practice of enucleation—the removal of tumors by detaching them from their adhesion without the use of the knife. He was the first to recommend and apply this practice. In April, 1869, he first operated for ovariotomy by this method and was successful. The result of this experiment, together with a complete account of the method by which it was safely accomplished, was published for the benefit of the profession in June following, and at once established Dr. Miner's claims to pre-eminence as a surgeon. At a subsequent period he successfully enucleated a spleen. Besides being a surgical operator of great skill and a master of his profession, he was a teacher of remarkable ability, "positive without being dogmatic; instructive without the aid of eloquence; convincing, even when professing himself somewhat in doubt. He taught after he was un-

able to keep his feet; and it was as touching to see the strong man in his weakness as it was profitable to hear him in his strength. His manner was simple, direct, manly. By patients, by students, and by colleagues, he was alike respected, beloved, admired. And, better, he was full worthy of the sentiments he inspired." His modesty was a striking characteristic, and remained as great as ever, even when the leading medical journals of America and Europe were recording his operations as triumphs of modern surgery, and as marking out new paths in scientific medicine. To his professional brethren he was always agreeable, affable and courteous, assisting by his counsel whenever opportunity offered. He was especially kind to the young and ambitious in his profession, and many struggling aspirants for professional rank and emolument were generously helped by him in difficulties of various kinds. As a friend he was noted for his affection and fidelity. In the cause of truth he was always outspoken and earnest. His genial disposition made him at all times a welcome guest and companion. Even among his professional associates he was much given to pleasantry, and his humorous and witty remarks frequently gave a cheerful and agreeable turn to discussions and lectures on technical subjects, and reawakened interest in them when attention flagged. Of excellent judgment, scrupulous, honest and unwavering uprightness, he was held in the highest esteem by all who had the honor of his acquaintance. He had an intense love of science, and his zeal in scientific research was untiring. He was likewise gifted with excellent administrative ability, as the success of the various enterprises, medical and other, with which he was identified, attested. A peculiar exemplification of this was afforded in the remarkable prosperity and marvellous advance in circulation and influence of the *Buffalo Medical Journal*, which, under his editorship, rose to a leading position among its contemporaries. Dr. Miner's contributions to medical literature were somewhat numerous, and were both valuable and interesting. The following list contains a few of the better known titles of these: Amputations: When and how to avoid them; Gunshot wounds: Disease of bones and joints; Disease of the uterus; Syphilis and gonorrhœa; Syphilitic iritis; Tracheotomy in croup; Fracture of the skull; Club-foot; Removal of tumors, with illustrative cases; Excisions, with illustrations; Cataract by extraction; Excision of the globe of the eye; Cystic degeneration of the mammary gland, with illustration; Radical cure of varicose veins; Operations for cataract; Excisions of hip joint; Syphilitic necrosis of cranial bones; Foreign bodies in trachea



John C. Graves

and œsophagus simultaneously; Orthopedic surgery; Recto-vaginal fistula; Surgical treatment of dysmenorrhœa, and ovariectomy by enucleation, discovery of its feasibility and safety (three papers). The last named was commented upon by every medical journal of prominence in Europe and America, and carried the doctor's name and fame to the most distant countries. Dr. Miner joined the Erie County Medical Society upon settling in Buffalo, and remained in active membership till his death, and was its Vice-President and also its President. He was a Permanent Member of the State Medical Association and also of the American Medical Association, and was a delegate from the latter to the International Medical Congress held at Philadelphia in 1876. In recognition of his distinguished surgical ability he held honorary membership in several important societies, both American and foreign. As previously stated, he died a martyr to his devotion to his profession, the malady which finally culminated in his death resulting from an operation performed for charity upon an unfortunate patient. His death was a great loss, not only to his profession, which he adorned, but to the whole community, and was sincerely deplored. Dr. Miner married, September 8, 1847, Miss Mary Cordelia Cogswell, daughter of the late Richard Colt Cogswell, an esteemed resident of Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Mrs. Miner survives her husband together with two children: Worthington Cogswell Miner and Mrs. Nathaniel W. Norton, both of Buffalo.

GRAVES, GENERAL JOHN C., a distinguished citizen of Buffalo, President of the Merchants' Exchange in that city, and late Brigadier-General commanding the Eighth Brigade of the National Guard of the State of New York, is descended from one of the pioneers of Herkimer County, New York, where he was born, November 18, 1839. The Graves family is of English origin. Its first appearance in America was in New England, where its founders were among the original settlers. Since then a number of its members have been prominent in the civil and military history of the country. John Graves, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was one of the hardy New Englanders who pushed westward through the wilderness in the latter part of the last century. He was a man of great force of character, took an active part in public affairs, represented his county for several terms in the Legislature, and was chosen Sheriff of Herkimer County. His son, Ezra Graves, (see Volume I of this work, pp. 237-8), studied

law, practiced for many years at the Herkimer bar, and rose to a seat upon the bench as County Judge and Surrogate of Herkimer County, a dual office which he held for nearly a score of years. Later in life he served as Inspector of State Prisons for three years. He was widely known as a jurist and philanthropist, and stood high in public esteem, not only in Herkimer County, but in all that section of the State. The Hon. Ezra Graves married Miss Maria Card, a daughter of Jonathan Card, Esq., of Card City, Herkimer County. John Card Graves, the subject of this sketch, was the child of this marriage. Carefully trained in boyhood, he entered the Fairfield Academy at the age of twelve years, and was there prepared for his collegiate course. He graduated at Hamilton College in 1862. He then applied himself closely to the study of law, of which he had previously acquired some acquaintance as a student in the office of his father, and before the end of the year last named he successfully passed the examination and was admitted to the bar. He practiced law at Herkimer, in partnership with his father, until 1867, when he removed to Buffalo, and with the exception of a period of twelve years, during which he was Clerk of the Superior Court in that city, has since been engaged in commercial and business pursuits, and largely, of late years, also in real estate transactions. Besides being at the head of the Buffalo Exchange, he is President of the Frontier Elevator Company, and also a member of the Board of Park Commissioners of the City of Buffalo. He is a Director in the Buffalo Historical Society and Art Gallery, of which he is one of the most active and valued members and a frequent contributor to its archives. He has a highly cultivated literary taste and at his beautiful home on Chapin Parkway, one of the finest residences of the city, he has accumulated rare treasures in books of historical value, including many volumes which have for years been out of print. General Graves' military title is the well earned reward of twenty years active service in the National Guard of the State, which he first entered as Major of the Eighty-first Regiment. Subsequently he was promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the Sixty-fifth Regiment, of which he afterwards became Colonel. He was finally commissioned Brigadier-General, commanding the Eighth Brigade, N.G.S.N.Y. General Graves is an enthusiastic member of the Masonic Order, with which he has been connected twenty-eight years, and few men in the State have taken more degrees or held more offices of trust and honor in the fraternity. Among these latter were many important positions in the Grand Lodge of the State. He is

now one of the Commissioners of Appeal, the highest judicial authority in the Order in the State. Although taking a keen interest in politics, General Graves has never been an office seeker. He has labored with diligence and dignity to secure the election of good men to office, and was prominent in the organization of "The Citizens' Association of Buffalo" which has for its avowed objects: "To procure needful legislation for the city and to secure a faithful and economical administration of its municipal affairs." Of this Association, composed of the leading citizens of the city of Buffalo, he is now President. General Graves' religious associations are with the Universalists, and he is President of the New York Convention of that denomination. "Whether in public station or out of it"—writes one who has observed his career for many years—"General Graves has always been noted for the able and scrupulous discharge of every duty incumbent upon him, and he is justly regarded as one of the soundest and most judicious among the 'solid men' of the city." General Graves married Augusta C. Moore, the daughter of Mr. Augustus C. Moore of Buffalo, in 1864, and has seven children, two of whom are married.

COBBS, HON. WILLARD ADAMS, a leading journalist of Western New York, Editor-in-chief of the Lockport *Journal*, and a member of the State Board of Regents, was born in Oneida County, New York, July 20, 1842. His father, the late Dr. J. V. Cobb, was a prominent physician of Rome for forty years and a member of recognized influence in the County, State and National Medical Societies. He also held positions of local political trust. He was born at Carver, Massachusetts, in 1811. He moved to New York State soon after engaging in professional work, and married Miss Elvira C. Kingsley of Dunkirk. The subject of this sketch was an only child. He received his education at the Rome Academy and Dwight's Rural High School at Clinton. In 1860 he entered Hamilton College, where he was graduated with honors in 1864. He chose to adopt journalism as a profession, and in the fall of the year just mentioned became connected as a reporter with the Chicago (Illinois) *Post*, then edited by Mr. Jos. M. Shehan, the friend and biographer of Stephen A. Douglas. In the following year he became attached to the Racine (Wisconsin) *Advocate*, on which he served in both a reportorial and editorial capacity. Before the close of 1865 he was offered and accepted the position of local editor of the Utica *Morning Herald*, which important place he filled with unusual acceptance and which he held

until the fall of 1867, when he relinquished it to assume the editorship of the Dunkirk (New York) *Journal*, of which he had acquired the proprietorship. In 1871 he sold the Dunkirk *Journal* and its interests, and removed to Lockport, where he bought of Mr. M. C. Richardson of that city a one-fourth interest in the Lockport *Journal*, and became at once its associate editor. In 1880 he became, by additional purchase, half owner of this newspaper and a member of the firm of Ward & Cobb, the present proprietors. At the same time he became editor-in-chief of the paper. The Lockport *Journal* is one of the leading daily newspapers of the State of New York. It is perhaps quoted more than any other paper published in the smaller cities. It is Republican in its politics and is recognized as the organ of the Republican party in the Thirty-third Congressional District. Both daily and weekly editions have a wide circulation and a corresponding influence. In connection with the publication of the *Journal*, Messrs. Ward & Cobb conduct an extensive job printing business, and their office is remarkable as possessing the two largest job presses in the world. This department is a most important feature of the firm's business and draws its patronage from nearly every State in the Union. Mr. Cobb traveled abroad extensively in 1879. In 1886 the Legislature of the State of New York elected Mr. Cobb a member of the Board of Regents, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Hon. George Clinton, of Buffalo. Since becoming a member of the Board he has served on the important Committees on Degrees and Academic Examinations. He was a member of the Republican State Committee for his district in 1876-7, and has often been a district delegate to both county and State conventions. He recognizes that his true field of effort is in the editorial chair, where he wields a powerful and beneficial influence, and in consequence he has never aspired to nor sought public office. The honorable office of Regent of the University was conferred upon him by his party majority in the Legislature in recognition of his ability and party services, and is the only public position he could ever be induced to accept, although often requested so to do with assured chances of success. He is well known and esteemed as a public-spirited and conscientious citizen, not only in Lockport but throughout Western New York. He is an effective public speaker. Notably among his public addresses are papers read before the University Convocation at Albany, in 1886, and the State Teachers' Association at Niagara Falls, the same year; also general lectures before State Associations. Mr. Cobb is unmarried and has apartments at the Grand Hotel, Lockport.

PARK, ROSWELL, A.M., M.D., Professor of Surgery in the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, Surgeon to the Buffalo General Hospital, etc., etc., was born at Pomfret, Connecticut, May 4, 1852. On both sides he is descended from New England ancestry of superior mental endowments and the highest social standing. His father, the Rev. Dr. Roswell Park, born at Preston, Connecticut, in 1807, graduated head of his class at the U. S. Military Academy (West Point), in 1834, and later was Professor of Chemistry and Physics in the University of Pennsylvania. He finally entered the Episcopal ministry. The crowning achievement of his distinguished career as an educator was the founding of Racine College, Racine, Wisconsin, of which he was President for many years. He died in 1869. His wife, born Mary B. Baldwin, was a daughter of Colonel James R. Baldwin, one of the celebrated Baldwin family well known throughout New England and the East by reason of the distinguished attainments as civil engineers of a number of its members, monuments of whose skill are seen in the Government navy-yards and among the early canal and railroad enterprises of our country. The subject of this sketch was one of five children. Until his eighteenth year he had the advantage of being the private pupil of his father, who was not merely one of the best teachers of his day, but also the possessor of those sympathetic qualities of mind and heart which are so important in the work of training the young. When death deprived him of his venerable and venerated preceptor he entered Racine College, and in three years passed through the four classes, graduating with honors in 1872. In the following year he began the study of medicine at the Chicago Medical College, taking the long course; and in 1876 graduated at the head of his class, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, with the highest honors. In this year also he received the degree of Master of Arts from his *alma mater*. After he had studied medicine two years he was appointed resident physician in Mercy Hospital, one of the largest in the West; and here, and also in the Cook County Hospital, which he entered in the same capacity after graduation, he laid the foundation for his subsequent success. At the close of his term in these hospitals he was appointed Assistant Surgeon to the Illinois State Eye and Ear Infirmary, in which capacity he served seven years, resigning to give his attention solely to general surgery. In 1877 he was made Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Woman's Medical College, in Chicago, and in the next year he was elected Demonstrator and Assistant Professor of Anatomy in the Chicago Medical College, where he served until 1882. The value of these

positions to the young surgeon was almost incalculable; and to the experience gained in them he unhesitatingly ascribes a large amount of his subsequent success. In 1878 Dr. Park was made Physician to the Chicago Orphan Asylum, a very large institution, and held this place until his removal to Buffalo. In 1881 he became Consulting and Acting Attending Surgeon to the Michael Reese Hospital, an institution widely known for its superb equipment, and from this time forth he devoted himself solely to surgery. In 1882 he resigned from the Chicago Medical School and was made Lecturer on Surgery in Rush Medical College. During his residence in Chicago he was connected with various other institutions and dispensaries, always in a surgical capacity. In 1882 being then admirably qualified to profit by instruction from and contact with the highest minds in his profession, he visited Europe, where he remained a year, his time being spent chiefly in the medical centres, studying surgery under the best foreign masters. In the summer of 1883 he was elected Professor of Surgery in the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, and Surgeon to the Buffalo General Hospital; and removed to Buffalo, where he has since been actively engaged in the practice of surgery and in building up the hospital and school with which he is connected. Professor Park is an honored member of all the leading local medical societies of Buffalo and Erie County. He is also a member of the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons, and a Fellow of the American Surgical Association. In 1887 he received the distinguished honor of being elected a member of the Congress of German Surgeons, in Germany—the leading society of its kind in the world—and is one of the four American surgeons thus highly complimented. His researches in electricity have secured him honorable recognition among electrical experts, and for two years he was President of the Chicago Electrical Society. As Prof. Park is a highly accomplished scholar as well as a surgeon of superior skill, his addresses on the science of surgery and cognate subjects are more than ordinarily brilliant, containing, besides the result of his extended practical experience, those beauties of language which only the practiced rhetorician can employ. He has delivered many addresses by invitation before various learned societies, notably in Washington and Philadelphia. He has also contributed leading articles to several encyclopædias and large works of reference, and has published a large number of papers on his special branch in various journals. Among these may be named: The Electric Light in Surgical Diagnosis; Select Topics in the Surgery of the Nervous System; Some of the

Surgical Sequelæ of the Exanthems and Continued Fevers; Total Extirpation of the Larynx: A Further Study of Tuberculosis of Bone and its Early Operative Treatment; Contributions to Abdominal Surgery; Surgery of the Brain, based on the Principles of Cerebral Localization: A Study of some of the Pyogenic Bacteria and of the Germicidal Activity of Certain Antiseptics; and the Radical Cure of Hernia. Prof. Park was for a time editor of the *Weekly Medical Review*, and associate editor of the *Annals of Surgery*. He also edited for four years *The Medical Press of Western New York*. Although belonging to the newer generation of surgeons he has risen to a position of eminence in his profession at home, and has earned the recognition and applause of the highest foreign authorities. His attainments are based upon the solid foundations of education and experience, and, judged by the most critical, stand the severest tests. Dr. Park married, in 1880, Miss Martha Prudence Durkee, of Chicago, daughter of Julius R. Durkee, Esq., of Brooklyn, New York.

WHELPLEY, JAMES WINNE, Assistant Treasurer of the United States during the administration of President Cleveland, was born in Albany, New York, October 2, 1834, and is the son of Heman Clarke Whelpley and Margaret Winne. The Whelpleys are of Welsh extraction, and were among the early settlers of Manchester, Vermont. James Whelpley, the grandfather of the above, was an officer in the Fourteenth Vermont Regiment, Green Mountain Boys, in the War of 1812. His mother is a descendant of one of the original colonists who emigrated from Holland and settled Fort Orange, now Albany, and her maternal ancestor's name appears in the records of the North Dutch Church in that city, compiled in 1863. James W. Whelpley was educated in a private school, supplemented by a few terms in the Albany Academy under T. Romeyn Beck. Owing to the early death of his father, who was an attorney-at-law of considerable attainments and a popular representative of his district in the city government of Albany, he was obliged to commence his business career at the early age of fifteen, entering a broker's office and remaining long enough to become quite expert in the detection of counterfeit State bank notes, and also in handling and assorting paper money. He then went to Sandusky, Erie County, Ohio, and was employed in the office of the Clerk of the county for several years, receiving the appointment and holding the office of Deputy County Clerk before he

was of legal age. Returning to Albany in order to personally care for his mother and family, Mr. Whelpley spent several years in the office of the City Chamberlain as accountant, and also aiding in the receipt and care of moneys paid in for taxes, etc. While so employed, in August, 1861, he was called to Washington to accept an appointment in the Treasury Department under Secretary Chase. This was very shortly after the commencement of the late Civil War and when the finances of the Government were at a very low ebb. The gold and silver had almost entirely disappeared from circulation, and the currency furnished by the State banks was insufficient to meet the need of the business community and also supply the vast amount of money required by the Government in paying troops and furnishing supplies needed to carry on the war. It was therefore found necessary for the Government to issue paper currency based upon the credit of the country, and under the authority of Congress Secretary Chase caused the first issue of greenbacks or legal tender United States notes to be engraved and printed. The total amount of these notes paid out was \$60,030,000. The first payment was made August 26, 1861. In their preparation Mr. Whelpley, with several others, was authorized to sign his autograph signature in the place of and for the Treasurer of the United States. These notes were in denominations of \$5, \$10 and \$20, and were redeemable in gold and receivable for customs. They therefore became as valuable as gold, and were held at the same premium. In subsequent enactments, Congress authorized the Treasurer's signature to be engraved and printed on the notes, thus dispensing with the autographic signature. Mr. Whelpley, at the request of General Francis E. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States, was transferred to duty in the Treasury April 1, 1862, since which date he has been continuously in service in that office. During the war he filled the position of Assistant Paying Teller, and for many years subsequent was Paying Teller, paying out on disbursing offices' checks and for redemption of Government obligations, enormous sums of money, in fact, hundreds of millions of dollars. Mr. Whelpley also filled the positions of Assistant Cashier and Cashier, and was made Assistant Treasurer of the United States, to which office he was appointed by President Cleveland June 1, 1885. In his long service in the very responsible positions he has held in the Treasury, Mr. Whelpley has had the confidence and esteem of the many eminent men under whom he has served, and also of the banks and others with whom it became necessary for him to have business relations of a financial character. Mr. Whelpley married



Louisa Richardson Russell, a daughter of the late Rev. Charles Pinckney Russell, formerly of Greenfield, Massachusetts. Mrs. Whelpley is a descendant, on the maternal side, of Chief Justice William M. Richardson, of New Hampshire, an eminent jurist who also represented the State in the United States Congress.

BRAYTON, SAMUEL NELSON, M.D., a leading physician of Buffalo, and late Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in that city, was born on the parental homestead at Queensbury, Warren County, New York, January 11, 1839. His father, Moses Brayton, a farmer in comfortable circumstances, was a descendant from the Brayton family of England, three representatives of which—brothers—emigrated to America with the early pilgrims, and marrying, left a number of children, to whom many persons bearing the name in the United States, particularly in New England, trace their origin. His mother, Jane Nelson Brayton, was a descendant from the Nelson family of England. The subject of this sketch spent his boyhood on the farm owned and cultivated by his father, taking his share of the routine work thereon, and availing himself of the educational facilities presented by the local district schools, which he attended regularly during the winter season, and as frequently at other times as circumstances permitted. When fourteen years of age he entered the High School at Lawrence, Massachusetts, and there received a thorough education, including the higher mathematics and the classics. After graduating there he entered the office of Dr. Walter Burnham, of Lowell, Massachusetts, as a student of medicine, supplementing the tuition of this skillful teacher by the regular course of lectures, etc., at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia College, New York, where he was graduated high in the class of 1861. During the latter part of his medical course in New York he filled the responsible position of Physician to the Sixty-fifth Street Hospital—an institution which was discontinued some years afterwards. In 1861, being affected possibly by the example of his distinguished preceptor, Dr. Burnham, who had entered the service of the United States as Surgeon of the Sixth Regiment, Massachusetts Militia, Dr. Brayton patriotically entered the naval service of the United States, and was assigned as Assistant Surgeon, first to the Boston Navy Yard and then to the frigate "Sabine." Subsequently he was ordered to duty on the ironclad

"Montauk," and in this vessel served in several of the hottest naval contests of the Civil War, notably the destruction of the Confederate Steamer "Nashville," in which he took an active part. Dr. Brayton was also on duty during the eight months' siege of Forts Moultrie and Sumter, off Charleston, South Carolina. Hard work, confinement on shipboard and the malarial climate of the South finally began to undermine his health and he secured a three months' leave of absence. Upon its expiration he was detailed and ordered to the Pacific coast, where he served for two years on board the frigates "St. Mary" and "Cygne." At the close of this period, while contemplating joining a squadron ordered to cruise in the Mediterranean, he received an attractive offer to engage in private practice in New York City. He accepted the offer, resigning from the Navy, and, proceeding to New York, spent the ensuing years in professional work in that city. He then disposed of his practice there in consequence of ill health, and removed to Honeoye Falls, Monroe County, New York, where he practiced continuously for ten years. In 1877 he removed to Buffalo, and was associated there for a year or so with Dr. Hubbard Foster, to whose practice he then succeeded. He has since met with unusual success and has a very large practice. Although brought up in the most orthodox school of medicine, and practicing according to its tenets for many years, Dr. Brayton grew beyond its limitations and restrictions and eventually declined to submit wholly to their control. A man of broad and liberal views, he was willing to recognize the good in other "schools" and when occasion seemed to warrant, did not hesitate to adopt their treatment. For the past twenty years he has repeatedly and satisfactorily employed homœopathic treatment in his practice, but has not confined himself to the system of Hahnemann or his later disciples. That his methods are in the highest degree judicious and skillful is abundantly attested by the steady increase in his practice, which is now one of the finest in Western New York. In 1879 Dr. Brayton joined with other educated and liberal minded medical men in founding the Buffalo College of Physicians and Surgeons, of which he was an incorporator. When the faculty of this college was organized he was called to the Chair of Theory and Practice of Medicine, which he held until its close. In 1881 he was chosen Dean of the Faculty. As an educated gentleman, a practitioner of long experience and well attested skill, and a citizen of liberal views and irreproachable character, Dr. Brayton holds a high place in the esteem both of the medical profession and the general public. His engaging manners and kindly nature

make him a favorite in social circles. As a medical writer he has done a great deal of good and valuable work. For some years he had editorial charge of the *Physicians' and Surgeons' Investigator*, the monthly organ of the Homœopaths of Western New York, and managed the literary department of this publication in such a liberal and skillful manner that its circulation extends to all parts of the Union. Dr. Brayton married, September 24, 1868, Miss Frances Hyslop, of Honeoye Falls, who died August 14, 1888. He married Miss Elite Norton, daughter of Daniel and Laura Norton, of Alabama, Genesee County, September 10, 1889.

STERN, HON. JACOB, of Buffalo, Surrogate of Erie County, was born in the city of Buffalo, on the 18th day of May, 1851. His father, John Stern, is a native of Rhenish Prussia, in which country he was born on the 4th of June, 1822. He came to the United States in early years and located in Buffalo, August 9, 1841. It was there that he met and married his wife, Margaretha Knell, who was also of German parentage, having been born in Hesse-Darmstadt on August 23, 1825. She came to Buffalo on the 14th day of April, 1843, and was married to Mr. Stern in that city, May 12, 1846. The early years of Jacob Stern were passed amid the influences of a good home; and he then obtained his education, partly in the excellent public schools of his native city, and in the private educational institution of Mr. Francis S. Schreck. During the administration of Hon. Jonathan Hascall, Mr. Stern, then a mere lad, entered the Surrogate's office as a messenger. This was in April, 1866. The only break in the continuous holding of a position in the Surrogate's office was the two years in which he served an apprenticeship in the machine shop of David Bell, in Buffalo, and acted as clerk in the office of the County Clerk of Erie County. By successive steps our subject advanced himself, and, having read law during this time, he was at a General Term of the Supreme Court held at Rochester, New York, in October, 1876, admitted as an attorney and counsellor. Subsequent to this he practiced his profession in his native city until the year 1883, when he was nominated as the candidate of the Democratic party for Surrogate, and elected by the handsome majority of three thousand three hundred and twenty-six—in a Republican county—a tribute to his personal popularity and an evidence of the confidence of his fellow-citizens. Mr. Stern has always been a warm supporter of the highest motives and principles of his party, although not

claiming to be a politician in the common acceptation of the term. He is one of the youngest men, if not the only one of his age, to hold the responsible position of Surrogate; which in a large and wealthy county like that of Erie involves exceptional labor and responsibility. Though much engrossed with the cares of his office, which he has filled with general satisfaction, Mr. Stern has found time to devote to social and other duties to some extent. He is heartily interested in everything pertaining to the welfare of his native place. He is a prominent member of the German Young Men's Association, which built the beautiful Music Hall, and is a musical and social organization of wide fame. He is President of the Liedertafel Singing Society, one of the most prominent of the German singing societies in the country. He is also President of the Erie County Bar Association. During his incumbency of the office he now holds, the celebrated Tracy will case was tried, and the almost equally famous Le Grand Marvin case. Either of these would have been sufficient to establish the reputation of the Surrogate before whom they were heard. On October 7, 1874, Mr. Stern married Miss Ida B. Bullymore, daughter of Thomas and Charlotte Langdon Bullymore, both natives of England. Mr. Bullymore is deceased, but his widow now resides in Buffalo. Both of the parents of Mr. Stern are also residing in the same place.

GOULD, DR. WILLIAM B., a prominent physician of Lockport, was born at Cambria Centre, Niagara County, New York, on October 28, 1821. His father, John Gould, was a native of Canada, and his mother, Marinda (Bridge) Gould, was born in Vermont. His paternal great-grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Dr. Gould received a good education in the schools of Niagara and Orleans Counties. He began the study of medicine in 1844 in the office of Dr. J. S. Shuler, of Lockport, attended three courses of lectures, two at the Buffalo Medical College, and graduated from that institution in 1848. The following year he spent in practice with his preceptor. In 1850 he located in Lockport, where he has since resided, actively and successfully engaged in the practice of his profession. Dr. Gould was one of the Commissioners appointed by the late Governor John T. Hoffman to locate the Asylum for the Insane, which was erected in Buffalo, and he was for some years a member of the Board of Managers since the organization of that meritorious institution. He has been connected with the Niagara County Medical



J. E. McIntire

Society since 1848, and has at different times successfully filled the offices of Treasurer, Censor, and President of that body. Dr. Gould's standing in the medical profession is of the highest rank, and a successful practice of over forty years has won for him, in an exceptional degree, the esteem and love of the community in which he resides. He has been a member of the First Congregational Church of Lockport since his residence there. He was married, in 1851, to Miss Julia Fitch, formerly of New Canaan, Connecticut, who died January 23, 1889.

KITTINGER, MARTIN S., M.D., for upwards of thirty years an active practitioner of medicine and surgery at Lockport, ex-President of the Niagara County Medical Society, and late Surgeon and Major in the One Hundredth Regiment, New York Volunteers, is a son of the late Samuel and Dorothy (Van Lyke) Kittinger, both natives of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and was born at Cuba, Erie County, New York, April 12, 1827. His parents removed to Niagara County when he was but a child and in the schools of that county he received his education. During the first two or three years of his manhood he taught school, but being attracted to the profession of medicine he began its study under the direction of Dr. William B. Gould, a leading physician of Lockport, and after due preparation entered the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons (the Medical Department of Columbia College) where he pursued the full course of instruction, and was graduated in 1853 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After practicing three years he judiciously followed the custom which then prevailed among the wealthier and more enthusiastic students, and visited Europe, making the tour of the larger capitals. He studied in the hospitals and clinics at London, Paris, Vienna and Berlin, paying special attention to diseases of the eye and ear, and in the meantime mastered the German language, of which he is a great admirer and reader. In 1858 he returned to America, and, at the suggestion of his preceptor and friends, established himself in general practice at Lockport, where he has since remained, enjoying the distinction of being the foremost in the profession. During the Civil War Dr. Kittinger attained high distinction for his skill and bravery as a Field Surgeon. He entered the army in October, 1861, as Surgeon, with the rank of Major, of the One Hundredth Regiment, New York Volunteers, and, after serving with this command in the Peninsula campaign, under General McClellan, was detached and

assigned to duty as Chief Operating Surgeon of the Tenth Army Corps. He was present during the seven day's fight before Richmond, and, heroically preferring death or capture by the enemy to evasion of duty, he voluntarily remained with the wounded and dying at White Oak Swamp and was taken prisoner by the Confederates. After enduring the horrors of Libby Prison for two months he was exchanged and at once returned to duty with his corps. While serving in the army Major Kittinger held several responsible positions besides those named, among them that of Chief Medical Adviser at Morris Island, and also President of the Medical Examining Board, United States Army Surgeons. In both these positions he won high commendation from his superior officers. In the spring of 1865, the war being virtually over, he resigned his commission in the army, and, returning to Lockport, resumed his private practice. He is a member of the Niagara County Medical Society, has been several times its President, and is prominently connected with other representative medical bodies, both State and National. He is highly esteemed in professional circles not only for his eminent scientific attainments, especially in the line of surgery, but also for his many intellectual and social qualities. He has been twice married. First, in 1865, to Miss Laura M. Day, of Albion, New York, who died in 1872; and second, in 1876, to his present wife, formerly Miss E. M. Lackor, of Lockport.

MCINTIRE, JOHN E., a leading citizen and wealthy and enterprising contractor of Buffalo, and General Manager of the Buffalo, Lackawanna and Pacific Railroad—the extension of the “Canada Pacific” to Buffalo—was born at White Lake, Ontario, October 15, 1844. He received a good common school education in his native village, and when about fifteen years of age was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, which he mastered so readily that at the age of eighteen years he was declared out of his time and permitted to work as a journeyman. The place of his birth was quite in the woods, and from his earliest days he was no stranger to the hunting and trapping which they afforded in such abundance. Finding himself master of his calling he did not choose to continue it just then but at once went into the employ of the Hudson Bay Company, for which he collected furs from the Indians all round the Hudson's Bay region. After following this employment some three years or so, he gave it up to emigrate to “the States,” having received a

good offer to go to work at his trade at Waterbury, Connecticut. An experience of two years at this point sufficed to give him all he required to know in relation to the American way of working, making contracts, etc., etc., and to beget in him a firm conviction that he was perfectly competent to engage in business as a contractor. His first contract, that for the woodwork on the section of the old Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad extending from Waterbury, Connecticut, to Fishkill on the Hudson, was completed successfully when he was but twenty-three years old. It was followed by a contract for the woodwork on a portion of the Holyoke and Springfield Road, and later by a contract for similar work on the Providence and Springfield Railroad. The prompt and satisfactory manner in which he completed these several contracts gave him additional confidence in his abilities in this line, and with a view to broadening his field of operations he removed to New York City in 1872, and was immediately successful in securing the contract for the timber work on the Fourth Avenue Improvement, the City underground section of the New York Central and Hudson River, the New York, New Haven and Hartford, and the New York and Harlem Railroads. His next great contracts covered all the timber work on the Lackawanna and West Shore Roads when they were building into Buffalo, to which city he removed in 1882, the better to care for his interests in that section, then becoming of considerable magnitude. After building all the trestles on these two lines he constructed those of the Lehigh Valley line; and later, the extensive improvements at the Tift farm, at Buffalo, a tract of land, six hundred acres in extent, owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company for terminal facilities for handling coal and other heavy freight at that point, and upon which \$1,000,000 was expended in buildings and alterations. He was now well known and firmly established in his business, and his work gradually extended to all parts of the United States, in a number of cases covering some of the largest contracts of their kind ever awarded. Among the more recent important contracts which he has successfully carried to completion may be mentioned those for the building of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad from the Missonri River to the Mississippi River; the Chicago, Burlington and Northern Railroad from Prairie du Chien to La Crosse, Wisconsin; the Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad in North Carolina and South Carolina; and the line of railroad between Fort Madison and Kansas City. This last, covering a road two hundred and thirteen miles in length, required the construction of some two

hundred and sixty bridges, a number of which were over three hundred feet in length, costing from \$40,000 to \$60,000 each. The terms of the contract rendered it obligatory on Mr. McIntire to finish two bridges a day, and this task was successfully accomplished. In the construction of this road nineteen thousand piles were used and over twenty-two million feet of lumber. Among other roads for which he has been a contractor are the Chesapeake and Ohio, the Memphis and Savannah, the New Haven and Northampton, the Hampton Plain (for A. T. Stewart), the Flatbush and Coney Island and the Manhattan Beach. He also built the Lehigh Valley Railroad coal terminal and retail coal pockets, at Chicago, Illinois. One of his latest contracts covers the work of depressing the tracks in Fourth Avenue through the twenty-third and twenty-fourth wards, New York City—a continuation of the work formerly executed by him known as the Fourth Avenue Improvement, and previously mentioned. The number of workmen employed by Mr. McIntire in his various enterprises and constructions would constitute a respectable army, and this fact, together with the admirable system of discipline by which they are directed and controlled, gives a semi-military character to his position as their chief, and has earned for him the title of "Colonel," by which he is now generally known. There is no unwarranted assumption of rank in this, nor is there anything of the military martinet about the man. Those closest to him know how sincerely he is the friend of all who are or may have been in his employ; and these latter, from the chief assistant to the humblest laborer, realize that the severest task imposed upon them is inferior to that which weighs upon the directing mind—that of their friend as well as employer, "the Colonel." Mr. McIntire's interests keep him traveling nearly all the time, superintending his various contracts. He has little time at present for the pleasures of social life; but when opportunity permits he takes the highest delight in spending his leisure at his elegant home at the corner of Prospect and Porter Avenues in Buffalo, where, with his interesting family, he finds all needed rest and recreation from his absorbing toil. He is fond of making little trips on the water, and is the owner of a steam-yacht in which he takes great pride. He is also fond of a quiet spin behind a good roadster, and has owned several fine specimens of horse-flesh, notably the famous trotting horse "Beauregard" with a record of 2.21. Mr. McIntire has done work in nearly every State in the Union, and having weighed the matter carefully, gives Buffalo the preference as a business centre, or rather as a commanding central point from which to do busi-

ness. His favorite argument with those who wonder why he does not make his home and headquarters in New York City, is: "Buffalo is the best located city in the United States. You can close up your business in Buffalo any evening and before banking hours on the following morning reach Chicago, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Detroit, Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Cleveland, Toledo, or any city within a radius of five hundred miles of here." He is now engaged in the construction of the new Buffalo City Reservoir—a work involving the expenditure of over a quarter of a million of dollars. Since taking up his residence in Buffalo he has identified himself in every way with that city's interests and development. He is public spirited and helpful on all occasions, and in a quiet way has dispensed a great deal of charity. In 1883 he was the first to contribute a goodly sum to the relief of the sufferers from the flood in the Ohio Valley, and at his own expense superintended the distribution of Buffalo's fund to the relief committees along the river. These and many other of his benevolent deeds have been noted and most kindly commented upon by the local press, and his example in this and other praiseworthy regards has been held up for others to imitate. "A more generous, liberal-minded citizen is not in Buffalo," writes the editor of one of the leading Buffalo newspapers, "for his hand is open to every local charity, as well as in aid of sufferers abroad." In the prosecution of his many contracts he keeps an army of a thousand men steadily employed, and as he is a kind employer and pays the highest market wages, he has the love and faithful service of every man under him. He has not had time to give any special attention to political matters, but he is never too much occupied to devote his best efforts and assistance to the advancement of the interests of the city of Buffalo. Colonel McIntire married, in 1874, Miss Adelaide Jennings, daughter of the late Dr. A. F. Jennings, of Fredonia, New York, and has one child, a daughter, Clara A.

ADAMS, SAMUEL CARY, an esteemed lawyer of Buffalo, ex-member of Assembly, and prominent in local politics in Erie County for more than forty years, was born in the little village of Federal Stores, Columbia County, New York, December 22, 1820. When he was three years of age his parents removed to Collins Centre, Erie County, and of this place he remained a resident for nearly forty years. He enjoyed good educational advantages in his youth, and when of age be-

gan to take an active interest in politics. The first office he held was the honorable one of Superintendent of Schools of the town of Collins, to which he was elected in 1847, and in which he remained until 1852. In the latter year he was elected a Supervisor of the county, and served in the Board two years. At the expiration of his last term in this office he was chosen Clerk of the Board, and filled this position during 1854 and 1855. In 1857 he received the nomination for the State Assembly in the Fourth District of Erie County and was elected by a flattering majority. Although serving but one term in this body, he won an excellent reputation as an able and conscientious legislator, and faithfully attended to the interests of the people of the whole State, as well as to the wants and necessities of his large constituency. A year after the expiration of his term in the Assembly he was appointed Deputy County Clerk of Erie County, and discharged the duties of that office with high acceptability to the people until 1865, when he accepted the appointment of Deputy Collector of Customs at the port of Buffalo. His service of two years in the Collector's department was marked by the same praiseworthy devotion to duty which had always previously distinguished his official conduct; and his resignation and retirement, in 1867, was a matter of sincere regret to the entire business community, in which he was deservedly very popular. In the fall of 1867 Mr. Adams, being placed in nomination for the office of Supervisor in the Tenth Ward, in Buffalo, in which he had resided since coming to the city, was elected and served the full term of one year. From the time of his entry into public life the official positions held by Mr. Adams were such as to devolve upon him duties requiring a considerable acquaintance with the law and a familiarity with legal forms. As his business continued to be of this nature he determined to apply for admission to the bar. At the General Term held at Buffalo in November, 1863, he presented himself for examination, and was duly admitted. Since then he has practiced without intermission, and has won a high reputation among his colleagues as a careful and painstaking lawyer. His long and varied experience in public positions has ripened his powers of observation and judgment to an unusual degree, and given him a capacity for the transaction of business far greater than could have been acquired by a training wholly professional. That these qualities have been noted by the general public is abundantly proven by the large and lucrative practice which Mr. Adams has built up since he has devoted his whole time and energies to the law. He has to some extent made a specialty of real estate

law, and is considered to be an authority upon that subject. He is now and has been for many years attorney and counsel for the widely-known and wealthy firms of Pratt & Co. and Pratt and Letchworth, of Buffalo, New York. An important portion of his practice is in the care of large estates, a department in which he has won high reputation for excellent and judicious management. Apart from his specialties he has an extensive clientele, who find in him a prudent and trustworthy counsellor; and his practice, taken as a whole, absorbs all the time he is able to devote to it. As one who has held important public positions, and is known to be above selfish motives where the interests of the people are involved, he is looked up to for advice and direction by his fellow citizens, irrespective of party, and in social as well as professional life is alike respected and honored.

BLACKHAM, DR. GEORGE EDMUND, a prominent physician of Dunkirk, was born in Jersey City, New Jersey, August 28, 1846. His father, David Blackham, born in Dublin, Ireland, came of a family which had been Irish Protestants for many generations, although the name indicates that it must have been of Anglo-Saxon origin. His mother, Susan Nolan, was also a native of Dublin, and came of a family purely Irish on the paternal side and of French Huguenot descent on the maternal. The subject of this sketch is the eldest of a family of five children, having one brother and two sisters living, the other, a sister, having died in infancy. When he was about four years of age the family moved to Dunkirk, New York, the western terminus of the then unfinished New York and Erie Railroad. He was a delicate child, given more to reading and to study of the natural sciences than to the sports common to boyhood. His education was received at home and in a private school kept by his uncle, George Blackham, a man of original genius and great force of character, and to whose teaching and influence he owes much of the success that has attended him in life. His father was one of the victims of the great financial crash of 1857, and the family, consequently, found themselves in such straightened circumstances that our subject was compelled to leave his studies and begin to earn his own living before the age of fourteen. His first occupation was as clerk, or boy, in a small drug store. He afterward went into the employ of the Erie Railway Company, which he served for many years in various capacities of gradually increasing importance, from office boy to chief clerk

of a division. One year was spent at the bench in the machinery department, acquiring some practical knowledge of locomotive construction, and a longer period in the engineer corps in the location and construction of new branch lines. In the fall of 1864 he enlisted as private in Company I, 187th New York State Volunteers, being then just eighteen years of age. The regiment was at once sent to the front and assigned to the 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, 5th Army Corps, and took part in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac from Hatcher's Run to Appomattox. Soon after the arrival of the regiment at City Point, Virginia, he was promoted to be Regimental Hospital Steward and served in that capacity till mustered out of service after the final close of the war. The hardships incident to his brief but arduous army life told severely on him and a severe attack of army fever followed. After a year had passed he was able to take up the study of medicine, at first in the office of Dr. J. C. Matteson, of Dunkirk, New York, and, after Dr. Matteson's death, in the office of the late Samuel M. Smith, M.D., of the same place. In February, 1870, he received his degree of M. D. from the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, New York. He entered upon the practice of his profession at Niagara Falls, New York, and afterwards at Dunkirk, New York, till ill health, the remains of his army life, compelled him to relinquish it for a time, and he returned to the service of the Erie Railway Company, continuing his medical studies, in the meantime, after office hours. In 1882 he resumed the practice of his profession in Dunkirk, New York, devoting himself specially to ophthalmology and otology, for which he had been preparing. Having thus found his life work he has continued at it with steadily increasing success and satisfaction. His studies in his favorite branches of practice have included special courses in the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, and the Post Graduate Medical School. He has a large practice in his chosen specialty, extending over two counties; having besides this a considerable general practice. Professionally, particularly in his special line of practice, he has the confidence and respect of the public in a very marked and flattering degree, winning such by the sense of his professional skill united with his personal qualities. Dr. Blackham has long been known as a worker with, and a writer on, the microscope. He was one of the founders of the American Society of Microscopists in 1878, Vice-President in 1881, and President in 1882. He became a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1876, was elected a Fellow in 1883, and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Micro-



scopical Society of London, England, in 1879. He is a member, regular or honorary, of several of the local scientific societies in the United States, and is a member of the Chautauqua County Medical Society. He is also a member of the Masonic Fraternity, of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the League of American Wheelmen. On November 11, 1886, Dr. Blackham was married to Edith M., daughter of A. A. Annas, Esq. of Fredonia, New York, which he considers the wisest and happiest act of his life. An enthusiastic and uncompromising Republican in politics, Dr. Blackham has never held or desired public office, though he once accepted a nomination as Excise Commissioner and failed of election: his lack of faith in the beneficent influence of unlimited license not being acceptable to that influential element in politics which depends on the saloons for its existence. While not an advocate of prohibition or total abstinence, he is a believer in personal temperance and in the minimization of the number of drinking saloons and of their political influence. He is at present, and for the past two years has been, the President of the Young Men's Association of Dunkirk, a non-sectarian, non-partisan organization whose sole purpose is the improvement of the city in every possible way.

SCHOU, SOLOMON, a distinguished citizen of Buffalo and ex-Mayor of that city, was born January 6, 1822, near the village of Standenbuehl, in Bavaria. His family were descendants of the French Huguenots, who, after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, settled in Bavaria, which became the home of several generations of the name. Henry Jacob Scheu, the father of Solomon, was a landed proprietor near the village where he was born, and the boy was brought up on his father's farm until he reached the age of seventeen. As was the case with so many of the earlier Huguenots, members of his father's family—an uncle and two brothers—had emigrated to America, and the desire to seek his fortune in the great Republic gained possession of young Solomon, and with such force, that, in 1839, he followed them. The journey was a long one in those days, and the French sailing vessel, on which he took passage, occupied forty-nine days in the voyage to New York, where his uncle and one of his brothers were at this time settled in business. Solomon remained for a while with them, looking about him, in the meantime, for suitable employment; and at length, by the advice of his uncle that he should learn a trade, and thus ensure some provision for the future, he be-

came apprenticed to a baker. Having thus adopted a calling, the young man devoted himself to its pursuit with all the energy and determination which continued to characterize his whole life. He worked in New York for about five years, earning only his bare living, but gaining a thorough knowledge of a business which was afterwards to become the source of his fortune. It was now the winter of 1844, and the monotony of the young man's life was broken by a visit from Mr. Nicklis, of Buffalo, who brought to him a message from his brother, Jacob Scheu, inviting him to visit that city. A family consultation was held, and it was decided that Solomon should accept the invitation. The winter journey was in those days a long one. "Hudson river was frozen over, and there was no railroad along the shore, so the trip to Buffalo was made by way of a steamer to Bridgeport, Connecticut, thence by the Housatonic Railroad to Albany, and from there by the several roads that were subsequently merged into the New York Central Railroad. Instead of making the trip in twelve or thirteen hours, as now may be done, three days were consumed in the journey. One day to reach Albany, another to get to Auburn, and the third to make Buffalo." Mr. Jacob Schen, who is still living (1889) had resided in Buffalo a number of years, being engaged both in the lumber and the grocery business, and as soon as Solomon arrived, he gave him something to do. Between the brothers there was displayed perfect confidence, to that degree that there was not even a question of stipulated compensation in the engagement. Solomon remained in Jacob's employ for a year, and then accepted an offer to return to the practice of his trade, in the service of Mr. Spencer, who once kept the Spencer House in Buffalo. In 1846 Solomon's father, with the remainder of the family, emigrated from Bavaria, and settled in Buffalo. Mr. Scheu, the elder, was possessed of some means, and, finding that Solomon was inclined to start in business for himself, he advanced money enough to buy a couple of barrels of flour, and lard and butter sufficient to work it up; Jacob Scheu supplied a horse and wagon, which was driven by William Scheu, another brother, and after this small fashion, Solomon opened a bakery on his own account on Spring Street. The location proved to be a poor one for the business, and in 1847 Mr. Scheu leased an old bakery on Water Street, between Commercial and Norton Streets. This, being near the canal, was the centre of business at the time, but the leased premises proved to be too small, and an arrangement was made with the landlord by which the property was improved, the cost being added to the

rent, when Mr. Scheu soon found himself controlling a large and profitable business. He continued to run this establishment during the next three years, and then sold out to Sprigman & Bowers. Having formed the opinion that there was a better opportunity for him in the general grocery line, Mr. Scheu now started a trade in supplies for boatmen and forwarders, at the corner of Canal and State Streets, where he remained for two years. He prospered in this business, but his views were changing as new demands presented themselves, and he sold out, and started a saloon, eating-house and billiard-rooms in the basement of what was known as Hanenstein's Block, on the corner of Main and Mohawk Streets; and, about the same time, so had his affairs prospered, he bought a residence on Genesee Street, where he removed, and where he continued to reside for some years. Mr. Scheu's new business naturally brought him into frequent contact with politicians, thus giving him a personal interest in local politics, soon to bear fruit. A new City Charter had just been adopted, under which the city of Buffalo was divided into thirteen wards, instead of five, as had hitherto been the case. An election was occurring in the fall of 1853, and Mr. Scheu was urged to accept the nomination for Alderman of the Sixth Ward, on the Democratic ticket. He consented, and was elected, and re-elected in 1854. His career as an Alderman was notable for his earnest and successful work, against powerful and prolonged opposition, in favor of locating the Washington Market of Buffalo on its present site. From 1860 to 1865 Mr. Scheu kept out of politics and devoted himself closely to the increasing business which was rapidly making him a man of wealth. He purchased the Malt house premises at the corner of Hudson and Third Streets, and continued to carry on a large malting business up to the time of his death. In 1865 his old constituents, the Sixth Ward Democrats, earnestly besought him to run for Alderman, and he was again induced to consent, and was elected a member of the Common Council for 1866-67. During the latter year Mr. Scheu was a prominent candidate for the office of Sheriff of Erie County, the position which was filled four years later by Grover Cleveland. The deals of the period rendered it desirable to get Mr. Scheu out of the race for this office, and his name was placed before the State Convention for the position of State Prison Inspector. So adroitly and secretly was the whole business managed, that Mr. Scheu was not even informed of the movement until the Convention had adjourned, after placing his name on the ticket. He was duly elected, and, as usual, was re-elected in 1870, serv-

ing altogether in this important position during a period of six years. Retiring in 1874 Mr. Scheu again sought to give his whole time to the constantly increasing cares of his business, and for three years was permitted a resting-spell from political service. In 1877 the Democracy of Buffalo demanded that Mr. Scheu should be their candidate for Mayor, and he was nominated without opposition, and triumphantly elected after a spirited and even bitter contest. His two years of service in this office were devoted to the best interests of the municipality, and his duties were discharged to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. He was re-nominated for the office in 1879, but met with defeat at the polls by a small majority. In 1887 Mr. Scheu was again the candidate of his party for the same office, but the Republicans were successful, and Hon. Philip Becker was elected. Besides the official positions so ably and satisfactorily filled by Mr. Scheu, he was many times a delegate to State and National Conventions; and, in particular, was a delegate to the National Convention at St. Louis which renominated President Cleveland, of whom he was a staunch friend. On the announcement of his death the following despatch was received from President Cleveland:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23, 1888.

Mrs. Solomon Scheu, Buffalo, N. Y.:

I beg of you to accept my sincere condolence on the death of your husband and my friend, with the assurance that I share your affliction.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Mr. Scheu was a man of wide and important relations among men: a member of the Masonic Order, the Park Commission of Buffalo, and of the Orpheus, Liedertafel, German Young Men's and Buffalo Literary Associations. He was married in 1847 to Miss Minnie Rinck, daughter of the late William Rinck, who was at one time a lieutenant in the army of Napoleon I. Mrs. Scheu was born in Germany, and came to this country with her parents when she was only four years old. From this marriage there were born seven sons and one daughter, six of the sons being still alive: Jacob W., Solomon, Jr., Edward L., Augustus F., Charles H. and Albert P. Scheu. Of these, Jacob and Edward are residents of New York City. Mr. Scheu died at his residence on Goodell Street, Buffalo, at ten minutes of six o'clock on the evening of November 23, 1888. He had been stricken with paralysis a week previous, and only his vigorous constitution and powerful vitality had enabled him to hold out so long. Surrounding his bed, as the tide of life slowly ebbed, were his wife, his six sons, his brothers Jacob and William, and a sister, Mrs. Elizabeth



Robert Dick

Wandle. The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, in editorial comment, on the day following his death, said of Mr. Schen: "He was an upright, public-spirited, prosperous German-American. By industry and intelligent business methods he amassed a fortune during his residence of forty-four years in Buffalo, and by his liberality and shrewd political sense he became an influential and trusted leader of the Democratic party of this county. Through all his public life, as through his business life, he carried a well-earned reputation for probity and fidelity unspotted, and this good name is the much prized heritage of his six sons."

STOCKWELL, HON. JAMES K., Mayor of Oswego, was born at Wilson, Niagara County, New York, October 25, 1844. His paternal grandfather, Stephen Stockwell (who married Lucy Bishop) was a soldier in the American Army during the War of 1812, serving at Sackett's Harbor and vicinity. At its close he settled in Niagara County and engaged in clearing land and farming. Mr. Stockwell's father, Ralph Stockwell, second son of the foregoing, was born in Jefferson County and was a farmer by occupation. He married Mary Jane Streeter, daughter of Reuben P. Streeter, who with his wife, moved from Herkimer County to Wilson, Niagara County, when the latter region was a wilderness. The subject of this sketch was the eldest of five children, four boys and one girl. He was born and reared on a farm and received his early education in the common schools. When he was fourteen years old his mother died. At the age of sixteen he entered the Lockport Union School, where he studied the higher English branches for two years. In August, 1864, he enlisted in the Twenty-third Battery, New York Independent Light Artillery, in which he served until the close of the Rebellion. On leaving the service he attended Byrant and Stratton's Commercial College, at Buffalo, New York, during one course, and then engaged in teaching, as principal of an unclassified school at Lewiston, New York. In this position he remained about two years, and while holding it began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. George P. Eddy, Jr., a leading physician of Lewiston. In 1869 he graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, and in 1870 he received the same degree from the Buffalo Medical College. In search of fame and fortune he went to Lansing, Michigan, but after a stay of two months in that flourishing locality, during which time he had two patients, one being a valuable

coach dog with a broken leg, he returned to New York, and established himself at Oswego, where he bought the practice of a retiring physician (Dr. E. M. Curtiss) and engaged at once in a profitable business. Mr. Stockwell polled his first vote in 1865 in support of the nominees of the Republican party. Since then he has always consistently upheld the principles of this party and has taken a warm interest in politics, although neither seeking or holding public office until March, 1889, when he was nominated by the Republicans and elected Mayor of Oswego. On December 7, 1870, Dr. Stockwell married Margaret A. Fleming, eldest child of John Fleming, (a native of the North of Ireland,) and his wife, Margaret Miller of Lewiston, New York, who came from Edinburgh, Scotland.

DICK, REV. ROBERT, of Buffalo, was born January 12, 1814, in Bathgate, Linlithgowshire, or West Lothian, Scotland. He was the fourth son and ninth child of James Dick and Janet Brown, who, married in 1799, so trained their five sons and six daughters that every one of them became "co-workers with God," and four of the sons Christian ministers. The eleven all married and reared such families, that, in 1885, while six of them were still living, they and their offsprings numbered 361 souls. In 1821 the entire family sailed from Scotland and landed at Quebec, on their way to Lanark, Upper Canada, now Ontario. The accompanying immigration, of that and the preceding year, of Scotch families was sufficient to fill up the townships of Ramsay, Lanark and Dalhousie, then a wilderness of stalwart trees, marred only by the surveyor's "blaze," and his "three notches," indicating between which and through which trees his "concession" and "proving lines" ran. These "concession lines" ran parallel to each other a distance of ten miles, and nearly a mile apart. Upon them were wooden posts driven into the ground, which marked each concession into 200 acre lots. Guided by these lines and posts, each settler selected his wilderness home. The selection of the Dick family was lot 13, on the 10th line of Lanark. The choice was made blindly enough, but providentially it proved better than the average. Here, in his eight year, by lifting, with what strength he had, his axe against the forest, Robert Dick commenced the life of a backwoodsman. In its work of chopping, logging, burning, potash-making, rail-splitting, fence-building, hoeing, reaping, mowing, at fourteen he acknowledged no superior. Often challenged to test feats in all these forms of toil, he always ac-

cepted the challenge, yet never suffered defeat. The necessity for labor so pressed upon young and old that day-schooling was early out of his reach. But knowledge he would have, and therefore organized in the "Ingle-corner" a night-school of one; and lighting it up with the cheerful blaze of resinous and dry wood, he, in that grand school, wherein he was both scholar and teacher, ploughed through the Scotch "Gray's Arithmetic," and then the American one of Adams—improved in writing, reading, English grammar, composition; and made a beginning in algebra and geometry. On Sabbaths he gathered theology, chiefly from the Bible—hindered some but helped more by the productions of the Westminster divines, Boston, Baxter, Bunyan, Milton, Owen, Ambrose, Erskine, Pollock and the like. At eighteen his thirst for a college course became intense. To attain the prerequisite Latin he commenced its study at Smith's Falls, under Neil Dnnbar, and continued it, in connection with Greek, under Robert, now Rev. Dr. Crawford, late of Deerfield, Massachusetts, but then a junior in Williams College. The professors of the college kindly permitted him, while yet a sub-freshman, to attend all their lectures in philosophy and chemistry, which to him were a feast of fat things. At twenty-two he became a freshman in what is now Madison University, in order to be with his brother William, who, two years his elder, was then preparing to enter. At twenty-three he, his brother and seventeen other students were suspended by the Faculty, of which Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Kendrick was President, because they refused to abandon an Anti-Slavery Society they had formed among themselves as students. The Faculty prevailed on fourteen of them to abandon the society. Culver, the noted abolition Baptist minister, withdrew his son Charles. Another, Voorhees, went westward in disgust, leaving the two Dicks alone members of the society, the younger being the Secretary. They prepared their lessons and met with their classes as aforetime, calmly waiting in daily expectation of being expelled by the Faculty. When longer thus waiting seemed folly, Dr. Kendrick was called upon and respectfully requested to inform the suspended brothers when further action would be taken by the Faculty in their case. The answer was, "No further action is intended."—"But, doctor, you know that in order to enter another college we must be separated from this; and certainly, if our suspension was just, our expulsion is now imperative; viewed from whatever side that is reasonably possible." To this the doctor answered,—“The Faculty do not propose to take any further action in the case.” “Then, doctor, must we remain suspended

here as long as life be vouchsafed unto us?” The reply was, “That is not necessary; you can ask to be dismissed.” “Are we to understand that notwithstanding our unwavering adhesion to the course which led you to suspend us, we can obtain for the asking, letters of such honorable dismissal as will enable us to enter any other college?” The answer was, “Yes.” The letters were asked and granted; and on them, after examination, both brothers were admitted to Hamilton College, in the Presidency of Dr. Penney; William to the freshman, and Robert to the sophomore class because of his advanced standing in mathematics, though deficient in the languages; of which defect he was so conscious that he voluntarily took the freshman year a second time, determined, if possible, to make progress in Latin and Greek, as easy to him as attainments in philosophy and mathematics. This proved to be impossible. The lawless irregularities of classical Greek were too numerous for his verbal memory. Any given batch of them he could learn easily enough—the trouble was, what he learned this week was gone the next. After five years of faithful effort, three of them in college, he gave it up. Continuing his other studies, he accepted a call from a church whose pastor was leaving for the far west. As a student he had preached very often under a church license from pulpits and platforms, and to mass meetings on the streets, and often at a moment's call, as when in his freshman year. The deacons of a Baptist church, a Sabbath day's journey from Madison University, who had gathered a splendid assembly to hear a sermon from a notable divine, called on him, at the last minute, in desperation, as the notable had failed to come, while no professor, theological or college student of Hamilton Collegiate or Theological Seminary could be induced to preach in his stead—not one of them having brought a sermon. Under these circumstances the freshman dared not say “no,” and hence the ridiculous spectacle of professor, theological and collegiate students of every class forcing the boy freshman to preach to a vast, waiting assembly, because not one of them had a sermon to preach that he could carry in his pocket. His call to the ministry at the age of sixteen was to the work of an evangelist, in the broadest sense; which consists in being a co-worker with Christ in destroying the works of the devil, no matter what their form, whenever or wherever found. Then, accepting this as his life work, after four years more than half a century, it is still his chosen pursuit. Yet, never in all these years did he ever make money, much or little, a condition of work; not even in his four years of pastoral work, nor in his four years of

strictly home mission work. During these eight years he accepted and used the support voluntarily tendered, and for the rest made his hands, as did Paul at times, minister to his wants. At other times it was his services as an educator in school or academy, or as an appointed superintendent of education. His home mission work of four years was performed in Canada, County of Lanark, and chiefly in the townships of Lanark, Darling, Ramsay and Paekenhaw. In 1847 and '8, with his brother, William Dick, he conducted an academy in Brockville, on the St. Lawrence River, and preached nearly every Sabbath. In Brockville he helped organize the first Division of the Sons of Temperance in Canada, and also the Grand Division of Canada; but this only on the assurance that if he found any of their secretaries to work evil to non-members he should be at liberty to make it known everywhere. He found nothing of the kind; but so much promise of good to all men, that, leaving Brockville and becoming a citizen of Toronto, he organized the first Division there; as also in Coburg, Bowmansville, Oshawa, Markham, Newmarket, Brampton, Hamilton, Galt, Guelph, and in most of the intermediate villages—fifty-nine Divisions in all. In this work he spent a year, lecturing nearly every night, and preaching nearly every Sabbath. After this, to "minister to his wants and them that were with him," he commenced the work of publishing books for the promotion of biblical knowledge. First, Simmon's "Scripture Manual," or the "Bible Ledgerized;" and then his "Laconic Manual." Of these two works, each a dollar book, excellent value, he published and sold 20,000 copies in Canada; and in addition other religious works, all by a self-supporting system of colportage, which he organized. Through all these years, from his conversion and call to the work of an evangelist at sixteen, he had labored earnestly for the lowering and the disappearing of all separating walls between God's dear children, known to each other as co-workers with God; and seeing it possible to do still more in this, his special evangelistic work, he determined to commence the issue of a monthly journal. Therefore, in 1854, he published in the city of Toronto the first number of the *Gospel Tribune*, a monthly inter-denominational journal, which he continued till 1858; and for which he invented his typographical book-keeping and machine mailing system. Recognizing this as the answer to his prayer that he might, by his own efforts, have all needful family sustenance, and be free for whatever work for Christ seemed most necessary for the overthrow of the works of the devil; and seeing that his invention made the whole continent

his parish, he spread its map before him, and, knowing that his abolitionism could not be "tied up in a napkin," and hence that he could not journey south of Maryland, he moved to Buffalo as the best centre for his parish—publishers being his parishioners. At the end of thirty years he believes the choice was wisely made, and hence proposes to spend the rest of his days in Buffalo, the chosen centre of his continent of work. In the city itself, from 1860 to 1876, he did a great deal of evangelistic work, in its "highways and hedges,"—often preaching even in saloons when permitted, endeavoring to pluck men "as brands from the burning." This work compelled him to see that the unlawful sale of intoxicants on the Sabbath by the city's 1,600 saloons, made them moral and physical slaughter-houses, the unlawful work of which must be stopped, if the multitudes they demoralized were to be saved from ruin. He therefore, in 1876, induced one hundred good men and true to help organize a "Law and Order Society," each one pledged in the sum of \$100, made payable to a committee of three chosen by the "Hundred," in \$5.00 calls, as needed from time to time. The committee chose a lawyer, and made it their first duty to see that Buffalo's 1,600 saloons were closed on Sabbath, as the law required. Their efforts stirred the city to its depths. Violators were put on trial before the Police Justice. Blood and thunder curses against this Law and Order Hundred were heard on every side. Their answer was, more charges for violation of the Sunday law. Some convictions were secured, and one license annulled. But as a new license was immediately granted to the brewer who supplied the saloon with his beer, he simply made the convicted man his bartender or clerk, and the saloon was equipped as before. The average license fee was only \$30, and the loss to the violators, who had banded together, was only \$30, not two cents to each. Hence, to make them respect the law by this mode of action, it was clear convictions must be secured in rapid succession; and so forty were charged at once before the Commissioners of Police, and immediate trial pressed. When, lo, the spokesman of the Police Commissioners, with his blandest smile, assured the Law and Order men that it would be quite impossible for them to find time to try more than two cases a week. When shown that the violators of law could stand that till doomsday, as it involved the loss to each of them of only two cents a week, it was still persisted in that two a week was all that could be tried. To this the Law and Order men replied in substance: "If it is your settled purpose to thus lean back in your harness, some way must be found to make it seem advisable to you to use

your harness, as we all know it was made to be used. You know, what everybody in Buffalo knows, that the saloons are open every Sunday in gross violation of law. You have at your command an efficient Superintendent of Police, who knows, as we all know, that the saloons are open on Sunday; and who says, if you give him the order to keep them closed on Sunday, he will close them all in twenty-four hours. You can give him the order in one minute. You have time enough for that; do it; let him know that you mean it; and we all know that the work will be done." As nothing could move the Commissioners of Police from the position they had taken, that fact was published on the following day, and every one of the forty charges withdrawn. To drag on and worry two transgressors a week could achieve no good, and was therefore a useless infliction of penalty, from which the merciful always shrink. At the same time the announcement was made that a mandamus would be asked commanding the Commissioners of Police to prevent their licensed saloons from openly violating the Sunday law. Promptly enough the alternate mandamus was seenred, and for a time the saloons were closed. Soon, however, all were open again. And when the time came for the peremptory mandamus, it was denied; first by the lower Court, then by the Supreme Court, and finally by the Court of Appeals. Further in this direction it was not possible to go. During this long and severe struggle for law and order the 1,600 saloon keepers all regarded Robert Dick as the head and front of the offending. If that involved sin, he cannot plead "not guilty." Meantime he has been laboring for a state of things which will make the attainment of the end he sought possible, which cannot be till the political bosses, Democratic and Republican, cease to control so largely the action of the municipal authorities. By the crucial experiences of some very dear friends, reinforced by the overflow of hearts griefs innumerable, Mr. Dick was early led to teach, that, as a rule, the obligations of betrothal and marriage should ever be held as alike interminable. That laxer views begat irrational courtships, the precursors of broken vows, sorrows and anguish. He, therefore, in early youth chose an helpmeet for life; rationally, dispassionately. Hence, he *never* visited another—*never* wore "the mitten;" and in 1890, when both are alike 76, and have cheerily passed their "golden wedding," he still believes that God planned and appointed, that through betrothal as exclusive and lasting as marriage vows, wisely assorted pairs should enter wedlock, while yet young; content, as to style, to begin where their most worthy progenitors began,

and not where they left off. By the wealthiest but wisest Father, the first wedded pair were forced to begin life in our sinful world, when all they had was a fig-leaf apron apiece. They pulled together, and, providentially, soon had substantial leather garments. In our day is there a sober, industrious pair who could not do as grandly? Well, therefore, has Mr. Dick long held, and often said, that the young man who is not married at twenty-five owes the world an apology. Yet it was not in his plan to marry so early. Being at that age a student in college, he deemed himself to have in that fact a sufficient apology. The father of his betrothed, however, who was a worthy elder in the Presbyterian church in Canada, where twelve years before Mr. Dick formed an attachment for his daughter, viewed the matter differently, from the fact that after having spent a number of years with his family in the centre of New York State, he was about to return with his wife and children to his farm home in Canada. He therefore said, "My youngest is betrothed to you, with our approbation. She is now a student, and properly enough a member with yourself, two brothers and three sisters, of a devoted Christian family. I know you all well as worthy of my highest confidence. Yet, knowing that I may be reflected upon for leaving my youngest child, even thus surrounded, I will know that I can never be without an answer if, before I and my family return to Canada, your betrothal is legalized. The minister of the church with which the family worshiped was consulted. He coincided with the father's views, and officiated in giving them effect. From that day to this Mr. Dick has never once regretted his concurrence. He is still living joyfully with the wife of his youth, known to him at fourteen as Mary Muir, the daughter of Thomas Muir, then the nearest neighboring farmer, and a worthy elder, as already stated, in the Presbyterian church. Three years after these nuptials, during a successful pastorate in Ames, near Sharon Springs, their first child, a son, was born. He lived to be a favorite with his companions, but away from God. At Lincoln's second call he enlisted against the Rebellion, in the ranks of the Hundredth New York Volunteers. Afterwards he became a Captain in the Twelfth New York Cavalry. When unfit for duty he returned home; struggled for some years against chronic ailments contracted in the exposures of the march; he finally became a man of prayer; and now the ashes of James Albert Dick rest in Forest Lawn. Robert Thomas, the brother of James Albert, who is well known, also shouldered a musket, when Lee invaded Pennsylvania. Though under age, he claimed to be old enough; filled the place of a man

who could not go, in the ranks of the Seventy-fourth New York Militia, and hurried towards Gettysburg to help drive Lee back across the Potomac. They reached Clear Spring Gap, within sight of the Potomac, and within hearing of the Gettysburg guns, before the battle commenced. To them and a Pennsylvanian regiment was assigned the duty of preventing Lee's foragers from operating in the valley to which their Gap led. They performed the duty well; for they so filled the Gap between the trees with proof of preparedness for battle as to turn back 10,000 of Lee's troops who sought to pass through the Gap. This occurred on the Sabbath morning after Lee's proud army of invasion, rolled in blood at Gettysburg, in fragments was hurrying back to recross the Potomac into Rebeldom at Williamsport. On the same day these two emergency regiments were relieved by veteran troops. As they left their post Robert was allowed to go with his father and the Chaplain of the regiment, the great-hearted Dr. Heacock, to spend the night in a hotel. On the morrow he was again with his regiment, with which he was soon ordered to New York City, to help quell the riot in which so many colored people suffered, to the lasting infamy of the brutal rioters. The woe of those days is past; may it not be that another cometh. The first-born sister of these brothers died at the age of eighteen months, and before the second son was born. Their youngest sister, Mary F., died in her twentieth year. Her remarkable death is thus graphically described by an eye witness:

"Her spirit ascended to God in a marvelous ecstasy of heavenly illumination, which filled every feature of eye and face to overflowing with expressions of adoration, joy, astonishment, worship and glory, such as nothing can account for that falls short of the sublime conception that during those moments her spirit was so released from the body as to enable her to be, in very deed, a partaker of the world to come; so that she saw heaven opened, as did Stephen, Paul and John. All they saw could not have changed their countenances more than the transformation wrought on hers by what she saw. Between her parents, reclining in an easy chair, she had spoken parting words to each member of the family in turn. Her last words, pointing upwards, were, 'Meet me there!' Her pulse and breathing, carefully watched by her father, seemed to cease together; so that he had opened his lips to say, 'Mary is dead,' when the manifestations above indicated came suddenly as the lightning flash, continued the duration of several flashes, and then went as suddenly as they came. With that glory which produced the transformation of her countenance, she must have banded from her tenement of dust. For when we looked there was nothing in our hands but a limp, expressionless corpse. It rests beside the ashes of her brother."

The second daughter, Jennie E., graduated from

the Central School in 1868. In 1872 she became the wife of Arthur M. Barker, the only son of Professor J. W. Barker, whose sudden death Buffalo so sorrowfully mourned. The son, on graduating from Buffalo Medical College, immediately commenced the practice of medicine in the city, the home of his youth, where he was best known. This, so generally deemed unwise, in his case has proved the reverse. It is well when the boy thus entails no discredit on the man. Dr. Barker's family furnishes a happy home for his widowed mother, who, well provided for by the industry and care of her husband, while living, is thus doubly blest in her great sorrow. The only child in the family is Harry, a son now twelve years old. Thus entering upon 1888—everything full of comfort and promise, Dr. Barker's family and relatives are plunged into the deepest grief. Unexpectedly, to all save himself, the fond father, the true husband, the only son of his widowed mother, dies suddenly of heart disease, universally mourned by the Buffalo medical fraternity, and by his patients tearfully remembered as the "beloved physician." Nor was this all; Robert T. Dick, his brother-in-law, soon followed. They rest together in Forest Lawn. Surely this life draws all its significance from the "life to come." As to success in life, Mr. Dick, from his sixteenth year, has held that it cannot be measured by what begins and ends here. Eternal results alone are the measure of each life's success. The success of gaining the whole world is a failure if the gainer's soul is lost. Beyond this, success must be measured by the number of fellow immortals each has plucked from the burning, or aided to escape therefrom. The earnings of Mr. Dick's brain and hands have not only been sufficient for family sustenance—securing to him the position for which he prayed—but in addition have enabled him to expend many thousands in aiding others to be also co-workers with God. And as no one ever suffered any pecuniary loss through him, perhaps even the world will accept the belief of Mr. Dick—that financially his life has been a success. He asked nothing beyond the means of being a self-supporting evangelist. Most graciously that has been granted him, and more. And the prospect of the future is equal to the results of the past. He is ever learning more and more of his parish, and becoming therein more intensely interested. Of two lengthy delineations of Mr. Dick's characteristics, the first sketched by L. N. Fowler and the second by Prof. O. S. Fowler, the first paragraph of each is subjoined:

A PRIVATE SKETCH.

"You have an uncommon, strong, tenacious and vigorous temperament. You are not particularly

showy, brilliant and inclined to display of mind. You are adapted to hard, severe and original thinking; and disposed to take hold of fundamental principles, and work your way through subjects requiring a rigid investigation. You always take hold of the object under inquiry and take the hardest part of it, and do not spare yourself any, scarcely. In this respect it would be to your advantage, by way of giving display of mind, to have more warm blood, ardent feeling and susceptibility of mind. You have too much of the reasoning intellect; and you are too much absorbed by those subjects which excite a philosophical turn of mind. You have not enough perceptive talent, observation, knowledge of details, and ability to accumulate knowledge of facts and common news. You are shut out from the world too much, and live too much within yourself."

A PUBLIC SKETCH. (*Courier's Report.*)

"Prof. Fowler said that the gentleman before him had a very large brain, it being twenty-three inches in circumference. Better yet, he has a good body to support it; and these, together with an uncommon degree of enthusiasm, lend him a great deal of power—he being able to work with tremendous energy. A squarely built head always indicates an impulsive temperament, which is, in this instance, a little too flashy—a weakness. A long and prominent organism indicates speed and strength. The professor cautioned Mr. Dick to be careful as he grows older, as his over-excitability and inflammability would affect his brain. He lacks faith, but his conscience is enormous, and benevolence is likewise. It is his desire to make men happier by making them better. He can hardly help being a speaker on moral and religious subjects. His unusual development of the forehead would show that he reasons much with matter involving conscience and right. His veneration is considerable—but his whole character runs in a moral and religious channel. He has so little faith that he will break away from any dogmas or creeds running not according to his conscience, and he is therefore a radical religionist."

GRANT, CHARLES S., M.D., a distinguished physician and surgeon of Saratoga Springs, and widely known as the founder, proprietor and medical chief of the Saratoga Sanitarium, one of the most successful institutions of its class in the United States, was born on a farm near Hobart, Delaware County, New York, November 29, 1845. He is of combined Scotch and English ancestry, and with the fine physique common to both these races, he inherits the persistence and shrewdness of the one, and the pluck and energy of the other. The family or clan of Grant has been a leading one in Scotland for many generations. The paternal grandfather of Dr. Grant was a scion of this ancient clan, and with his wife, also a native of Scotland, came to America in the last century. One of the

children of this worthy couple was Charles Grant, the father of Dr. Grant, born in Delaware County, New York, about the beginning of the present century. Charles Grant married Amanda M. Greene, who was a niece of General Nathaniel Greene of Revolutionary fame. By this marriage there were three children, a son and two daughters, all now living. The subject of this sketch was the youngest of the family. Until he was ten years of age he lived on the parental farm, and got his educational training at the district school. In 1855 his father exchanged the farm for a house, lands and grist mill in the village of Hobart, to which place he removed with his family in the spring of 1856. Here Charles attended the common school for a time, and when sufficiently prepared entered the High School. His later training was had at the "Ashland Collegiate Institute and Business College," and the Fort Edward Institute, each of which he attended through a full course. While still a boy he obtained a clerical position in the post office at Hobart, and in this capacity made quite a local reputation as a painstaking and competent official, and an obliging and agreeable young man. At the age of seventeen years he began the study of medicine under the late Dr. Solomon Greene, of Saratoga Springs. After being well prepared by his accomplished preceptor, he entered the Albany Medical College, and while taking the regular courses of instruction at that well-known institution, studied as a private pupil under the late Prof. Alden March of Albany, one of the ablest surgeons in America. He was appointed and served two years as Assistant and House Physician of the Albany City Hospital, also a term as House Physician at the Albany Alms House and Insane Asylum Hospitals. In December, 1866, he was graduated at the Albany Medical College with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, taking the highest honors of his class, of which he was chosen valedictorian. Seeking to still further qualify himself for professional work he afterwards took three courses of instruction at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New York City, and by every means at his command prepared for the duties and exigencies of his chosen vocation. In 1867 Dr. Grant began the real business of his life at Weedsport, Cayuga County, New York, by taking charge of the medical and surgical practice of his old and firm friend, Dr. Ira D. Brown, who, in that year, was elected to the State Legislature. About this period he conceived the idea that Saratoga Springs, with its splendid natural resources, was a desirable locality in which to settle for practice. He mentioned the matter to his father, and the latter, acting upon his son's sug-



C. S. Gault M.D.



gestion, sold out his business and property interests in Delaware County, and removed to the Springs, where, in 1867, Dr. Grant opened an office and commenced practice. Although young at this time he had had unusual advantages for acquiring a sound knowledge of his profession. His studies and experience under the eye of Prof. March—himself one of the most skillful, brilliant and successful of American surgeons—had given him a rare degree of skill in the actual practice of surgery, and by subsequent studies under eminent specialists he had become highly proficient as a gynecologist, obstetrician, electrician, microscopist, oculist and aurist. Genius has been defined as a capacity for persistent work, and judged by this definition Dr. Grant showed himself from the very start to be the possessor of medical genius of the highest order. He worked early and late, apparently happy only when immersed in study or practice. An incident in his student life indicated the character of the young man so clearly, that Prof. March often alluded to it when predicting great things in the future for his talented and devoted young pupil. A female patient in the Albany City Hospital, suffering in the last stages of Bright's disease and almost helpless, expressed a desire to be sent home to Lexington, Michigan, where, if death came, she would be among her own people. The heart of the young student was moved by sympathy for the sufferer, and he volunteered to undertake the removal. His charge consisted not only of the patient herself, but her child, a boy of four years, and household effects and baggage. During the journey the patient had to be nursed and cared for almost without intermission, and the surgical operation of tapping the abdomen had to be performed in order to keep her alive until she reached her destination. On the way to Lexington the train met with a serious accident at Komoka, which threatened the lives of all on board. With a single eye to his duty and no other thoughts or fears save those connected with his dying charge, the young student passed through this terrible ordeal without realizing it, and first became cognizant of the actual danger when reading of the accident in the Detroit newspapers on the following morning. In his full twenty years of increasing professional work Dr. Grant has performed nearly every legitimate operation known to surgery, and, according to the testimony of experts, with results that will compare favorably with the record of similar operations performed by any surgeon in any country. Probably the greatest of his surgical operations—the one requiring the most skill, courage and endurance—was the removal of the entire lower half of the left lung. This daring, and at that

time entirely novel operation, was performed for the cure of abscess and gangrene of the organ, and was entirely successful, recovery following. Owing to the fact that the patient was one of the most eminent railroad men of the country, this case acquired considerable notoriety. The summer residence of the invalid was sixty miles from Saratoga. To enable him to pay professional visits as often as necessary a special train was kept at Dr. Grant's orders for over two months, and during that period he visited the patient once or twice a day. A series of operations was made necessary, as the lung tissue broke down only by piecemeal. A three inch opening was made between the ribs, through which the decayed tissue was from time to time removed. Most of the operations were performed under water which had been made antiseptic by first boiling and then carbolicizing and listerizing. As an obstetrician Dr. Grant has had a remarkable and most successful experience. He was one of the first to employ chloroform and forceps in the conduct of labor, and like every innovator was subjected for a time to the most severe adverse criticism. In the more than thirteen hundred obstetrical cases of which he has had charge he has effected delivery with the aid of forceps in over five hundred; and in eight hundred or more cases while the mother was under the influence of chloroform. Not a few of his successes in this department have been of an extraordinary character and have excited the warm plaudits of his professional brethren. His skill and ingenuity in constructing an obstetrical forceps that could do no injury to either mother or child, and that could be used while the patient lay naturally in bed and without the least exposure, deserve and are receiving the compliments of medical men generally, and the sincere thanks and blessing of every woman in the land. In a biographical work of this character it is obvious that no attempt can be made to give particulars of medical and surgical cases, however extraordinary or successful. A mere enumeration of the important cases successfully conducted by Dr. Grant would alone require far more space than can be accorded to any single biographical sketch. In the discharge of his professional duties he has traveled from one end of the country to the other, his patients, well aware of the value of his services, hesitating at no expense to secure them. On one occasion he traveled over six thousand miles, to and fro, to take charge of an obstetrical case, in this instance the experience of those concerned teaching them that the patient's safety, as well of the life of the child, depended on the services of this skilled accoucheur. In the conduct of his immense and most varied practice Dr. Grant has had many interesting

and even thrilling experiences, but to attempt to go into them would require a volume, which it is no exaggeration to say, would make an absorbing study. He has a large acquaintance among the wealthier and most cultured people of the land and warm friends in every section of the country. Without any other advantages to speak of save his own indomitable perseverance in study and practice, he has raised himself into the front rank of American medical men and is esteemed by the very highest, many of whom are his warm personal friends. From his practice during the last twenty years he has earned the extraordinary sum of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and his income of recent years has sometimes reached as high as twenty thousand dollars. Dr. Grant has been a valued member of, and has held different offices in all of the regular medical societies in his section of the State. He is also a member of the New York State Medical Association—of which he was one of the founders—and of several others, but he is so engrossed by his practice that he rarely has time to attend their meetings. It is no uncommon thing for him to be kept hard at work from seventeen to twenty hours a day for weeks at a time, and nothing but his iron constitution and perfect health could enable him to perform so much labor. Scarcely ever finding “breathing time” he has been forced to forego the pleasure and satisfaction of recording his experiences, and no article from his pen has ever appeared in any medical or other journal, nor has he ever recorded any case whatever. His enforced silence in this matter no less than his enforced non-attendance at medical gatherings, for which the engrossing nature of his professional duties is alone responsible, is a cause of sincere regret to him, but for the present appears to be absolutely unavoidable. In 1885 Dr. Grant built the Saratoga Sanitarium, which was opened April 1, 1886. This institution, modeled after the most famous of similar European institutions, is unique in the perfection of its accommodations. The wide reputation of its founder has drawn to it patients from all parts of the Union, and it is a pronounced success; in this regard far exceeding the expectations of its founder, being regularly filled to overflowing, down even to the period in the year when most other accommodations in Saratoga are closed for the winter. The residence of Dr. Grant, at the corner of Woodlawn Avenue and Walton Street, is one of the noblest architectural ornaments of Saratoga, and one of the finest private dwellings in America. It was begun on the first day of May, 1886, and for two years a large force of men were employed on its construction. Its foundation and subterranean walls are the solid

rock. The superstructure is a balloon frame, constructed from heavy selected spruce, sheathed externally with one-inch spruce and asbestos, with an internal lining of asbestos, creating two air chambers, faced externally with selected Glen's Falls pressed brick, laid in red mortar, with beaded joints, and the dressings at all light, exit and entrance openings, of graystone, the same as the water-table crowning the foundation walls; and in solidity of construction it has no superior in America, as all its carrying forces foot upon the solid rock, thence upward to the roof, not the slightest vibration being perceptible in any of the floors, while the dual system of ventilated air chambers renders the walls absolutely impervious to external heat, cold and moisture, and equally retentive of internal artificial heat in winter and productive of a delightfully cool, refreshing internal atmosphere in summer. The external design is Elizabethan composite, handled with characteristic American freedom in its details, picturesquely broken and varied in its outlines, presenting a strikingly harmonious picture. Noticeable external features of this structure are the broad and shadowy portico, the circular promenade around the base of the tower, the ample and artistic porte-cochere, the spacious canopied balconies and the elevated promenade gallery, all beautifully and harmoniously designed, and suggestive of luxurious ease. The interior is charming and artistic to the last degree. The *rez de chaussée* is a marvel of beauty, treated in mahogany, in Eastlake design, one-half of the main part being devoted to the Doctor's office suite, consisting of a ladies' reception room in which a princess of the blood royal might be fittingly entertained, a gentleman's reception room, beautifully decorated, private office and operating room, laboratory, retiring room for enfeebled patients, fitted up with luxurious divans and easy chairs, and adjoining baths and lavatory on the sunny side of the central grand staircase hall. On the opposite side are arranged the parlor, reception room, library and retreat for reading and meditation. The parlor suite and spacious hall are connected by ample sliding doors, that when pocketed transforms the entire suite and hall into one grand apartment. At the end of the hall a broad sliding door filled with a beveled mirror, both sides, glides noiselessly out of sight, revealing a regal dining hall, illuminated by many tinted cathedral and jeweled glass windows of unique design, with mural decoration of embossed Japanese leather of deep, rich, Oriental coloring, with ceiling treated in soft tints and golden high lights, angle china and silver closets, with bevel mirrored doors, lofty chimney piece with mirrors and open grate,



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and antique brass furniture, a classic mirrored mahogany buffet, dadoing of diversified paneling in mahogany, four feet high, with gilded radiator screens paneled in the wainscoting, and complete furniture of enriched mahogany, upholstered in maroon embossed leather, constitute the accessories and attractions of this private banquet hall, where the ills of humanity may be, for a brief season, at least, forgotten. Adjoining it, in the rear, are the customary culinary offices, butler's pantry, etc., with every modern convenience. The grand staircase hall is traversed in the center by a triple arcade of arches, columns and capitals, daintily enriched, that gives a beautiful vista to the broad, rich staircase, and is illuminated with a flood of mellow light from front and rear, reproduced many times in intensity by mirrored closet doors, flanking the entrance, consisting of a metropolitan vestibule of enriched mahogany. Midway between the vestibule and arcade is a lofty chimney piece exquisitely carved, with beveled mirrors, open grate with rare furniture of metal in antique design; with dadoing of mahogany and mural decorations entirely unlike anything extant, having been made expressly for this work, and it is safe to say that it will not be likely to be copied, as the blocks and designs were destroyed as soon as the work was completed. Its effects are simply dazzling, the design being a mazy labyrinth of trailing vines, foliage and flowers, in *alto-relievo* of mica, soft tints and gold, with ceiling of a harmonious treatment. The floors of the *rez de chaussée* are encaustic English tiles, many hued, for office suite, tri-colored parquetry for grand staircase hall and dining hall, and axminster gobelin for parlor suite. The furnishing of the parlor suite is entirely original, each piece being executed from special designs and charmingly diversified in its upholstery, both in style and coloring. The library is fitted with stationary mahogany cases to match the design of finish of the apartment. The second floor is devoted entirely to the private living apartments, chambers, studio, reading, dressing and bath rooms, with chimney pieces of mahogany and open fire places, with brass or iron furniture, the finish being of cherry. The baths are finished in red cedar and the entire floor is beautifully furnished in mahogany. The third floor contains three suites of bachelor apartments and one of the finest private billiard parlors and chess rooms on the American continent, appropriately furnished and decorated murally *à la Français*, in warm exciting coloring and tasteful design. The decoration throughout is entirely free from offensive severity of colors and harsh contrast, a chaste feeling of refinement pervading the entire work. The illumi-

nation is entirely from the side walls, thus avoiding drop lights from the ceilings, which so detract from the dignity of a handsome apartment, and cast a shadow where light is most needed. Among the special works of art are two superb upright pianos of great volume and brilliancy, with exquisitely wrought cases. The drapery at the light opening is principally of rich lace. The structure is completely heated by steam, by one of the most approved systems in use, electricity being employed for the system of bells and illumination of gas. Indeed it is a home eminently fit for a millionaire, and a deserved reward for the years of patient devotion at the shrine of Æsculapius, by its already eminent and fortunate owner. Personally Dr. Grant is a man of striking appearance. Within an inch of six feet in height, he is of powerful build and splendid proportions, weighing about two hundred pounds. His regular features are surmounted by a forehead of the intellectual type, and his fair complexion and clear eyes indicate prime physical health. Although his general expression is easy and pleasant, firmness is written in every line of his countenance. No one looking at the man for the first time could doubt his power or success. He is evidently one of those persons designed by nature to achieve great things, and in choosing to direct his magnificent energies towards the alleviation of the ills and sufferings of humanity, with all the study, labor and dangers, privations and trials which that involves, he has shown himself to be actuated by the noblest humane impulses and by a courage, endurance and perseverance which would do credit to the bravest soldiers on the field of battle. "Peace hath her victories no less than war;" and the victories of the medical and surgical profession have no occasion to stand uncovered in the presence of the grandest won on the field of armed conflict.

HODGE, JOHN, a representative citizen and business man of Western New York, President of the Board of Education of the city of Lockport, where he has resided nearly thirty years, one of the Commissioners of the Niagara Reservation, and a distinguished member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he holds the Thirty-third Degree, A. A. S. R., was born in Jefferson County, New York, in 1837. He was a boy of tender years when he found his way to Lockport, then little more than a thriving village; and equipped with no greater fortune than an unsullied name and indomitable pluck, began for himself the battle of life. A writer cognizant of his

early struggles says of him: "In his youthful ambition he evinced a thirst for scholastic knowledge, and availed himself of the earliest opportunity for its attainment at an institution near the place of his birth, where, by precocious aptitude and untiring application, he soon achieved advancement, and laid firmly the foundation of that symmetrical character which has since enabled him not only to attain but command success." At the time he entered it, Lockport, although but a village, possessed many advantages. As the county seat of Niagara County, it was a most desirable place for one to live in who, like the subject of this sketch, had in view entrance to the legal profession as the zeal of his ambition. In its public places might be found, while the courts were in session, judges and lawyers of wide repute; and in its bustling streets, during the same period, officials of various grades, from State Senators to Justices of the Peace, and from Sheriffs to writers—all, consciously or unconsciously, airing their temporary importance before their fellows. The effect of proximity to scenes of this description, especially upon a lad whose knowledge of the world was in its infancy, can easily be imagined. The career of all careers seemed to him to lie in the law, and upon its study he resolved to enter. The opportunity to begin came to him almost for the asking, and he found the study of the ponderous and musty tomes of the law more than congenial; indeed, almost fascinating. But as he progressed in his legal studies the practical side of his character developed. By degrees he found that his mind wandered from the hair-splitting intricacies of the law to a comparison of its rewards, as he saw them, with the fruits of successful effort in the broad fields of commerce, manufactures and finance, in which there were numerous instances of country boys, without superior education or other advantages, having attained to wealth and eminence. For a time there was a mental wrestle between the sentimental and practical in his nature, but the struggle was ended by his giving up Blackstone and Kent for the day-book and ledger; and while it cannot be doubted that, through his change of purpose, the legal profession lost one who might have risen to become one of its most brilliant ornaments, it must be admitted that the business world gained one of its most whole-souled, distinguished and successful members. At this critical period in his career, the turning point of his fortune, as it were, he became connected with the Merchant's Gargling Oil Company, and, speedily proving his worth, was finally advanced to the position of Secretary and sole Manager of the corporation. The outcome of his assiduous and intelligent labors in this

field was a handsome fortune, which he has now been in the enjoyment of for some years, and which is still augmenting from its original source. With an affection for the theatre of his early struggles and successes which reflects the highest credit upon both his heart and judgment, Mr. Hodge gave the benefit of the first fruits of his brilliant business success to the city of Lockport. Finding himself the possessor of a large surplus beyond the needs of his immediate business, he employed it in the erection of a temple of music and drama, which was appropriately styled The Hodge Opera House. This beautiful structure, built at a cost of \$125,000, was destroyed by fire soon after its erection. This calamity, far from discouraging the enterprise of Mr. Hodge, seemed to spur it to new endeavor, and the consequence was that the Opera House was immediately rebuilt, if anything on a grander and more expensive scale than originally projected. The structure covers a city block. In its erection Mr. Hodge gave every possible advantage to Lockport and its people. All the material used was bought or contracted for in Lockport, and the labor of building was entrusted wholly to residents of that city. The structure stands to-day, after years of constant usefulness, a stately monument to the success and public spirit of its founder and owner, and one of the chief architectural beauties of the city. Although a striking instance of Mr. Hodge's devotion to the interests of Lockport, this is by no means the only one, for it is well known that so far as is possible the various enterprises in which he has direction or a controlling voice are so administered as to secure to the people of that place every honest advantage and profit possible. This being the fact, it is not to be wondered at that Mr. Hodge is popular as well as successful. The persistent and occasionally arduous demands made upon his time by the extensive business interests over which he presides as manager, have not operated to develop selfishness or to alienate him from his fellow citizens. For years he has been one of the most active and prominent men in the city in a variety of fields. The scope of his activities is something wonderful and a constant matter of surprise even to those who know his earnest and enterprising nature most intimately. "It has frequently surprised us" wrote one of the editors of a leading New York weekly paper, alluding to the versatility of effort on the part of Mr. Hodge, "that one mind could compass and discharge so faithfully and successfully so many varied responsibilities." And the same writer adds: "His quick perception, power of organization, invincible energy and ready dispatch may, perhaps, in some degree account for his achievements, which

would ordinarily depress the will or constitution of most business men." In the movement to obtain pure drinking water for the city Mr. Hodge was active from the start, and upon the organization of the Lockport Water Supply Company was chosen its President. He is also President and Treasurer of the Lockport Street Railroad Company, Treasurer of the Lockport and Buffalo Railroad Company, and President of the Glenwood Cemetery Association. In 1881 he was appointed President of the Board of Education of Lockport, in recognition of his warm interest in educational work, and still holds that office. To him belongs the honor of having, during 1874, taken the initiative in the matter of presenting a gold medal annually to that member of the Lockport Union School whose record entitled him or her thereto. This medal, which has an intrinsic value of ninety dollars, is known as the "Hodge Medal." In 1888 Governor D. B. Hill of New York appointed him a member of the Board of Commissioners of the Niagara (State) Reservation, with which, also, he still remains connected. The *New York Times*, commenting upon his appointment to the last named office said: "Mr. Hodge is recognized in the western part of the State as a representative business man and public spirited citizen, and ranks high in the commercial world." Among the other corporate positions Mr. Hodge has held or holds, may be mentioned the Presidency of the Union Printing and Publishing Company, of the Lockport Improvement Association, of the Mutual Aid and Accident Association of Rochester, of the Firemen's Life Association and also of the Firemen's Association of New York State, and of the Home for the Friendless at Lockport; also Directorship in the Cataract Bank of Niagara Falls, in the Masonic Life Association of New York, and in the Attica, Lockport and Lake Ontario Railroad Company. He was at one time Chief of the Lockport Fire Department. In works of benevolence he is a prompt and liberal giver, making no restrictions as to sect or management provided he knows the cause is a worthy one, but carefully avoiding all publicity. In religious work likewise he is well known, being a Trustee of one of the largest churches in Lockport and a generous supporter of its charities. In the fraternal organization known as the Ancient Order of United Workmen he has long held high official position and at the present time is Grand Receiver of the Order in the State of New York. Quite early in life Mr. Hodge conceived a favorable opinion of Masonry, and upon attaining his majority applied for admission to this Order through Niagara Lodge, No. 375, of Lockport, by which he was received and raised to the degree of Master Mason. He was chosen

Secretary of his Lodge at the next succeeding election, and in 1881 and 1882 sat in the chair of Master. Having the proud satisfaction of knowing that his Lodge was enjoying a high degree of prosperity, he declined re-election as Master in 1883. In the year preceeding he was made District Deputy Grand Master of the Twenty-fourth Masonic District of New York, and, after holding that office three years, was in June, 1885, unanimously elected Junior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of the "Empire State," to which exalted station he has been in like manner annually re-chosen, and in the opinion of eminent Masonic authority there is every possibility that he may yet be called to preside as Grand Master. In May, 1881, he was honored by the appointment of Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, near the Grand Lodge of New York, and it is worthy of note, as an illustration of the thoroughness of the man in whatever he does, that his annual official reports to the constituent body have been deemed of such dignity as to be published in full in the transactions of that Grand Lodge. In recognition of his distinguished services to Masonry, Lockport Lodge, No. 73, and Tonawanda Lodge, No. 247, have conferred upon him Honorary Membership. The "Capitular grades" in Masonry were received by Mr. Hodge in Ames Chapter, R.A.M. at Lockport, in which body he has served as Treasurer since 1880. The "cryptic degrees" were conferred upon him in Bruce Council, No. 15, R. and S.M., over which he presided for two continuous terms. In May, 1887, he was appointed Grand Representative of the Grand Council of Pennsylvania. In 1869 he received the honors of Masonic Knighthood in Genesee Commandery at Lockport, and shortly afterwards was complimented by unanimous election to honorary membership in Cyrene Commandery of Rochester. On the organization of Lock City Lodge of Perfection, A.A.S.R., December 25, 1875, due largely to his initiative, he was elected thrice Potent Grand Master, and presided most successfully till 1883, with interregnum in 1881, when he declined. The prosperity of this Lodge under his wise, energetic and beneficent administration was regarded in Masonic circles as phenomenal, and it is probably at the head of this rite in the western part of the State. Progressing still farther in the "Scottish Rite" Mr. Hodge reached the sixteenth degree in Rochester Council P. of J.; the eighteenth degree in Rochester Chapter of Rose Croix; and the thirty-second degree in Rochester Consistory, S.P. R.S. In September, 1879, at the annual session of the Supreme Council, 33°, for the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States, held at the city of Philadelphia, the thirty-third and last degree was con-

ferred upon him as an *honorarium*, in recognition of his services and zealous devotion in the walks of Masonry and especially in the "Scottish Rite." Again in September, 1888, the Supreme Council crowned him an Active Member, and at the same session elected him Deputy for the State of New York. The organization of Masonic Veterans of Lockport was the result largely of his individual efforts and of this body he was chosen first President and still holds the office. It is often thoughtlessly asserted that the surroundings make the man; that the possession of rank, wealth and power is the result of chance or accident, or the special gift of the providential deity called Fortune. But there is no ground for these assertions in this instance, for it must be recognized that the man shaped and moulded his circumstances, and that judgment, foresight and determined purpose, together with the due exercise of intelligent reason, and not blind chance, raised him to wealth and honors. No better illustration of a self-made man can be found in biographical annals; and it can be said of Mr. Hodge, as it cannot always be said of self-made men, that he has not spoiled himself in the making. Though possessed of wealth, he prefers hard work to idleness and finds his greatest pleasure not in personal enjoyment but in the happiness which he can bring to others. His honors, of whatever nature, have not begotten either pride of person or pride of achievement, for apart from the dignity pertaining to the various official positions he holds, he is the most modest and genial of men. In person tall and of distinguished appearance and faultless in his attire, he would be a striking figure in any assemblage; and from his kind heart and charming manners, he is a general favorite. Loathing pretence, he does with cheerful mood what others talk of when their hands are still, while modest reserve and native dignity mark his daily walk and conversation.

DAVENPORT, HON. IRA, member of the Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Congresses from the Twenty-ninth Congressional District of the State of New York, was born at Hornellsville, Steuben County, New York, June 28, 1841. His family, on the father's side, was of English Puritan origin, (from Thomas Davenport, who landed in Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1640); and his mother, Miss Lydia Cameron before marriage, of Scotch descent. From her he inherited "that Scotch strain in his blood that gives vitality and age," and in spite of a delicate childhood insures hale and vigorous after life. Hornellsville, so named for Judge Hornell,

its Dutch founder, now a thriving town and railroad centre, was, at the date of the elder Davenport's settlement, in 1816, a "straggling hamlet" of some twenty houses and barns. Here he resided for over thirty years, his business extending from a small store sixteen feet square until he was the owner of branch stores at Angelica, Hammondsport, Dansville, Burns, Baker's Bridge and North Almund, partner in a business house in New York and a large shareholder in a coal company. He was also largely interested in the sending of lumber and grain arks down the southward running rivers. In 1847 he removed to Bath, which has since been the home of the family. He had three sons, John, Ira, and another, Dugald, who died in 1852, and three daughters, Christiana D., who married Hon. Sherman S. Rogers, of Buffalo, Eliza D., who married Mr. J. W. Waterman, of Detroit, Michigan, dying there in 1865, and Fanny D., who died in 1881. Seven years before his death, in 1868, at the age of seventy-three, Ira Davenport, Sr., built and endowed the Girls' Orphan Home at Bath, on which, in all, more than \$350,000 have been expended by the family, and of which his son and daughter have been eminent patrons. The inheritor of a large fortune, Mr. Davenport passed his days in leisure and foreign travel, interesting himself largely in objects of a public nature. In 1876 the Grand Army of the Republic undertook the erection of a State Soldiers' Home for the State of New York at Bath, to which contributions were liberally made by Jonathan Robie, Judge Rumsey, W. E. Howell and others in Bath as well as in the State. Of the \$19,000 collected Ira Davenport had contributed \$5,000, and he was also one of the first organizers. Land was bought and the foundations laid before any contribution from the State had been obtained, and in a financial crisis of the institution an appeal was made by the managers to Mr. Davenport for assistance to complete the buildings and shelter the soldiers, on the risk of being refunded by the State. His prompt reply was, "I'll take the risk," and \$25,000 advanced by him relieved the embarrassment. The Home was opened on the day appointed, enclosing three hundred and sixty acres within its palings, and consisting of four fine barracks, hospital, headquarters, gas-house, commissary department, library, etc. It accommodated seven hundred soldiers, and up to 1885 had sheltered two thousand three hundred and seventy, with preparations for additional four hundred and fifty. It received from the State an annual appropriation of \$80,000, which Mr. Davenport, as State Senator, labored to increase. He also contributed largely to the Bath Library, purchasing to the extent of thou-

sands of dollars for it in his travels. The Presbyterian and Protestant Episcopal Churches, also of Bath, and the Soldiers' Monument were indebted to him in part for their erection, and he was also interested in other public works of benevolence and generosity. "Gifts of such a nature as those described, of course, were not made for political effect." All indeed were made before Mr. Davenport entered political life, or had a thought of seeking an office. They were the acts of a generous and kindly heart, yet when he received the Republican nomination for State Senator from this district in 1877 he naturally had a larger vote in Bath from the men who had witnessed his kindness than if he had been a stranger to them. Mr. Davenport ran 236 votes ahead of the Republican State ticket in Bath the first time he ran for Senator. Out of a total vote of 1,564 he had a majority of 346. The second time he ran for Senator, in 1879, he ran 286 votes ahead of the State ticket. He constantly rose in favor among his home friends, for when he ran for State Controller in 1881 he ran 367 votes ahead of the State ticket, and had a majority of 556 in a total vote of 1,637. It was also shown by the several elections that he was equally favorably regarded in the Senatorial District. George B. Bradley, a Democrat, in 1873 had a majority of 2,859 in the District, and in 1875 of 2,570, but Davenport defeated Bradley in 1877 by 1,701. Two years later he was re-elected from the new district of Steuben, Chemung and Alleghany, by a plurality of 5,778. In 1881, when he ran for Controller, he was elected by a plurality of 14,086, leading the ticket. During both his terms in the Legislature he served as Chairman of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation. "As Controller his reports to the Legislature abounded in wise suggestions and displayed his thorough mastery of the subjects with which he was called upon to deal. First and foremost he showed his active sympathy with the cause of popular education, and throughout the term was zealous in looking after the common school, college land scrip and other educational funds, making them the theme of recommendations which were adopted by the Legislature. He was, as regards the State expenses, an advocate of the principle of paying expenses as they became due. In his first annual report he made the suggestion to have a surplus of at least \$1,000,000 available in the Treasury at the close of each fiscal year to meet the current expenses of the new fiscal year beginning October 1. The State taxes from counties are not payable into the State Treasury until April 15 and May 1, and the custom was to borrow money to pay the expenses in excess of receipts for the period of over six months, in each

year. To put a stop to this state of things he urged upon the Legislature the wisdom of taxing for every dollar they appropriated during the present session." Expenses for the new Capitol were the principal drain upon the surplus. Mr. Davenport was explicit on this point, and took this substantial ground: "The policy of the State borrowing money to provide for its living expenses because it has spent its savings in buildings, is as objectionable and unsound as it would be in an individual, in fact, more so." The Legislature acted in accordance with this recommendation, and reserved \$1,000,000 out of the surplus, and the result showed the wisdom of Mr. Davenport's suggestion—instead of borrowing \$700,000 or \$800,000 the State "paid as it went," and the system was established. "Economy was another matter on which Mr. Davenport insisted. Abuses had crept in with regard to the management of State prisons, but they were rapidly getting disposed of. One grievance was in the practice of committing State convicts to penitentiaries, where they continued as an expense to the State. Mr. Davenport urged that this practice be discontinued. 'These penitentiaries,' he said, 'are not State institutions, and the result of treating them as such is that, notwithstanding the appropriations of former years, the penitentiaries have heavy claims against the State for deficiencies. The appropriations from the State to these local institutions should, in my judgment, be restricted to provision for the short-term men, generally first offenders, female convicts and tramps.' This recommendation was particularly pertinent then, in view of the fact that at that time there were over one thousand vacant cells in the State prisons which might have been utilized." As regarded Insane Asylums: In 1883 the six State Asylums sheltered three thousand six hundred and eighty-four patients, and constant increase in the numbers of applicants demanded extensions. These, however, Mr. Davenport advised should be erected on a different system from that pursued in the construction of the buildings at Poughkeepsie and Buffalo, where the authorized expenditure was doubled with the result of half the accommodation specified, and to provide against such repetition in future he advised "that there be inserted in every law authorizing the erection of buildings, whether new projects or additions to existing institutions, a clause requiring the plans of the proposed structure to be approved by the State Board of Charities and this Department, before the work can be commenced or the money for building made available. A Legislature authorizing the commencement of new State buildings without this or similar protection, is virtually responsible for the

result." The enforcement of the Corporation Tax Law of 1879 was a prominent feature of Mr. Davenport's administration. It had been enacted through the efforts of his predecessor, Mr. J. W. Wadsworth, when member of the Legislature, and that gentleman had initiated the machinery of its execution, to which Mr. Davenport rendered generous testimony. The receipts under Mr. Davenport's Controllershship were \$3,474,827.58, collected at an annual expense of \$300. Delinquent corporations were called upon, and the Western Union Telegraph Company, which resisted payment, was sued in the amount of \$179,371.13 and judgment obtained. Mr. Davenport advised strenuously against discrimination in this matter of taxation, and recommended the passage of the bills reported by the Tax Commission of 1881. He prepared a report on the Canal System, "which demonstrated that he was thoroughly conversant with its various phases, and that he had reached sound and public-spirited conclusions in regard to the policy which the State ought to adopt." After stating the effect of the remission of tolls on the volume of canal business, and explaining why the tonnage had not increased, he discussed the cause of the depression of the boating interest, and suggested a remedy in certain changes in the gates and locks equivalent to enlargement, so as to admit of boats being run in couples with adoption of steam power, reducing operating expenses to a minimum, and encouraging transportation. He also investigated rigorously the expenses of Committees, retrenching expenses in that direction with decisive and lasting effect. His attitude on these and other questions gained him the public confidence, though he was defeated in a second contest for the office of Controller by Mr. Chapin, in the tidal-wave of Democratic victory following the election of Cleveland as Governor in 1883. In 1884 he was elected to the Forty-ninth Congress by a plurality of three thousand six hundred and ten votes. In 1885 he was nominated for the Governorship of the State by the Republican State Convention held at Saratoga, September 22-3, and accepted by letter of October 7, 1885, in which he defined his position on Civil Service Reform, the currency and labor questions, being that of his party, while his general attitude was that of a man independent of extreme party limitations. "I believe," he said, "in Civil Service Reform, and welcome any action by any official, Federal or State, which shows a sincere purpose to promote and establish it. When it comes to be thoroughly understood and its methods perfected, I am confident that it will commend itself to the people through the improvement of their official service and the purification of their political life. I fully concur,"

he adds, "in the demand for appropriate legislation by Congress putting an end to the silver coinage, already excessive, and calling for honest silver dollars on the basis of the gold standard. The interests of labor call for such legislation from time to time as shall maintain in its integrity the American idea of free and intelligent industry, the very foundation of everything that gives distinction to our Republic among the nations of the earth. It vitally concerns the State that the industrial classes shall be defended from servile competition on the one hand and from undue control on the other. Between capital justly administered and labor fairly rendered there can be no hostility." Mr. Davenport's position on the currency has been already defined. "Coin-clipping under color of the law should be regarded as a crime" is his expressed sentiment. In the words of a friend "he regards it as a violation of the first principle of economics for the Government to issue something called a dollar which has one meaning when expressed in silver and another when expressed in gold. What, then, must be its meaning when expressed in labor or merchandise? When silver is forced on the country stamped with a valuation higher than its commercial worth, we have a debased currency in its literal sense, and all history, all modern experience show that debased currency, like debased character, like everything intrinsically false, entails on the community certain evil and confusion. It is like any falsehood, cheap, possibly, at first cost, but always paid for in the end at twice the price of truth." Pending the election of November 3, Mr. Davenport received a letter from the State Workingmen's Assembly at Buffalo, N. Y., requesting to be satisfied as to his action on certain measures which if passed by the following Legislature would reach the Executive. In reply by letter of October 7, 1885, Mr. Davenport said :

"JOHN FRANEY, Esq.,

Chairman Executive Committee of the Political Branch of the State Workingmen's Assembly,

"MY DEAR SIR: In reply to yours of the 25th ult. I beg leave to say that I am in favor of all just and practicable legislation looking to the bettering of the workers, and if the people see fit to elect me to the office of Governor I shall not fail to acquaint myself to the best of my ability with the merits of any measure tending toward that end, and to take such action in relation to it as shall be in accordance with the rights of all. While I must act upon my conviction that it is not expedient to promise beforehand the executive sanction of particular laws in regard to which all interested parties have the right to claim an impartial hearing in the Executive Chamber, I may freely state that the line of legislation on labor which is referred to in the platform of the late Republican Convention meets the approval of my judgment and of my feeling, and that all fu-



Ralph S. Davis,

ture legislations on that subject in the interest of friendly relations between capital and labor will be welcomed by none more than your obedient servant,
IRA DAVENPORT."

Mr. Davenport was, however, defeated in his contest with Mr. Hill by a plurality of eleven thousand one hundred and thirty-four votes, his returns in Steuben County, however, being one thousand three hundred and eighty-nine. He was re-elected to the Fiftieth Congress by a plurality of thirteen thousand seven hundred and thirty. Mr. Davenport is a gentleman of cultivated tastes, with a keen appreciation of literature and art, and a relish for the humorous side of life, albeit of a reserved disposition. His manner is genial and engaging, however, and while modest and unassuming in conversation he yet displays originality of thought and firm conviction. Unostentatious and devoid of egotism, the acts of his life denote "the earnestness of his thought on subjects that relate to the benefit of his brotherman, and his sense of personal responsibility to it."

BEMIS, ASAPH STEBBINS, a prominent and highly respected citizen of Buffalo, for nine years a member of its Common Council, during three of which he was President of that body, and part of the time—in 1861—Acting Mayor of the city, was born there April 21, 1817, and also died there May 7, 1888. A resident within the limits of the city of Buffalo from his birth till his death,—a period exceeding the usual span of all but the most favored liver,—he was an eye-witness of its growth from a struggling frontier settlement containing only a few houses and a hundred or two inhabitants to a beautiful and flourishing city, lying far to the eastward of the centre of civilization on the continent, boasting a population approximating to a quarter of a million souls and claiming rank in wealth and importance as the tenth or twelfth city in the Union. The Erie Canal was begun the year he was born; and as a lad of eight years he took part in the celebration of its completion and opening. He saw the first steamers launched upon the lakes, and under his eye the commerce of these great inland waterways developed from a fitful and precarious traffic to a trade of imperial proportions. Mr. Bemis was named after his father, Asaph S. Bemis, who was born in Spencer, Massachusetts, in 1790, and was the eldest of four sons and seven daughters of Benjamin B. Bemis and Abigail Hall, his wife, afterwards residents of Cornish, New Hampshire, where Mr. Bemis' great grandparents, Benjamin Bemis and Tabitha Bowman Bemis, natives of England and de-

vout Church of England people, lie buried under antique tombstones which commemorate in suitable prose and verse their many Christian virtues and their hope of a glorious resurrection. At his birth-place in Massachusetts, Asaph S. Bemis, senior, acquired a sound religious training, a good English education, and the trade of a carrier and tanner. He inherited both the physique and the migratory instincts of his ancestors, and at the age of nineteen, being then already six feet two inches in height and the possessor of several hundred dollars, he turned his back upon his New England home and friends and wended his way to Buffalo, then considered by the pioneers as the "far West," and yet noted for the excellent commercial prospects which it held out to the youthful and ambitious. Taking employment at his trade, he settled down in the village and before long married Miss Aurelia St. John, the young and attractive daughter of Gamael and Margaret K. St. John, the ceremony being performed by Judge Oliver Forward on October 16, 1812. Following his marriage, he embarked in mercantile business as better suited to the times, and appeared in a fair way to prosper when the devastations of the War of 1812-15 swept from him everything save his young wife and her six-months-old child, and the horses and wagon with which they fled from the village, on that memorable morning in the history of Buffalo, December 30, 1813. During the ensuing three years the little family was domiciled at Clinton, in Oneida County, where a second child was born. When peace had again come to Buffalo, Mr. Bemis returned there with his wife and children, and resumed business as a merchant. The subject of this sketch, who was his third child, was born shortly afterwards. The elder Bemis died December 13, 1823, leaving a widow and six children. Mrs. Bemis, whose means were limited, supported herself by keeping a school, in which Asaph got his first "book learning." His later education was received in a military and scientific academy, under the management of the late Colonel James McKay, and he was also for a time a pupil in the school kept by the late LeGrand Marvin, in the basement of the First Presbyterian Church. When ready to begin work he took employment as a clerk in the dry-goods store of Moorhead & Adams, but after a year of this semi-confinement he concluded that his vocation was following the sea, and accordingly, in 1832, he shipped before the mast on board the schooner "Cincinnati," Capt. L. H. Cotton, which was one of Pratt & Tayler's "Eagle Line." Although less than a hundred tons burden, this vessel was a profitable one to its owners. At the end of three years young Bemis had risen to the position

of mate of the brig "Indiana;" in 1837 he was promoted to master, and alternated from sailing vessels to steam craft both as mate and master until 1844, when he abandoned sea-faring life, although he had won a wide reputation as a most thorough pilot and a most skillful and intrepid navigator. On October 16, 1844, he married Miss Katherine Rebecca, daughter of Jonathan Sidway, a merchant by whom he was employed. There were four children by this marriage, all of whom died in infancy. Forming a copartnership with his elder brother under the style of Bemis Brothers, (A. S. & E. S. J. Bemis) he opened, in 1846, a general ship chandlery and commission business, and also engaged in the shipping trade, owning several vessels. These several ventures yielded handsome returns, and in 1857 he retired from the business which was thereafter conducted by his brother. Having valuable real estate interests, during the remainder of his life the time not given to the public service was almost wholly engrossed by the management of his property. A sturdy follower of Henry Clay, Mr. Bemis was elected, in 1852, on the Whig ticket to the office of Alderman from the Third Ward under the old subdivision of the city into five wards; and in 1854, having served two years, was re-elected from the Ninth Ward under the new City Charter dividing the city into thirteen wards. From 1855 to 1856 he held the office of Collector of Canal Tolls at Buffalo, and in 1859-60 and 1861-62 represented the Tenth Ward,—in which he then resided—in the Common Council. During the years 1860 and 1861 he was President of the Council, and in the latter year, Mayor Alberger being too ill to serve, he was elected Mayor of Buffalo *pro tem.* by vote of the Council. While acting in this high official capacity it fell to him to receive and entertain President-elect Abraham Lincoln on the occasion of his visit to Buffalo, *en route* to Washington to be inaugurated. On this occasion, memorable in the annals of the Nation as well as in the history of Buffalo, Mr. Bemis made a most felicitous speech, which had the happy effect of eliciting from Mr. Lincoln a touchingly sincere and eloquent response which is remembered and spoken of to this day. It was the first important utterance of Mr. Lincoln after his election, and hence attracted attention throughout the country. During the years 1861 and 1862 Mr. Bemis served on the Military Committee of Common Council—Mr. William G. Fargo being then Mayor—and was a vigilant member of the sub-committee having sole charge of the great labor of dispensing aid and relief to the families of volunteers who had gone to war. It is a matter of public knowledge that Mr. Bemis took scarcely any respite in this work while

he remained a member of the Council. His heart was in the work and he labored at it both night and day. It is common report that the detail and method of keeping the accounts owed a great deal to his practical ability to regulate the same. In July, 1862, President Lincoln appointed Mr. Bemis to the responsible position of United States Supervising Inspector of Steamboats of the Ninth District, embracing the waters of Lakes Erie, Ontario, Champlain, Memphramagog, and intermediate channels. He held this office about eleven years, during three of which he was President of the Board of Inspectors. He likewise served two years as Secretary. This Board, composed of inspectors of the ten districts, met annually, and frequently specially, for conference and the adjustment of rules and regulations to be observed by navigators. Mr. Bemis' personal acquaintance with the subjects considered gave great weight to his opinions, besides which his kindly and genial nature made him very popular with his colleagues; all of whom recognized him as an able and efficient officer. In the fall of 1875 Mr. Bemis, against his wishes, was again returned to the City Council for the term of two years, representing the Fourth Ward. During the Centennial year he was President of the Council, and as such took a prominent part in the dedication and formal opening of the newly erected City and County Hall. To his careful watchfulness of the city's interests is partly due the fact that this magnificent structure, for which two millions of dollars was appropriated, was completed within that figure. Although he held no public office after this period he remained a public man until his death. One of his latest public services was in connection with the revision of the City Charter. As an official he was unswervingly faithful to every public trust confided to his care. During nine years' service in the City Council no charge of wrong doing was ever brought against him. He watched the interests of his constituents with an untiring vigilance, and schemers and evil-doers found in him a determined opponent. He carried his practical business ideas into the Council, and was active and successful in formulating systems, adopting methods, and consummating plans for the proper and economical transaction of public business. He had in him all the elements of a successful public officer, but was utterly lacking in the suavity and willingness to hedge which always characterizes the politician. Honest in his abhorrence of trickery, sham and hypocrisy, he was outspoken in his denunciation of them. No blandishments or promises could alter his honest views, and fraud never found in him a friend or received even a silent support. During his whole life he

was active in the performance of public duty. As early as 1835 he was a member of the Hook and Ladder Company, and ran with the machine until exempt by reason of holding office. He was a valued member of the Firemen's Benevolent Association of Buffalo, (organized in 1837,) down to the time of his death. He was also one of the original members of the Young Men's Association, which he helped materially in many ways during his long connection with it. As far back as 1835 he entered the Masonic Fraternity, becoming a member of Queen City Lodge, and attaining to popularity and prominence in the Order. He was a vestryman of Christ Church Parish, of Delaware Avenue, from its organization, and was serving as second warden at the time of the consolidation of Christ Church and Trinity Parishes. He was elected to the new vestry of the consolidated parishes, and also served faithfully and very efficiently as a member of the Construction Committee that had charge, until its completion, of the erection of the fine edifice, now known as Trinity Church. Being sympathetic and generous in disposition he became a member of and contributor to many of Buffalo's leading relief organizations and charities. He was of stalwart form, robust and erect. His countenance was marked and striking. He wore his hair long and flowing, and his beard in the style made familiar in the portraits of the late Emperor William of Germany. Altogether his appearance was engaging as well as impressive. His character was no less positive and marked than his personal appearance. Policy never guided his conduct or utterances, and he never sacrificed his self-respect to gain the popular approval or the favor of those in power. All his life he paid great attention to reading, and was a profound thinker and a most excellent judge of human nature. Presiding at his own home, he was a most hospitable host, a royal entertainer, and a genial and witty conversationalist. His companionship was something to be coveted, and his friendship something to be prized. He was far above common men, and his death brought grief to the entire city, for he was, in very truth, one of its best, and one of its greatest citizens.

Hannah, daughter of William Pontus, a member of the Plymouth Company to whom King James granted, in 1606, the North American coast between 41° and 45° north latitude, or from the mouth of the Hudson to the mouth of the St. Croix. Their oldest son, Joseph, married Sarah, granddaughter of Robert Hicks, an eminent non-conformist of London, also a member of Plymouth Company, who sailed in the "Speedwell" in company with the "Mayflower" in 1620, and, on that vessel becoming disabled, returned to England and in the following year landed in Plymouth. Joseph, grandson of the last named couple, born in Plymouth in 1722, settled in Boston, where in 1748 his son John was born, who married Sarah Stacy, of Salem, Massachusetts, and settled in New Salem, Massachusetts. Their third son was Samuel, the father of the subject of this sketch. Samuel Churchill was a farmer in moderate circumstances, who, to better his fortune, removed from New Salem, in 1804, to Clinton County, New York. In February, 1814, he married Martha, daughter of John Bosworth, Esq., of Sandisfield, Massachusetts. Young Churchill spent his early boyhood at home, acquiring little beyond a good stock of health and the rudiments of an English education, then deemed sufficient for a farmer's son. His aptness in reading and study showed him worthy of more extended advantages, and, with a little help from his parents, he was enabled to attend the Burr Seminary in Manchester, Vermont. Here his progress was so satisfactory that he was prompted to fit himself for college. His own energy and industry had to be relied on to obtain means to meet the necessary expenses, but they proved adequate, and, after pursuing the complete course, he was graduated from Middlebury College, Vermont, in the summer of 1843. The ensuing two years he taught languages at Castleton Seminary, in the same State, and subsequently, for a period of twelve months, was a tutor at Middlebury College. Having decided on adopting the legal profession, he entered the Dane Law School, of Harvard University, and having completed the required course of study was, in July, 1847, admitted to the bar. About this time the Chair of Languages in his *Alma Mater* being temporarily vacant through illness of Prof. Stoddard, he was called to fill it and remained thus engaged several months. Early in 1848 he established himself in the legal profession at Oswego, where he has since resided. A year later he married Miss Catherine T. Sprague, daughter of Dr. Lawrence Sprague, of the United States Army. Mr. Churchill's career has been both a useful and an honorable one. From 1853 to 1856 he was a member of the

CHURCHILL, HON. JOHN C., LL.D., of Oswego, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Fifth Judicial District, was born at Mooers, Clinton County, New York, January 17, 1821. He is sixth in descent from John Churchill, who settled at Plymouth, Massachusetts, about 1640, and who married there, December 16, 1644,

Oswego Board of Education, and during a part of the same period he was a member of the Board of County Supervisors. From 1857 to 1860 he held the office of District Attorney, and in the latter year was chosen County Judge. At the close of his term he was unanimously presented by the County for Justice of the Supreme Bench. His faithful discharge of these several duties induced his selection to represent his District in Congress, and, in 1866, he was elected by a heavy vote to represent the Twenty-second District of New York in that body. During the XLth Congress he served on the Judiciary Committee, and with Mr. Boutwell and Mr. Eldridge formed the sub-committee that drafted the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution in the form in which it was finally adopted, to wit: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude." On the question of the impeachment of President Johnson, he joined with a majority of the Judiciary Committee in a report in the affirmative. He presented a report, revising and improving the judiciary systems of the Territories of Montana and Idaho. One of his ablest speeches before the House was delivered in support of a bill for constructing a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara. In the XLth Congress Mr. Churchill was Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures on Public Buildings, and was also on the Committee on Elections. He introduced at this Congress the Act to secure the purity and freedom of elections at which members of Congress are chosen, which subsequently became a law with slight amendment and furnishes the existing means for National supervision of such elections. The determined attempt to repeal this Act, and the equally determined defence which has kept it on the National statute book, show the importance attached to it. In 1876 Judge Churchill was a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention, which nominated President Hayes, and the following year (1877) he received the nomination for Secretary of State of the State of New York. During the years 1879 and 1880 he was again a member of the Oswego Board of Education, and President of the Board, which he resigned to accept the appointment of Justice of the Supreme Court, made by Governor Cornell, January 17, 1881, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Noxon. At the Presidential election in the fall of 1880 Judge Churchill was elected as one of the Presidential Electors-at-Large for the State of New York, and as such voted for James A. Garfield and Chester A. Arthur, for President and Vice-President of the United States. In the fall of 1881

Judge Churchill was nominated, and at the November election chosen, by a majority of 11,092, Justice of the Fifth Judicial District of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, for the full term. The degree of LL.D., was conferred upon him by Middlebury College, Vermont, in 1874, and by Hamilton College, New York, in 1882. Judge Churchill's fine education, high legal standing, and large experience in public affairs, combined with rare social qualities and a private life beyond reproach, have rendered him deservedly popular where he is best known, and give abundant promise of increasing usefulness and honor with increasing years.

REMINGTON, PHILLO, of Ilion, for many years head of the world-renowned firm of E. Remington & Sons, was born in Litchfield, New York, October 31, 1816, and died April 5, 1889, at Silver Springs, Florida, whither he had gone for his health, after a few days' illness from bilious fever, which he had contracted in a Southern tour. The story of industrial progress is hardly ever without its romantic episode at the start. In 1816 Eliphalet Remington, senior, (father of our subject), the founder of the house, a youth maturing to manhood, worked upon his father's farm, a clearing in the wilds of Herkimer County, some eighty miles west of Albany. The farm, of considerable extent, lay upon the banks of a small stream, Clear Creek, which ran a little more than a league, with constant fall, down through a romantic gorge, to finally add its tribute to the Mohawk River. Fifty odd years have wrought wonderful changes in the stream and its relations. The Erie Canal and the large village of Ilion now intercept its waters, which, according to the memory of old denizens of the neighborhood, possess hardly more than half their ancient volume. A rough country road winds up "the gulf," whose hillsides, barren of trees, show cause enough for the decadence of the waters. One must not, however, look for the change at the starting point. The old farm dwelling still stands; but progress has done no more than erect a rustic saw-mill and an uncouth brick attempt at a sulphur spa for its surroundings. The spa is a failure, and the old mill only a suggestion for the sketcher. Time, as usual, has gone down stream with her changes, erected, where was not a single house at the commencement of the century, Ilion with its unique industry, dug out the great water-way from the West to the seaboard, and threaded the Mohawk Valley with the principal line of railroad in the Union. The first Remington arm was produced in this wise: Young



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Eliphalet asked his father one day for money to buy a gun, and was met by very much such an answer as might be expected from a hard-working farmer. Unable to secure the desired gift from the paternal appreciation of his necessities, the boy was not, however, without hope or resource. One of the original properties of the farm was a forge, even then old from disuse, though still offering capabilities which ready wit and energy could turn to account. Eliphalet found no difficulty in securing enough iron about the premises for his purpose, and, with what might almost be termed inspiration, was soon able to get his material in proper condition for forging. By persistent effort and a remarkable adaptation of his crude appliances, he finally completed a barrel which satisfied his ambition. Beyond this it was impossible for him to proceed; the lock construction and the stocking being results altogether in advance of his material resources, at least. At the first opportunity he made a journey to Utica, then a considerable town. There he entrusted his barrel to a gunsmith, and soon had the pleasure of securing the object of his desire in a completed state. Happily the smith was clever enough and candid enough to recognize the really excellent quality of his customer's production. Whether it may have been a material superiority due, we must presume, rather to accidental cause than to any metallurgical practice or intuition, or whether the mechanical achievement was something extraordinary, neither tradition nor relief can now determine. The barrel was certainly so complete a success as to extort the praise of the expert, and young Remington was so encouraged by this unlooked-for endorsement of his skill, that he soon followed up his first effort by others. That positive excellence must have distinguished not only the first production, but those immediately preceding it, is apparent. Suffice it that the fame of the new fabrication began soon to fill the country side, and the young producer found the resources of himself and the old forge taxed to their utmost. Thenceforward he applied himself exclusively to barrel-making, gradually extending his craftsmanship to the stocking and lock-fitting of the guns. From 1816 to about 1825 the business was prosecuted at this place of its inception, though the capacity of the "works" was measurably increased by the building of a stocking-shop and another small structure. At the start the fixtures of the forge available for use were, it need hardly be suggested, not only limited to the rare exigencies of farm-work, but of the crudest quality, and little better than relics of usefulness. The grindstones used in the work, and fashioned out of the rough by the untaught artisan, were obtained

from a quarry adjacent to or on the farm, and were of exceptional excellence; a circumstance which indicates the kindly Providence that always helps those who help themselves. During the nine years' work at the head of the "gulf," the reputation of Remington's production experienced nothing but good fortune; the demand for barrels becoming, indeed, so much in excess of the capacity of his shops that customers used to resort to the spot and stay there till their wares were ready for them. In 1825, the Erie Canal having been made through the valley of the Mohawk, Mr. Eliphalet Remington, after a few years' hard experience of the difficulty of conducting his growing business at so considerable a distance from that thoroughfare, with wise prevision of the future, purchased a large tract of land where now stands Iliou. His first erection, a low, one-story dwelling, is included in the present forging shop. The variety and capacity of plant for some years was not increased to any great extent, though the distinct business of barrel-making experienced a natural and healthy growth. In 1835 the establishment of Ames & Co., of Springfield, Massachusetts, which had a United States contract for a number of thousands of carbines, wished to dispose of a portion of its award then uncompleted, and of its gun-finishing machinery. Mr. Remington became the purchaser of both contract and plant. At this time, his first government contract necessitating an increase of shop capacity, he erected a frame building, of considerable size for that day, which is still standing, and known as the "old armory." Before finishing the carbine order, the enterprise of the rising establishment was encouraged by the reception of another contract—this time for 5,000 Harper's Ferry rifles. Tools were forthwith made or bought and the work proceeded with, still another contract for 5,000 similar arms coming before the first was finished. At that date (1835 to 1840) the machine plant amounted to four milling machines, one stocking machine and one turning lathe, the fixtures or tools having to be changed as occasion demanded. It is worthy of record, that the experience of the father of the difficulty of possessing a gun was, though in a lighter degree, repeated by the sons, the story being that, when one of the sons asked his father for a fowling-piece, the latter answered that he would be more liberal than his parent had been with him; that he would contribute the barrel, but the youngster must, in this instance, furnish the stock and lock himself. It is needless to add that the late head of the Remington Company had his fowling-piece in due time complete, but there is little doubt that the son's job of stocking and locking, with the appli-

ances of Ilion, was a long way easier than his father's shaping and finishing of the first Remington barrel in the old farm forge at the head of "the gulf." A story is told of the late Mr. Eliphalet Remington which well deserves mention here. With a unique patriotism he refused to take contracts for rifles from Jefferson Davis during his administration of the War Department because he believed his guns would be used against the Union. When the war came on the Ilion Armory was first and most largely favored by the Government orders, and so promptly and honestly were the contracts executed that the Remingtons were given first rank in the list of manufacturers who had faithfully served their country in its exigency, in a special resolution of Congress, expressing the gratitude of the Republic. Philo Remington, inheriting his father's inventive genius, after a common school education and at Cazenovia Seminary, entered his father's factory, where he was most carefully trained into the use of every tool employed in the manufacture of firearms, and in time became mechanical superintendent of the factory. With his brothers, Samuel and Eliphalet, (of whom he was the oldest), the firm of E. Remington & Sons was established, and for over a quarter of a century he continued in charge of the mechanical department. In the course of his experience this firm probably produced a greater variety of firearms than any other like establishment, their breechloading rifle, of which millions have been sold here and abroad, being the best known of all their arms. The fall of 1870 doubtless witnessed in the Ilion Armory a larger number of men employed, a greater daily production and a more earnest concentration of thoughts and energies upon one subject, than the small arms business in this or any other country had ever known. The contract with the French government commenced about the middle of September. The final installment was shipped in the first week of the succeeding May. During the seven months inclusive, from September 21 to the latter date, the number of service arms of its own production furnished and shipped to French ports from the Ilion Armory was about 155,000, a total result altogether unprecedented in the history of similar transactions. The arms composing this total were divided among the following classes: 130,000 rifles of 43-calibre; 5,000 carbines and 20,000 transformations. The *Army and Navy Journal* remarked of this great industrial achievement: "The resources of the great armory have, of course, been taxed to the utmost. The buildings devoted to small arms manufacture have, for twenty hours of each working day, been crowded with workmen,

from 1,300 to 1,400 employees having been all the time engaged. The largest daily production has been 1,400 rifles" (these figures are not large enough, each of the last three day's product having been 1,530 stand of rifles, with 1,300 stand on each of the working days preceding) "and about 200 revolvers, and the monthly pay-roll amounted to from \$138,000 to \$140,000." After the suspension of Victor Place, the French Consul at New York, by his government for fraudulent practices, all of the purchases of war material passed through the hands of the Remingtons, and after the war was over the French Chambers passed a vote of thankful recognition of the ability and integrity of the American agents of their country. One of the early inventors of the typewriter placed his crude models into the Remingtons' hands, which they perfected, and it became one of the most popular instruments of the kind. In 1886 they disposed of the typewriter manufacturing business, and soon after the firm went into liquidation. Since then Mr. Remington had lived in retirement. He was nearly twenty years President of the village of Ilion, and, with his brother, gave Syracuse University sums aggregating \$250,000. He also gave most liberally to charitable and religious institutions of the Methodist denomination, to which he belonged. He was a great lover and patron of inventors, and not a few of them owe their present prosperity to the helping hand which he extended. His fondness for young men of push and promise was also frequently shown. Intellectually Mr. Remington, though more of a worker than a student in his youth, was well equipped. As a practical manufacturer in his best days it would have been difficult to find his superior, both as a judge of processes and material, and for his intuitive appreciation of the possibilities of machinery. In politics Mr. Remington was successively Whig and Republican. Though strong in his opinions to the degree of partisanship, with the exception of serving once or twice on the electoral ticket in Presidential elections, he invariably refused to entertain nominations which the party leaders would have thrust upon him. In domestic life he found his most attractive charm. His death was greatly regretted wherever his name and fame were known, and particularly so at Ilion, where he had spent a lifetime in advancing the interests of the place. He leaves a widow and two married daughters, one the wife of Hon. Watson C. Squire, (formerly Governor of Washington Territory, and since the admission of that State into the Union, elected United States Senator, and now serving his term), and the other of H. C. Furman, of New York City.



WINSTON, FREDERICK SEYMOUR, late President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, was born at Ballston Spa, New York, October 14, 1806, and died at Fernandina, Florida, (while temporarily absent from his home in New York City,) March 27, 1885. Mr Winston's ancestors, both paternal and maternal, were originally from England. Frederick Winston, his father, a Virginian by birth and a member of one of the oldest and most respected families of that State, emigrated to New York early in life and settled in Saratoga County, where he established himself as a farmer, and subsequently married Susan Seymour, who was of Connecticut birth, and of a good New England family. The subject of this sketch was the second child of his parents. He was brought up amid rural surroundings and under Christian influences, gaining from the one his robust physique and excellent health and from the other those high moral and religious traits which through life remained among his most prominent characteristics. His education, carefully supervised by his intelligent and God-fearing mother, was obtained primarily in the common schools of his native place, and was finished by a term or two at an Academy of some note in Utica, New York, which was not only quite famous in its day but also well patronized. When he was about fifteen years of age, Frederick left his books to engage in business, finding employment as clerk in the store of Messrs. Halsted, Haines & Co., prominent wholesale dry-goods merchants of New York City. Trustworthy and intelligent, he soon won the confidence of his employers, and commanded by his diligence and ability promotion, step by step, through all the various grades in the house, being finally offered a partnership, which he accepted. His ideas, like his mind, were cast in a large mold; and although the prospects which this new connection held out were extremely flattering, pecuniarily and otherwise, he preferred an independent career, and, in consequence, sold out his interest in the firm a few years after his admission to it, and embarked in the dry-goods business for himself, opening a store in Pine Street, opposite the present palatial building of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, the site of which was then occupied by an old Dutch church and subsequently by the New York Post Office. In comparison with the magnificent structures at present devoted to this great branch of mercantile activity, the little Pine Street store was a very modest affair. A sketch of that part of the city, taken at the time Mr. Winston was in business there, is still preserved in one or two of the public and several of the private libraries of the Metropolis. This sketch

presents to view the old church with its ample and pleasant yard, and on the opposite side of the street a row of small brick buildings, over one of which is seen a sign bearing the inscription "F. S. Winston & Co." By tact, energy, and a combination of qualities which rarely fail to command success in any department of effort, Mr. Winston built up by degrees a large business, and rose to a leading place among his compeers in the dry-goods trade. Enterprise tempered by prudence characterized all his transactions, and fair dealing and honesty his intercourse with his brother merchants. Conducted on these principles and absorbing almost the entire attention of its chief, the house of F. S. Winston & Co. prospered for many years, and eventually became one of the largest in the city. Mr. Winston was everywhere known as one of the most upright and conscientious of men. His kindly nature appreciated the struggles of the aspiring, and with a generosity which was in keeping with his numerous other large qualities, he freely extended the advantages of the credit system—then so largely in vogue in the business world—to many of his customers. Bad debts were thus incurred, and during a period of business depression the firm failed. But this circumstance, although unfortunate in costing Mr. Winston the legitimate gains of a long and busy career, was the means of directing him into the path in which he was to achieve his real life work and greatest success. Honorably known to merchants, financiers and capitalists of New York and other large cities, Mr. Winston was elected, in 1846, a member of the Board of Directors of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, which had been organized but four years previously. He had the esteem and confidence of his associates from his first appearance among them, and on account of his influence and popularity and long business experience, was at once placed on several of the most important committees. After settling up his business affairs he determined not to re-engage in mercantile pursuits, and thenceforth concentrated all his attention and energy upon the business of insurance. The value of his services became every day more and more apparent to his colleagues, and through their confidence in and dependence upon him his duties were correspondingly increased. It soon became evident that he possessed superior fitness for the executive management of the company, and, this opinion being widely shared by those most concerned in its growth and success, he was chosen to the position of President in 1853. From the time Mr. Winston had first become identified with the business of life insurance he devoted himself to acquiring a mastery of it. The value of his close

study of its various departments and problems was at once apparent when he assumed the executive function, and from that date the higher life of the company began. He devoted to its affairs his entire time and attention, and daily from an early hour in the morning until a late one in the afternoon he was at his desk discharging the duties of his high trust. He gained and kept the entire control of the business, familiarized himself with every branch, and supervised every detail. His general course was marked by circumspection and conservatism, but in the presence of emergencies he invariably acted with freedom, boldness and decision, and always rose equal to the occasion. The great problems presented to him by the events of the late Civil War were met with a degree of courage, equity, foresight and patriotism which will always excite profound admiration. In 1861, when hostilities began, the company held risks at the South as well as at the North. It was a time of great and universal excitement, of general apprehension on the part of the mercantile community, of financial stringency, of social disturbances, and, worse than all, the country was on the verge of a civil war. Instantly the question arose—first, "What is the equitable status of policies held by Southern men?" The declaration of war rendered it impossible to continue relations with the South, just as it was impossible for Southern policy holders to meet their obligations with the company; and yet there was the question of equity, "What is to be done with the money already received?" In time Mr. Winston suggested, and his associates agreed, that the company would assume that each policy held south of Mason and Dixon's line was tendered to the company for surrender, and that it would accept the surrendered policy, paying the holder the value thereof. After this action a case was brought in the Supreme Court of the United States for the purpose of deciding the question, and after extended argument the Court settled it in conformity to the course pursued by the company. Obviously a still more delicate question arose at this juncture—namely, "What shall the company do with the policies held by soldiers in the Union ranks?" Many of the officers and soldiers were married, with families. They could not afford to be killed, leaving a valueless policy to their widows and children, and yet in thousands of cases all they would have to leave was a policy which, by the rules of the company, was void the instant they bore arms in any cause whatever. Here came to the front a wise, discreet determination, which carried comfort into many a home, and rendered resolute many a patriotic heart. Mr. Winston determined to carry

the policies upon the books, charging an extra amount that seemed reasonable against the dividends, and to pay the face of the policy in case of death. New risks were taken upon the same terms, and it is an interesting fact that the losses sustained by the company during the war and the extra amount received for policies held by soldiers balanced within a few dollars one the other. During the long struggle Mr. Winston never swerved in his allegiance to the National Government. His patriotism was of the sturdy kind which is not content short of deeds. From their very nature some of these were of the most public character. Such, for instance, was the support his company gave the Government by subscribing to its bonds. When the first call for a loan was issued the "Mutual" invested heavily of its funds in these securities. As the war progressed and the situation became more grave the confidence of the business community in the National authorities waned to such a degree that neither in Wall Street nor in any other financial centre of the world was the Government paper regarded as a safe investment at any price. Notwithstanding this depressing outlook, a small knot of clear-headed, patriotic business men never swerved in their loyalty, and prominent among them stood Mr. Winston. His faith, though severely tested, had not abated one jot, and his noble confidence made itself felt among his associates and friends. At one of the meetings of the Board held at a period when the great need of the Nation made it a suppliant for "the sinews of war" Mr. Winston boldly said to his associates: "We have considered Government bonds good enough to warrant our investing fifty per cent. of our assets in them. If they fail, we fail. If the country survives, we survive." The logic of this assertion was irrefutable and the "Mutual" continued to make large subscriptions to the Government bonds, and adhered to this policy throughout the darkest days of the struggle. Until the close of the Civil War Mr. Winston was unflagging in his support of the National Government. No attempt can be made in a sketch of this character to narrate the many patriotic services he rendered. As illustrating their scope and extent it may be said that they included the organization of volunteer regiments and many prompt and generous contributions to the funds of the Sanitary Commission. The late Rev. Dr. Bellows, the famous President of that Commission, acknowledged in emphatic terms his great indebtedness to Mr. Winston for help at the most critical junctures, and declared that the country was under heavy obligations to him for his usefulness and generosity. The Twenty-second Regiment was or-

ganized in Mr. Winston's office, and the "Mutual" contributed \$1,000 towards equipping it and dispatching it to the seat of war. Mr. Winston also took the city bonds when they could not be negotiated elsewhere, and in this way rendered valuable assistance to the city when the authorities were severely pressed for money to carry on recruiting. In March, 1865, this latter action on Mr. Winston's part led to a public acknowledgment at the hands of the Board of Supervisors of New York County, Supervisor Elijah F. Purdy, the old "war horse" of the Democracy, offering resolutions which were unanimously adopted, thanking Mr. Winston for the prompt manner in which his company furnished funds to the Comptroller for recruiting purposes. It may be said that simply as a matter of judgment his abiding confidence in the ultimate success of the Government proved of the highest advantage to the company whose affairs he directed. Mr. Winston was in no sense a politician, nor had he ever the slightest desire for political office. In 1866 he was appointed a member of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration in the place of Mr. Cyrus Curtiss, who resigned in April of that year. Mr. Winston accepted this appointment from a sense of Christian duty, and filled the office with great ability for a period of five years. The zeal and efficiency with which he discharged his duties in connection with it, showed that his whole heart was in the work. Familiarity with it only served to deepen this interest and he watched over the welfare of the immigrants with a care and devotion that had their origin in a sympathetic and philanthropic nature. Through his earnest efforts and wide-reaching influence, which secured the co-operation of other prominent and philanthropic persons, the State Emigrant Hospital, Asylum and Refuge on Ward's Island were established. He looked upon this great and steady flow of emigrants to our shores as a stream of vitalizing life-blood poured into the heart of the Nation, and his earnest desire was that it should be carefully guarded and preserved from contamination and the destructive influences of sickness, squalor and irreligion. To this work he devoted himself unsparingly. Indeed, his labors were at times heroic and were prosecuted at the peril of his own life. This was especially conspicuous during the second visitation of the cholera to the city of New York. Undaunted by fears for his personal safety and with the same true Christian zeal that had always actuated his philanthropy, he courageously visited the plague-stricken immigrants and was unremitting in his efforts to save their lives or mitigate their sufferings. Neither the fears of his family nor the expostulations of well-

meaning friends availed to lessen his sense of duty. He visited the sufferers personally, to make sure that they had proper medical attendance and nursing, and administered to their spiritual wants by advising and praying with them in the most fervent spirit. In religious circles Mr. Winston was highly esteemed and honored. He was a life-long member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and took an active and prominent part in promoting its work and in developing and directing several of its leading organizations. He was a Vice-President of the American Bible Society and of the Protestant Episcopal City Missionary Society, and a member of the Foreign Committee of the Protestant Episcopal Church. For many years he was an active member of the vestry of St. George's Church and Superintendent of its Sunday-School. In later years he attended Calvary Church (in Fourth Avenue at the corner of Twenty-first Street), of which he was a Senior Warden. He was unostentatiously charitable, giving freely at all times to the aid of worthy persons, objects and institutions, and during his long life must have bestowed quite a fortune in this way. He took a great interest in the Sheltering Arms, and in the Aural and Ophthalmic Institute of New York, and was a trustee in each up to the time of his death. President Winston died, as he had expressed a wish to die, in the full tide of honor and distinction, and with little conscious pain and no lingering. He was struck with paralysis on his way home from a trip through the South, taken with a view of recreation, which had included a visit to the Exposition at New Orleans, the fatal crisis occurring at Egmont Hotel, Fernandina, Florida, March 27, 1885, at 10 o'clock at night. He had experienced a slight attack of rheumatism during his vacation, but considered himself at the time to be, for his age, fairly redolent with health; but it appears now that he had overtaxed the vitality which remains to the most stalwart constitution at the age of seventy-nine, and that the relaxation in which he had been indulging for a few weeks was taken too late to recruit his exhausted powers. Upon the arrival of the remains of Mr. Winston in New York, they were taken to his late residence, No. 18 West Thirty-first Street, where, on the afternoon of Thursday, April 2, private religious services were conducted in the presence of the family and a few intimate friends. Afterwards the remains were taken to Calvary Church, followed by the relatives and a large concourse of sorrowing friends. Among the many present in the church were a number of the most distinguished citizens of New York, including the highest officials, eminent philanthropists and leading representatives of the

insurance, banking and mercantile communities, and prominent members of the various professions. During the course of a long and busy career Mr. Winston had occasion to befriend many poor people, and to extend a helping hand to many struggling young men, and to foster, not alone with words of encouragement but by liberal benefactions, civilizing societies and humanitarian associations. These flocked to the church in large numbers, adding materially to the vein of sentiment that pervaded the entire congregation and augmenting perceptibly the volume of sorrow that a great and good man had been taken away, and paying, perhaps, as touching a tribute of affection, respect and esteem as any, even those more ambitious and more pretentious, coming from higher realms of social life and the more exclusive parlors of commerce and finance. The services were conducted by W. Bacon Stevens, D.D., LL.D. Bishop of Pennsylvania, and by Assistant Bishop Potter, assisted by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Satterlee, and his assistants. Previous to his death Mr. Winston had often expressed his wishes on the subject of funeral services, requesting that when his time should come they should be confined to the stately simplicity of the Episcopal ritual for the dead. In compliance with this desire Dr. Satterlee refrained from any expressions of eulogy or regret, while the Bishop read the services, and the choir, after an anthem, sang two hymns which were great favorites with Mr. Winston. The officers of the several corporations and societies with which Mr. Winston was so long and honorably connected called special meetings upon receiving information of his death, and passed resolutions of respect which bore internal evidence of the high place the deceased had held in their esteem. Mr. Winston's perceptions, naturally acute, were sharpened by his long business experience. He was ever a close student of public affairs and his judgments were practically unerring. Politics, finance and commerce all came under his watchful eye, and his conclusions, based on careful comparisons and a profound knowledge of human nature, were seldom fallacious. He was invariably conservative and cautious, but, with a keen insight into affairs, he solved many problems before others had ceased to regard them as such, and, thus, was enterprising to a rare degree while not speculative. He was a many-sided man, and in every sphere of his efforts, business, patriotic, religious and social, was a strong man. His salary for some years before his death was equal to that of the President of the United States. It was his only income, and as his charitable acts were of daily occurrence, he did not accumulate a very great prop-

erty, although he left a handsome competence well invested, including a fine residence. Mr. Winston's domestic life was serene and happy. In 1833 he married Miss Lucy Cotton, of New York City, who survived him barely a twelve-month, dying March 14, 1886. His family consisted of six children, four of whom are living:—Mrs. George Gilpin, of Philadelphia, Mrs. Harvey B. Merrell, of Morristown, New Jersey, Mr. James C. Winston and Dr. Gustavus S. Winston. The two latter are connected in official capacities with the Mutual Life Insurance Company. Mr. Frederick M. Winston, who died in 1866, was a young man of great promise, and at the time of his death held the important office of cashier in the "Mutual." President Winston was most widely known as the real creator of the largest life insurance company in the world, and his rare mental endowments and peculiar qualities which showed him to be an enterprising as well as a wise and prudent manager; but he was best known as, a Christian gentleman, in the highest conception of the term, a man of large heart and clear conscience, who loved God and his fellow-men.

FAIRCHILD, SIDNEY T., one of the oldest and most distinguished citizens of Central New York, widely known, esteemed and honored for his exemplary life and character, was born at Norwich, New York, November 15, 1808, and died at his home in Cazenovia, February 15, 1889. He was the eldest son of John F. and Flavia Fairchild. He became a resident of Cazenovia in 1825, and, after attending the Seminary then just instituted, entered Hamilton College, but soon removed to Union College, where he graduated in 1829. He studied law in the offices of Childs and Stebbins at Cazenovia, and of Joshua A. Spencer at Utica, and was admitted to the bar in 1831. He commenced the practice of law in partnership with E. P. Hurlbut at Utica. In 1834 he married Helen, the second daughter of the late Perry G. Childs, of Cazenovia, and in the following year, upon the death of Mr. Childs, removed to Cazenovia, and entered into partnership with the late Charles Stebbins, under the firm name of Stebbins & Fairchild. Upon the organization of the Syracuse and Utica Railroad Company this firm became its attorneys, and, upon the consolidation of this company, with others, into the New York Central Railroad Company, continued in charge of its local business. About 1858, Mr. Fairchild was appointed General Attorney of the New York Central Railroad Company, having his office at Albany, and, since that time, continued

in the service of that company, until his decease, withdrawing latterly, however, from the charge of the general legal business of the corporation. His last work in his profession was the argument of a cause in the Court of Claims of the United States, in which the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company was complainant, and in which a favorable decision was rendered in January, 1889. He was a Director and the Secretary and Treasurer of the Third Great Western Turnpike Road Company during the last twenty-five years of its existence, a Director of the Madison County Bank, the President of the Cazenovia and Canastota Railroad Company, and, for many years previous to his death, a Trustee of the Union Trust Company of New York. In his profession, Mr. Fairchild was thoughtful, studious, indefatigable, cautious, persistent, sagacious, learned. As an adviser, he was discreet and candid. In the preparation of his cases he was thorough and exhaustive, both as to the facts, as far as possible, and as to the law. In making his briefs, it was his habit first to reflect long and deeply upon the principles involved, and then to resort to the books for authorities in support of his opinions, or for precedents which it might be necessary to combat. An adverse opinion, unless it was from the court of last resort and squarely upon the point, did not shake his convictions, once deliberately formed. In the earlier years of his practice it was his custom to make as complete a brief as possible, even in the most trifling cases. As an advocate, he did not possess or claim, and probably did not desire, the grace of eloquence or the power of persuasion. He never talked to the bystanders, or for display. His aim was always to enlighten the duller juror in the panel, or to convince the court. His forensic efforts were, therefore, labored, exhaustive, and often prolix. As a draftsman, both of pleadings and of other instruments, he was, probably, unsurpassed, if indeed he was equalled, in Central New York. For clearness, conciseness, comprehensiveness, aptness and neatness, his papers of all kinds were models. It was his habit, before drawing any intricate document, to reflect long upon the object sought, and, after formulating in his mind the scheme of the paper, to commit it to writing. It was rarely necessary for him to make a second draft, or to amend the original. It may be doubted whether there can be found upon the files of the court, or elsewhere, a paper of his which contains a proviso, or in which is an erasure or an interlineation. Upon arriving at manhood, after a candid and thorough examination of the questions which were at issue between the two great political parties, he, contrary to parental in-

fluence, united with the Democratic party. For forty years, at least, preceding his death he was a prominent and trusted leader of that party, attending its conventions, local, State and National, and largely influencing its policy, and the policy of the administration, whenever that party was in power. He was the valued friend and adviser of Seymour, Richmond, Cassidy, Hoffman, Tilden, Robinson and Cleveland, and his opinions were always received with respect and deference. He was, however, no slave to party platforms or political chieftains, and whenever his party strayed from what he regarded as true Democratic principles or practice, no criticism was more scathing than his. He never sought or held any office, except those of Clerk and President of his village, and was never a candidate for office but once, and then only at the request and in the interest of a friend, and in a hopeless canvass. As a man he was absolutely pure and just. From this it resulted, that he had little tolerance of those whom he regarded as vicious or dishonest, and judged them unsparingly. His opinions were not borrowed from others, but were the product of his own intellect. They were his offspring, and he cherished and adhered to them with the tenacity of a parent. His convictions were not the subject of compromise, and his estimates of men were without qualification. Yet, withal, he was modest and unassuming, and without a spark of personal vanity. To his friends, he was loyal and true. His time, his labor and his influence were ever at their service. To his dependents, he was a kind and indulgent master, always sympathizing and assisting them in trouble, and ever aiding them towards, and rejoicing in their prosperity. In the practice of his profession, the widow and the helpless found in him a pains-taking, prudent and feeling adviser, defender and helper, and all without fee or reward. Into the sanctity of his domestic relations it is not the province of this sketch to obtrude farther than to say that for those who were nearest to him, he had a lavishness of affection, a wealth of tenderness, an intensity of devotion, and a depth of sentiment little suspected by those who knew him but casually, and it was there that his large-hearted, noble-minded manhood found its chief delight. Mr. Fairchild's surviving family consists of his estimable widow and three children: Katharine S., wife of John Stebbins of Cazenovia; Hon. Charles S. Fairchild, late Secretary of the Treasury in the Cabinet of President Cleveland, and now President of the New York Security and Trust Company, New York City (see following biography); and Sophia C. F., wife of the Rev. Townsend G. Jackson, of Baltimore, Maryland.

FAIRCHILD, HON. CHARLES STEBBINS, LL.D., United States Secretary of the Treasury in 1887-9, and now President of the New York Security and Trust Company, was born in Cazenovia, New York, April 30, 1842, and is the son of the late Sidney T. Fairchild, one of the most prominent men of Central New York, and for many years attorney for the New York Central Railroad. (See preceding biography.) Mr. Fairchild's preliminary studies were made in the common schools, and at the Oneida Conference Seminary at Cazenovia. He passed from thence to Harvard College in 1859, and graduated from that university with the class of 1863. He chose the law as a profession, and at once entered the Harvard Law School; and, after completing the prescribed course, he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1865. He removed to Albany, where he continued his legal studies, and was admitted to the bar in 1866. In 1871 he became a partner in the famous firm of Hand, Hale & Swartz, one of the most successful law firms in the State. Mr. Fairchild's name was added to the title of the firm, of which he remained a member until 1876. In 1874 he was appointed Deputy Attorney-General of the State by the Hon. Daniel Pratt, who had been chosen Attorney-General; and in the ensuing year he was himself nominated by the Democratic party of the State of New York for the Attorney-Generalship, and was elected. It was the course which he followed while holding the office of Deputy Attorney-General which commended him to his party and secured him the nomination for the higher position. Early in 1874 he represented the people, and conducted in person the celebrated case against the New York Police Commissioners Gardner and Charlick. The skill which he displayed in the conduct of this important trial, in which he was opposed by some of the ablest lawyers of the metropolis, brought him into prominence and effected a substantial addition to his reputation. During the last of his two years' service as Deputy Attorney-General that office was made more than usually onerous and important by reason of the legal proceedings occurring out of the reports of the Canal Investigation Commission. As fast as these reports were received by the Governor he transmitted them to the Attorney-General, with instruction to take such action as was necessary on the basis of the facts presented in them. Referring to the work of the Attorney-General's office during 1875 the *Albany Argus* took occasion to remark: "It is no disparagement to Judge Pratt (the Attorney-General) to say that Mr. Fairchild has been the right arm of the Attorney-General in the prosecution of the important suits devolving upon the law office of the

State." In the Democratic State Convention of 1875 Mr. Fairchild was recognized as the candidate most likely to succeed, and his nomination was made by acclamation. His name was proposed by the Hon. Rufus W. Peckham, son of the late Judge Peckham, of the Court of Appeals, who, in the course of an eloquent speech, expressed himself as follows: "It is not too much to say that, by reason of unavoidable engagements of Judge Pratt on other and official business, the department of the office of the Attorney-General devoted to the investigation of these alleged canal frauds and to their prosecution has devolved upon Mr. Fairchild, and that as to those special matters he has been for the last year practically Attorney-General. That he has discharged those duties with ability and conspicuous fidelity and discretion no one conversant with the subject for one moment doubts. He has thus become familiar with the questions at issue in these cases, both upon the law and upon the facts; and these questions will without doubt be the chief ones which will be discussed in the Attorney-General's coming term of office. Under such circumstances it would be not only impolitic but ungrateful to set aside a faithful and able public officer and place one in his stead not hitherto connected with the office." In the election which followed he received a majority vote of 23,302 over George F. Danforth, of Rochester, his Republican competitor. Out of this number, however, should be taken 7,274 votes, which were disallowed by the Board of State Canvassers, on account of an error in the votes cast for the Republican candidate. By virtue of his position of Attorney-General, Mr. Fairchild became also a Commissioner of the Land Office and of the Canal Fund, a member of the Canal Board, a member of the Board of State Charities, a Trustee of the State Capitol, and a Trustee of the State Hall. Mr. Fairchild served as Attorney-General for two years. At the expiration of his term of office in 1878 he visited Europe, and remained there until 1880. Upon his return he engaged in the practice of law in New York City, where he remained until President Cleveland appointed him Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in March, 1885. While holding this office he was frequently called upon to represent Secretary Daniel Manning; and when the latter was compelled by failing health to surrender his office Mr. Fairchild became Acting-Secretary. On April 1, 1887, the resignation of Mr. Manning went into effect, and President Cleveland appointed Mr. Fairchild Secretary of the Treasury. He held that office until the end of President Cleveland's administration in March, 1889. In 1888 Mr. Fairchild received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Colum-

bian University and also from Harvard University. He is now President of the New York Security and Trust Company of New York City. In the latter part of September, 1889, Mr. Fairchild addressed a large audience in the hall of the Harlem Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, during the opening exercises of the season of 1889-90. In this address he referred to the good which the Association is doing in all parts of the world; and said that the great duty incumbent upon its members was to come in contact as much as possible with other less fortunately situated fellow citizens. He did not believe that the young men were provided with all the luxuries which surrounded them in their beautiful building for themselves alone, but that they should thereby be so fortified—bodily, mentally and morally—that they would be able to do their duty in an educational way by contact with people whose conditions of life or whose geographical position in this large city debarred them from the opportunity of such education in any other way. Of all the present social problems he believed that cities seemed to offer the most difficult ones. In reference to this fact he said: "The city is the heel of our American Achilles, the place where our popular government may be wounded to its destruction." Mr. Fairchild has ever held a position among his fellow citizens and throughout the country as a man of exalted, manly principles, and high rectitude of purpose, as well as one whose thorough acquaintance with affairs and remarkable intellectual grasp have enabled him to comprehend and control the duties and responsibilities of any position in which he has been placed. Personally, he is affable and genial, and greatly respected and admired by those who know him most intimately.

ERICSSON, JOHN, one of the most distinguished engineers and inventors of the age, was born in Langbanshyttan, province of Wermaland, Sweden, July 31, 1803, and died at his home in New York City, March 8, 1889. His father, Olof, was a mining proprietor, and his brother, Baron Nils Ericsson, was colonel of engineers and became chief of the Swedish railways. On the high-road of the quaint village of Langbanshyttan stands an iron shaft on a pedestal of coarse granite. It bears an inscription, of which the following is a translation:

IN A MINER'S HUT AT LANGBANSHYTTAN
WERE BORN THE TWO BROTHERS
NILS ERICSSON, JANUARY 31, 1802,
AND JOHN ERICSSON, JULY 31, 1803.
BOTH HONORED THEIR NATIVE LAND.

THEIR WAY THROUGH WORK TO KNOWLEDGE AND LASTING
FAME IS OPEN TO EVERY SWEDISH YOUTH.

John's mother, Sophie, was a woman of excellent family and of superior education, whose father lost a fortune in unlucky investments. John was born in the midst of mines and iron works, and the first sound he heard was the clang of the cumbersome machinery used for drawing coal from the mines. As a boy he had ample opportunity for watching the mechanism connected with the mines, and his natural talent was thus early developed. His earliest instruction was received from a Swedish governor, and a German engineering officer who had served under General Bernadotte. Before he was eleven years old the boy had designed the model of a miniature saw-mill, which he constructed with his own hands and after his own plans, and had made numerous drawings of complicated mechanical contrivances. Among these, one of a new variety of pumping engines was shown to Admiral Count Platen, and so interested this celebrated engineer that he appointed young Ericsson a cadet in the Corps of Mechanical Engineers, and after six months made him a leveler at the Gotha ship canal, of which Count Platen was chief of construction. Two years later, at the age of fourteen, the boy was engaged to set out the work of a section employing six hundred soldier operatives, while he occupied his leisure in making drawings of every implement and machine connected with the canal. At the age of seventeen, despite the protest of Count Platen, the lad entered the Swedish army as an ensign, and was rapidly promoted to a lieutenantcy, gaining this rank on account of his beautiful military maps which had even attracted the attention of King Charles John (Bernadotte). Shortly afterwards he passed with distinction a competitive examination for an appointment on the survey of northern Sweden. Notwithstanding the labor attendant upon his duties as a surveyor, he undertook to make drawings for a work on canals and to engrave the plates in the style which was known as machine engraving. When about twenty-two years old he constructed a condensing flame engine of ten horse-power, and in 1826 he went to England to introduce it. It was, however, not successful. In 1827, after having been promoted to a captaincy in the army, he resigned his commission, and thereafter devoted himself to mechanical pursuits. He produced in rapid succession an instrument for the taking of sea soundings, an hydrostatic weighing machine, tubular steam boilers, and artificial draft, by centrifugal fan-blowers, dispensing with huge smoke-stacks, economizing fuel and showing the fallacy of the assertion that the product of steam was dependent upon the amount of fire surface. In the steamship "Victory," in 1828, he made the first application of

the principle of condensing steam and returning the water to the boiler; and in the same year submitted to the Admiralty his self-acting gun lock, the peculiarity of it being that by its means naval cannon could be automatically adjusted at any elevation, notwithstanding the rolling of the ship. He did not succeed in disposing of this invention in England, and kept it secret until 1843, when he applied it to the wrought-iron gun of the "Princeton." In 1829 the Liverpool and Manchester Railroad offered a prize of five hundred pounds for the best locomotive, capable of fulfilling certain stipulations. The prize was awarded to George Stephenson with his locomotive "Rocket," which was planned by his father; but his sharpest competitor in the contest was John Ericsson. On the issue of the trial turned the future of the railroad system in England. Ericsson produced the celebrated steam engine "Novelty," which was planned, completed and placed on the trial ground within seven weeks. The speed demanded by the railroad directors was only ten miles an hour. Ericsson's engine made thirty. It is related that astonishment for the moment silenced the multitude who watched the contest, and then their excitement found vent in enthusiastic applause. Railroad shares went up ten per cent., and the young engineer might well have considered his fortune made; but disappointment awaited him, for, in spite of much adverse criticism, the judges decided to make traction power rather than speed the critical test, and the prize was awarded to the "Rocket," which drew seventeen tons for seventy miles at the rate of thirteen and a-half miles an hour. Four features introduced into the "Novelty" by Ericsson are retained in the locomotive of the present day. In 1829, also, he invented a steam fire engine, which excited great interest in London, and for which he afterwards received (in 1840) the great gold medal of the Mechanics' Institute at New York. But by far the most important invention to which Ericsson laid claim, and which, according to the present accessible testimony must be justly assigned to him, is that of the screw propeller. England, France, Germany and Sweden all contend for their own inventions, and even China asserts priority: nevertheless it may be safely said that Ericsson's claim to the invention stands on a firmer foundation than any other. He patented his new propeller, which revolutionized navigation; and his first boat, the "F. B. Ogden," was propelled on the Thames in 1836, at the rate of ten miles an hour. In 1837 he built a vessel having twin screw propellers, which on trial towed the American packet ship "Toronto" at the rate of five miles an hour on the river Thames. Subsequently the ad-

miralty barge, bearing the Lords of the Admiralty, was towed at the rate of nine and one-half miles an hour: but the endeavor to convince them of the practicability of the new device was a failure, since they thought that as the power must be applied from the stern the vessel would not steer. Captain R. F. Stockton, then in London, and a friend and relative of John T. Stevens, of Hoboken, was so satisfied with Ericsson's success that, in 1838, he engaged him to construct a vessel for the Delaware and Raritan Canal. This boat, named after Captain Stockton, was sent from Liverpool to New York under sail in the spring of 1839, her machinery being stowed in her hold. Her name was changed by Act of Congress to the "New Jersey," and she was employed as a tow-boat on the river Delaware for a quarter of a century. At this time Ericsson was superintending the engineering of the Eastern Counties Railway in London; but, urged by Commodore Stockton, he resigned his position and came to the United States, in November, 1839. Soon after his arrival his remarkable abilities were recognized by the Government, and, in 1841, under orders from the United States Navy Department, he furnished designs for the screw war-ship "Princeton"—the first vessel having her propelling machinery below the water line and out of reach of hostile shot. This vessel dictated the reconstruction of the navies of the world; and besides its screw propeller, it was remarkable for numerous mechanical novelties devised by Ericsson,—such as a telescopic wrought-iron gun carriage, and an optical instrument to enable the commanding officer when making an inspection to ascertain accurately the distance of the object to be aimed at. The "Princeton" is correctly regarded as the pioneer of modern naval construction, also as the foundation of the steam marine of the world. This was the vessel on which the "Peacemaker" gun burst in 1844, killing, among others, the Secretary of the Navy. Meanwhile, the first French screw line-of-battle ship was launched, also the first screw vessels of the British navy, the "Dwarf" and the "Rattler." Prior to 1843 numerous propeller vessels were built and furnished with engines by Ericsson for carrying freight on the rivers and inland waters of the United States, and his propellers were in successful application to more than sixty vessels in this country before a single attempt was made to evade his patent. In 1851, in the United States division of the World's Fair, held in London, Ericsson exhibited several of his inventions—the hydrostatic gauge, for measuring the volume of fluids under pressure; the alarm barometer; the deep sea lead, contrived for taking soundings at sea without stop-

ping the vessel's way; and others. For these exhibits Ericsson was awarded the prize medal of the exhibition. Ericsson's pet invention was the Caloric Engine, which was realized as early as 1833, and was hailed with astonishment by the scientific world of London. Lectures were delivered on it by Dr. Dionysius Lardner and Michael Faraday. A working engine of five horse-power was built, but it was unsuccessful, owing to the high temperature required, which actually destroyed the valves and other parts by oxidation. In 1853 the Caloric ship "Ericsson," of 2,000 tons, was propelled by a motor on the same principle. A sea trial from New York to Washington established great economy in fuel, but at a speed too slow to compete with steam. For several years thereafter Ericsson devoted himself to the improvement of a stationary Caloric engine and its application to high mechanical purposes, and more than six thousand of such engines have been built up to 1887, hundreds being employed in New York City in pumping water into private dwellings. In 1862 the American Academy of Arts and Sciences awarded the gold and silver Rumford medals to Ericsson "for his improvements in the management of heat, particularly as shown in his Caloric engine of 1858." Previous to 1836 Ericsson conceived the idea which was put in practical shape when, in 1854, he presented to Emperor Napoleon III. plans of a partially submerged armored vessel, with guns in a revolving shot-proof cupola placed centrally on the deck. This was the first suggestion of the "Monitor," which was designed and built by him in Greenpoint, New York, in 1861, for the United States Government, under very arbitrary conditions. The calculations and working plans were made, and the "Monitor" launched with steam machinery complete, within one hundred days from the laying of the keel. She arrived in Hampton Roads just in time to defeat, on March 9, 1862, the Confederate ironclad "Merrimack," which on the day preceding had destroyed the "Cumberland" and "Congress," and was about to sink or disperse the rest of the Government's wooden fleet. But for the victory of the "Monitor" the result of the war might have been changed and European interference attempted. Other ironclad vessels of the "Monitor" type were built with extraordinary rapidity after the victory at Hampton Roads. Six of them, in Charleston harbor within fifty-two days, were struck by hostile shots an aggregate of six hundred and twenty-nine times without one of them injuring their side armor, turrets or pilot-houses. The "Weehawken" defeated and captured the Confederate ram "Atlanta;" and the "Montauk" destroyed the "Nashville." In 1864

the "Monitor," captured the ram "Tennessee." Russia, Sweden, Norway and Turkey then adopted the American turret system; and when the "Miantonomoh" crossed the ocean, even the British construction yielded and carried it out on a far larger plan. In 1864 Ericsson constructed for the Spanish government a fleet of thirty steam gun-boats, which was intended to guard Cuba from filibustering parties. In 1881 he devised his latest war vessel, the "Destroyer." This was an iron boat with the hull almost entirely submerged. Upon this hull, placed well aft, was a deck-house of iron. The hull was one hundred and thirty feet long, twelve wide and eleven deep. It was a double-ender and propelled by an engine of 1,000 horse-power. The steering apparatus, the gun, and, in fact, all of her effective appointments were below the water level. The armament consisted of a single gun, which was just above the keelson in the forward part of the boat, its muzzle opening directly into the water. It was sixteen inches calibre, and discharged three hundred pounds of gun cotton in a one thousand five hundred pound projectile, which could be directed against an ironclad's hull beneath the water line. One of Ericsson's peculiar inventions was his "sun motor," which was erected at New York in 1883, and which succeeded in developing a steady power obtained from the supply of mechanical energy stored up in the sun's rays. This solar engine was worked by using a lens to concentrate the direct rays of the sun; but it was not found to be practical. Ericsson contributed numerous papers on scientific, naval and mechanical subjects to various journals in America and Europe. Many honors were bestowed upon him. Besides various Swedish orders and decorations, he was a Knight Commander of Loyal Orders in Denmark and Spain, and he received the Grand Cross of naval merit from the late King Alphonso of Spain, and a special gold medal sent by the Emperor of Austria for advancing naval science. He also received the thanks of Congress. He was a member of various scientific institutions in Europe and America. Wesleyan University gave him the degree of LL.D., in 1862. In 1867 a huge monument, quarried from one piece from a neighboring granite mine, was set up in his birthplace, bearing the inscription in the Swedish language:

JOHN ERICSSON
WAS BORN HERE
31ST OF JULY, 1803.

This was in addition to the memorial monument and inscription already described. For over a quarter of a century Ericsson lived in the house in which he died, No. 36 Beach Street, New York,—a plain, old-fashioned building. He was a widower

and childless. For a long time prior to his death he had been gradually sinking under an attack of Bright's disease of the kidneys, but it was not until a week before his end that he permitted medical service to be employed. His last words are said to have been: "Have I, then, got to die?"

EDISON, THOMAS ALVA, was born on the 11th of February, 1847, at Milan, Erie County, Ohio, which at that time was a flourishing town numbering several thousand inhabitants. It is situated at the head of the Milan Canal, four miles from Lake Erie, and its decline subsequent to the birth of Edison is attributed to the building of the Lake Shore Railroad and the consequent falling off of the canal traffic, which compelled the parents of young Edison to seek a living elsewhere, and they settled themselves at Port Huron, Michigan. Samuel Edison, the father of Thomas Alva Edison, is a man of Dutch descent, whose pedigree can be traced for several centuries. In 1730 some of the family emigrated to America, and the grandfather of Samuel Edison was one of the leading bankers on Manhattan Island at the time of the Revolution. This family is notable for the longevity of its members. Samuel Edison, who has already reached the ripe old age of 87 years, is hale and hearty, and his grandfather and great-grandfather attained, respectively, the ages of 102 and 103 years. The mother of Thomas Alva Edison, whose maiden name was Mary Elliott, was a native of Massachusetts, of Scotch parentage. She had the benefit of a good education and taught her son, Thomas Alva, the rudiments of learning—in fact, he derived his education from the lessons of this admirable woman, for he was not at a regular school for more than two months together. At the age of twelve years, young Edison had read through Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," Smiles' "History of the World," and Hume's "History of England" and "History of the Reformation," and a number of treatises on scientific subjects. It was at about this period that he commenced his career as a "newsboy" on the Grand Trunk Railway, running between Port Huron and Detroit, an employment which would have been sufficient for almost any ordinary boy. Not so, however, with young Edison. While personally engaged in supplying travelers between these two cities with the news of the day, and edibles of various degrees of indigestibility, for which, owing to some mysterious reason, the human appetite is only developed on a moving train, he was conducting a book store, a vegetable

store and a news stand in the town of Port Huron, each of these being a separate and independent enterprise. His employes numbered eleven boys. The supplies for his vegetable store were brought by him from Detroit and other points along the line of railway, and he secured permanent advantage over his competitors by carrying his freight in the United States mail car, where his friendly relations with the mail clerk secured him freedom from transportation charges. He was now obliged to spend a portion of his time in the city of Detroit, and having no commercial interests there to occupy his time, he set himself the ambitious task of reading through the Detroit Free Library. The largest shelves were at the bottom and contained the largest books. Commencing at the left hand corner of the first row he went systematically to work. The Penny Encyclopædia gradually yielded up the knowledge stored within its pages, as volume after volume was taken out, perused and replaced by this energetic youth. Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy," said to be the prime favorite of Samuel Johnson, and the only book which seduced him from his pillow earlier than usual, followed, and was succeeded by Ure's "Dictionary of the Sciences." Then came Newton's "Principia," and here he formed his first opinion in regard to mathematics, which has not been materially altered to this day. He read diligently through the work, understanding an occasional portion of it, until finally he sought assistance, applying to a baggage master on the train for an explanation of one of the problems. "This man," says Edison, "explained the problem to me by the use of very simple language and without the employment of mathematics. I at once came to the conclusion that Newton could have dispensed his knowledge in a much wider field had he known less about figures. It gave me a distaste for mathematics from which I have never recovered. If I were asked to explain the phonograph to one unfamiliar with it, I would not display all the tools and machinery which are used in making the instrument. I look upon figures as mathematical tools which are employed to carve out the logical result of reasoning, but I do not consider them necessary to assist one to an intelligent understanding of this result." Early in the year 1862, while still engaged in the various occupations already referred to, Edison turned his attention to journalism. A freight car attached to the train in question had been altered for transporting baggage and for the accommodation of smokers, but being deficient in those comforts which lovers of the weed demand, this portion of the car was seldom occupied, and Edison proceeded to appropriate it to his own



Thomas A. Edison.



use. The *Detroit Free Press*, one of the leading newspapers of that city, was about to effect a change of dress, and Edison negotiated with the manager for the supplies required to fill his fonts and also for a number of stereotypes such as are used to make up what, in technical journalistic language, are called "Patent Insides." These he transferred to his "den" in the baggage car, and proceeded to issue *The Grand Trunk Herald*. He combined in his own person, proprietor, editor, reporter, typesetter, "devil" and vendor. The columns of the paper were devoted to local news along the railroad and train gossip interesting to employees of the line. The subscribers numbered over four hundred and the paper ran through about forty numbers. Paragraphs from this journal were quoted in the *London Times*, and the celebrated engineer, George Stephenson, as he was traveling on the train, once bought a copy and took occasion to compliment young Edison for his enterprise. It remains to-day the first and only newspaper ever published on a railway train. It is not generally known that this journal had a contemporary under the same management, but published under somewhat different circumstances. Edison had formed the acquaintance of a "devil" in the office of the *Port Huron Commercial*. During the day these two youths collected news of a somewhat personal nature relative to their acquaintances, and repairing at night to the *Commercial* office, they set in type the result of their investigations, which appeared the next morning on a sheet called *Paul Pry*. For months this paper continued to be circulated. No one knew where it came from or who was responsible for its issue. Eventually, however, a young man who had been treated to a somewhat severe notice in its columns, discovered the author, and expressed his appreciation by throwing young Edison into Lake Huron. After this *Paul Pry* was discontinued. Edison's "sanctum" in the baggage car was also used by him as a chemical laboratory, and passengers used frequently to come and watch him analyze the various liquids and substances which he was investigating. On one unfortunate day when engaged in some experiments he upset a phosphorus bottle and set the car on fire, in consequence of which he was summarily ejected. An incident occurred during Edison's career as a newsboy which graphically illustrates his foresight and enterprise. It was customary at the various stations along the line to hang out a blackboard which was intended to display the anticipated time of arrival of the different trains, but was seldom if ever used for this purpose. Edison saw where he could make use of this vacant space. By agreeing to de-

liver a daily paper and two or three monthly journals for the term of one year he subsidized the operator at Detroit, and arranged for an outline of the news of the day to be telegraphed ahead to the different stations, where the operators, for a like consideration, bulletined the news upon the blackboards. The war between the Northern and Southern States was at this time in progress, and just about this date was fought the battle of Pittsburg Landing. The papers came out with double leaded headings a column and a half in length, and announced fifty thousand men killed and wounded. Excitement in Detroit reached fever pitch, and Edison, quick to take advantage of any circumstance, saw here an opportunity to reap a golden harvest. His usual custom was to buy one hundred and fifty papers, which were ready for him in the press room each day about half an hour before the train on which he worked was due to leave, and he had only sufficient money to purchase that number. He had but little time to formulate a scheme to secure a large edition, but he proved himself equal to the occasion. Hurrying to the telegraph office, he sent out paragraphs for his bulletins. He then went to the engine driver, who agreed, presumably for a consideration, that should Edison not be on hand at starting time, the engine would be out of order for the space of five minutes. These preliminaries arranged, young Edison rushed off to the *Detroit Free Press* office, and sought an interview with the manager and editor, Mr. William F. Storey, to whom he confided his wants, asking to be trusted for a thousand copies of that day's issue. A note from Mr. Storey to the manager of the press room, worded, "Give this boy a thousand papers" secured the coveted edition, and Edison marched triumphantly back, boarded his train and enlisted the services of the baggageman and brakeman to help him "fold." "At Utica," he says, "the first station out from Detroit, and about twelve miles distant, I usually sold two papers, the customary charge being five cents each. As we approached the station on this day I put my head out to look forward and thought I saw an excursion party. I had a half dozen papers in my hand. As we came nearer and the people caught sight of me, they commenced to gesticulate and shout and it suddenly occurred to me that they wanted papers. I rushed back into the car, grabbed an armful, and when I got upon the platform I sold forty. Mount Clemens was the next station. When it came in sight I thought there was a riot. The platform was crowded with a howling mob, and when the tones became intelligible I realized that they were after news of Pittsburg Landing, so I raised the price of

papers to ten cents and sold a hundred and fifty where I had never before disposed of more than a dozen. As other stations were reached these scenes were repeated, but the climax came when we got to Port Huron. The station there was a mile from the town. When the train stopped I shouldered my bundle and started for the city. When I had got less than half way I met a crowd hurrying towards the station. I thought I knew what they were after, so I stopped in front of a church, where a prayer meeting was being held, raised the price to twenty-five cents per copy and commenced to take in a young fortune. In two minutes the prayer-meeting was adjourned, the members came rushing out and if the way coin was produced is any indication, I should say that the deacons hadn't passed the plate before I came along." He now turned his attention to telegraphy in the following manner: Standing on the platform of Mount Clemens station, he saw the son of the station-master, a child of three years, in danger of being run down by an approaching train. Springing to his assistance, Edison succeeded in getting the boy off the track a few seconds before he would have been crushed beneath the wheels of the locomotive. The child's father out of gratitude offered to teach Edison telegraphy, and here his career as an operator commenced. He rapidly acquired the art and as rapidly turned it to profitable account. The telegraph office was some distance from the town. Edison strung a wire from the station to a drug store, equipped it with instruments, placed an assistant at the other end, and received ten cents for each message which he repeated over his private line, which was, however, in a few months sacrificed to "corporation greed," as the Western Union Telegraph Company, noting the profitable business which Edison was building up, ran one of their own wires to the town. From Mount Clemens Edison went to Port Huron. The operator in the Western Union Telegraph office had gone to the war, and Edison was engaged to take his place at a salary of twenty dollars per month. The office was in a jeweler's store and through it passed one of the trunk wires between Buffalo and Detroit, over which were sent specials and reports of various kinds for the press of the latter city. It was announced one afternoon that a message from the President of the United States to Congress was to be transmitted, and newspaper men and others were anxious to learn the text. The proprietor of the jeweler's store, who was also the Western Union agent, was offered sixty dollars if he could obtain this record, and he in turn offered Edison twenty dollars if he would receive it. Edison agreed, and for several hours while the message

was being transmitted he sat in front of the instrument and made copy, which the agent read as it came to an interested gathering. When the task was ended and Edison asked for the promised twenty dollars, he found out what risk is sometimes incurred in performing a service upon the promise of reward. This agent desired to apprentice Edison for a term of three years, but the boy's father would not permit it, and he gave up his employment in the jeweler's store. His next engagement was at Stratford, Canada, as night operator on the Grand Trunk Railway. Everything ran along smoothly enough until one night he received instructions by telegraph to hold a certain train for orders. The rule was that when an operator received instructions of this nature he should immediately set out his signal to stop the train, and then reply to the train dispatcher. Edison replied before signalling and when he reached the platform the train had passed. He could see the lights on its rear end in the distance. At the bottom of the station yard was a freight depot where trains sometimes stopped. He hoped this train would stop there and ran down the track to hold it should it do so, but had only taken a few steps when he fell into a culvert, cutting and bruising himself severely. By this time the train was out of sight. He returned to the telegraph office and informed the dispatcher of his mishap. The latter quickly called up another office and asked if a certain train had left. The reply came that it had. "Then," said the dispatcher, "there's going to be a collision." There was nothing to do but await the result. It came, but was not as serious as it might well have been, the drivers of the respective engines having seen each other in time to prevent disaster. For this Edison was summoned to Toronto to appear before the General Manager, Mr. W. J. Spicer, who was noted for his severity of manner. "Young man" said Mr. Spicer, "this offence of yours is a very serious one and I think I shall make an example of you. I can send you to the penitentiary for five years, and—" "Just at this moment," says Edison, "two English swells came in, and Mr. Spicer, now all affability, rose to greet them. They engaged him in conversation and as I couldn't see that they really needed me around there, I slipped quietly out of the door and made for the freight depot where I found a train about to start for Sarnia. I knew the conductor, told him I had been down in Toronto on a little holiday excursion and said I'd like to take a run up the line with him as far as Sarnia. He told me to jump aboard and I wasn't long in getting out of sight, but my pulse didn't get down to normal work until the ferry-boat between

Sarnia and Port Huron had lauded me in the latter town. I haven't been in Toronto since that time." Edison's next employment was at Fort Wayne, Indiana, but was of short duration. The manager of the telegraph office had a friend whom he desired to place in Edison's position and the latter was discharged, and proceeded to Indianapolis in the same State. He was now becoming very proficient in the art of telegraphy, and like all ambitious operators, aspired to taking "report," which, besides requiring a higher order of skill than the handling of ordinary despatches, was also more remunerative. His regular work necessitated his presence at his desk during the hours of the day only, but his industry and his desire to succeed were so great that the early hours of the morning often found him seated before a set of instruments as busily engaged as any of the regular night staff. The all-absorbing question which occupied his mind was how he could obtain control of a report wire and insure success in working it, and at last he hit upon a scheme which was, to say the least, ingenious. It was necessary for him to have a confederate, whom he found in the person of a fellow operator, who, like himself, aspired to greater deeds, and together they commenced to mature their plans. In those days there could be found in every telegraph office an instrument which is now somewhat obsolete—the old tape recorder—a machine which impressed the dots and dashes on a continuous strip of paper to be subsequently read by the eye. One of these was put in circuit on the report wire and another of the same instruments was set up alongside it. The tape, after passing through the first machine and recording the indentations made by the lever point, was run through the second instrument, which was so arranged that when its lever point passed over these indentations it opened the circuit of a sounder, which closed again as soon as the indentation had passed, the result being that the first recorder would receive its impressions at the rate of forty words a minute, but by feeding the tape more slowly into the second machine the speed could be reduced to a point where these young men could make their copy with accuracy and safety. These preliminaries being satisfactorily arranged, the conspirators applied for permission to take report, the manager agreeing to give them a trial. An examination of their work next morning proved its excellence. The copy was perfect and the manager delighted. For several weeks they continued to furnish "copper-plate" transcriptions. The "seuding" operator was questioned as to whether he was interrupted very frequently by the Indianapolis office, and he replied that Indianapolis never "broke" line—and in truth

they did not, for they had no need of doing so. It mattered not how fast the dots and dashes came in, their "receiving operator" had a capacity for recording that no human operator ever had. The tape was fed into a basket, where it was sometimes allowed to accumulate while a lunch was being partaken of by these hard worked young men, for it was only necessary that their copy should be sent to the different newspaper offices in good season to be distributed and set in type for the next morning's issue, thus giving them an opportunity to finish their work of copying from their "automatic repeater," after the despatches had been concluded on the main line. But one night there came a longer report than usual and when the "receiver" had finished his work and "good night" was given on the main line, the hour had arrived when the copy was due in the newspaper offices of Indianapolis. Of course these young men were still several hundred words behind and when at last they completed their work they had succeeded in causing serious delay in several newspaper offices which resulted in a number of complaints being laid before the manager of the telegraph office, who commenced an investigation, and the next night walked into the operating room and discovered the scheme of which he had been, in part at least, a victim. It is needless to say that he at once suppressed it. It was during his engagement at this place that Edison made his first experiments with a repeater, between Indianapolis and Cincinnati. From Indianapolis Edison went to Cincinnati, where he was employed as a day operator at a salary of \$60 per month, working also at night whenever he could obtain permission to do so. The "Telegraphers' Union," with headquarters at Cleveland, was at this time in process of formation, and a delegation was sent one day to organize a branch at Cincinnati. The fraternal feeling which exists amongst members of the telegraphic profession is proverbial, and when any number of them come together, it is considered that the signal has been given for a "good time." This perhaps accounts for the fact that when Edison went to the telegraph office on the night of the day in question he found no one there but the office boy. "Report" was being called on the Cleveland wire, but the operator whose duty it was to answer for Cincinnati was presumably assisting in the preliminaries of a branch organization of the Telegraphers' Union. For an hour Edison listened to the fruitless efforts of the Cleveland operator, the while making up his mind to turn in and take the report himself should no one else arrive. No one came and Edison finally went to work and succeeded far beyond his own expectations. At eight the next morning he was at his own

desk, intending to say nothing of the event of the night before, but the office boy informed the manager of what had transpired. Edison was questioned and his report examined. There was no denying the evidence of the latter. The operator at Cleveland was interrogated about "breaks" and gave a good account of Edison's work, the result being that the latter, greatly to his surprise, was placed in charge of a wire to Louisville, Kentucky, over which passed all the reports from the South, and his salary doubled. In the year 1864, which we now reach, Edison, to improve his position, removed to Memphis, Tennessee. The telegraphers were under military control and operators received \$125 per month and rations. His habits were still those of the student and his investigations and experiments ceaseless. All the money he could spare—the greater part of his earnings—was spent for material and apparatus to carry on the work which he pursued with a ceaseless energy which was not outwardly visible in the pale delicate looking boy of seventeen years, whose total neglect of personal appearance and unassuming manner contributed towards concealing from the casual observers around him the genius which has since made his name a household word in all the countries of the earth. He was passionately fond of Victor Hugo's works, in particular "Les Misérables," which procured for him among his associates the nicknames of "Victor" and "Hugo." His courage, too, must have been great, for most of his misfortune came as the direct result of his experiments. His evil (?) genius did not desert him here, but followed him as relentlessly as it had in the past. The manager of the office was at work on a repeater which he hoped soon to perfect. Edison started in with the same object and was first to succeed. He brought his instruments to the office one evening and for the first time in the history of telegraphy New York and New Orleans were placed in direct communication with each other. A description of Edison's instrument was published and the manager of the Memphis office, instigated by jealousy, trumped up a charge against his successful rival and dismissed him. This was an awkward catastrophe, as Edison found himself destitute of resources and in debt. His desire was to reach Louisville, Kentucky. He obtained free transportation to Decatur, Alabama, from which point he walked the entire distance of one hundred miles to Nashville, Tennessee, where he again succeeded in obtaining assistance in the shape of transportation to Louisville. At six o'clock one morning late in the fall of the year, when the streets of Louisville were covered with ice, this young man entered the city. The soles were worn off his shoes. His

clothing consisted of the lightest kind of underwear, a linen duster did service for a coat and a straw hat covered his head. His pockets were empty and all his worldly effects were stowed away in a handkerchief, which, at least, had the virtue of slight encumbrance during the long and tedious journey he had just completed. At the telegraph office he found employment, and for two years he remained in the company's service at this place. His bedroom was his laboratory and his engagement in Louisville would have been of longer duration had he confined his experiments to this room. Unfortunately he transferred some of them to the battery room in the telegraph building, and one day upset a bottle of sulphuric acid on the floor. The water which he threw over it to dilute it and lessen its burning effect carried it down between the boards, where it dripped to the floor of the manager's room below, destroying the carpet. For this he was discharged. Previous to this incident he had become smitten, like many others of his class, with the "South American fever." It was rumored that operators were in demand in Brazil. So now, in company with two of his companions, he started for New Orleans, with the intention of embarking at that point; but on arrival they found that the vessel they proposed sailing in had left. While waiting for another boat, Edison came in contact with an old Spaniard who had visited every part of the globe. He told Edison there was no country he had seen equal to America, that her climate, people and form of government far excelled those of other nations. This opinion decided Edison upon remaining in his native land and he turned his steps towards Cincinnati, where he remained for a year and a half, working at night on "report." His companions proceeded to South America and neither of them has been heard from since. Tiring of work in the Cincinnati office he returned to his home in Port Huron, for the first time in many years, and cast about to find other employment. Amongst others he wrote to a friend in Boston, and while awaiting a response he hung about the office of the Grand Trunk Railway Company. This company had a wire which ran from Detroit to Port Huron, and thence by cable beneath the river, to Sarnia. Another wire ran from Toronto to Sarnia and the authorities desired to continue the latter to Port Huron without laying a second cable. Edison solved the problem, using the same cable for both circuits, and hearing just at this time that his friend in Boston had found employment for him he obtained a pass to that city as a reward for his work. He entered Boston in about the same condition so far as his resources and personal appearance were concerned as a few years previously

he had entered Louisville. The telegraph operators in the East were more "fashionable" than their Western brethren, and Edison's appearance when he entered the operating room was the cause of much merriment. Of course the first thing thought of was how a "rise" could be taken out of the new man who had the audacity to announce that he was capable of taking "report" from the fastest operators in the country—those engaged on the Boston and New York wire. In the New York office an operator named Hutchinson was conceded to be the most rapid sender in the service at this time, and he was duly informed that there was a green young man at the Boston end whom the "boys" wished to have some fun with; that they were going to have him try his skill on Mr. Hutchinson's wire, and they requested Mr. Hutchinson to "let it go" in his best style. These preliminaries had not escaped Edison's attention, but of this he gave no sign. His years of work upon report wires had made him very skillful in interpreting the combinations of dots and dashes, in addition to which he had experimented with the object of discovering the best style of penmanship for operators' purposes. He had settled upon a slight backhand, with regular round letters, keeping them apart from each other and destitute of shadowing, and by this mode was able to produce sixty-five words a minute—a rate fully one-third faster than was necessary to take the most rapid work transmitted by wire. Indicating his readiness to begin, the instrument before him commenced to click, and simultaneously he commenced to write. Faster and faster it came, but Edison's ear never failed him and his hand went quickly to and fro across the paper, his writing growing smaller as greater speed was required. The operators who stood about gazed in wonderment, and the New York man commenced to get desperate and abbreviate his words; but Edison's capacity for writing gave him a margin, and his letters only got smaller as he readily filled in these omissions and traced line after line on the sheet in front of him. Finally when he thought the joke had been carried far enough, he opened his key and quietly inquired, "Won't you please send with the other foot?" They played no more pranks of that kind on Edison, who was placed regularly at work on the wire between Boston and New York. It was during his engagement in Boston that Edison took out his first patent, which was for a chemical vote-recording apparatus, designed for use in legislative bodies. By means of this device the "yea" or "nay" vote of each member was instantly recorded at the Speaker's desk, where an indicator in full view of the house at the same moment displayed the divided result of the total vote registered in

print. Edison spent a great deal of time and considerable money in perfecting this apparatus, which he subsequently attempted to introduce in Congress. A friend was sent by him to conduct the negotiations, and when he returned he informed Edison that the invention was a "dead failure." "But that is impossible," said Edison. "I know it will work." "Yes," replied his friend, "that's just why it's a failure. I talked with some of the members and they explained to me how the great power of the minority in the House lies in their being able to employ obstructive tactics, called in parliamentary language, filibustering, and indulged in for the purpose of preventing partisan legislation. This invention of yours would take away that power, and they wouldn't have it in the house if you paid them to use it." "From that moment," says Edison, "I determined never to work upon any invention unless beforehand I satisfied myself beyond a doubt that it would be useful in the field for which it was intended, and ever since I have adhered strictly to that rule." It was also at this period that Edison commenced work on duplex telegraphy. He tested his instruments between Rochester and New York, but they were unsuccessful, and it remained for him to perfect this invention at a later period. His engagement at Boston terminated and he went to New York. His finances, always low, were now lower than ever, as his experimental work in the former city had been carried on upon an unusually large scale, and he found himself some two or three hundred dollars in debt and in want of a situation. From a central office near Wall Street was operated the Law Gold Indicator System, and the same office was headquarters for the Telegraphers' Journal. These indicators were distributed in about six hundred brokers' offices, to show the fluctuations in the price of gold, and from them the brokers obtained their "points" as to buying and selling. When anything occurred to interrupt the service, each broker immediately dispatched a boy post-haste to the main office, and on such an occasion there appeared within one minute, not five hundred boys, nor five hundred and ninety-nine, but the full complement of six hundred. It was upon such an occasion as this that Edison one day happened to be in Mr. Law's office. An accident had occurred to the transmitting machinery and the whole indicator system had ceased to work. Gold was high, but the excitement caused by this disaster was higher. Within a few seconds the stream of boys commenced to pour in and transform the office into a perfect bedlam. Mr. Law, a nervous man, was wildly appealing to his superintendent, Mr. Frank Pope, to do something, while Mr. Pope's nervous

system, as badly shattered as that of his employer, rendered him just as incapable of doing anything. In the midst of this confusion Edison walked quietly over, examined the apparatus, and turning to Mr. Law, said, "I think, Mr. Law, I can show you where the trouble is. There is a contact spring which has broken and fallen between two cog wheels and prevents the gear from moving." This removed, everything commenced to work again regularly and the office was cleared. The manager asked Edison his name and the episode resulted in the latter being engaged as superintendent at a salary of two hundred dollars per month. From this time on he commenced to succeed. He invented a stock printer, which is in use to-day; then a gold printer, followed by his automatic telegraph system. Then came his quadruplex, and his inventions in acoustic telegraphs and telephones, electric railways and many others of lesser importance. In 1878 he invented the phonograph, which is probably more widely known than any of his other work. His name is indelibly connected with electric lighting, the advances which have been made in that art during the past twelve or thirteen years being largely due to his indefatigable labors and exhaustless genius. So prolific is his brain of inventions that the Commissioner of the United States Patent Office has described him as the "young man who has kept the path to the Patent Office hot with his footsteps." He has taken out over four hundred patents and has built up some of the largest and most successful manufacturing institutions in the country. His laboratory at Orange, New Jersey, is the only one of its kind in the world, and is a marvel in its variety and completeness of equipment.

BOOOTH, EDWIN, the great tragedian, whose father, Junius Brutus Booth, and whose two brothers, were all actors, was born in Bel Air, near Baltimore, Maryland, November 13, 1833. He was named Edwin Thomas in compliment to his father's friends, Edwin Forrest and Thomas Flynn. The boy had no steady nor thorough education, receiving instruction from different teachers in the immediate neighborhood of his home; but he was of a thoughtful and studious nature and made the most of his limited opportunities. His disposition was peculiarly reticent, sensitive and profound, and perhaps the fact of his singularity endeared him more to the elder Booth than would have been the case had he been of a more ordinary nature. The eccentric genius of his father discovered in him an object of peculiar sympathy; and from the begin-

ning father and son were fondly attached to each other. While Edwin was yet very young his father made a companion of him in his professional journeys. The elder Booth—silent, moody, passionate, willful and erratic—was greatly benefited by his son's companionship and care. Edwin was the only person who could in the least control him. In 1849 Mr. J. B. Booth was playing "Richard III." at the Boston Museum. Edwin was induced to make his first appearance on any stage on that occasion in the part of Tressel, a messenger. On the night of his debut, Edwin, dressed for his part, was summoned to his father's dressing-room. The elder was costumed as Richard and sat moodily smoking a cigar with his feet on the table. He catechised his son on the part he was to act, and, observing that the young man had forgotten his spurs, said: "Here, take mine." Edwin went on the stage, and when he came back his father sat as before. "Have you done well?" he asked. "I think so," replied Edwin. "Give me my spurs." And that closed the interview. It was not until years afterward that Edwin learned that his father had watched him from the wings all the time that he had been on the stage. It is said that the elder Booth opposed his son's choice of the stage as a profession; but if this was the case he certainly relinquished his opposition. The boy persevered, and afterwards (still acting in his father's company) he appeared at Providence, Rhode Island, at Philadelphia, and at other places, as Cassio in "Othello," and as Wilford in the "Iron Chest"—the latter impersonation being considered particularly good. Edwin continued in his father's company for two years after his first appearance at the Boston Museum. He first appeared on the New York stage on September 27, 1850, at the National Theatre, Chatham Street, in the character of Wilford. At the same theatre, in 1851, the elder Booth, being cast for Richard, was either ill or obstinate, or perhaps desirous of seeing what his son could do in an emergency; at all events he refused to go to the theatre and nothing could move him; and as a result Edwin took the place of the elder tragedian and for the first time in his life he acted "Richard III." This effort, remarkably successful for a comparative novice, was hailed as the indication of great talent and as the augury of a brilliant future. It is stated as a fact that his father witnessed the entire performance. In the summer of 1852 Edwin accompanied his father to San Francisco, where his elder brother, J. B. Booth, Jr., had already established himself as an actor and a theatrical manager, and where the three acted in company. Other cities were visited by them, and the elder Booth remained in California for about three months.



Truly Yours
Jesse C. Smith



One night at Sacramento, seeing Edwin dressed for Jaffier in "Venice Preserved," he said to him; "You look like Hamlet; why don't you play it?"—a remark which the younger Booth probably took to heart, as Hamlet was his most notable character, as Richard III. was that of his father. In 1852 the father and son parted for the last time. Junius Brutus Booth died on November 30, 1852, on board the Mississippi steamboat "J. W. Cheneworth," on the way from New Orleans to Cincinnati—died, as it was said, for the lack of proper medical treatment. Edwin remained in California until 1854, traveling through the State and playing with fair success, but experiencing many hardships and great poverty. Here he first began to be noted for his admirable performance of Sir Edwin Mortimer in the "Iron Chest." He played in his brother's theatre at San Francisco as "Richard III.," "Shylock," "Macbeth" and "Hamlet," and acquired a local reputation. In 1854 he joined a dramatic company, in which Miss Laura Keane was leading lady, in a trip to Australia, and on the return voyage stopped and acted at the Sandwich Islands. He made his reappearance in San Francisco in 1855 at the Metropolitan Theatre, at that time managed by Catharine Sinclair (Mrs. Edwin Forrest, who then had obtained a divorce from her husband); and at this theatre Edwin Booth was the original representative in America of "Raphael" in the "Marble Heart." At this time also he made his first appearance in "Richelieu." In 1856 Mr. Booth's name and reputation having reached the Eastern cities and been largely noticed in the leading newspapers, he left California, after receiving several farewell testimonial benefits, and went to Baltimore, where he first appeared at the Front Street Theatre; and then he made a rapid tour of all the large cities of the South, meeting with a favorable reception wherever he played. In April, 1857, he appeared at the Boston Theatre as Sir Giles Overreach in "A New Way to Pay Old Debts." This engagement was a brilliant triumph and formed a turning-point in Mr. Booth's career. His success was repeated in an engagement in Burton's Metropolitan Theatre, New York, commencing May 14, 1857, when he played "Richard III.," and in the following August he again appeared there in a round of great characters—all of which he acted with brilliant ability and entirely to the public satisfaction. On April 12, 1858, "Othello" was given at Wallack's Theatre (formerly Brougham's Lyceum), New York, for the benefit of H. C. Jarrett, with Edwin Booth as "Iago," E. L. Davenport as "Othello," A. H. Davenport as "Cassio" and Mrs. Hoey as "Desdemona." On July 7, 1860, Mr. Booth married Miss Mary Devlin, of Troy, New York, an actress, whom

he had met three years before at Richmond, Virginia. With her he shortly afterwards made a visit to England, where their only child—a daughter, Edwina—was born at Fulham, December 9, 1861. After their return to America Mrs. Booth sank under a sudden sickness and died at Dorchester, Massachusetts, February 21, 1863. In September, 1861, Mr. Booth appeared in London in the Haymarket Theatre, under the management of J. B. Buckstone—appearing as "Shylock," "Sir Giles Overreach" and "Richelieu." It is said the English actors received him coldly and that the support which he obtained and the properties and scenery with which his pieces were produced were exceedingly poor; but notwithstanding these drawbacks his artistic genius shone out with wonderful lustre. He played in Liverpool and Manchester afterwards and produced a marked impression. Returning to America, Booth became manager of the Winter Garden Theatre, New York, where he appeared on September 29, 1862, and with which house he was associated until March 23, 1867, except for a brief period after the death of his wife. On Friday, November 25, 1864, a remarkable performance was given at the Winter Garden in aid of the fund for the Shakespeare statue (by J. Q. A. Ward), in Central Park, this being the occasion when the three brothers appeared in the tragedy of Julius Cæsar—Edwin playing "Brutus," Junius Brutus playing "Cassius" and John Wilkes, "Marc Antony." This performance was memorable, not only for the extraordinary and unique nature of the cast, but for the fact that it was the last appearance of John Wilkes Booth in New York. The magnificent productions which marked Mr. Booth's management of the Winter Garden Theatre were the marvel of New York. Here he presented "Hamlet," "Othello," "The Merchant of Venice," "Richelieu" and his other great plays in a style never before attempted in that city; and it was at this time that he accomplished the unprecedented achievement of running "Hamlet" for one hundred consecutive nights. In honor of this event a public presentation of a gold medal, offered in behalf of the leading citizens of New York, took place. In the management of the Winter Garden Theatre Mr. Booth was associated with his brother-in-law, the celebrated comedian John S. Clarke, and the well known journalist William Stewart, until March 23, 1867, when that theatre was destroyed by fire. From the summer of 1863 to March, 1870, Clarke and Booth were also associated in the management of the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia. Booth then sold out his interest to Clarke. On April 14, 1865, occurred the appalling tragedy of the assassination of Abraham

Lincoln by John Wilkes Booth, Edwin's brother; and after that Mr. Booth was in retirement for nearly a year—in fact, he designed then never to return to the stage again, but his great personal popularity and the necessity of business demands finally induced his reappearance, and on January 3, 1866, he again appeared at the Winter Garden as "Hamlet" and was received with acclamation by a vast audience. In February of the same year "Richelieu" was revived with great splendor and had a good run; and in January, 1867, "The Merchant of Venice" was put on. On March 22 of this year—the night before the burning of the theatre—Booth played "Brutus" in John Howard Payne's tragedy, the "Fall of Tarquin." Mr. Booth did not play after this until his own theatre was completed. In the meantime, 1867, in view of the fact that the body of John Wilkes Booth had been buried in a grave known to but a few persons and located somewhere in the arsenal grounds at Washington. Mr. Booth sent Mr. Weaver, the sexton of Christ Church, in Baltimore, to Washington, with the request that the remains of his brother might be taken up and removed to the family burying-place. After some delay, President Johnson was finally appealed to and granted the request, and Mr. Weaver removed the body to the cemetery in Baltimore and buried it beside the elder Booth and others of the family. This removal was conducted with the greatest secrecy. On April 8, 1868, the corner stone of Booth's Theatre was laid at the southeast corner of Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue; and on February 5, 1869, Booth opened the new house with "Romeo and Juliet," with Mr. Booth as "Romeo," Miss Mary McVicker (afterwards Mrs. Booth) as "Juliet," and Edwin Adams as "Mercutio." Miss McVicker was the step-daughter of James H. McVicker, the prominent actor and manager, and took his name. She was married to Mr. Booth June 7, 1869, and died in New York in 1881, leaving no children. Booth's Theatre had a splendid professional career of thirteen years, and its stage was adorned with some of the grandest pageants and graced with the presence of some of the most renowned actors of the period. It continued under the management of Edwin Booth until the spring of 1874, when it passed out of his possession. Under his management were produced sumptuous revivals of "Romeo and Juliet," "Othello," "Hamlet," "Richelieu," "The Winter's Tale," "Julius Cæsar," "Macbeth," "Much Ado About Nothing," "The Merchant of Venice," "Brutus," and other plays. The revival of "Julius Cæsar," beginning at Christmas, 1871, and ending March 16, 1872, was particularly notable, Mr. Booth alternating characters with

Lawrence Barrett, Julius Brutus Booth, Jr., F. C. Bangs and William Creswick. Besides those named, his stock company consisted of E. L. Davenport, J. W. Wallack, Jr., Mark Smith, A. W. Fenno, D. W. Waller, Robert Pateman, Miss Emma Waller, Bella Pateman and others. Among the stars who acted at this theatre were Joseph Jefferson, Kate Bateman, James H. Hackett, Charlotte Cushman John S. Clarke, John E. Owens and James H. McVicker. The performance of "As You Like It," with Miss Adelaide Neilson as "Rosalind," June 14, 1873, terminated Mr. Booth's personal management of the theatre. Under his management it was almost invariably a prosperous house, but it was not economically managed, and for this reason and this alone it eventually carried its owner into bankruptcy. Edwin Booth then began his dramatic career over again; and in the course of time paid his debts and earned another fortune. The theatre ended its history in May, 1882, when it was finally closed with a performance of "Juliet," by Mme. Modjeska. In 1876 Mr. Booth made a tour of the South, which was a triumphal progress. In San Francisco in eight weeks he drew upwards of \$96,000. It is stated that in fifty-six weeks his performances brought in nearly \$200,000. In 1880, and again in 1882, Mr. Booth visited Great Britain and acted with brilliant success in London and other cities. He went to Germany in the autumn of 1882, and was there received with extraordinary enthusiasm. In 1883 he returned home and resumed his starring tours in America. For some years past Mr. Booth played principally in partnership with Mr. Lawrence Barrett, his repertory including "Hamlet," "Macbeth," "King Lear," "Othello," "Cardinal Wolsey," "Richard III.," "Shylock," "Richard II.," "Benedick," "Petruccio," "Richelieu," "Ruy Blas" and "Don Cæsar de Bazan." At this writing (December 1889) he is playing with Mme. Modjeska in the "Merchant of Venice," "Fool's Revenge," "Much Ado about Nothing," "Richelieu," "Hamlet," "Macbeth," &c., &c. In 1888 Mr. Booth presented to the actors and friends of the drama a club house at No. 16 Gramercy Park, New York, which is called "The Players." It was formally opened on New Year's eve; and contains on the first floor a billiard-room and various offices; on the second floor the reading-room and lounging-room and grill-room; on the third floor the library; the top floor contains Mr. Booth's private apartments. He is the President of the club, Augustin Daly Vice-President, and Lawrence Hutton the Secretary. The entire cost of the land and building, with its remodeling and furnishing, was borne by Mr Booth. The dra-



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matic library is invaluable, containing the collections of Augustin Daly, Edwin Booth, Lawrence Barrett and many others. In November, 1889, a similar instance of the tenderness towards his profession which is characteristic of Mr. Booth occurred in his undertaking the task of repairing the monument of George Frederick Cooke, the great English actor, whose remains occupy a central position in St. Paul's churchyard. Cooke was born in Westminster, England, April 17, 1755, and after ranking as an actor with John Kemble, came to New York in 1810, and died here September 26, 1812. The monument was erected in 1821 by Edmund Kean, and repaired by Charles Kean in 1846, and again repaired by E. A. Sothorn in 1874; but time and the action of the climate continued their ravages, and fifteen years so impaired the lines and blurred the inscription on the monument that its restoration became necessary; and this time Mr. Booth undertook the generous task.

SULLY, ALFRED, a prominent American financier and railroad projector, recently President of the Richmond and West Point Terminal Railway and the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, and for many years actively identified with a large number of important business interests in New York City, was born at Ottawa, Canada, May 2, 1841. He is the son of James and Laura Maria Sully, both natives of England. While he was a child two years of age, his parents removed to Buffalo, New York, taking him with them, and since then he has been a resident of the United States. The foundation of his education was obtained in the public schools of Buffalo. When he was about eighteen years of age he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and shortly after began the study of law in the office of the Hon. Bellamy Storer, Judge of the Superior Court of the State of Ohio, entering about the same time the Cincinnati Law School. In the year 1863 he graduated from that institution with the degree of Bachelor of Laws and was duly admitted to the Ohio bar. Immediately following this event he removed to the thriving city of Davenport, Iowa, when he became a member of the law firm of Brown and Sully, which was then organized to succeed the old law firm of Corbin, Dow and Brown, the head of which, Mr. Austin Corbin, the well-known New York banker, capitalist and railroad magnate, withdrew to engage in the business of banking. For a period of nine years Mr. Sully practiced his profession at Davenport, rising to prominence as a member of

the Iowa bar and acquiring an important and lucrative practice. In 1872 he retired from the profession of law with a competency. Too young in years and altogether too active in temperament to remain any length of time without engrossing occupation, Mr. Sully, after enjoying his well-earned leisure for a few months, yielded to the earnest request of Mr. Austin Corbin and came to New York as a partner in the latter's banking house. In 1874, feeling the need of rest and recuperation, he refused a share in the Corbin Banking Company then organized, and spent a twelvemonth or more traveling in the South and Southwest. Upon his return to New York in the fall of 1876, greatly improved in health, he re-entered business as chief counsel and one of the principal managers of the New York and Manhattan Beach Railroad Company—an important enterprise, including railroad construction and land improvement, for the purpose of developing a watering place on Concy Island on a scale commensurate with the growing needs of the metropolis. Of this company Mr. Corbin was President. Mr. Sully had previously had experience in railroad affairs as counsel to the Davenport and St. Paul Company, now a part of the St. Paul system; and the knowledge thus obtained he utilized to good advantage in the new enterprise. In 1876 and for several years immediately following he was largely interested in building and operating the Manhattan Beach Railroad, and in connection therewith organized the Eastern Railroad of Long Island for the purpose of extending the Manhattan Beach road throughout the entire length of the Island. In this enterprise Mr. Austin Corbin was associated with him. In 1878 he became connected with the Indiana, Bloomington and Western Railroad Company as its Secretary. Of this road he became one of the principal owners. After two years of continual warfare with the Long Island Railroad Company, Messrs. Sully and Corbin united in buying the control of the entire Long Island Railroad system from the New York banking house of Drexel, Morgan & Co. At the time they acquired control the stock of the Long Island road was selling at 15 to 18 cents. The property was in the hands of a receiver and physically was going to ruin. "Nearly all its different issues of bonds were in default; the equipment was almost worthless, the track in dangerous condition, and it was thought impossible to resuscitate the road without a complete reorganization." As soon as Mr. Sully and his astute partner secured control a new mortgage of \$5,000,000 was placed upon the property and the proceeds therefrom used in raising it to a condition bordering on perfection. The stock was at the same time increased from

\$3,200,000 to \$10,000,000, and has paid regular dividends ever since, notwithstanding the increased capitalization. Mr. Sully was until lately the owner of a large interest in the Long Island Road and for many years the President of the Long Island City and Flushing Railroad, one of its principal branches. In 1881 Mr. Sully personally and alone purchased a coal road in Ohio, about one hundred and thirty miles in length. With a facility as successful as it is remarkable he reorganized this road as the "Ohio Southern," put the property in the best physical condition and established it on a paying basis. Of this road he became President in 1881 and still holds that position. In 1885 he made large investments in the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and is to-day the largest individual owner of its stocks and bonds. When he became interested in it the late F. B. Gowen was its President. Mr. Sully became his principal backer. Mr. Gowen's remarkable contest with the Drexel-Morgan syndicate, who proposed to re-organize that property on a plan which he thought was without due regard to the rights and interests he represented, attracted widespread attention and became familiar in railroad circles throughout the United States. The property involved ranked as second in importance of its kind in the world, its estimated cash value being \$200,000,000. More than \$160,000,000 in money have been expended in the Reading Railroad and its coal and iron properties. At the close of a year of bitter warfare Mr. Sully and those associated with him succeeded in bringing the Drexel-Morgan syndicate to terms. This victory was conceded to be due to Mr. Sully's tact and ability in holding the Reading security-holders in line, and it placed him at once in the front rank among the railroad men and financiers of Wall Street. In 1886 the West Point Terminal Company, then capitalized at \$15,000,000, was in debt over \$3,000,000, and the President, Mr. W. P. Clyde, had given notice to the stockholders that the property would have to be sold to meet the claims against it. Mr. Clyde and all the directors of the "Terminal" were likewise members of the Richmond and Danville syndicate, and also members of the Richmond and Danville Board of Directors, and it seemed to them that the "Terminal Company" had become a useless appendage. A committee of Terminal stockholders worked for over a year to re-establish their property, but made no progress. Seeing that there was danger of the stock being extinguished by a Trustee's sale of the company's assets, these stockholders through the influence of mutual friends induced Mr. Sully to join their committee as Chairman. The result was little less than marvellous.

Within three months thereafter the "Richmond Terminal" was renewed in its strength enough to swallow up the Richmond and Danville and the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroads. Thus augmented, it became the greatest railroad power in the South, absolutely owning, controlling and operating, as it now does, over four thousand seven hundred miles of railroad. Appreciating his ability the stockholders elected Mr. Sully President of the entire Terminal system and he remained at its head until April, 1888, when, being dissatisfied with the policy of the company as determined by the Board of Directors, which was entirely at variance with his views as to the best interests of the system, he resigned, preferring to retire than to be further responsible for the company's future. Immediately upon Mr. Sully's retirement, the stockholders made a vigorous effort to remove the control of the company from the Board of Directors then in office, which became one of the memorable contests of Wall Street. Mr. Sully's resignation had put every shareholder upon guard; and it has been said, with every appearance of truth, that the *clique* of the Board of Directors opposed to his policy succeeded in perpetuating their power only by becoming, through purchase, the absolute owners of a majority of the stock of the company. While Mr. Sully was President of the Richmond Terminal system he negotiated with Mr. Robert Garrett of Baltimore, the purchase from the latter of a controlling interest in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. This negotiation created more public interest and excitement than any other financial question within ten years preceding it. Every newspaper of prominence in the United States published columns daily regarding it, for several weeks, and in connection with the transaction, Mr. Sully's name became well known throughout the United States and his portrait was reproduced in almost every newspaper. Mr. Sully's plan was for the Richmond Terminal Company to purchase Mr. Garrett's control of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, and then exchange the "Richmond Terminal" stock, on a fair and equitable basis, for stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, thus making one grand system of the combined properties. As the Baltimore and Ohio name was well known throughout the entire financial world, and its stock had a market in all the great financial centres, here and abroad, it is evident that Mr. Sully's plan, had it been carried out, would have made the Richmond Terminal stock very valuable. At this time Mr. Sully made the following prediction, which was given wide publicity in the press;

"I believe," said he, "in the amalgamation or-

consolidation of railroads into strong, efficient systems. Such a policy gives efficiency to the service and strength to the organization, increases the earning capacity and results in general economy. If each separate property is self-sustaining and revenue producing, there are many expenses which can be saved by consolidation and the returns from traffic service made more profitable: provided, of course, that the natural laws governing traffic favor such combinations. *In my opinion all the railroads of any note in the United States will within ten years be combined into less than twenty systems.* There is nothing in this that would operate against the interests of the people. The people want the best accommodations, faster transportation and safest travel, which comforts and conveniences it is impossible to give them in emasculated roads that have been made inefficient by those penurious economies which are practiced as a protection against the severest competition. New Orleans is now clamorous for a fast mail service. How can such be afforded if it must be carried over half a dozen different lines, each having different interests, and therefore, naturally in eternal warfare with each other? Combine these roads into one system and you have a corporation powerful in its ability to serve the people and anxious to create and maintain the very best service, and thereby derive the fullest revenues. I think that time will yet bring the Baltimore and Ohio into the Terminal system. The Terminal Company now owns forty-five hundred miles of railroad, and an alliance of this property with the Baltimore and Ohio would be of immense mutual benefit, and certainly of great advantage to the city of Baltimore, as it would make that place the metropolis of the South."

To-day similar views are held by some of the ablest thinkers and writers of the time, and recent events have given them substantial attestation. At the time he laid down the Presidency of the Terminal system, Mr. Sully announced that he retired from active business life. The sincerity of this assertion is proven by the fact that since making it he has given very little attention to business matters of any kind. The condensed form in which the foregoing statements are necessarily given in a biographical sketch of this character does not enable the reader, unless familiar with such matters, to obtain a proper conception of the magnitude and importance of the operations conducted by Mr. Sully, more particularly since his advent in New York in 1872. But it must be evident to all that, from the length of roads, importance of the traffic over them, and the vast capital involved, these operations have had but few equals. It is not too much to say that the success of the operations thus briefly described and fraught with such important results to large sections of the country, was due to Mr. Sully's commanding genius as a railroad expert and to his extraordinary skill as a financier. The combination of the two qualities in the same individual, rare as it is, might not have evolved the same results unaided by a knowledge of the law. It will thus be

seen that Mr. Sully's special experiences as a lawyer, financier and railroad organizer were all essential to the achievement of the magnificent successes he accomplished and which entitle him to rank among the foremost business men of the country. Being involved in such stupendous transactions earns for the participant a degree of celebrity and notoriety which sometimes operates to unbalance even the strongest minds, puffing them up with a sense of their own importance and prompting them to ride rough-shod over their less conspicuous and successful fellows. The last man in the world, apparently, to be thus affected is Mr. Alfred Sully. In manner he is reserved and thoughtful, chary of his words, perhaps, but always speaking to the point. In physique he is tall and commanding. Intense mental labor has robbed him of some of his color, but the close observer cannot fail to note the youthfulness of the man despite the magnitude of his labor. The hair, dark brown in color, is as profuse as at any time in life. No beard shrouds the face, and in consequence the play of the muscles during thought is clearly visible. The eyes are penetrating, but have a pleasant twinkle very re-assuring to a friend but doubtless no less enigmatical to an enemy. Mr. Sully is a man of unassuming bearing and simple tastes, modest in speech and demeanor, and though generous not prodigal. He is the possessor of an ample fortune and is likely to increase it largely; his judgment being reliable and his opportunities extraordinary. He possesses a remarkable capacity for work and has the reputation of being patient and untiring in working out his plans. For unimportant and minute details he does not appear to have any special aptitude. His great talent, perhaps genius is the better name—"asserts itself in solving the perplexing problems of conflicting interests, and adjusting wisely the controlling forces for gigantic organizations." His positions have been weighty with responsibility, and a certain gravity of manner indicates as much, even to the casual observer. Mr. Sully is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and also of the Masonic Fraternity. His tastes are domestic and when free to command his time he finds his highest enjoyment in his home in the New Jersey mountains. He is a widower, with one son, Mr. Winfield Price Sully, born in 1868, who is now an under-graduate at Princeton College. Mr. Sully married, in July, 1865, Miss Louise Price, youngest daughter of Hon. Hiram Price of Davenport, Iowa, who was for many years a member of Congress from that State, and also for several years Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington. The two elder sisters of Mrs. Alfred Sully married respectively Judge John F.

Dillon, formerly Judge of the United States Circuit Court, and the Rev. Robert Laird Collier, D.D. Mr. Sully's second child, a daughter, died at the age of two years. His wife died in 1882, since which time Mr. Sully has made his home with his widowed mother, Mrs. Laura M. Sully, and with his sister, Mrs. Mary P. Myton. Mr. Sully's place at Hackettstown, New Jersey, is a perfect home in all its appointments, and the views from the broad piazzas extend for twenty miles over the Musconetcong Valley. The estate comprises several hundred acres with a beautiful country residence surrounded by greenhouses and conservatories. Not the least among the attractions of this beautiful retreat among the New Jersey mountains is a large and well-stocked library, in which the owner takes a justifiable pride and to which he devotes no small part of his leisure. More than one-half of his entire time is passed at his Hackettstown residence. Mr. Sully also has a country seat at Amityville, Long Island, where he passes part of the year. He is and always has been a great lover of Nature and no monetary temptations are strong enough to induce him to forego the delight derived from a residence far removed from the hurry and turmoil of the city. He is a philosopher, too, as will be seen from the following remark which one of his friends quotes him as saying :

"Too much money is an evil, a burden. I do not want to have the money, the responsibilities, the cares, the work of a Vanderbilt or an Astor, or of Gould or Sage. The man with two millions is fully as rich as, and should be much more contented and happy than a man with fifty millions. When a man has enough to supply every want and give him means for everything his judgment prompts him to accomplish, then every additional amount of money becomes a burden and care and a waste of energy. I like the mountains; they lift a man up. The little petty concerns of life down in a valley seem below and beneath him. With the eyes the mind seems to have a wider horizon. One skips over the trifles of life and grasps the great problems and principles of existence, in man and nature. I cannot understand why Sage and Gould can spend twelve hours out of every twenty-four in ceaseless, continued application to business matters. I suppose they find pleasure in the excitement, but for me, I want part of my time for nature. I want to know the world I live in."

SHEEHAN, HON. WILLIAM FRANCIS, was born in Buffalo, New York, November 6, 1859, of Irish parentage. His father, William Sheehan, and his mother, Miss Honora Crowley, were both from County Cork, Ireland, but married in Buffalo, the former having arrived in this country

in 1842, and settled in Buffalo while still a young man. Eight children were born to the pair, of whom the subject of this sketch was the youngest; but of the family there remain alive at present only five, the father and four children; Mrs. Sheehan having died May 30, 1873. Mr. Sheehan received his early education in the public schools of his native city. After leaving these he entered St. Joseph's College, Buffalo, where he was graduated in 1876; and soon after he was appointed Bond and Insurance Clerk in the Comptroller's office, Buffalo, a fact which shows the reputation he had already gained, although so young, and the confidence which was felt in him by persons high in position. In the meantime he had commenced the study of law, in the office of Hon. C. F. Tabor, at present Attorney-General of the State, and this profession he pursued with such earnestness and perseverance, that in January, 1881, when twenty-one years of age, he was admitted to the bar. He now formed a partnership with Mr. Tabor, a relation which has continued ever since. From the beginning of his career, Mr. Sheehan interested himself warmly in politics, uniting with the Democratic party, and he soon grew to be recognized by the party leaders of Erie County as a young man possessing valuable positive qualities, likely to make him in the highest degree useful to the party. In 1884 he was nominated for the Assembly, on the Democratic ticket, from the First Assembly District, and was elected by a majority of 1,499. He has been continuously re-elected from that time forward, by increasing majorities; for his second term by 1,971, and for his third by 3,003, being the largest majority up to that time ever given for any public office in that district. He was elected for the fourth consecutive term in the fall of 1887, and again in 1888 by a majority of 2,860 votes. Mr. Sheehan has proven a valued and earnest member of the Judiciary Committee, of the Committee on State Charitable Institutions, the Committee on Rules, the Committee on Revision and the Committee on Ways and Means. He was nominated for Speaker of the House by the Democratic caucus in 1886, an honor to which his ability as a lawyer, debater and leader eminently entitled him. He was subsequently presented with a handsome gold watch and chain by the Democratic members of the Assembly. At the next Democratic caucus he was again honored with the nomination for Speaker, and again in 1888 and 1889. He was chosen a member of the Democratic State Committee in October, 1889, and was again elected to the Assembly in November following. He has long been the recognized leader of the minority in the Assembly. Always in the



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advanced rank of the enterprising Democracy of the western part of the State, Mr. Sheehan has earned, by persistent fidelity to his party, and by his strong intellectual and social personality, a popularity which has carried him far higher in political position than is usual with men so young. Still only in his thirty-first year, it would be no baseless prediction to assume that he may reach the very highest official positions within the reach of political aspirations. The *New York Star*, one of the few faithful Democratic newspapers in the metropolis, said of Mr. Sheehan: "He has led the Democratic minority in the Assembly with distinguished ability, and his record there and everywhere else is unsurpassable." On November 27, 1889, Mr. Sheehan was married to Miss Blanche Nellany, daughter of Michael Nellany, of Buffalo, the ceremony being performed by Bishop Ryan, at St. Joseph's Cathedral, Buffalo.

BULGER, WILLIAM JAMES, M.D., a leading physician and surgeon of Oswego, was born in the town of Volney, near the village of Fulton, Oswego County, New York, May 28, 1857. His father, the late Patrick Bulger, was the son of a well-to-do farmer in the east of Ireland, and was born in Castle Comer, Queens County August 17, 1806. In 1844 Patrick Bulger, who was possessed of some means, came to the United States, bringing with him his wife, who was the daughter of a prosperous neighbor in the old country. Mrs. Bulger, previous to marriage Miss Bridget Murphy, was an accomplished and cultivated lady, having received a thorough education in the excellent schools of her native place, which was finished at the Dublin Seminary. She was a woman of high character, as well as fine education, and proved a faithful and inspiring help-met to her husband in his manly efforts to found a home and rear his family in the New World. With a keen appreciation of the advantages of the district, Mr. Bulger, shortly after his arrival in America, purchased a farm in the town of Volney, near Fulton, Oswego County, where he remained for a number of years, and was regarded as one of the most prosperous farmers in that section of the State. About ten years prior to his death he disposed of his farming interests in that locality, and set about to find a place to spend the remainder of his days. He then purchased a farm charmingly situated on the west bank of the Oswego River, about five miles distant from Oswego, which is one of the finest and most beautifully located in that section of the State; and is still owned

by the heirs of Mr. Bulger. Skilled in agriculture and having sufficient means at his command to enable him to carry out his ideas, Mr. Bulger conducted his farming interests successfully and added largely to his worldly possessions. His family consisted of five children, one of whom, the eldest, died in infancy in the old country. The remaining four were brought up under benign home influences, with a devoted Christian mother to supervise their education, and with every comfort at their command. Mrs. Bulger died October 20, 1879, and was followed by her husband August 3, 1881. The four children who still survive them are the Hon. P. F. Bulger, of Utica, formerly for twelve years Recorder of that city; the Hon. C. N. Bulger, at present Recorder of the city of Oswego; Dr. Bulger, the subject of this sketch, and Mrs. M. Hennessey. Dr. Bulger was the youngest child of his parents. In his youth he was afforded good educational advantages. After finishing the ordinary public school studies, he took a course at Falley Seminary in Fulton, after which he took a course at the State Normal School at Oswego, New York. Deciding to adopt the profession of medicine, he began medical studies under Dr. Ira L. Jones, of Minetto, New York, and afterwards was the pupil of the late Dr. James A. Milne, of Oswego. In 1879 he entered Long Island College Hospital at Brooklyn, and after a year's study in that splendidly equipped institution, entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he remained a year, when he returned to Long Island College Hospital as the assistant of the noted anatomist, Dr. Carden L. Ford, and graduated from that institution June 15, 1882. Well qualified to begin his life work, he now returned to Oswego, and entered into partnership with his former preceptor, the late Dr. Milne, which partnership was continued until a short time prior to the latter's death, in 1887. Thorough in his attainments, a conscientious student and a close observer, Dr. Bulger has steadily advanced to a leading position among his professional brethren, and is now recognized as the peer of any physician in Oswego, and the most skillful surgeon in the city. His practice extends to people in all walks in life, for the confidence reposed in his ability and skill is shared alike by the wealthy and the humble, the learned and the unlearned. No medical man in Oswego is held in higher regard by the profession, and few, if any, hold a higher place in the public esteem. Some of the most difficult cases which have occurred during his residence in Oswego, have been successfully treated by Dr. Bulger, and of late years, cases unusually severe or presenting strange complications are always sent to

him for treatment. His attainments are not limited to scientific subjects, but are of a broad and comprehensive character which befit the advanced professional man of modern times and embrace nearly all branches of polite learning. Dr. Bulger married on August 26, 1883. Miss Mary Cusick, who was at that time principal of one of the public schools at Oswego. They had one child, a boy, named Charles William Bulger, who died at the age of fourteen months.

GUENTHER, HON. HENRY H., Member of the State Assembly from the Fourth Assembly District of Erie County, was born in Buffalo, in the county named, January 29, 1862. His father, the late Christian C. Guenther, a highly respected citizen of Buffalo, was born in Wildberg, Germany. Accompanied by his wife, whose maiden name was Mary M. Weick, and who, like himself, was a native of Wildberg, Christian C. Guenther came to America in 1855 and settled in Philadelphia, Penn., where he followed his calling—that of confectioner and baker—for two years, during which time a daughter, who died in infancy, was born to him. In 1857 he removed with his wife to Buffalo, where a few years later, he had a prosperous business of his own in operation. He remained at the head of this business until his death, on January 2, 1886, when it passed into the hands of his widow, who, aided by her sons Charles G., Frederick C. and William, still conduct it under the founder's name. When but a child of eighteen months the subject of this sketch met with an unfortunate accident. Left unattended for a few moments he strayed into the street and was run over by a passing horse car, sustaining injuries which necessitated the amputation of his right hand. This severe casualty, which would have seriously interfered with the future success of a youth less happily endowed mentally, has never seemed to be the slightest obstacle to the advancement of Mr. Guenther. As a boy he was healthy and hearty, and if he was compelled to take a little less active part in outdoor sports he was fully compensated by a natural taste for reading and study, which he was thus given time to cultivate. When he had passed through the public schools in his native city he read law for two years in the office of Giles E. Stilwell, Esq., (who subsequently became City Attorney at Buffalo,) and also assisted in the clerical duties of the office. Being satisfied that he had found his true vocation, he then entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and completing

the usual course was graduated high in his class, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, in 1881. After graduation he went to Youngstown, Ohio, where, at the well-known Rayen High School, he took a special course of study in literature and the higher English branches. He then returned to Buffalo and resumed the study of law under Mr. Stilwell. In 1883, being then of age, he was appointed to a clerkship in the office of the Corporation Counsel, the incumbent of which was his preceptor, Mr. Stilwell, a Democrat. When that gentleman was succeeded in office by Mr. Herman Hennig, who was also a Democrat, no objection could be found against young Mr. Guenther, and he was retained in his clerkship, and was the only subordinate thus honored. He held this position until the close of Mr. Hennig's term, in 1885. Bright and capable, and prompt and faithful in the discharge of his duties, official, professional and social, he became very popular, and in 1885 was prominently mentioned as a candidate for the office of Civil Justice, but declined to stand at the request of his father, who disapproved of his entering public life at this early age, although he would certainly have been nominated and elected. In the same year he was a delegate from the Fourth Erie District to the Saratoga Convention, which nominated David Bennett Hill for Governor of the State of New York, and has since continuously represented his district in the Democratic State Conventions. In 1886, yielding to the wishes of his party, he accepted the Democratic nomination of Assemblyman and was elected, defeating Mr. John Krause, the Republican nominee, and who was the then representative of the district, by a plurality of 338 votes. He carried the Twelfth Ward, in which he lived, by a majority of 716 votes, and ran 574 votes ahead of his ticket. Mr. Guenther was admitted to the bar in 1887, to practice in all the courts of the State. The same year he was renominated for the Assembly, and defeated his Republican opponent, Mr. John R. Patton, of Tonawanda, and Mr. John A. Thompson, Prohibitionist, by a plurality of 1,428 votes, running 1,000 votes ahead of his ticket, and carrying his own ward in Buffalo by 1,122 votes out of 1,432 polled. In 1888 he was again renominated for Assemblyman, and re-elected, defeating Mr. Christopher Smith, a popular Republican of the Twelfth Ward, by a majority of 1,144 votes. In 1889 he was a fourth time placed in the field, running again against Christopher Smith, of the Twelfth Ward, who was renominated by the Republicans, and whom he defeated by 1,491 votes, running over 1,500 ahead of his ticket. As a legislator, Mr. Guenther has proved more than ordinarily active and efficient, and, notwithstanding his

comparative youth, has earned and holds the respect of his colleagues in the Assembly. In 1887 he served on the Committees of Railroads and House Expenditures; in 1888, on those on General Laws and Internal Affairs; and in 1889 on those on General Laws and House Expenditures. Aside from his official duties he has a large law practice and stands among the foremost of the younger members of the Erie County bar. He is at present associated with George M. Browne, a graduate of Yale College, and a lawyer of prominence and standing. The firm name is Browne & Guenther, and their offices are in the city of Buffalo.

DURKEE, CHARLES RIX, formerly Clerk and afterwards Treasurer of Erie County, was born in Randolph, Vermont, December 12, 1821. He is a son of the late Ziba Durkee, and Hannah Arlotta Baylies, the latter being a daughter of Dr. Timothy Baylies, the first practicing physician in Randolph, Vermont. Ziba Durkee moved to York, Pennsylvania, in 1828, where for four years the subject of our sketch attended the York Academy, his father being extensively engaged in staging between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, Harrisburg, Baltimore and Hagerstown, and Philadelphia and Baltimore. In 1832 Mr. Durkee's interests required him to remove to Philadelphia, where his son was placed in Prof. Lake's private school at the corner of Fifth and Arch Streets. He remained in this school for two years, and spent the two following at the Bedford, (Pennsylvania), Military Institute, which completed his education. In November, 1836, James Watson Webb, of the *New York Courier and Inquirer*, in order to obtain the proceedings of Congress in advance of any other paper, conceived the idea of establishing a horse express to run between Washington and Philadelphia, during the session of Congress. He entered into a contract with Ziba Durkee to carry out this scheme, which was to place a horse and a boy every ten miles between Washington and Philadelphia, this express to connect with the Camden and Amboy Railroad, as during the winter season navigation between Philadelphia and Baltimore was closed. Charles Durkee, who was then only fifteen years of age, took charge of this express from Washington to Havre de Grace. The next two years he was engaged as clerk in the old United States Hotel in Philadelphia. In 1840, at the age of nineteen years, in connection with his father, he entered into the manufacture and sale of mill machinery, in which he continued until 1861, having in 1843 removed the

business to Buffalo, where he became prominently identified with the politics of Erie County. In 1847 he removed to Alden, Erie County, New York, where he has continued to reside up to the present time, and where on December 10, 1851, he was married to Helen Bass, a daughter of Sammel Bass and Abigail Baylies, of Randolph, Massachusetts. In 1861 Mr. Durkee was elected Clerk of Erie County by the Republican party, in which position he served three years. In 1866 he was elected County Treasurer on the union ticket of Johnson Republicans and Democrats, and in this office also he served three years. Since that time he has acted with the Democratic party, having been many years a member, first of the Republican and afterwards of the Democratic County Committees. Mr. Durkee is greatly esteemed wherever known for his sterling qualities of head and heart, and has a host of appreciative personal friends.

EDDY, JOSEPH WILLIAM, M.D., a leading medical practitioner of Oswego, and one of the Attending Surgeons to the Oswego Hospital, was born at Williamson, Wayne County, New York, April 17, 1851. He is of New England ancestry, which dates back to some time in the last century. Joseph Eddy, his grandfather, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, and Norman Eddy, son of the foregoing, at the same place in 1815. The latter, who was the father of the subject of this sketch, accompanied his parents to Williamson when he was a mere child in arms, his father having bought a farm there with the intention of settling down to an agricultural life. Left an orphan in his youth, Norman Eddy took charge of the farm, which constituted the most valuable property of his father, and spent the remainder of his life in agricultural pursuits. At the age of thirty-two years he married Miss Eliza Pötter, of Williamson, who survives him, together with her two children, a son, the subject of this sketch, and a daughter. Mrs. Eddy and her daughter still reside at the old homestead. Joseph W. Eddy grew up on the parental farm. When fifteen years old he was sent to Marion Collegiate Institute, where he remained several years. He then went to Detroit, Michigan, and began the study of medicine under the celebrated Dr. Theodore A. McGraw, attending, in the meantime, the usual courses of lectures at the Detroit Medical College. In 1874 he received the Degree of Doctor of Medicine and soon afterwards established himself in practice at Oswego, where he remained until 1878, when, desiring to avail himself of the advantages of study un-

der foreign teachers, he went abroad and entered the Ecole de Medecine in Paris, where he spent a year, devoting his time principally to the study of surgery under the ablest instructors. While abroad he met Miss Hannah C. Eggleston, an acquaintance from Oswego, who was then traveling in Europe with her sister, and the result was that they were married at the Church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London, England. After spending some time in travel they returned to Oswego, where Dr. Eddy resumed the practice of his profession. Dr. Eddy's success has brought him reputation and has led to his appointment to several important medical positions, notably that of Attending Surgeon to the Oswego Hospital. He is likewise Examining Surgeon United States Pension Board at Oswego, and Surgeon of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company. He is a member of the New York State Medical Society, and also of the Oswego County Medical Society and has been President of the latter. His professional duties so fully occupy his time that he is obliged to refrain from active participation in politics, although he maintains an affiliation with the Democratic party. He has one child, a daughter named Louise, now in her eighth year.

NEWMAN, WILLIAM H. H., a prominent citizen of Buffalo, New York, widely known in business circles as the head of the old-established firm of W. H. H. Newman & Co., and identified with many of the leading interests of the city in business, benevolence and otherwise, was born in New York City, February 8, 1826, and has been a resident of Buffalo since June 30, 1833. He is the second son of the late John Newman, of Buffalo, who was born October 16, 1796, in Saratoga County, New York, and who was the son of Thomas B. Newman, who removed thence a few years later to Oneida County, same State. There the father of the subject of this sketch spent his boyhood and youth, but on reaching manhood he removed to New York City, where he established himself in the mechanical and machinery business and became prominent as a pioneer in the construction of steam engines and boilers, during the earlier days of steam navigation. On January 1, 1823, he married Miss Elizabeth Miller, daughter of Joseph Miller, then of New York City, but formerly a resident of Mamaroneck, Westchester County, New York, where the Miller family had resided many years previous to and during the Revolutionary War, and where Miss Miller herself was born, January 9, 1789. This lady died at Buffalo, March 12, 1859.

In 1833 Mr. John Newman removed with his wife and family to Buffalo, transferring thither his business interests also. The field presented to him in connection with the development of the lake steam marine then in its infancy, was a large and promising one and occupied him profitably during the remainder of his long and honorable business career. He was an active factor in the general business life of Buffalo for a generation or more and at the time of his death, which occurred August 28, 1867, was one of the best known and most highly respected men of that city. William H. H. Newman, the subject of this sketch, with a taste for mechanical and mercantile pursuits, quite early in life entered the office of his father's iron works, where he soon assumed important duties and when of age was admitted as a partner in the business. In 1858, his father being about to retire from active life, he withdrew from his former occupation and established the mercantile business in iron, metals, tin plate, etc., etc., which he has since continued. Experience and skill in mechanical pursuits fitted him for the requirements of the trade, more particularly the supplying of materials needed for railroad purposes and in connection with the uses of steam on land and water. A wide and varied range of ability, which he devoted with untiring energy to the business and conducting it with marked thoroughness, accuracy and close attention to detail, meeting all engagements with fidelity and promptness, soon gained for him a well-earned reputation for reliability, with assured and uninterrupted success, which, while building up a large and profitable trade for himself, has contributed in no small degree to promote the general commercial prosperity of the city. The firm of which he is the founder and head is now one of the largest in its line of trade, and extensively and most favorably known throughout that section of the country. Mr. Newman is a man of marked individuality, of Quaker descent and possessing a liberal heritage of the plain and practical, seasoned with a quiet vein of ready humor. His character is of the positive order, and he is strongly inclined to independence in his views. Energy, both mental and physical, has always been a prominent characteristic and being quick to decide, once having done so, he rarely has occasion to recede from his position. His judgments are founded on the logic of experience, but derive impulse from his intuition, which seems to penetrate with ease to the depths of the subject under consideration. Held in high esteem as a merchant of unquestioned responsibility, with irreproachable character and occupying a leading position in business circles, he might reasonably aspire



J. H. H. Newman



to political honors and as well expect the support of the best element of his fellow-citizens: but politics have never had any attraction for him, his tastes being averse to the excitement of campaigns and inclining rather to quieter fields, those of philanthropy and literature more especially—his library with its valuable collection of rare manuscripts and missals, old Bibles and early printed books, attests, to tastes in that direction. He has been a member of the Merchants Exchange since the date of its organization, and identified with many of the institutions of the city in connection with public and benevolent interests, and for years prominent in the management of many of them, including boards of direction of railroads, one of the savings banks and one of the gas companies of the city, and the Niagara Falls Railway Suspension Bridge Company. In works of benevolence he has always manifested a sincere interest with liberal contributions to assist worthy charities, among these the Buffalo Orphan Asylum, of which he has been a member of the Board of Directors in times past. As Trustee, Treasurer and President of the Board of Trustees he has continued to render valuable assistance in church work for many years. It is a matter of public knowledge that no man is more conscientious in the discharge of the duties devolving upon him. Every interest which has enlisted his services has received the most careful attention. For many years he has been actively connected with the Buffalo Historical Society, contributing largely to its prosperity and permanence by donations, well-timed advice and disinterested service. In graceful recognition of his tastes and labors in historical research, and in grateful acknowledgment of his valuable assistance in developing its usefulness and furthering its efforts, he was elected to the honorable position of President of the Buffalo Historical Society in 1879, and was re-elected in 1885. Through his executive connection with this and other public institutions, he has a considerable acquaintance with men of distinction in letters, in the arts and sciences and in religious and benevolent work, and by these, as well as his peers and associates in business, he is esteemed as a man of liberal and enlightened views, stainless life, and humane and generous impulses. Mr. Newman was married on October 2, 1849, to Miss Jerusha A. Burrows, daughter of the late Hon. Latham A. Burrows, of Buffalo, New York. He has two children: a son, John B. Newman, who has been associated with his father in business for several years past (in the firm of W. H. H. Newman & Co.); and a daughter, Emily A., the wife of Mr. Harry Walbridge, of the firm of Walbridge & Co., Buffalo.

HOUGHTON, JAMES WARREN, County Judge of Saratoga County, was born at Corinth in the same county, September 1, 1856. His father was Tilley Houghton, also a native of that county and a son of Tilley Houghton who came to Saratoga County at an early day from Leominster, Massachusetts. His mother was Charlotte Dayton, daughter of Joel Dayton, also of the same county. His father was a man of great native ability and widely known throughout the county. Upon his death, in 1869, the widow and children were thrown largely upon their own resources, the subject of this sketch being the eldest of four children. He found a home however, near schools of the first class, with his father's sister at Canandaigua, New York. By manual labor upon a fruit farm owned by her, he acquired a sturdy constitution, which stood him in good stead in his study and profession in after years. In 1871 he entered Canandaigua Academy, a college preparatory school of note, teaching, however, at intervals as a means of meeting necessary expenditures. He was recognized by the faculty as a studious and ambitious boy and on several occasions was awarded rhetorical prizes, and at the close of the school year of 1876 delivered an oration upon the "Past and Future of the Republic," by special designation of the trustees of the Academy. It was his design to obtain a collegiate training, but the lack of means and the seeming pressing necessity to qualify himself for some remunerative business obliged him to content himself with advance studies at the Academy, which at that time were nearly identical with the first two years of most colleges. In the fall of 1876 he entered the law office of Judge H. L. Comstock and subsequently that of E. W. Gardner, at Canandaigua, and in October, 1879, was admitted to the bar at Rochester, New York. In January following he came to Saratoga Springs, having secured a position in the office of Surrogate E. H. Peters. In 1882 he opened an office for himself. The care and research displayed in the preparation of his cases before the courts soon attracted to him a lucrative and responsible clientage, and he rapidly began to be considered one of the rising young lawyers of the county. Criminal law, which yields so broad a field for young lawyers, he did not neglect and amongst his early cases was the defense of one Luke, of New York City, charged with having robbed a prosperous farmer of Saratoga County of over \$100,000 in securities. Although an acquittal was not secured, so tenacious and untiring was the defense that a disagreement of the jury was obtained on each of the three trials had, and the defendant discharged. This case established his reputation as an untiring and zealous advocate in

the interests of his client. His familiarity with Snrrogate practice naturally brought litigation of that character to him, and he has been engaged in many of the important will contests within the county. September 6, 1888, Mr. Houghton was nominated by the Republican party for the office of County Judge, having for his competitors for the honor, several older members of the bar. The nominee against him was Mr. A. C. Dake of Ballston Spa, and a desperate effort was made to defeat him on the ground of his youth. He, however, was successful by a majority of nearly fifteen hundred—the largest local majority in the county on a contest for years. Judge Houghton entered upon the duties of his office January 1, 1889. The term is six years. Judge Houghton married Miss Elizabeth Smith of Saratoga Springs, and has two children.

WARDWELL, WILLIAM T., a prominent citizen and business man of New York, specially distinguished as a leader in the cause of temperance, and recently the candidate of the Prohibition party for the Mayoralty of the city of New York, was born at Bristol, Rhode Island, February 1, 1827. On both sides he comes from old and highly respectable New England ancestry. The earliest American representatives of his father's family, William and his brother, Thomas Wardwell, came from England to Boston about 1633. Uzal Wardwell, son of William, was a freeman in the town of Bristol (originally called Mount Hope Neck) in 1681, when the place first took its new name, and joined the church there. He died at Bristol, October 25, 1732, at the advanced age of ninety-three years. By his wife, Grace Wardwell, he was the father of several children, one of whom, Joseph Wardwell, born July 30, 1686, married Martha Gideon. A child of this marriage, named John Wardwell, born October 12, 1720, married Phœbe Howland, October 11, 1741. The latter was a descendant in the third generation from John Howland, one of the Pilgrim Fathers, who came over in the "Mayflower" in the little band of Puritans led by Governor Carver, with whose family he was classed, and landed on Plymouth Rock, December 21, 1620. Soon after the settlement of Plymouth, John Howland married a daughter of Governor Carver. He became Surveyor of the Colony, and later a member of Governor Edward Winslow's Council, and later still was appointed one of the Commissioners to treat with the Colony of Massachusetts. His youngest son, Lieutenant Jabez Howland, distinguished himself in the Indian War

of 1675-76, known as King Phillip's War, and at its close joined his superior officer, Captain Church, the brave commander of the Colonial troops during this bloody struggle, in the purchase of a tract of land where together they founded the settlement which took the name of Bristol. Lieutenant Howland's granddaughter, Phœbe Howland, referred to above, was the great grandmother of the subject of this sketch. She was the youngest of five sisters, three of whom married Wardwells. John and Phœbe (Howland) Wardwell were the parents of twelve children. Allen Wardwell, their youngest child, born March 1, 1765, was married to Abigail Smith, daughter of Josiah Smith, September 4, 1786, by the Rev. Henry Wight at Bristol, Rhode Island. Both lived to a good old age he dying March 31, 1840, aged seventy-five years, and she October 6, 1844, aged seventy-nine years. They had eight children, of whom William, the sixth, was the father of the subject of this sketch. William T. Wardwell, a native of Bristol, and born at the beginning of the present century, was both a skillful mechanic and an industrious farmer. He was a man of superior intelligence, unusual energy and pure character, and during his earlier life in New England and later life in the Northwest, maintained with ease and dignity the high standard of worth and morality which had marked his ancestors for generations. His wife, Mary Hawes, was a woman of the highest excellence of character, a helpmeet in all the varied meanings of that comprehensive term, and an ornament of the Christian circle in which she moved. She was a daughter of Captain John Hawes, a New Bedford whaler and ship-owner, a gentleman of wealth and high standing, who was for many years Collector of the Port of New Bedford, and who is described in the "Memorials of Methodism" (by Abel Stevens, Boston, 1852), as "one of the noblest pillars and fairest ornaments of the infant church,"—that is, the Methodist Church in New England, to which he was drawn in early manhood, and of which he became a devout member, and in later life a liberal benefactor. William T. Wardwell, the subject of this sketch, was the second of the eight children born to his parents. When he was in his ninth year his father became affected by the emigration fever which raged at that time, and, believing that the region then newly opened up in the West presented the opportunities so many were looking for, he removed thither, settling on a farm near Niles, Michigan. Here William spent the ensuing three or four years, receiving such educational advantages as the primitive schools of the settlement afforded, but obtaining at home from his devout and cultivated mother more than enough to supply the deficiency,



W. S. Woodruff



and in addition the moral and religious training which nearly every New England parent deems as essential to earthly as to future happiness. When thirteen years of age he was placed as a clerk in the office of his uncle, Mr. Samuel W. Hawes, of Buffalo, who was engaged in the oil business. The situation proved to be the very best one in which his young ambitions could have been brought into play. He speedily developed surprising business ability, and upon attaining his majority had acquired such an insight into the trade and a command of its facilities, that he embarked in it on his own account. Shrewd, active and enterprising, he made a success of his venture, and was already on the high road to fortune when petroleum was discovered in Pennsylvania. This discovery revolutionized the business in which he was engaged, but Mr. Wardwell, who was one of the first to appreciate the extent and value of the discovery, erected a large refinery at Buffalo, and was soon occupied in the manufacture of the new product. When it became evident that the great business in petroleum was to be for export, Mr. Wardwell cast his eyes toward the city of New York. The advantages of Hunter's Point as a location for a refinery to supply the export trade struck him, and, finding a half completed factory building conveniently situated near Newtown Creek, he purchased it and making suitable alterations, erected the pioneer oil-still on Long Island. He kept increasing the capacity of his factory with the demands made upon it, and in 1875, when the Standard Oil Company purchased it, it was the largest at Hunter's Point. After selling his factory, Mr. Wardwell became connected with the Devoe Manufacturing Company of New York City, of which he is now the Treasurer and the administrative head. This company is one of the largest oil enterprises in the United States. It annually sends hundreds of shiploads of oil to every quarter of the globe, as high as ten million cases being sometimes shipped in the course of the year. The active factor in such an enormous business is necessarily a weighty personage on 'Change and in the business circles of the metropolis, but apart from this Mr. Wardwell holds a high place in the commercial world, as a gentleman of large experience, sound judgment and inflexible integrity. He is noted for the earnestness and determination with which he prosecutes whatever enterprises he undertakes, and his success is rarely a matter of doubt or question. Both in business and private affairs he is scrupulously exact, holding faith fully to his agreements and expecting the same of others. Mr. Wardwell has always taken a warm interest in the temperance question, but his attention became ab-

sorbingly drawn to it in the fall of 1884 during a series of meetings held at Chickering Hall in New York City. Joining the society under the auspices of which the meetings were held, he was honored by being chosen Treasurer, and becoming thus a vital part of the organization, threw himself with vigor into its work. The more closely he studied the movement the more convinced he became that Prohibition was the only really permanent remedy for the great and growing evil of intemperance, and he became and is to-day, one of the most earnest and enthusiastic advocates and supporters of the Prohibition movement, ranking in prominence with General Cluett B. Fisk, Ex-Governor John B. St. John, and other of its well-known leaders. In view of this fact a brief outline of the origin and progress of the Prohibition party may properly be given in connection with Mr. Wardwell's biographical sketch, and is here published as a matter of general interest. The call for the first National Convention to organize the party was issued during the summer of 1869. Pursuant thereto nearly five hundred delegates from the States of California, Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Minnesota, Massachusetts, Maine, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Vermont, Wisconsin and the District of Columbia assembled in Farwell Hall, Chicago, Wednesday, September 1, 1869. A platform was adopted, its chief plank declaring for the complete overthrow of "the saloon." An Executive Committee was chosen and a plan of work outlined. The first nominating Convention was held at Columbus, Ohio, February 22, 1872. James Black of Pennsylvania, and John Russell of Michigan, were placed at the head of the ticket as candidates for the office of President and Vice-President, respectively. In support of the ticket thus named five thousand five hundred and eight votes were polled. In 1876 the National Convention met at Cleveland, Ohio, on May 17, and placed in the field as its standard bearer, General Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, and Gideon T. Stewart, of Ohio, who received nine thousand seven hundred and fifty-seven votes, polled in nineteen States. On June 17, 1880, the third National Convention of the Prohibition party met at Cleveland, Ohio, and put in nomination the following ticket: For President, General Neal Dow, of Maine; for Vice-President, H. A. Thompson, of Ohio. These candidates received eleven thousand six hundred and fifty votes at the November election. The fourth nominating convention was a larger and more representative body than any of its predecessors. It met at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on July 23, 1884. There were present four hundred

and sixty-five accredited delegates, representing thirty-one States and Territories, viz., Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, California, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Maine, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Wisconsin, West Virginia, Dakota, Arizona and the District of Columbia. Hon. John P. St. John, ex-Governor of Kansas, was nominated for President, and Hon. William Daniel, of Maryland, was nominated for Vice-President. A vigorous campaign followed, and the ticket secured one hundred and fifty-one thousand and seventy votes in thirty-four States. The last nominating convention met at Indianapolis, Indiana, on May 30, 1888. The delegates numbered one thousand and twenty-nine, and represented forty-two States and Territories and the District of Columbia. This convention was marked by great enthusiasm. General Clinton B. Fisk, of New Jersey, and John A. Brooks, of Missouri, were placed at the head of the ticket nominated. The canvas which followed was the most exciting in the history of the party, and was vigorously pushed in every part of the country, the old parties being divided on the tariff question, and each pressing its work with unusual determination and a vast expenditure of money. In this campaign the Prohibitionists polled for their ticket two hundred and forty-nine thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven votes. At present (1890) the party is earnestly, steadily and hopefully at work building up its organization and preparing for future campaigns. Possessed of ample means, Mr. Wardwell has, since joining the Prohibition movement, contributed liberally to its support, and wherever it has a foothold or a following in the land, his name is known and respected as that of one of its most earnest, generous and unselfish champions. In the summer of 1886 the Prohibition Party in New York placed Mr. Wardwell in nomination for the office of Mayor of the city. On all sides the nomination was regarded as one of the best that could be made, even those most violently antagonistic to the movement he represented conceding the strength and acknowledging the high character and superior executive ability of the nominee. Thoroughly well-known and esteemed in the business community, and in the best social circles in the metropolis, Mr. Wardwell drew to the cause he represented many voters to whom another name would have appealed in vain. Though past sixty years of age, Mr. Wardwell's sturdy frame, sharp cut, energetic looking features, alert movement and keen glance, denote that he is possessed of all the vigor of a man

twenty years younger. He is of medium height, broad-shouldered and robust, has quick, penetrating, brown eyes, and wears a moustache and goatee, which, like his hair, are iron-gray in color. His features are somewhat of the military type, and the student of physiognomy will readily perceive in them the characteristics of a leader and director of men. With all this strength of character, vigor of physique, earnestness of countenance, and sternness of purpose in all the relations of life, Mr. Wardwell combines social qualities which make him a most engaging companion and a valued friend. His voice has a wonderful range, its gentleness and persuasiveness in ordinary conversation being no less remarkable than its strength and convincing power when employed in advocating a good cause. His speech and manners are urbane and polished, and indicate a life-long association with persons of cultivation and refinement. In 1852 Mr. Wardwell married Miss Eliza W. Lanterman, of Binghamton, N. Y. Eight children were born of this union—of whom three survived her death in 1887; but the death in 1889 of Dr. William L. Wardwell, a brilliant and promising young physician of New York, leaves a son and daughter surviving. Mr. Wardwell was married, a second time, in December, 1889, to Miss Martha Wallace Ruff, daughter of the late Dr. Samuel Wallace Ruff, U. S. N., and stepdaughter of the late Hon. Edward Y. Rogers of New Jersey.

MOTT, THOMAS SMITH, of Oswego, a distinguished citizen and political leader, President of the First National Bank of Oswego, was born in Hamilton, Madison County, New York, December 15, 1826. His father, Smith Mott, a prominent and influential merchant, was a native of Bridgewater, Oneida County, from which place he removed and settled in Hamilton in 1826, having married Lucinda Rattoone of Lansingburg, New York, a descendant of an old family of that place, who was born in September, 1806, and died in February, 1827. Thomas Mott attended school at the "Nine Partners' Quaker Boarding School" at Washington, Dutchess County, and at the Hamilton Academy. In 1847, when about twenty years of age, he commenced business in Hamilton. Removing to Oswego in 1851, he engaged in general mercantile and shipping business with marked success. For a long time during the years of Oswego's greatest commercial prosperity, Mr. Mott was its largest ship-owner. He became President of the First National Bank of Oswego shortly after its organization, which was in 1864, and still holds that position



Photo Lith

—covering a period of a quarter of a century—with great acceptance to those interested as well as to the general public. Since 1883 he has been President of the Oswego Water Works Company, which has, under his administration, been greatly extended and improved. Some fifteen years ago Mr. Mott's eyesight began to fail and he has for years been the subject of partial, and for several years last past, of total blindness. This has made the more remarkable his successful management of his extensive business, which he has kept under his personal supervision, and at the same time his great interest in politics, and the firm hold he has retained of political influence and management. He was for many years an active member of the Republican State Committee, where his judgment was much relied upon by his associates. After his retirement from the Committee he still continued to exercise, and does to the present time, an influence second to none in the political affairs of that part of the State in which he resides. Mr. Mott's intimate acquaintance with public affairs, and the soundness of his judgment upon all questions of party and public policy, are most remarkable when it is remembered that by reason of his blindness he is entirely dependent on others for his knowledge of passing events. Mr. Mott's regard for Roscoe Conkling and the esteem in which he was held by that statesman are matters of public record. For the last twenty years of Mr. Conkling's life he had no warmer friend and admirer and no more faithful supporter than Mr. Mott, and it is an unquestioned fact that Mr. Conkling greatly valued that warm and faithful friendship. Mr. Mott has been a liberal and public spirited citizen for many years. The Oswego City Hospital, one of the most important public institutions of that city, is especially indebted to him for generous support and indorsement. In July, 1847, Mr. Mott married Sarah W. B. DeWolf, of Bridgewater, New York. The children of this marriage were John T. Mott, Kate Mott Ward (wife of Major Thos. Ward, U. S. A.) and Elliott B. Mott.

paid by his parents to the early training of their children, Philip received a good education in his youth. At the age of thirteen he was graduated at the public school and after that studied during two complete terms at a classical school. Well equipped mentally to begin the battle of life, he emigrated to America in the spring of 1847, and on May 27 of that year, took up his abode in Buffalo, where, within a fortnight after his arrival, he entered upon his business career as a junior clerk, at the monthly salary of four dollars, in the grocery store of Jacob Dorst, then at the corner of Mohawk and Main Streets. On March 13, 1848, he took his first step in advance by changing his employer, going then into the grocery store of Abraham Twichell, centrally situated under the Genesee House on Main Street. Here he received a salary of seventy-five dollars a year and board, which was increased the second year to one hundred and twelve dollars and board. Early in 1850 he was engaged by Messrs. Seibel and Neiss, at a salary of one hundred and eighty dollars and board, to open a grocery store for them in Buffalo, and to represent the junior partner during his absence. In March, 1851, he entered the wholesale grocery house of A. P. Yaw, corner of Main and Dayton Streets, where he remained three years. At first he received a yearly salary of three hundred and fifty dollars, but the effective manner in which he discharged his duties led to an increase of fifty dollars at the expiration of the first year, which was still further increased at the close of the second year. The house was one of the largest wholesale establishments in the city, and in it Mr. Becker may be said to have perfected his knowledge of the grocery business. Having early determined to engage in business on his own account, he hnsbanded his earnings and in the spring of 1854, finding himself the possessor of sufficient capital to make a start, opened a store at 390 (now 510) Main Street. By industry and the exercise of good judgment he made his venture a success and four years after engaging in it was obliged to seek a more commodious store. This was found a few doors below the original location (at what is now No. 500). At this time also he took as partner his brother-in-law, Mr. George Goetz, who proved a valuable acquisition. As the population of the city increased bolder methods of transacting business came into vogue and met their legitimate reward. In 1862 the necessity for increased accommodations became so pressing that removal was made to the large building Nos. 468 and 470 Main Street. In 1867 Mr. Michael Hausaner, another brother-in-law of Mr. Becker, was admitted to partnership, but the title

BECKER, HON. PHILIP, founder and head of the extensive business house of Philip Becker & Co., of Buffalo, thrice Mayor of that city, and prominent in commercial and political life for the last twenty years, was born at Oberotterbach, Rheinisch Bavaria, in April, 1830. His parents were Frederick and Catherina Seibel Becker, worthy and well-to-do residents of the place last named. Thanks to the excellent system of instruction prevailing in his native land, and also to the attention

of the firm, which since 1858 had been Philip Becker & Co., was not changed. By close attention to business and cautious but steady expansion, the firm advanced to a foremost place in the wholesale grocery trade of the city, and to-day it ranks as one of the largest, wealthiest and most enterprising in Western New York. Since the year 1883 Charles Groben, George W. Goetz and Ed. H. Goetz, the three nephews of Mr. Becker, have been members of the firm, but the founder and his two original partners still continue to take an active share in the management and direction of the business. The house of Philip Becker & Co. is widely known for its reliability and honorable dealing. Its patronage is drawn from a large section of the western part of the State and contiguous sections of adjoining States, and the volume of its yearly business is very great. Although remaining the head and moving spirit of this large business, Mr. Becker has achieved distinction in other fields. Since 1867 he has been a Director in the Buffalo German Insurance Company, the capital stock of which was largely subscribed through his personal efforts. This company was founded as a rebuke to the insurance fraternity in general, which, in 1866, raised the rates to what was deemed an unwarrantable and unjust extent. In 1869, after serving two terms as Vice-President, Mr. Becker was elected President, a position which he has since held without interruption. The affairs of the company are carefully watched over by Mr. Becker without fee or reward. The duties of the position are far from perfunctory, as was clearly shown in 1873, when by a vote of the Board of Directors a salary of two thousand dollars per annum was attached to it. Although elected at this time Mr. Becker declined to serve unless this resolution was rescinded. In deference to his wishes this was done. Mr. Becker has always taken great pride in this company, and under his able guidance it has attained to an exalted position among its competitors and rivals, and to-day ranks with the best in the country. In the arena of politics Mr. Becker has met with no less success. A Republican by choice from the inception of the party, he has upheld its principles and followed its fortunes down to the present day. In 1875 he was honored by it with the nomination for Mayor of the city. In the canvas, which was a most spirited one, he was opposed by the Hon. A. P. Laning, a lawyer of high standing and a man of great popularity, who had made a record in the State Senate. Mr. Becker was the choice of the people, being elected by a most gratifying majority. He served as Mayor of Buffalo during the year 1876-1877. In the latter year he was again placed in nomination

by the Republicans and, notwithstanding the determined opposition of a clique in his own party, he was re-nominated through the active efforts of the best element in it. The factional differences in the Republican ranks and the shrewd manipulation of the "Labor party" vote, resulted in the election of nearly every Democratic nominee, including the Democratic candidate for Mayor. At the close of his term of office Mr. Becker withdrew from public life and devoted his whole energies to his business affairs, which had now assumed very large proportions and required his almost constant attention. With a keen sense of his high personal character and of his eminent fitness for official station, the most influential men in the Republican party sought repeatedly to swerve Mr. Becker from his determination, and used the strongest arguments in their efforts. In every campaign between 1878 and 1885 these efforts and arguments were renewed and Mr. Becker was at various times solicited to take the nominations for Mayor, State Senator, Representative in Congress, etc. Up to 1885 he invariably declined, but in that year the pressure was so urgent that he consented to let his name come up in Convention for the office of Mayor. He was nominated with enthusiasm, and won the election by a handsome majority. In 1887 he was a fourth time placed in nomination for the Mayoralty. In this canvass, as in a preceding one, he encountered the bitterest factional opposition, which resorted to every possible means to compass his defeat. Despite this, however, he was triumphant at the polls, the very best element of the population rallying to his support in sufficient numbers to overpower all opposition and seat Mr. Becker, the regular candidate, in the Mayor's chair for the third time. The victory was a notable one, and an emphatic endorsement of all his preceding official career. At no time, even during the hottest moments of the several campaigns in which Mr. Becker's name has headed the municipal ticket, has any imputation whatever been thrown upon his personal character. As such tactics could have had only one result, viz: to unify all truthful and high-minded citizens against the slanderers, they were wisely omitted. That Mr. Becker was an able and conscientious chief magistrate the bitterest of his political foes have never denied; and that he has always discharged his official duties without fear or favor, no right-minded citizen ever honestly questioned. His sense of duty is exceedingly strict, and in public life as well as in his commercial affairs his high character has always been manifest. As a lover of the customs and traditions of "the Fatherland" Mr. Becker has always taken a warm interest in the sports and pastimes of



his German fellow-citizens. In 1862 he was elected President of the Sangerfest, which was held at Buffalo in July of the following year, and was one of the greatest successes of the present generation—largely through his untiring efforts in building it up and in strengthening the hands of those charged with subordinate details and duties. A recent evidence of the esteem of his party for Mr. Becker was shown by his being chosen a Presidential Elector in the campaign which resulted in the election of Gen. Harrison. Mr. Becker was married in the spring of 1852, to Miss Sarah Goetz, of Buffalo. He has recently built a beautiful residence on Delaware Avenue, where he and his esteemed wife now live and dispense a generous hospitality.

SHERMAN, GENERAL WILLIAM TECUMSEH, was born at Lancaster, Ohio, February 8, 1820. His family, of English origin, was among the early settlers of New England; one of its branches including Roger Sherman. His father, the Hon. Charles R. Sherman, was one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio. After his death, the sixth child, William, was adopted by the Hon. Thomas Ewing. John, a younger brother, has for many years represented their native State as Senator and Representative, and was at one time Secretary of the Treasury. At sixteen years of age Sherman entered the Military Academy at West Point, graduating in 1840. He was at once appointed Second Lieutenant and assigned to duty in Florida. November, 1841, he attained the grade of First Lieutenant. Succeeding years of service were spent at various forts in the South, by no means idly, as he devoted himself to self-improvement, and even entered on the study of law, with no intention, however, but to qualify himself for all the duties incident to his profession. During the Mexican War, though desirous of active service, he was stationed in California. Here, however, he won credit as Acting Assistant Adjutant General of the forces of the Tenth Department, first under Brig.-Gen. Stephen W. Kearney, and later of Col. R. B. Mason. In 1850, as bearer of dispatches, he visited New York and Washington, and was married May 1st to Miss Ellen Boyle Ewing, at the residence of her father, then Secretary of the Interior under President Taylor. In September of the same year, he was stationed at St. Louis, Missouri, as Commissary of Subsistence with the rank of Captain. A commission by brevet was afterwards received for meritorious services in California. In September, 1852, he was ordered to New Orleans, and September 6th,

a year later, he resigned the army to enter private life as a banker in California, with a branch house in New York. Subsequently he returned to St. Louis, and at one time undertook the practice of law at Leavenworth, Kansas. The organization of the Louisiana State Military Academy at Alexandria, offered him again the career of a soldier in times of peace, which he accepted. The institution opened January 1, 1860, but with the outbreak of secession, he tendered his resignation and hastened northward, eager to devote his services to his country in defense of the Union. At this time he was for a short period President of the St. Louis Fifth Street Railroad. May 14, 1861, he received a commission as Colonel of the Thirteenth Regiment of Regular Infantry, and after the Battle of Bull Run, July 21st, in which he commanded a brigade of the First Division under Gen. Tyler, was promoted to Brigadier-General of Volunteers to date from May 17th. On October 7, 1861, he succeeded to the command in Kentucky, relieving Gen. Robert Anderson, whose failing health rendered him unequal to the duties and responsibilities of his position, but in consequence of a misunderstanding of his views as to the number of men deemed requisite to hold the State and reduce the enemy, he was in turn relieved by Gen. D. C. Buell, and spent most of the winter in command of Benton Barracks, a camp of instruction near St. Louis. When Gen. Grant moved upon Donelson, Sherman was assigned to Paducah, and the duty of forwarding supplies and troops. His efficiency in this service was recognized in times of unusual difficulty. Here he organized the Fifth Division of the Army of the Tennessee. "At the Battle of Shiloh," writes Gen. Grant, "on the first day he held, with raw troops, the key point of the landing. It is no disparagement to any other officer to say that I do not believe there was another division commander on the field who had the skill and experience to have done it. To his individual efforts I am indebted for the success of that battle." "It is the unanimous opinion here," Gen. Halleck reported from the ground, "that Brig-Gen. W. T. Sherman saved the fortunes of the day on the 6th, and contributed largely to the glorious victory of the 7th. * * * I respectfully recommend that he be made a Major-General of Volunteers to date from the 6th instant." This was the opening of a career, the events of which fulfilled its promise. He participated in the siege of Corinth, from April 15th to May 30th, and his congratulatory order to his troops on the evacuation, breathes a spirit of noble triumph and ardent determination. A promotion to Major-General of Volunteers was received for May 1st. On July 21,

1862, Sherman assumed command of the District of Memphis, which he found in a state of disorganization requiring immediate remedy. Business was at once revived, the civil authorities restored to their public functions, and guerrilla warfare sternly repressed. The question of slavery being not yet decided, the negroes were obliged to work for their masters or for the Government, but no fugitive was compelled to return to a master against his will. Cotton was especially a source of difficulty. No money was allowed to be paid on purchases until after the close of the war; contracts alone were permitted, and finally "the whole business was taken from the jurisdiction of the military and committed to treasury agents appointed by Mr. Chase." Expeditions were also sent out to assist the army in the field. In the latter part of October, Sherman was summoned to Columbus, Kentucky, to concert with Gen. Grant a plan of campaign, the anticipated result of which was the fall of Vicksburg. Pemberton's force, forty-nine thousand strong, was dislodged from the Tallahatchie by the combined forces of Sherman and Grant moving from Memphis and Jackson, while an inferior force under Gen. Washburne, menaced him in the rear, from the direction of Friar's Point, Mississippi. On December 20th, Sherman, in command of the right wing of the Thirteenth Corps, as the army was now organized, embarked from Memphis for the mouth of the Yazoo River, to attack Vicksburg from the north, in conjunction with Admiral Porter: while Gen. Grant, with the left wing, preparing to move on Jackson, should co-operate from the rear, and in the event of failure to carry the town by assault, at once proceed to investment. A landing was effected about twelve miles up the Yazoo, and a vigorous and determined effort was made, December 27th-9th at the mouth of Chickasaw Bayou, to storm the bluffs, which were strongly fortified and protected by almost impracticable ground. The attempt was fruitless. Gen. Grant having failed to put in an appearance, owing to unexpected delay caused by the capture of Holly Springs by rebel cavalry, Sherman fell back upon Milliken's Bend, where he relinquished the command to Major-Gen. McClelland, January 4, 1863, assuming that of the Fifteenth Corps. On January 11th, an attack made upon Fort Hindman, (Arkansas Post), suggested and led by Sherman, by which the control of the Arkansas River—the key to the military possession of the State—was secured, proved eminently successful. The brilliancy of the adventure, in which by a loss of 79 killed, 440 wounded, 150 of the enemy lost their lives and 4,791 were taken prisoners, in a measure retrieved the disappointment before Vicks-

burg. The expedition then returned to Milliken's Bend to await the arrival of Gen. Grant in person. "His services in the siege of Vicksburg and capture of Jackson, and the dispersion of Johnston's army, entitle Gen. Sherman" remarks Gen. Grant, "to more credit than usually falls to the lot of one man to earn." On March 16th, he undertook the expedition up Steele's Bayou to the Yazoo River, in co-operation with Porter's gunboat fleet, but the joint effort was abandoned in consequence of the difficulties encountered by the gunboats in the narrow and tortuous channel of Black Bayou and Deer Creek. The demonstration at Haines' Bluff, April 29th to May 1st, to engage the attention of the enemy and prevent reinforcements to Grand Gulf "succeeded admirably." Gen. Grant felt hesitation in requesting this manœuvre, lest Sherman's reputation might suffer from having been again "repulsed," but the latter was assured that subsequent events would distinguish between a feint and a true attack. The troops destined to re-inforce Gen. Bowen at Grand Gulf and Point Gibson were recalled, and May 1st, Sherman set out by rapid marches to rejoin the main army at these points. May 14th, he occupied Jackson, and on the 18th, Walnut Hills, thus securing the investment. In the subsequent attacks upon the land defenses, he was also largely engaged, but was presently detailed with three army corps to attend to the movements of Johnston, who, with a relieving force gathered at Jackson, Mississippi, was advancing on the rear, to raise the siege. On the 4th of July, Vicksburg surrendered, and Sherman at once moved on Jackson, whither Johnston had retreated in haste. Preparations for a siege were in order, when, on the 17th, the city was evacuated. The pursuit was maintained to Brandon, and after destroying the railroads in every direction, Sherman again sought the line of the Big Black. Repose was of short duration. The loss of the battle of Chickamauga, September 19th and 20th, caused an immediate demand for the troops encamped at and near Vicksburg. Orders were at once received to forward all available forces, the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps of the Army of the Potomac being also at once detached and sent by rail to Nashville, under Major-Gen. Hooker. By the 27th the last of Sherman's corps was on its road to Memphis, but owing to the condition of the river, and the scarcity of wood along the banks, did not reach there until October 4th. Thence they were directed to Chattanooga, repairing railroads, as they must depend on themselves for supplies, and about this time (October 18th), Gen. Grant, receiving command of the Division of the Mississippi, embracing the De-

partments of the Ohio, Cumberland and Tennessee, with the armies belonging thereto, assigned the last to Gen. Sherman. Sherman now advanced steadily, leaving orders for reinforcements, but October 27th, was met at Tusculum by a message from Gen. Grant, directing him to suspend all work on the railroad and at once push on to Bridgeport. The Tennessee River was crossed November 1st at Eastport, and telegraphic communication being opened with the Army of the Cumberland, urgent orders to advance were repeated. Preceding his command, Gen. Sherman arrived November 15th at the headquarters of the army in Chattanooga, and was warmly received. The gravity of the situation at once impressed itself on his mind. The army was, in fact, besieged, the Confederate forces upon Lookout Mountain and along Missionary Ridge, maintaining a commanding position and cutting off lines of supplies. A bridge over the Tennessee at Bridgeport, however, had been passed by Gen. Hooker, October 27th, who advanced to Wauhatchie, thus enabling supplies to be drawn from Nashville, and Bragg, having failed to dislodge him, dispatched Longstreet to East Tennessee, where Burnside was beleaguered at Knoxville. Having reconnoitered the ground where he was expected to take the initiative, Sherman hastened to return to his troops, whom he brought up by forced marches over almost impassable roads, arriving by the 23d. Declaring himself with three of his own divisions and supported by one of the Fourteenth Corps, under the command of Gen. J. C. Davis, prepared to commence action, General Giles A. Smith was dispatched to effect a landing below the mouth of the Chickasaw River, having captured the enemy's pickets. The success of the expedition was complete, and a pontoon bridge was constructed; by the evening of the 24th, the whole army crossed the river, and favored by a drizzling rain, effected a lodgment on the north end of Missionary Ridge, which was fortified during the night. At the dawn of the next morning, which proved a remarkably brilliant day, the attack was begun from the right, and maintained with desperate obstinacy until a white line of smoke about three o'clock in the afternoon announced Thomas' attack on the centre. This movement completed the victory, but the pursuit, which was ardently pressed by both Sherman and Hooker, was checked, to direct the former to the Hiwassee and the relief of Burnside. The troops were in no condition for the march, having left their camp with only two days' rations, and "stripped for the fight." In a few terse sentences the report of their Major General sets forth their endurance of hardship:

"In reviewing the facts, I must do justice to my command for the patience, cheerfulness and courage which officers and men have displayed throughout, in battle, on the march, and in camp. For long periods, without regular rations, or supplies of any kind, they have marched through mud and over rocks, sometimes bare-footed, without a murmur, without a moment's rest. After a march of over four hundred miles without stop for three successive nights, we crossed the Tennessee, fought our part of the Battle of Chattanooga, pursued the enemy out of Tennessee, and then turned more than one hundred and twenty miles north and compelled Longstreet to raise the siege of Knoxville, which gave so much anxiety to the whole country. It is hard to realize the importance of these events without recalling the memory of the general feeling which pervaded all minds at Chattanooga prior to our arrival. I cannot speak of the 15th Army Corps without a seeming vanity, but as I am no longer its commander, I assert that there is no better body of soldiers in America than it, who have done more or better service. I wish all to feel a just pride in its real honors."

On January 10th he returned to Memphis. In preparation for the next campaign, Sherman now decided on a movement, February 3d, which, paralyzing the enemy's forces, should set free the local garrisons scattered on the Mississippi River. Accordingly, with 20,000 men hastily collected from McPherson at Vicksburg, and Hurlbut at Memphis, he set out one hundred and fifty miles to Meridian, Mississippi, the center of converging railroads. These he devastated in all directions, accomplishing his part of the campaign, but the failure of Gen. W. Sooy Smith to destroy the rebel cavalry under Forrest impaired the complete success. Having awaited his arrival at Meridian from the 15th to the 20th of February, and sending out to find him, the expedition returned. In a conference with Gen. Banks, held March 3d, at New Orleans, Sherman promised 10,000 men to assist in an expedition up Red River, which should last about thirty days. The troops were accordingly dispatched, March 7th, but in consequence of delay, and the failure of the expedition, were unable to take any part in the subsequent campaign of Atlanta, arriving only in time to assist Gen. Thomas at the battle of Nashville, December 15th. On March 14th, Gen. Grant was invested with command of all the Armies of the United States in the field, and Sherman, succeeding to his Division of the Mississippi, set about at once preparing for the contemplated invasion of Georgia. The difficulty of securing supplies for an army of 100,000 men was by far the severest to be encountered, and Sherman at once put a stop to the issuing of provision to citizens in East Tennessee, forcing them to rely upon early vegetables and the wagon roads from Kentucky. Great complaints of course ensued, but happily no suffering. Railroad trains were pressed in-

to service, and by April 27th, the armies of the Cumberland, Gen. Thomas, the Tennessee, Gen. McPherson, and the Ohio, Gen. Schofield, were ordered to rendezvous at Chattanooga. The events of this campaign, as numerous as they were important, admit of but rapid summary. The movement began May 6th, simultaneously with that of the army of the Potomac, as had been arranged between Generals Grant and Sherman, in a parting interview at Cincinnati, March 17th. The army of Sherman numbered upon accurate estimate 98,797, while Johnston, his "true objective," lay entrenched at Dalton with 50,000. "I always estimated my force," says Sherman, "as about double his, and could afford to lose two to one without disturbing our relative proportion, but I also reckoned that in the natural strength of the country, in the abundance of mountains, streams, and forest, he had a fair off-set to our numerical superiority and therefore endeavored to act with reasonable caution while moving on the vigorous offensive." The strong position at Buzzard Roost Gap was turned by a flank movement, and evacuating Dalton on the 12th, Johnston fell back on Resaca, which was occupied three days later. The Oostanaula was crossed on the 16th, and Cassville, where battle was threatened, was peacefully entered next day. Recognizing Allatoona Pass, the next obstacle presented, as impregnable by direct attack, Sherman now moved on Dallas with the intention to turn it by the right. Johnston, however, detected the movement, and a series of bloody conflicts ensued, May 25th, near New Hope Church, as destructive as they were indecisive, but were terminated June 1st, by the final capture of the post in dispute. June 4th, Johnston retreated, and Allatoona Pass was garrisoned as a secondary base of supplies. June 8th, a reinforcement of two Divisions of the Seventeenth Corps under Gen. Frank P. Blair, was received at Acworth, compensating in a great degree for previous losses and the garrisons necessarily left behind. Operations about Kenesaw, Pine and Lost Mountains, carried on from the depot at Big Shanty, were protracted from June 10th, the enemy contracting his lines, until finally, June 20th, he remained centered on Kenesaw only, covering the railroad with his flanks spread back towards Marietta and Atlanta. Continuous rains delayed action, but on the 27th, an assault was made. "Failure as it was," declares Sherman, "and for which I assume entire responsibility, I yet claim it produced good fruits, as it demonstrated to Gen. Johnston that I would assault, and that boldly, and we also gained and held ground so close to the enemy's parapets that he could not show a head above them." His position being turned from the left, July 1st, and communi-

tion with Atlanta threatened, Johnston fell back behind Marietta, to Smyrna Camp Ground, and subsequently to the Chattahoochee River, which he crossed on the night of the 9th, leaving Sherman in possession of the right bank, with Atlanta only eight miles distant. The railroads about Opelika, Alabama, were at this time completely destroyed by a party of cavalry under Gen. Rousseau, sent from Decatur by Gen. Sherman's orders. The second month of the campaign was ended. The strategy of Johnston had consumed seventy-two days in a march of little over a hundred miles, but at this important crisis, that commander was displaced by Hood, July 17th, who abandoned his defensive policy. Hood promptly sallied, July 20th, against the line of Peach Tree Creek and was defeated and driven into his forts; and the subsequent battle of July 22d, delivered with impetuous rashness, was added to the number of Sherman's victories, though embittered by the death of McPherson. A third engagement, on the 28th, terminated also successfully to the Union Army, Hardee and Lee being repulsed in an attack upon the Fifteenth Corps, commanded by Gen. Logan, and Sherman continued to extend his right, sending out expeditions under Generals McCook and Stoueman to destroy the Macon Railroad, the possession of which was most important to the besieged. Stoneman, however, diverged on Macon, and was finally captured, while McCook, compelled to retreat, was surrounded at Newman, but cut his way through and got back to Marietta. Hood now resumed the defensive, and perceiving that he would retain it, while he dispatched his cavalry under Wheeler to Dalton, and as far north as Tennessee, Sherman resolved to raise the siege and move with his whole army on the railroads in rear of Atlanta to utterly destroy communication, and thus compel its surrender. A cavalry force under Gen. Kilpatrick, was at first detailed to this duty, but his action proving ineffectual without support, the command was given for the movement of the whole army, August 25th. On the 29th, the advancing columns centered at Jonesboro, having thoroughly destroyed the roads, burning ties, twisting rails, and filling up cuts with trunks of trees, rocks and explosives to prevent attempts to clear them. On the 31st the battle of Jonesboro was fought, and on the 2d of September, Gen. Slocum, left behind on the Chattahoochee with the Twentieth Corps, entered the city, which had been evacuated on the night of the first. The telegram "Atlanta ours, and fairly won," rejoiced the hearts of anxious friends at home. Thus closed a four months campaign, in the course of which the total loss sustained by the Union army was thirty-one thousand six hundred and eighty-

seven, to thirty-four thousand nine hundred and seventy-nine of the Confederates, under both generals. Atlanta was reduced to a military post, the necessity for active measures in war being impressed on the civil authorities, and an exchange of prisoners was arranged with Hood. August 12th, Sherman had been created Major-General of the Regular Army, a promotion he would have desired reserved till the result should crown his labors. Indefinite skirmishing through the month of October, the most signal event of which was the gallant defense of Allatoona Pass by Gen. Corse, with one thousand nine hundred and forty-four men against a division of the enemy, repelling attack, convinced Sherman that Hood, while unable to come to battle, intended to manœuvre or decoy his troops out of Georgia. Resolved not to lose the advantages gained, and at the same time maintain his army, Sherman now planned his "March to the Sea," receiving telegraphic permission from Gen. Grant in the following terms:

CITY POINT, VA., Nov. 2, 1864. 11:30.

Maj. Gen. Sherman:

Your dispatch of 9 A. M. yesterday is just received. I dispatched you the same date, advising that Hood's army, now that it had worked so far north, ought to be looked upon as the "object." With the force, however, that you have left with Gen. Thomas, he must be able to take care of Hood and destroy him.

I do not see that you can withdraw from where you are to follow Hood without giving up all we have gained in territory. I say then, go on as you propose.

U. S. GRANT, *Lieut. General.*

All surplus stores were sent back from Atlanta, with the sick and wounded, the depots and foundries were destroyed, and November 14th, having severed all communication with the North, Sherman buried himself in the enemy's country with Savannah as his ultimate aim. As the whirling cars passed which bore the last loads to the rear, he was "strongly inspired with the feeling that the movement was a direct attack upon the rebel army, at the rebel Capitol at Richmond, though a full thousand miles of hostile country intervened, and that for better or worse it would end the war." An almost triumphal progress of three hundred miles, supplied with abundant provisions, across the three rivers of Georgia, and through her Capitol, with the nominal loss of 567 men, was terminated December 16th. On the 13th, Fort McAllister was taken, and communication opened with the fleet dispatched to the neighboring Sounds for co-operation. December 22d, Savannah surrendered, and amid universal rejoicings, was laid in the hands of the President, who acknowledged it by the following letter:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 26, 1864.

My dear General Sherman:

Many, many thanks for your Christmas gift, the capture of Savannah.

When you were about to leave Atlanta for the Atlantic coast, I was *anxious*, if not fearful, but feeling that you were the better judge, and remembering that "nothing risked, nothing gained," I did not interfere. Now, the undertaking being a success, the honor is all yours, for I believe none of us went further than to acquiesce. And taking the work of Gen. Thomas into the count, as it should be taken, it is indeed a great success.

Not only does it afford the obvious and immediate military advantages, but in showing to the world that your army could be divided, putting the stronger part to an important new service, and yet leaving enough to vanquish the old opposing forces of the whole—Hood's army—it brings those that sat in darkness to see a great light.

But what next? I suppose it will be safe if I leave Gen. Grant and yourself to decide.

Please make my grateful acknowledgments to your whole army, officers and men.

Yours very truly,

A. LINCOLN.

The difficulties of organization were again encountered in Savannah, and the Secretary of War, who visited the city in person, approved Sherman's action. His views upon "reconstruction" at this time embodied in a letter, were also approved by the Secretary of War. Cotton again occupied attention, and the question of the negro freed men. December 6th, orders had been received for the victorious army to proceed to Virginia by sea, to assist in the destruction of Lee, but January 2d, a project was approved for the movement of the army by overland marches, the advantages of which were obvious. All preparations were completed by the 15th. Goldsboro, North Carolina, was now Sherman's destination, though for a short time at Pocomtongo he held the enemy in suspense as to whether Columbia or Charleston would be the next object of attack. On the 19th of February, Columbia, evacuated in haste, was burned by the carelessness of Hampton's men. Its abandonment by Johnston, who had now resumed command of the Confederate forces, was the turning point of the campaign, and left an almost undisputed way through the Carolinas. Cheraw was entered on the 3d of March, and Fayetteville, North Carolina, on the 12th, the difficulties of the march being increased by heavy rains. Here news from Gen. Terry was received of the capture of Wilmington, February 22d. The battles of Averysboro, March 19th-20th, and Bentonville on the 21st, preceded the entry into Goldsboro, on the 23d, where a junction was effected with the forces of Gens. Schofield and Terry. A hasty visit to City Point, the headquarters of Gen. Grant, ar-

ranged the details of a movement to the Roanoke River, for which orders were issued by Sherman, April 5th, but the news of the surrender of Lee caused a total change of programme. Sherman at once entered Raleigh, April 13th, where overtures from Johnston were received. Acting on the well known sentiments of President Lincoln in favor of peace, recently expressed in person at City Point, Sherman had been induced to prepare, in conjunction with the Confederate leader, a synopsis of terms of peace subject to the approval of the Executive, which, however, was rejected. In the intervals of negotiation, the news of the assassination of the President filled the army with gloom and horror. April 26th, a final surrender on the basis of that of Lee, was made by Johnston's army at Durham's Station. The triumphal review of "Sherman's Army" at Washington, May 24th, terminated a march of 2,600 miles, undertaken a year previous, and May 30th he bade farewell to the troops who had long served under him, and shared his memories of danger and glory. His subsequent career may be briefly sketched. On June 27, 1865, he was appointed to his old command of the Military Division of the Mississippi, and July 25, 1866, he succeeded Gen. Grant as Lieutenant General—his division being changed August 11th to that of the Missouri. November and December of the same year were spent on a mission to Mexico. On the inauguration of Gen. Grant as President, March 4, 1869, he became General. On leave of absence for a year, 1871-2, he made an extensive tour of Europe, visiting points in the East also. From October, 1874, his headquarters were in St. Louis, but in April, 1876, were restored to the Capitol. February 8, 1884, he retired from active service, and soon after removed to New York City where he now resides. Here Gen. Sherman met with the saddest personal loss of his life, in the death of his beloved wife, who died November 28, 1888. Mrs. Sherman, whose maiden name, as already stated, was Ellen Boyle Ewing, was the daughter of the famous United States Senator from Ohio, Thomas Ewing, who served in the Cabinets of Presidents Harrison and Taylor as Secretary of the Treasury and Secretary of the Interior. She was born October 4th, 1824, in the town of Lancaster, Ohio. In 1850 she became the wife of Gen. (then Captain) Sherman. Mrs. Sherman was a zealous Roman Catholic, prominent in good works, and her important services were recognized at the Vatican, Pope Pius IX having sent her the "golden rose" in testimony to his appreciation of her worth. Mrs. Sherman had been an invalid for five years, but her death came unexpectedly at last, and was a crushing blow to the General. Following is the

simple and pathetic announcement of the funeral, which he penned with his own hand:

"The funeral will be as simple and private as possible, according to her own special request. Five of our six children are now here and will escort her body to St. Louis in a special car, most kindly provided by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. We will leave our house, No. 75 West Seventy-first street, about three p. m. of Thursday, November 29, for the Desbrosses Street Ferry; cross over by daylight to the special car in waiting, and expect to reach the Union Depot at St. Louis, where friends will meet us, on Saturday morning, escort us to College Church on Grand Avenue, corner Lindell, wherein the funeral services will occur about eleven a. m. of December 1st.

"Thence we will proceed to our own lot in Calvary Cemetery, long ago selected, where rest two sons and three grandchildren, and there deposit her coffin to await mine.

W. T. SHERMAN, *General.*"

The character of a military commander may be accurately judged from the testimony of a brother officer, and it is a well known fact that Gen. Grant often spoke of Gen. Sherman as the "greatest soldier living." In a letter which favored a testimonial, and offering \$500 himself, he says: "The world's history gives no record of his superior and but few equals." (*Townsend's Rebellion Record.*) This tribute is worthily sustained by the events of a life for the most part public and devoted to the service of his country. A careful, painstaking student, it is said that at the very outbreak of the contest in which he was to assume so prominent a part, he had already familiarized himself with precise details which assisted in his famous March. Punctual in his calculations of time, earnest, straightforward and truthful, the confidence he inspired in his men was as unabated as unquestioned, and while he never hesitated at a bold venture, he yet never failed to be prepared. His almost unvaried success is attributable to these features. Averse to political trickery, he has steadily refused to hold office, declaring himself unqualified. The glimpses of the man, discerned in the pages of his own "Memoirs" published in 1875, reveal an ardent, unaffected nature, as tender and true in the minor details of life and feeling, as brilliant in its extraordinary gifts.

MERRILL, CYRUS STRONG, M.D., an eminent oculist and aurist of Albany, Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear in the Albany Medical College (the medical department of Union University), Ophthalmic and Aural Surgeon to the Albany Hospital, St. Peter's Hospital and the Child's Hospital at Albany, and also to the Troy Hospital, was born in the town of Bridport Vermont, Septem-



C. Merrill.

ber 21, 1847. Dr. Merrill's father was Edward Henry Merrill, whose ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Vermont and exerted a marked influence in its affairs before as well as since the Revolution. He was a farmer by occupation and a man of means and excellent social position. His wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Wilson Strong, was likewise of good family and was descended from the early settlers of Vermont. The subject of this sketch was the second son of his parents. From his earliest years he took far more interest in study than in play and found in books most congenial companionship. His parents, who, as has been said, were people of means as well as position, were gratified at this display of intellectual tastes and fostered them by every means in their power. Perceiving that their son took a particular interest in the natural sciences, they provided him with text books and reading bearing on this department of knowledge. When he had completed the ordinary course of instruction common to pupils in the public schools, he was placed under private tutors and by them prepared for college, his parents having decided to give him the advantages of a liberal education. In 1863, having completed a course of instruction at Newton Academy, he entered Middlebury College, where he remained for one year, passing, in 1864, from its freshman class to the sophomore class of Amherst College. At the latter institution, then under the Presidency of the venerable Dr. Stearns, he remained until 1867, when he was graduated with honor. During his entire college course he was a faithful and diligent student, and besides paying close attention to literary, mathematical and classical studies took special courses in the natural sciences, rounding out his earlier acquaintance with them derived from books alone, and thus unconsciously preparing himself for the work of later years. Among the scientific works which he devoured with avidity while still a mere boy were elementary treatises on anatomy, physiology and chemistry, and the impression made upon him by their earnest perusal, was so profound that it sufficed to determine his adoption of the profession in which he subsequently achieved both fame and fortune. Possessed of a thorough English and classical education, which placed him far above the average of those undertaking the study of medicine, and with a mind well stored with general and scientific knowledge, he entered upon a course of medical reading with a view to preparing himself for regular instruction at the medical schools. While pursuing this preliminary course he filled the responsible position of Principal of the Academy at Warrensburg, New York, but resigned this charge in 1869 and entered the college of Phy-

sicians and Surgeons of New York City, where he devoted himself with untiring perseverance to the regular curriculum of medical study. In 1871, at the age of twenty-four, he successfully passed the examinations and received his diploma as Doctor of Medicine. "He was now ready for the great work of an active, practical life; and he lost no time in undertaking such a work with a brave heart, and with strong, diligent, skillful hands. It was about this time that the singular talents and tastes of the young physician in a special department of medical and surgical knowledge—that of ophthalmology—were more openly displayed, a department in which he has gained a most enviable and extended reputation, and successful results in his treatment." Winning by competitive examination the appointment as Resident-Surgeon of the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital, he spent a little over a year at this institution, in the course of which he added to his youthful laurels, by performing many difficult and delicate operations with successful results. In 1872, desiring to avail himself of a course of instruction under the masters of ophthalmological science in Europe, he went abroad and spent some months at the University of Zurich in Switzerland. He then attended in succession the University of Vienna, the University of Heidelberg and the College of France, and at these famous seats of learning enriched his store of knowledge under the ablest professors, from whom he obtained thorough instruction in the latest discoveries, especially in his favorite department. On the return trip he visited London, where he added largely to his information by attending a course of instruction under distinguished professors, at the Royal Ophthalmic Hospital. In the spring of 1874, physically refreshed by two years of foreign travel, and admirably equipped by diligent study and observation under the leading European specialists for any demands upon his professional knowledge and skill, he returned to America, and establishing himself at Albany, began regular practice as an oculist. In the summer of 1874 he was appointed Ophthalmic and Aural Surgeon of St. Peter's Hospital—one of the best institutions of its kind in any city. Soon afterwards he accepted a similar appointment in the Child's Hospital in Albany, and a little later that of Surgeon-in-Charge of the Eye and Ear Department of the Troy Hospital. In 1876 he was called to the Chair of Ophthalmology and Otology in the Albany Medical College and at the same time was appointed Ophthalmic and Aural Surgeon to the Albany Hospital. These several positions he still fills with consummate ability and rare skill. Dr. Merrill has built up a practice in his specialty probably not equalled

in extent by that of any other surgeon in the State outside of New York City. His success has been achieved by merit of a high order and by a degree of devotion to the demands and duties of his calling which in any vocation could not fail to win both honor and renown as well as satisfactory pecuniary results. He is known and respected as one of the hardest workers in his profession. At his handsome and pleasant home, No. 23 Washington Avenue, he may be found every day to receive with kind words and careful attention, all patients who come to him for consultation or treatment. Between his college and hospital duties and his extensive practice he is kept very busy from early morning until dusk. His most remarkable success, especially of late years, has been the operation for the removal of cataract, and so wide has been his reputation in this respect, that patients from many States of the Union have come to him for operations. The amount of his general operative work is very great and covers the whole ground of his specialty. It is current belief that his operations for cataract alone exceed in number those of any other member of the profession in the State. Dr. Merrill is an honored member of the Albany County Medical Society, of the State Medical Society, and of the American Ophthalmological and Otolological Society. Although having but little leisure to devote to literary labors he has gained time to write a number of articles for publication in the regular medical journals, which embody much valuable information for specialists and the profession at large. In person Professor Merrill is of medium height and slender build. His countenance betokens intellect and application as well as refinement. In the social life of Albany he is a prominent figure, standing as he does in the very front rank of one of the most honored of the professions; and among the most consistent supporters of religious and charitable endeavor. He married, October 12, 1875, Miss Mary E. Griffin, daughter of Hon. Stephen Griffin, a wealthy and prominent lumber dealer of Warrensburg, Warren County, New York, who in 1874 represented his district in the Assembly. Two children have blessed this union—a boy, Stephen Griffin Merrill, and a girl, Grace Coman Merrill, a year or two his junior.

LAUGHLIN, HON. JOHN, State Senator from the Thirty-first Senatorial District of the State of New York, comprising Erie County, was born March 14, 1856, in Newstead, Erie County, New York. He was of Irish parentage. His father was a farmer, and the boy lived on the farm with

his parents in Newstead until he was nine years of age, when he removed with them to the town of Wilson, Niagara County. He followed agricultural pursuits, attending district schools winters, until he was eighteen years of age. In 1874 he removed to Lockport, and entered the High School in that city, where he completed a course of four years' study, supporting himself and paying his way through school by working out of school hours and during the summer vacations. He now determined upon the law as his profession, and entered the office of Hon. Richard Crowley, (who was at that time United States Attorney for the Northern District of New York) and studied law with him until December, 1880, when he went to Washington with Mr. Crowley, who then represented the Niagara District in Congress. Mr. Laughlin passed that winter at the National Capital with Mr. Crowley's family, holding a position for four months in the Census Bureau under Superintendent Walker. In the spring of 1881 Mr. Crowley opened a law office in Buffalo, and thither Mr. Laughlin accompanied him, continuing his legal studies with Crowley & Movins. In October of that year he was admitted to the bar. Subsequently he entered into partnership with Mr. Crowley, the firm becoming Crowley & Laughlin. In 1882, Mr. Laughlin ably assisted Mr. Crowley, who had been designated as Special Counsel by the Government to prosecute the defaulting President of the First National Bank of Buffalo, Renben Porter Lee. Their management of the prosecution was very skillful. After Mr. Crowley removed his office from Buffalo, Mr. Laughlin formed a copartnership with ex-County Clerk Joseph E. Ewell, and Supervisor Daniel McIntosh, under the firm name of Laughlin, Ewell & McIntosh. He had by this time made a wide reputation as an advocate, being considered one of the most eloquent members of the bar of his county. In 1887 he gained a great deal of renown and much commendation for his course in defending Hattie Penseyres, for the murder of her husband in Buffalo. The unfortunate woman was half crazed and penniless, and during the progress of the trial she spent most of the time in interrupting and abusing the able and eloquent gentleman who had so generously taken up her cause without hope of compensation other than that furnished by success. Somehow his client's distracted mind conceived the idea that he was not true to her interests, and her conduct during the trial was most embarrassing to him and would have made almost any other man abandon the case with disgust; but he persisted with determined interest in her advocacy with the result of saving her from the gallows. The trial lasted a



John Laughlin.



month and attracted wide attention throughout western New York. At the conclusion of the trial James N. Matthews, editor of the *Buffalo Express*, devoted a long editorial in that paper to a review of this celebrated case, which he termed "one of the most remarkable trials on record." Among other things he said:

"Rarely has a court room been the scene of so many dramatic incidents in a single case as occurred during this fierce contention to save or to sacrifice a woman's life. * * * Mr. John Laughlin was her counsel, and never had lawyer a more ungrateful client or a more difficult and thankless task than it became his duty to perform when he undertook the defence of Hattie Penseyres. * * * He steadily pursued his faithful course unto the bitter end, and won admiration without stint as the reward of the indomitable courage, wonderful skill and energy, sleepless vigilance and tireless patience which marked his devoted though unrequited service in this woman's behalf. With a single bound Mr. Laughlin has taken a place in the front rank of our local advocates. This may bring him an adequate compensation for his earnest and eloquent defense of the friendless and irrational creature who had only reprobation for her generous advocate."

The Judge who presided over the trial, in addressing the accused before passing sentence, paid the following high tribute to Mr. Laughlin:

"I think," said Judge Beckwith, "you may well feel that by the services of your counsel your life has been saved. A counselor of this court has defended you with a courage, with a persistency, with a determination, and an ability, and with an eloquence that have excited the admiration of the whole community; and I think that his efforts have probably saved you from the gallows."

At the close of this memorable trial Mr. Laughlin sailed for Europe in company with a party of friends and spent most of his vacation traveling in Holland and Germany. July 4th, found them on the ocean, and the passengers all united in getting up a grand celebration. Mr. Laughlin was chosen orator of the day, and in mid-ocean he delivered his first Fourth of July oration, on board of a Dutch steamer of the Netherlands Line. He has enjoyed a large criminal practice in the State and United States Courts, and has met with unusual success in his efforts before juries. These incidents in his professional life and the general popularity, which was the result of an affable and kindly nature, as well as remarkable abilities and good judgment, naturally led Mr. Laughlin into politics. He always had a taste for public speaking and he carefully cultivated it in Lyceums and other public debating societies while in school and while reading law. Frequently he was called upon to deliver declamations and orations in school and upon other public occasions, and his delivery and eloquence

were highly praised by the local press. During the Presidential campaign of 1880 Mr. Laughlin made his first political speeches in Niagara County. He organized a "First Presidential Voters" Republican Club in Lockport that year and acted as its President during the campaign. After removing to Buffalo he continued his interest in politics and he has taken an active part in every campaign since. He early made the acquaintance of James D. Warren, for years the Republican leader of Erie County and western New York, and the latter formed a strong liking for Mr. Laughlin and brought him into prominence at all political gatherings. In the Presidential campaign of 1884 Mr. Warren was Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and when Mr. Blaine made his memorable tour through this State, Mr. Laughlin, at Mr. Warren's invitation, joined the party at Albany and accompanied them through the State. Mr. Warren placed him on the list of State speakers in that campaign, and the State Committee have called on him to render his services as a speaker in every important canvass since. When Mr. Warren died, in 1886, a special meeting of the Buffalo Republican League was called to take appropriate action upon his death. Mr. Laughlin was and still is a member of the League, and on that occasion he paid a very eloquent and feeling tribute to the memory of his deceased friend. Mr. Laughlin's name now began to be considered in connection with important positions. On October 24, 1887, the Republican General Committee of Erie County nominated him for State Senator in the Erie Senatorial District, Mr. McMillan, the regular nominee, having declined to run. On that evening a grand Republican mass-meeting was held at Music Hall in the city of Buffalo, at which Senator Allison of Iowa was the principal speaker. Mr. Laughlin spoke with deep feeling in response to the speech of Chairman Morey announcing his nomination in place of Senator McMillan. The following is a part of his speech:

"I need hardly say that this honor was as unsought as it was unexpected. My name was occasionally mentioned for this position during the past summer, but the man does not live in this county or outside of it who can say that I ever said anything on this subject, but simply that under no circumstances should I be a candidate against my friend Mr. McMillan; that I did not desire the office, and should I be called upon to take it I would have to sacrifice my personal interests. But the Committee having unanimously tendered me the nomination, I feel that under the circumstances I would be unjust to my principles as a Republican and lacking in appreciation of the great honor which is bestowed upon me if I declined, and therefore I accept. * * * I have some appreciation of the

magnitude and diversity of the interests of this County in the State Legislature. The Senatorial District which Erie County comprises is, in my judgment, and is, I believe, generally recognized to be, the most important Senatorial District in the State. This great city, with all its commercial and industrial interests, has an important part in the legislation of the Empire State. I fully appreciate the gravity of the responsibilities which I take upon myself in accepting this nomination; at the same time I am honest and candid in saying to you that should I be elected, should this nomination be ratified by the people on the 8th of November next, I will, as Senator from this district, always do what my judgment dictates to be for the best interests of all the people of Erie County."

Mr. Laughlin's political opponent in this campaign was Spencer Clinton, a descendant of DeWitt Clinton, and one of the foremost members of the bar in western New York. At the election on November 8, 1887, Mr. Laughlin was chosen to represent Erie County in the Senate by a majority of 4,301, running about 2,000 ahead of his ticket. At the organization of the Senate he was made Chairman of the Canal Committee, and named third on the Judiciary Committee. He was also assigned to a place on the Committee on Game Laws and Indian Affairs. He was a powerful advocate of the canal interests of the State, and early in his Senatorial career took a leading part in all important debates on the floor of the Senate. He was the youngest of his party colleagues in that body. In 1888 Mr. Laughlin was chosen by his Congressional District as one of its Delegates to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, and was a firm supporter of the candidacy of Channey M. Depew for President. On Mr. Depew's withdrawal he voted for Mr. Harrison, with the great majority of the New York delegation. Mr. Laughlin has always felt a deep interest in the Irish Home Rule question. In 1886 he was a Delegate to the National Land League Convention held at Chicago. In 1889 he prepared and introduced resolutions which were adopted unanimously in the State Senate, complimenting Charles Stewart Parnell, the Irish leader, on his complete vindication from the charges of the *London Times*, and offering assurances of the most profound respect for the influence of Mr. Gladstone in the cause of Home Rule. In the fall of 1889 he was renominated for State Senator by acclamation in the Republican County Convention. In nominating Senator Laughlin for a second term, Hon. George Clinton, an ex-Member of Assembly from Erie County, among other eulogistic remarks, said:

"The man has made his record and we all know it. We know that it is a record of truth to the people he has represented, of truth to the Republican party, and of truth brought into action by an ability

which has shown him fully capable of occupying the position. As a young man he encountered those vicissitudes of life that always meet those without influential friends and without means, and who have to carve their way to success through opposition. This he has done. Among the foremost in the ranks of the bar to-day, he has made a record in public life that any man ought to be proud of. A friend to the people, his record in the Legislature upon every measure which touches the interests of the people shows that he has been, and he will so continue; a friend of our institutions, those in which we have a particular local interest, he has shown by his action that he is."

Mr. Daniel J. Kenefick, in seconding the nomination, said in part:

"I take personal pride and gratification in seconding his nomination, for with Mr. Laughlin I delved into the mysteries of the law; under his tuition I concluded my studies, and I have had a special opportunity for noting his integrity and his generosity. Two years ago, by the force of untoward circumstances, he was compelled by his party to step into a breach and accept a nomination which had been declined by Hon. Daniel H. McMillan. It seemed an impossibility for him to be elected under such circumstances, but, true to his generosity, true to his sturdy Republicanism, he was willing to make the sacrifice, and he entered into the canvass. The history of that canvass is known to you all. It has never been equalled in this county, and the result was his election as Senator by a majority, I believe, never before given for that office in this district."

On being introduced to the Convention, Senator Laughlin made a lengthy speech, in which he reviewed his own legislative career and considered most eloquently and cogently the revolution which had taken place in National politics during the past two years. Concluding his address he said:

"My record in this important office is made, and has been before the people for months. I stand to-day in its presence, and in the presence of the assembled delegates of my party to accept this renomination; and if elected, guided and aided by my experience during the past two years in the Legislature, I pledge myself to do my utmost to care for and promote the needs and best interests of this great Senatorial District. * * * I shall, during the next two years, as I have during the past, do all that I can to guard and advance the commercial interests of our city, and promote the improvement and still higher development and capacity of the great water-ways of the State. Our canals are our only commercial salvation, and in all that pertains to their welfare we are most deeply interested. I will aid in bringing about any reform which will give us more equitable tax laws. I will be ever ready to protect and promote the interests of our laboring masses, and do all in my power to establish and maintain the just partnership which should always exist between capital and labor."

The Democrats nominated for Senator Mr. Matthias Rohr, a strong and popular German, thinking thereby to draw away from the Republi-

cans the large German vote in the city of Buffalo. Among many newspaper editorials, complimenting Senator Laughlin on his past record, and summing up the characteristics which rendered him the most desirable as well as the most available candidate, the following give us the best and most concise idea of the man. The *Buffalo Morning Express*, speaking editorially of his re-nomination, said :

"Two years ago Erie County honored John Laughlin by accrediting him to the upper chamber of the Legislature. This year the district will confer honor on itself by returning him to the Senate. The man has grown wonderfully in popular estimation during his term. He has made a great name for himself. He was a success as an emergency candidate. What running strength will he not develop as an acknowledged leader of his party in the county and State? He has deserved all his honors, and there are greater ones in store for him. The party has not forgotten how John Laughlin stepped into the breach two years ago, or the glorious victory he snatched from the jaws of defeat. Mr. Laughlin's magnificent record in the Senate has made him more popular at home than ever. The first time he entered the Senatorial race as a forlorn hope. He won, to the astonishment of everybody, by a big majority. This time he essays the contest as a tried, faithful and successful public servant, and it will be astonishing if he is not triumphantly elected. No man can truthfully deny Mr. Laughlin's fitness to represent the Erie District in the State Senate. Mr. Clinton spoke truly of him when he said: 'No man in the Legislature of the State of New York since the Erie Canal was completed, has been more active or energetic in advancing the interests of that canal, in whose interests our own are bound up.' Mr. Laughlin's record justifies that eulogy. The future demands the same watchful care and the same intelligent appreciation of the needs of the canals. The same man should furnish them."

The *Buffalo Commercial Advertiser* said editorially :

"The general approval which greeted the re-nomination of the Hon. John Laughlin for another term in the State Senate testifies to the esteem in which he is held by the Republicans of the district. There is no reasonable doubt of his re-election. He will return to the State Legislature ripened, experienced and better qualified by the knowledge gained during his first term to represent the best interests of his constituents and to augment the influence he has already attained in the Senate chamber by his manifest abilities. The Republicans, moreover, do not forget that the State Senator they elect now will have a voice in the election of a United States Senator."

The *Buffalo Catholic Union and Times*, the leading Catholic journal of western New York, also speaks editorially of him as follows :

"John Laughlin is one of the most practical and common sense representatives Erie County has ever sent to the State Senate. There is nothing but praise for Buffalo's brilliant young Senator for what he has accomplished in the interest of the canals."

The *Buffalo Evening News* has the following to say of him editorially :

"The re-nomination by acclamation of Senator Laughlin was expected. The *News* has expressed its opinion of him during the past week, and it can say again that a more faithful and capable official could not be rewarded for services to the people well performed. Erie county has had many brilliant men in the Senate, but never one who has been more active and aggressive in upholding the rights and interests of his constituents than John Laughlin. He will be re-elected by a rousing majority. Senator Laughlin is stronger with the people to-day than he was when he gained his magnificent victory two years ago, and the election returns will show it."

The *Albany Evening Journal* spoke editorially of his re-nomination as follows :

"Senator John Laughlin of the Thirty-first District has been renominated. He has proved himself an earnest and able legislator at Albany, who has faithfully served the interests of Buffalo and Erie County, and has been an independent-minded and aggressive Republican."

Again, Senator Laughlin's personal popularity and his admirable record combined, resulted in his re-election against his influential German opponent by a majority of 2,579 votes. The election of 1889 developed many queer results in Erie County. The majority given for the Republican State ticket was about 2,000. The Republican candidate for Mayor in the city of Buffalo was beaten by nearly 6,000, and the Democratic candidate for Surrogate of the County had over 8,000 majority. On the election of State Senator party lines were closely drawn, the Senator elected having to vote for the election of a United States Senator in January, 1891, so that all things considered Senator Laughlin's triumph the second time, running, as he did, nearly six hundred ahead of his State ticket, was even more remarkable than his first election. During the campaign the Delegates to the Pan-American Congress were given a banquet by the citizens of Buffalo, at which Senator Laughlin responded to the toast "Reciprocity," and his speech was considered among the best there delivered. As an illustration of his oratorical ability, a brief quotation may be made from an address which he delivered in response to the toast, "The Empire State," at the second annual banquet of the Buffalo Press Club on the evening of December 4, 1889. After recounting the progress and triumphs of the newspaper press in the State of New York, and considering the subject of education as an agency in our great development, he ran lightly and eloquently through the list of those who had been greatest at the bench, the bar and the forum of the Empire State, and concluded as follows :

"The commercial supremacy which New York has always enjoyed is seriously threatened by a tendency towards a stinted and illiberal canal policy in the Legislature. These great avenues of commerce which furnish a cheap water route from our western inland seas, by the Hudson River, to the Atlantic, are capable of commanding the grain and other commerce of our country to be distributed from New York, if developed to their fullest capacity. This is, indeed, 'A consummation devoutly to be wished.' Another danger which confronts us is the corruption of the ballot. Under our present system abuses have grown up which seriously threaten the administration of government by the will of the honest majority, and we must have ballot reform legislation which will remedy this evil. If the education of the masses continues to be among the first considerations of the State; if the representatives of the people will be liberal with our canals: if we can have guaranteed to us a pure ballot—New York will continue, through the century upon which we are just entering, what she has been through the one we have so recently closed, the Empire State of the first American Republic."

About the 1st of December, 1889, Mr. Langhlin organized a new law firm, Mr. McIntosh retiring and Mr. Wilbur E. Houpt joining the firm. The firm name now becomes Langhlin, Ewell & Houpt, and Mr. Langhlin, who, at the time of this sketch is but thirty-three years of age, has every promise of a successful political and professional future.

COLLINS, HON. MICHAEL F., editor and proprietor of the *Troy Observer*, and State Senator from the Sixteenth District, comprising Rensselaer and Washington Counties, was born in Troy, New York, September 27, 1854, on the site of Music Hall, on the corner of State and Second Streets. He was the second son of Patrick and Alice Collins, who were natives of County Limerick, Ireland. He was educated in the public schools, completing his studies in the Christian Brothers' Academy. In 1869 he began to learn the printer's trade, his first work at the case being in the office of the *Troy Weekly Press*. The following year he entered the employ of the late Thomas Hurley, publisher of the *Telegram*, a Sunday paper. When the *Telegram* suspended publication Mr. Collins returned to the *Troy Press*, remaining there until the strike of the Union printers in that office in 1877. With a few of the other strikers he started the *Evening Standard*, on which paper he filled the city editor's chair, and the local department under his guidance was regarded as the most newsy and independent in that section. In July, 1879, Mr. Collins disposed of his interest in the *Standard* and purchased the *Sunday Trojan and Observer* of the late A. B. Elliott,

and changed its name to the *Troy Observer*. With Mr. Collins at the helm the *Observer* soon entered upon a prosperous career, until now it exerts a wide influence, has a large circulation and an excellent run of advertising. In politics Mr. Collins is a Democrat, and in 1885 he was induced to accept the nomination for Member of Assembly in the First Rensselaer District. Two candidates were pitted against him, Samuel Morris and James P. Hooley, but so great was Mr. Collins' popularity that he was elected by over seven hundred majority. The following year he was re-nominated, and so well had his course in the Legislature pleased his constituents that he was re-elected by more than 1,900 majority over John T. Ross, Republican, and Justus Miller, Prohibition. During his second term he showed such marked tact in caring for the interests of his district that even the Republican papers in that section commended him highly for his ability and sterling integrity. In the fall of 1887 he accepted the Democratic nomination for Senator in the Sixteenth District, and, while there was a heavy adverse majority to overcome, few doubted his ability to win. His opponent was James H. Manville, of Washington County, and when the returns came in they showed that Mr. Collins had been elected by nearly 3,000 majority, a remarkable victory. In October, 1889, Mr. Collins was re-nominated for State Senator and elected over his opponent, James C. Rogers, by a plurality of 3,474, in the face of most extraordinary efforts by the Republican managers to encompass his defeat. Mr. Collins was married in December, 1880, to Carrie O'Sullivan, daughter of William and Catherine O'Sullivan, who was born in Troy, July 2, 1857. Five children have been born to them, all of whom are living.

STRYKER, HON. JOHN, a distinguished citizen of Rome, was born at Orange, New Jersey, December, 7, 1808, and died at Rome, where he had spent so many years of his useful and honorable life. His father, Daniel P. Stryker, a merchant at Orange, was a man of feeble health and consumptive tendencies, and his death, which occurred in 1815, followed shortly upon a brief illness, the result of slight exposure while crossing the water between Orange and New York. In 1818 or 1819 the widow and her children, consisting of three sons and two daughters, removed to the village of Whitesboro, one of the inducements for doing so being the good schools at that place. She took up her abode with her sister, the widow of the Rev.



Michael F. Collins

Bethuel Dodd, who was childless and welcomed her and her little ones with true affection. In 1823 the eldest daughter and one of the sons died in the same week of scarlet fever. In 1831 another daughter died, and in the following year Mrs. Stryker passed to her reward. The eldest of the two remaining sons, John, the subject of this sketch, attended the school of Mr. Rawson, one of the instructors in the place. With a boy's ambition and a desire to help his mother, he gave up his studies at an early age to engage in mercantile pursuits, taking a clerkship in the store of William G. Tracy, a respected merchant of Whitesboro. An old friend of Mr. Tracy's, a lawyer, named Thomas R. Gold, discerning many fine qualities in the lad, suggested to him that he study for the bar. The suggestion, so kindly given, was immediately acted upon by the boy, who took the place offered him in Mr. Gold's office and attended to his duties so well that in a short time he became the confidential clerk and manager of that noted lawyer, with whom he remained until his death in October, 1827. He then entered the office of Messrs. Storrs and White, a legal firm of high repute, with whom he finished his studies, and, in 1829, before he had completed his twenty-first year, he was admitted to the bar of Oneida County. Later in the same year he removed to Rome and became associated, as partner, with Allanson Bennett, a prominent lawyer of that place. At later periods in his life he was the law partner of ex-Judge Henry A. Foster, Charles Tracy, Calvert Comstock and B. J. Beach, —all able and well-known men. Although he never appeared much in the courts, he was a lawyer of fine ability and always controlled a large share of a lucrative business. Mr. Stryker may be said to have been a born politician. In the arena of civil strife, in the caucuses, the convention, and at the polls he seemed to be in his true element. Just as soon as he attained his majority and became entitled to the full privileges of citizenship he turned his attention to politics—associating himself with the Democratic party,—and for forty years it held its charms for him and drew forth his best efforts and abilities. In 1832, in his twenty-third year, he was chosen a member of a delegation of citizens sent from Rome to Albany to aid in procuring the passage of a bill chartering the Bank of Rome. While on this mission, in which he performed his work creditably and successfully, he made the acquaintance of a number of prominent Democratic leaders, among them William L. Marcy, Silas Wright, Edwin Crosswell, Samuel Young and A. C. Flagg, with whom he afterwards became on terms of close and friendly intimacy. With the design of

having the advantage of his push and energy in the work of obtaining a charter for the Syracuse and Utica Railroad Company, the people of Rome elected him to the Assembly in 1835. Through his skillful management the line of the road passed through Rome, and his constituents shared in the advantages of the enterprise. In 1837 he was appointed Surrogate of Oneida County, and retained that office until 1847, when by the provisions of the new Constitution it became an elective office. This terminated his office-holding, but released from official duties he now devoted himself outright to politics. He was a delegate to no less than twelve State Conventions of the Democratic party, and also to four or five National Conventions. He served with distinction on the State Democratic Committee for upwards of ten years. "During a long period of his political life," said the Hon. D. E. Wager, in an address delivered before the Oneida Historical Society, at Utica, January 29, 1879, "he was in confidential correspondence with such eminent men as Governor Marcy, General Lewis Cass, Governor Bouck, Governor Manning, of South Carolina, John L. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, Edwin Crosswell, etc., etc., and a life-long and devoted friend and admirer of Governor Seymour. The letters above referred to, if preserved, would make an interesting history of the times, and an important chapter of the movements of the Democratic party. To him and Judge Foster is Rome indebted for its prosperity in securing the Black River Canal and the Syracuse and Utica Railroad, against active adverse interests, and the change of the Erie Canal from Rome Swamp to the center of the city, from which time Rome has continued to increase in prosperity, on a sound basis, and which have been the means of adding five-fold to her population." Mr. Stryker's influence in the management of his party and in the work of shaping its policy was very great, and it is doubtful if there were any in the ranks whose shrewdness and tact were more serviceable or more generally acknowledged, and whose advice was held more worthy to follow. He was a power in the Democratic party and in his active day probably "made and unmade office-holders, and managed and manipulated conventions to a greater extent than any other man in the State." A critical observer has declared that "the politics of Oneida County and the history of State and National Conventions would be in a great measure shorn of their most interesting features, if all that Hon. John Stryker had to do therewith was left out." Mr. Stryker preserved his mental activity down to the close of his long and busy life. His memory was remarkable, retaining its grasp upon even the lightest details of a varied

experience of more than half a century. Long after he retired from active participation in politics he wielded a marked influence upon public affairs through his advice and counsel, and to his dying day he never lost interest in the welfare of his fellow-citizens or in the progress of his country. Mr. Stryker married, early in life, a daughter of the Hon. Thomas H. Hubbard, a distinguished citizen and lawyer, late of Utica, whose public career covered nearly half a century, during which he held consecutively the offices of Surrogate of Madison County, Deputy Attorney-General of the District, District Attorney of Madison County, Member of Congress and Presidential Elector. By this marriage there were five children. Mr. Stryker's brother was the Rev. Isaac P. Stryker, a Presbyterian clergyman, who after some thirty years or more of active devotion to the duties of his sacred calling at Urbana, Watkins and other places, settled in retirement in New Jersey.

HOFFMAN, REV. EUGENE AUGUSTUS, D.D., Dean of the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was born in the city of New York in 1829. His parents resided in White Street, just east of Broadway. At that time there were but few of the better class of residences above Canal Street, while the old Broadway stages ran only as far north as Bond Street. His early education was begun in Mr. Greenough's then well-known school in Varick Street, and completed in Columbia College Grammar School, under Drs. Charles Anthon and Henry Drisler. His family having removed to New Brunswick, New Jersey, in 1842, he entered Rutgers College in the following year, and was graduated, at the early age of eighteen, in 1847. Desiring to pursue his studies still further, he entered Harvard University and took his bachelor's and master's degrees from that institution in 1848 and 1851. During the summer of 1848 he joined a party of sixteen persons under Professor Louis Agassiz, some of whom were sent out by the German Universities and the *Jardin des Plantes*, Paris, to explore the then unbroken wilderness lying north of Lake Superior. The party was for nearly three months beyond the limits of civilization. It came back to Sault St. Marie by the south shore, making the complete circuit of that great lake in their frail birch canoes. After returning from that expedition he entered the General Theological Seminary in New York, of which he is now the honored head, to begin his preparation for the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and

was graduated from that institution in 1851, and ordered deacon, in Christ Church, New Brunswick, New Jersey, by the Bishop of New Jersey, the Right Rev. George Washington Doane, D.D. For two years he was diligently engaged in mission work in Grace Church, Elizabethport, New Jersey. In the spring of 1853 he accepted a call to the rectorship of Christ Church, Elizabeth, N. J., then just organized, and was admitted to the priesthood by Bishop Doane in St. John's Church, Elizabeth. For ten years he remained in this parish, occupied in the work of establishing one of the earliest and most successful free churches in this country. A large stone chapel, afterwards enlarged and converted into the church building, a parish school house and a stone rectory, were built. This church was among the first in this country to have daily morning and evening prayers and the weekly communion, neither of which have ever been intermitted since the chapel was built. Dr. Hoffman also organized two parish schools—a classical school for boys and a primary school for girls, which were highly successful. During the ten years of his rectorship, the congregation, worshiping in a chapel seating but three hundred people and none of them rich in this world's goods, contributed, through the Sunday offerings, upwards of fifty thousand dollars. During this period Dr. Hoffman also gathered a congregation in Milburn, New Jersey, seven miles distant, by holding a third service there on Sundays, organized a parish, and built St. Stephen's Church, a chaste country church, seating nearly five hundred persons. This accomplished, he turned his attention to Woodbridge, some ten miles from Elizabeth, where there stood an ante-Revolution church, for years without a congregation. This ancient edifice took fire on the second occasion of its being reopened, and was entirely consumed. Nothing daunted by this disaster, the services were continued in the Presbyterian Church, kindly loaned for the purpose, a congregation gathered, and a brick church erected on the site of the one that was burnt, surrounded by the graves of nearly two centuries. At the same time his sympathies were enlisted in behalf of St. James' Church, Hackettstown, New Jersey, which was heavily in debt and had fallen into the hands of the Sheriff. By personal efforts he secured sufficient to pay the debt and present the church free and clear to the Diocese. In the spring of 1863, at Bishop Odenheimer's earnest solicitation, he accepted the rectorship of St. Mary's Church, Burlington, New Jersey, succeeding Bishop Doane, now the Bishop of Albany. This parish was at that time encumbered with a debt of twenty-three thousand dollars, and had not sufficient income to



Eugene Aug^d Hoffman,

PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA,
BERKELEY, CALIF.

meet the annual interest on the indebtedness. With his characteristic financial ability, he immediately grappled with this encumbrance on the parish, and in less than one year, notwithstanding the country was at the time engaged in a terrible war, he had the satisfaction of wiping out the entire debt and raising sufficient to place a large peal of bells in the church tower, with an endowment for the ringers. During his connection with New Jersey, Dr. Hoffman held numerous positions of trust; for many years he was a trusted adviser of Bishop Doane during his trials; Secretary of the Standing Committee; Secretary of the Diocesan Convention, and Trustee of Burlington College and St. Mary's Hall. In 1864 Dr. Hoffman removed to Brooklyn, New York, to become rector of the large and important parish of Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights. To his exertions was due the erection of the fine parish building which adjoins the church on the west. During his rectorship the parish attained the highest degree of prosperity, and the liberal system of large annual offerings for missions, for which it is still so notably distinguished, successfully inaugurated. In this church during his rectorship, the meeting was held which decided the erection of the Diocese of Long Island. When the Diocese was organized he was prominently mentioned for its Bishop and elected the President of its Standing Committee. He was also one of the most active Trustees of the Church Charity Foundation. The keen air of Brooklyn Heights seriously affecting his health, he resigned in 1869 and accepted the rectorship of St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to try the effect of a milder climate, removed from the influence of the salt air of the seaboard. The following were among the resolutions unanimously adopted by the vestry at the time of his resignation:

“GRACE CHURCH, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS,)
NEW YORK, February 22, 1869.)

“Resolved. That it is with the greatest sorrow that we part with our rector, who has by his earnest efforts and faithful ministry in our parish, for five years past, secured our entire respect and affectionate regard.

“Resolved. That in view of the great prosperity of our parish, which has attended his administration of its affairs, we cannot reflect on the proposed separation, without anxious solicitude and deep regret.

“Resolved. That we shall always remember with gratitude the kind pastoral care of our rector, particularly his unremitting attention and frequent visits to the sick and afflicted, which have been so much valued by them, and also to the poor of the parish, to whom he has been a most faithful friend and liberal benefactor, and who will long mourn his loss.

“Resolved. That our rector leaves us an united parish, and by our earnest prayers for his health and happiness in his new proposed field of labor, and our hope that he may be as successful in the future, as he has been in the past.

(Signed)

HENRY E. PIERREPONT,
CHARLES E. BILL,

Wardens,

ALEXANDER V. BLAKE,
W. C. SHELDON,
JOHN BLUNT,
HENRY SANGER,

A. W. BENSON,
R. L. WHEELER,
H. MESSENGER,
J. P. ATKINSON,

Vestrymen.”

He immediately secured for St. Mark's Church a large and commodious rectory, and within a year organized the first Working Men's Club in this country. Its methods of operation, which were partially adopted from those prevailing in England, proved so successful that it soon numbered five hundred members, and furnished the pattern for numerous similar clubs now found in all parts of the country. Finding it impossible, owing to the crowded congregations, to provide seats in the parish church for many of the laboring classes, he opened the church for free services every Sunday evening, at each of which the sacred edifice was filled to its utmost capacity. During his rectorship many costly improvements were made in the church building, the windows filled with the richest English glass as memorials, and a superior peal of English bells hung in the tower. When he resigned after ten years of faithful service, it was found that the communicants had increased from four hundred to one thousand, and the offerings had averaged about forty-four thousand dollars a year; seven hundred and seventy-six persons had been baptized, and four hundred and forty-six presented to the Bishop for confirmation. During the whole period of his rectorship, though suffering still from the affection of his throat which he contracted in Brooklyn, he was untiring in his labors and kept the parish in a most efficient and thoroughly organized condition. Never before had the real power of St. Mark's parish been so called into service or its liberality been so developed. Nor did Dr. Hoffman confine his labors to his parish. He was an active worker in the Boards of Trustees of all the Diocesan institutions—the large Episcopal Hospital, the Episcopal Academy, the Diocesan and City Missions, the Prayer Book and Tract Societies. In all these positions he was noted for his untiring industry, his good judgment and his financial ability. A prominent financier, who had some business transactions with him, remarked after an interview, that in making him a clergyman they had spoiled a first class bank president. Others were wont to call him (playing upon his initials E. A. H.) Executive

Ability Hoffman. When he left Philadelphia to become Dean of the General Theological Seminary in New York, Bishop Steeus, though materially differing from his school of churchmanship, sent him the following complimentary letter :

“DIOCESE OF PENNSYLVANIA, EPISCOPAL ROOMS,
No. 708 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
May 31, 1879.)

My dear Brother:—I cannot let you go from this diocese without telling you that in your departure I shall experience a very great loss. During your living in this city I have ever found you thoroughly loyal, wise in council, earnest in every enterprise in which you were engaged, and never remiss in any duty laid upon you. We have been associated together in many institutions and on many occasions, and it has ever been a satisfaction to me to act with you and to enjoy your society. I shall miss you as a warm personal friend, and also as a judicious and practical adviser in various important transactions of church work, and this loss it will be difficult to make up. I am glad that you are to be the head of General Theological Seminary. It needs your wise and strong action, and I earnestly pray that the Holy Ghost may give you all needed grace and understanding to discharge the most important functions soon to devolve upon you. Wishing you all personal happiness for yourself, your wife, and your children, and commending you and yours to the Great Head of the Church, I remain, dear brother,

Very truly yours,

W. BAON STEVENS.

“REV. E. A. HOFFMAN, D.D.”

As intimated in the foregoing letter, Dr. Hoffman was not allowed to remain merely in charge of a parish. It was felt by those who had watched his work that he should have a larger sphere of usefulness. Several times he came very near being elected a Bishop. But providentially he was reserved for the eminent position which he now so successfully fills, and where he has left a permanent monument of his work, as Dean of the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. His election to this responsible position, after twice declining to allow his name to be used in connection with it, gave great satisfaction to the church, and his acceptance of it was warmly urged by prominent Bishops and such men as Drs. Dix, Dyer and John Cotton Smith. They felt confident that under his administration the Seminary, which had been dragging along without sufficient endowment and with a steadily increasing debt, the foot-ball of party differences in the church, would soon have a new lease of life, and take its stand in the forefront of the church's work in this western world. Their anticipations have been more than realized. In less than ten years he has secured by his efforts over seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, given to add to the invested funds or for the erection of the new buildings. Endowments for

two professorships, an ample foundation for the support of future Deans, provision made for a Fellow, for instructors in elocution and church music, and the endowment of the Bishop Paddock Lectureship, modelled after the Bampton lectures in England, are among the things added to its permanent usefulness. At the same time Chelsea Square has been rapidly occupied by structure after structure, until the two quaint gray stone buildings, which belong to the olden time, have been almost hidden from view. Sherred Hall, furnishing a separate lecture-room for each professor; Dehon, Pintard and Jarvis Halls, used as dormitories for the students; the spacious Deanery; the large fire-proof library building; and lastly the magnificent Chapel of the Good Shepherd, without a peer in this country, erected by the Dean's mother as a memorial to her husband, are already completed and extend from the corner of Twentieth Street along Ninth Avenue, and down Twenty-first Street, half way to Teuth Avenue, forming the east quadrangle and reminding the visitor of one of the old "Quads" in Cambridge or Oxford. These buildings, with the additional endowments, have placed the Seminary before the Episcopal Church as its highest school of the prophets, and with future endowments, some of which, we are told, are already pledged, will render it one of the best equipped seats of theological learning in the world. To this the family of the Deau has largely contributed, and if report is true, the Dean has himself given his entire salary and also made large contributions to add to the funds of the institution. In addition to his duties as Deau, Dr. Hoffman devotes considerable time to other general institutions of the church, rarely being absent from the meetings of the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society, the Clergymen's Retiring Fund Society, the Society for Promoting Religion and Learning in the State of New York, Trinity School and the Corporation for the Relief of Widows and Children of Clergymen. In all these societies he takes an active interest, and in several of them acting as Chairman of the committee charged with the care of their large Trust Funds. He has also represented the Diocesc of New York in the four last General Conventions, serving on many of its important committees. He received the degree of Doctor in Divinity from Rutgers College in 1863, from Racine College in 1882, from the Seminary in 1885, and from Columbia College in 1886. He is the author of several small works, a valuable manual of devotion for communicants, besides various sermons, addresses and review articles. The following description of his personal appearance while rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn, New York, will still



serve to bring him before us, though twenty added years have tinged his beard with gray :

“ Dr. Hoffman is above the medium height, and of those equal proportions which are considered the most graceful in man. The characteristics of his countenance are those of intellect and amiability. You see that he is quick of thought and gentle of heart. When he talks there is a measure of reflection in his manner, but it is equally clear that his convictions are rapid, and at the same time likely to be reliable. His face has a natural habit of relapsing into a smile, and in conversation, while he seems busy with his thoughts, there are constant flashes of this brightness which overspread it. He has a full clear eye, searching in its glance, it is true, but still soft and winning. His manners are frank, courteous and every way polished, with a moderate amount of well sustained dignity. He is a man who takes great enjoyment in his own domestic circle, and he is eminently social in other respects. But it is readily to be seen that his mind and heart are never for a moment led away from his religious work. All his duties are exactly and faithfully performed; no toil overtakes him; no discouragements dishearten him; and at all times and under all circumstances you find him the same ardent Christian. He is not only a deeply religious man, but conscientious and strict in his particular faith. The doctrines of his church are at once his enthusiasm and his hope, and his patient effort is to show in his own life their comfort and beauty. Dr. Hoffman's sermons are eminently practical in their bearing. Being so much a person of system, judgment and the immediate direction of all means to the end sought to be accomplished, he is not different in his style of writing. There is a warmth and grace about his words, and at times, a polished and moving eloquence; but the prominent and overshadowing peculiarity is a plain, forcible expression of common sense views. His delivery is without much gesture and in every way unassuming. He has a strong and altogether pleasant voice. His earnest and uniformly successful labors have won him a conspicuous place among the Episcopal clergy. Without parade of his ability, and the most unobtrusive of men in advancing his own personal advantage, still he is careful that he is behind no man in willingness, devotion and confidence in the line of Christian duty.”

TALMAGE, REV. THOMAS DEWITT, D.D., the eminent Presbyterian clergyman, was born in Bound Brook, New Jersey, January 7, 1832. His father was David Talmage, once Sheriff of Somerset County, four of whose sons became ministers of the gospel, viz.: T. DeWitt Talmage, the most talented of the brothers; John Van Nest Talmage, a missionary of the Reformed Church in China, and author of a Chinese-English dictionary, besides being translator of several books of the Bible into the Amoy colloquial dialect, and John R. and Goyne Talmage. Another brother was the late David

Talmage, a wealthy and influential New York merchant and one of the organizers of the Native American Party and the Order of United Americans. He was for many years a prominent figure in political and mercantile circles in the metropolis. The subject of this sketch was educated in the University of the City of New York, in the class of 1853, but was not graduated. In 1856 he was a student at the New Brunswick Theological Seminary, graduating from there with distinguished honors. He was first ordained pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church in Belleville, New Jersey, and held this position nearly three years; and even so early in his career became generally noted for his earnestness, fearlessness and vigor. From 1859 until 1862 Mr. Talmage had charge of a church in Syracuse, New York, and, in 1862, occupied the pulpit of the Second Reformed Church of Philadelphia, where he remained for seven years, creating for himself a lasting record and a remarkable local popularity, which always filled the church to its utmost capacity. During the War of the Rebellion he was Chaplain of a Pennsylvania regiment. In 1869 he left Philadelphia and accepted a call to the Central Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn, which was at that time situated on Schermerhorn Street. When he took this church it was by no means in the flourishing condition to which, through the successful administration of its energetic pastor, it afterwards attained. Prior to his occupancy of the pulpit the church had been in the charge of the Rev. J. Edson Rockwell, (father of the late eminent physician, Dr. Frank D. Rockwell), who, after fourteen years of service, had retired to Staten Island. It is to be said of Dr. Rockwell's incumbency that the finances of the church were administered with great judgment and success, and it was owing to his efforts that the building on Schermerhorn Street had been erected in 1854. Up to the time of the accession of Mr. Talmage, the building had been sufficiently large for the congregation, but under the preaching of the new minister it was soon found inadequate to contain the large numbers of those who desired to hear him. In 1870 property was purchased on Schermerhorn Street, and the building known as the Tabernacle was erected on the ground between the old building and Third Avenue. It was in the form of a Roman amphitheatre; was built of wood and iron, and was remarkable for its cheapness, lightness and the rapidity with which it was erected. It had a seating capacity of three thousand four hundred, and in 1871 was enlarged so as to seat five hundred more. Mr. Talmage had by this time become widely known for his eloquence and originality, and crowds flocked every Sunday to hear

him, while the church became so flourishing as to be able to pay its pastor the munificent salary of seven thousand dollars per year. Everything about the Brooklyn Tabernacle was managed on a scale of broad liberality, and no money was spared which could add to the comfort as well as the beauty of the edifice. The immense organ used in the Boston Jubilee was purchased by the church; when, just as everything was running satisfactorily, the building was destroyed by fire on Sunday night, December 22, 1872. Pending the erection of a new building, services were temporarily held in the Academy of Music. On the 7th of June, 1873, the corner stone of the second Tabernacle was laid with imposing ceremonies. On this stone was the following inscription:

"BROOKLYN TABERNACLE, BUILT 1870; DESTROYED BY FIRE DECEMBER 22, 1872; REBUILT 1873."

The new building was completed and dedicated February 22, 1874, in the presence of an immense concourse of people. It was a new departure in the history of church architecture, being constructed in the form of a horseshoe, though otherwise in the Gothic style, and was the largest Protestant church in the United States, having seats for five thousand persons. Its acoustic qualities were excellent, the walls and ceiling being built with a view to their acting as sounding-boards. This church had neither spire nor bell, and altogether could hardly fail to impress the casual visitor as incongruous in its structure, the idea of which originated in the brain of Mr. Talmage. It was, however, constructed with good judgment, and practically served its purpose perfectly. Every one could see and hear the preacher, whose pulpit was placed in the middle of the large open space of the horseshoe form, and he was thus made the focal point of interest. On the Sabbath following the day of dedication more than three hundred new communicants were admitted to the church. One of the first important acts of Mr. Talmage in his new church, was to institute a crusade against the practice of raising funds by pew-renting, and his earnestness in endeavoring to bring about the abolition of this custom at length triumphed, and the seats in the church were thrown open to all without price. The financial condition of the church did not appear to suffer by this change, as it continued in a flourishing condition, though supported entirely by voluntary contributions, including the weekly collections. In 1872 Mr. Talmage had organized in the building, which had formerly been occupied by his congregation, a Lay College for religious training, and this innovation on customary practice became a successful institution. He became also very popu-

lar as a lecturer, appearing at least once a week in some part of the country in this capacity, and attracting large audiences. It is said of him that he has made more money than any other lecturer, and lectures oftener, with the result that he has amassed considerable wealth by this means. A few years ago Mr. Talmage made a visit to London, where his preaching attracted general attention, being widely considered and criticised through the papers. Summaries of his sermons were cabled to New York at great expense, and printed in the leading morning papers. He also lectured elsewhere in Great Britain, affording the greatest satisfaction to the crowds who went to hear him. In 1862 the University of the City of New York gave Mr. Talmage the degree of Master of Arts, and, in 1864, he received that of Doctor of Divinity from the University of Tennessee. While his sermons have been published weekly in nearly six hundred weekly and secular journals in the United States and in Europe, and translated into various languages, his numerous lectures, addresses, sketches and light essays on moral subjects have also received wide circulation in the magazines and weekly papers. He edited the *Christian at Work*, New York, 1873-'76, the *Advance*, Chicago, 1877-'78, and has for some time had charge of *Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine*. Dr. Talmage has published "The Almond Tree in Blossom," (1870); "Crumbs Swept Up," (1870); "Sermons," four volumes, (New York, 1872-'75); "Abominations of Modern Society," (New York, 1872); second edition, (1876); "One Thousand Gems of Brilliant Passages and Anecdotes," (1873); "Old Wells Dug Out," (1874); "Around the Tea Table," (Philadelphia, 1874); "Sports that Kill," (New York, 1875); "Every Day Religion," (1875); "Night Sides of City Life," (1878); "Masques Taken Off," (1879); "The Brooklyn Tabernacle, a Collection of One Hundred and Four Sermons," (1884), and "The Marriage Ring," (1886). An interesting incident in regard to one of these works by Dr. Talmage—"Night Sides of City Life"—is the fact that the material for the book was collected by the Doctor through personal visitation among the haunts of sin and iniquity in the metropolis, which he visited night after night accompanied by a detective. He went through the most degraded quarters of the city, and visited the most disreputable and immoral resorts, to the end that he might, by personal observation, inform himself in such a manner that what he might have to say thereafter upon the subject should have the vital stamp of truth. For this pilgrimage Dr. Talmage received a good deal of cheap antagonistic criticism on the

part of light-witted newspapers, but to that he was indifferent, his motive being pure, and the result of the inquest which he instituted being beneficial immediately to his congregation, and still more extensively through wide-spread distribution in different publications of his descriptions. Dr. Talmage's churches, however, seem destined to misfortune. On October 13, 1889, being Sunday, at a quarter to three in the morning, fire was discovered shooting through the melted stained glass windows of the Tabernacle, and the alarm was at once given. Two minutes later the fire engines were on the spot, but the conflagration within the church was already beyond control. A second and a third alarm were sent out together, and every engine and hook and ladder company that could be reached were brought to the scene. The heat, however, was so utterly unendurable, that no fireman could approach within one hundred feet of the blazing building, and not only the Tabernacle, but a dozen small dwellings and other houses were totally destroyed. Temporary quarters were found in the Academy of Music, and the Trustees of the Tabernacle assembled on the same day and passed a series of resolutions announcing their desire, with the aid of the public, to proceed at once to rebuild. On the following day Dr. Talmage published an appeal, asking for one hundred thousand dollars, which, added to the insurance, would make up a sufficient amount to erect a new Tabernacle. The building was insured for one hundred and thirty thousand dollars, but this did not meet the entire loss, particularly that of the organ built by Jardine, which cost the church forty thousand dollars. In an interview with Dr. Talmage on the day after the burning of the Tabernacle, he gave the following statement :

“ I'm a sound sleeper,” said Dr. Talmage, “ and the thunder storm after midnight did not wake me up. But some of my family were aroused, and some time between two and three in the morning they awakened me to see a bright light in the sky, as of a great fire. As soon as I looked from the windows I seemed to feel that it was our church that was on fire, and when I went up to the roof to get a better view from the observatory, I could see the whole Tabernacle a mass of flames, the arched cathedral windows and the pointed Gothic walls outlined in fire. I dressed and hurried to the spot—about half a mile distant—but of course was too late to be of any use. There was nothing to do but to sadly look on and watch the destruction of the building which had been our church home for fifteen years, and where we have been prospered and blessed of God, never being visited by misfortune until now. It is just seventeen years ago since the first Tabernacle, on the same spot, was burned down in the same way. It was on a Sunday morning also—December 22, 1872—and I was on my way to church to conduct the services as

usual, when the fire broke out. That fire was supposed to have been caused by a defective flue, but the present one can be explained only on the theory that it was kindled by a lightning stroke or by the electric light wires which were connected with the building. The furnaces under the church had not yet been lighted.”

On the following Sunday, October 20, standing on the stage of the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, the Rev. Dr. Talmage preached on the subject of the destruction of the Tabernacle, his text being Acts 20: 24. “ None of these things move me.”

“ Our affections are clambering all over the ruins, and I could kiss the ashes that mark the place where it once stood. I cannot think of it as an inanimate pile, but as a soul—a mighty soul, an indestructible soul. I am sure that majestic organ had a soul, for we have often heard it speak and sing and shout and wail. We will not turn aside one inch from our determination to do all we can for the present and everlasting happiness of all the people whom we may be able to meet. I have made and I now make appeal to all Christendom to help us. We want all Christendom to help, and I will acknowledge the receipt of any contribution, great or small, with my own hand. We want to build larger and better. We want it a national church, in which people of all creeds and of all nations may find a home. The contributions already sent make a small-hearted church forever impossible. If we had \$300,000 we would put them all into one grand monument to the mercy of God. People ask on all sides about what we shall build. I answer: It all depends on the contributions sent in from here and from the ends of the earth. I say now to all Baptists, that we shall have in it a baptistry. I say to all Episcopalians, we shall have in our service, as heretofore, at our communion table portions of the Liturgy. I say to all Catholics, we shall have a cross over the pulpit, and probably on the tower. I say to the Methodists, we mean to sing there like the voices of mighty thunderings. I say to all denominations, we mean to preach a religion as wide as heaven and as good as God. We have said we had a total loss. But there was one exception. The only things we have saved were the silver communion chalices, for they happened to be in another building, and I take that fact as typical that we are to be in communion with all Christendom.”

He closed thus :

“ Good-by, old Tabernacle. I put my fingers to my lips and throw a kiss to the departed church. Good-by, Brooklyn Tabernacle of 1873! But a welcome to our new church. I see it as plainly as though already built. Your gates wider, your songs more triumphant, your gatherings more glorious! Rise out of the ashes and greet our waiting vision! Burst on our souls, O day of our church's resurrection! By your altars may we be prepared for the hour when the fire shall try every man's work for what sort it is. Welcome, Brooklyn Tabernacle of 1890!”

After the sermon Dr. Talmage announced that the Trustees had already purchased a piece of property on the northeast corner of Clinton and Greene

Avenues as a site for a new church. This plot, he said, measured one hundred and fifty by two hundred feet, and that the ground would be broken on October 28. He also announced that a projected tour in the Holy Land, which he had abandoned in his mind after the burning of the Tabernacle, now that they had succeeded in obtaining a site for a new church, he had decided to prosecute after his original intention, and that he would sail on October 30 on the *City of Paris* and probably be absent until February. Ground was broken in accordance with the announcement made; and contracts were made for the completion of the new Tabernacle by September 1, 1890, to cost \$150,000. The plans were drawn by John B. Snook & Sons, the distinguished architects, of New York. The design of the edifice, originally intended to be in the old Norman style, has been changed recently so that instead of a Norman-Gothic style of structure, with lofty, spindling spires, the new structure will be of a half English Gothic and Romanesque order. The building material of the main church structure, with the exception of the main tower, will be pressed brick, with cut and rough stone trimmings. The tower is to be one hundred and fifty feet in height, and will have a low spire crowned with a weather vane. From the ground floor round buttresses will rise on the corners to the cornice of the tower. A low turret, with a cone-shaped cap, crowned with a terminating apex of a *fleur-de-lis* in stone, will surmount the main corner of the tower. The interior corner of the tower will have more ornate and higher turrets. These will be capped with a cone-shaped dome. These turrets will be joined to the low spire by a flying buttress containing two open arches in stone. The whole will be flanked on the Greene and Clinton Avenue sides by high gabled and mullioned dormer windows, which will open into the spire. There will be two wide, arched entrances on the ground floor of the tower, which will open on Greene and Clinton Avenues. The arches will be of the Roman style, but in stone, and they are to be under Gothic gables. The whole will rest on clusters of short pilasters. On the second story of the arch will be two apsidal bays fronting the avenues, and each containing three large mullioned windows. On the next story will be two large arched windows, the arches of which will rest on a colonnade of Corinthian columns. There are but few other changes from the first plans. Underneath the large mullioned window on the Greene Avenue side a broad porched entrance has been added. The shape of the interior is that of a large amphitheatre, semi-circular, with two galleries. The building will seat five thousand per-

sons. Dr. Talmage made his promised visit to Europe, hurrying through Asia Minor, Syria, and to Palestine, to fulfill his original intention of making a careful observation of the Holy Land. He did, however, pause long enough in Athens to preach on the very spot where the apostle Paul preached; and in Constantinople, where he was January 3, 1890, he was tendered a public reception by the United States Minister, the Consul-General, members of the American College, and prominent visitors and residents of the city. Dr. Talmage was well and graciously received everywhere on his journey abroad. Special courtesies were extended him by United States Minister Lincoln in London. In the course of a long and interesting interview with a representative of the *New York Herald* in London, Dr. Talmage thus graphically describes some of his experiences:

"The three months I have spent in the Holy Land have been three months of tremendous excitement. Again and again I have been overcome with emotion as I visited and saw with my own eyes—yes, touched with my hands—the things Christ saw and touched. Leaving aside all questions of sacred associations and historical suggestiveness Palestine, the natural scenery itself, is majestic beyond description. * * * The Holy Land is a vast wilderness of mighty rocks, ranging in size from mountains down to the sands of the ocean. These rocks are becoming skeletonized. A process of disintegration is going on, and the lime is melting into the soil and enriching it. The day is coming when the Sea of Galilee, instead of being a desolate sheet of water with a handful of people on its shores supporting a meagre existence, will become the source of wealth and great commercial activity. Its bosom will be covered with fleets of merchantmen, and throned beside it will be cities with populations reaching into five hundred thousand. Every nerve in my body has thrilled as I have reached one place after another and read the gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke and John on the very spots where Christ once stood. I not only recognized the localities by their descriptions, but recognized every object referred to in the sacred passages. Had I gone there an infidel I would have been converted to Christianity. I should have said, 'It is impossible that the Scriptures are a concoction or the invention of imposters.' Think of how I felt when I reached the Jordan after sleeping the previous night in the ruins of Joshua's Jericho! Think of how I felt when a man in our party came and asked me to baptize him! He wished to be immersed in the very waters where our Saviour was baptised. I found the candidate a professing Christian and an earnest man, and consented. There was a sheik who preceded our caravan, and his robe was just like a baptismal robe, and I put it on, and we found another white robe for the candidate. Then, standing on the Jordan, I read from my Bible the story of the baptism of Christ, when 'the Spirit of God descended like a dove from heaven, and a voice was heard saying, 'This is my beloved son, in whom I am well pleased.'"

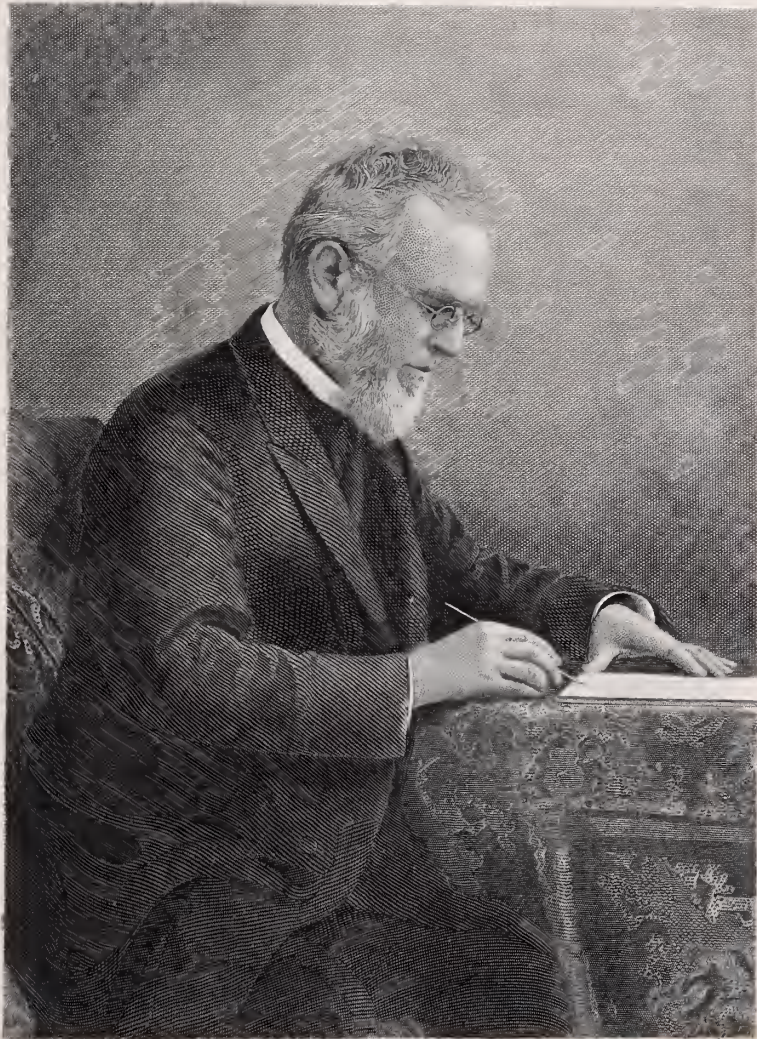
"My daughter wrote out some copies of a favorite hymn which we sing at home, and all present—friends, pilgrims and strangers—joined in singing it there on Jordan's banks. Then we went down into the water, and under willows, still green in midwinter, I baptised the Christian. That was the most overwhelming moment of my life. We traveled all over that region. I have eaten fish caught in the Sea of Galilee, have bathed in it and sailed on its waters. I wanted to realize how the apostles felt in the storm. To give you an idea of how quickly storms arise on that inland sea I will say that within five minutes after we had glided out on a surface as smooth as glass a tempest arose and swept down so fiercely, and the waves ran so high that we could only escape by landing at Capernaum. I have ascended Mount Calvary, and now I know why it is called the Place of the Skull. To me it is a wonder that there was ever a dispute as to the identity of the place. Looking at the peak from a distance, it exactly resembles the human cranium, with the two sightless sockets under its brow. I went up to the place where the three crosses stood. I have no doubt of their precise location. There is just room enough for three men to die. I stood on the site of the center cross, where it certainly must have stood, and taking out my Bible I read to the friends around me the story of the Crucifixion. I could not finish it—my feelings overcame me and I broke down. As I stood looking down the slope of Calvary I saw a reddish rock below me. I rolled it down the hill with my own hands, and had it carried on the backs of camels to Joppa, where it was put on shipboard, and it is now on its way to Brooklyn. That stone is to be the corner stone of the new Tabernacle I am building to replace the one recently destroyed by fire. You have heard of course, that I preached on Mars Hill—where Paul once stood. On my way thither I stopped to look at a little temple dedicated 'To the Unknown God.' Paul himself must have stopped there on his way to Mars Hill, and I understood what he meant when he said, 'For as I passed by and beheld your devotions I found an altar with this inscription, "To the Unknown God." Whom, therefore, ye ignorantly worship, Him declare I unto you.' It was the boldest thing said and the boldest thing ever done in history. I met the King and Queen of Greece during my visit to Athens. I never saw a more lovable or gracious person than she. I also had a pleasant meeting with M. Tricoups, the Prime Minister of Greece. He was not only exceedingly courteous, but his sister entertained Mrs. Talmage, and it was through him we were presented to the royal family. While at a dinner given by him I expressed the wish to one of the guests, without the faintest hope of having it granted, to have a piece of rock from Mars Hill, where Paul stood. I was told to write a note to the Prime Minister. I did so, and within an hour an answer came back that my desire would be gratified. Accordingly, a big block of granite was cut from the rock and it is to be hewn into a pulpit for my new Tabernacle Church in Brooklyn."

While in England Dr. Talmage visited and was most cordially entertained by Mr. Gladstone. His return to home and friends was characterized by a

reception and welcome which told in unmistakable terms of the love, esteem and veneration he enjoys in the community where he has labored so long and well. At the first Sunday service after his return there was an atmosphere of joyous welcome, the service, which was elaborate and beautiful, was of thanksgiving and praise, and the great preacher was at his best. In the prime and vigor of his manhood, guided by the ripe experience of thirty years devoted to religious teaching, Dr. Talmage is one of the most impressive figures in the American pulpit of the present day. More than any other man, he represents the peculiar American characteristics of originality, moral courage and eloquence. In person, his tall, somewhat ungainly but striking figure, and his rugged and massive but impressive features always make a deep impression on those who see him for the first time. Again, his eloquence is *sui generis*, characterized by a degree of force and originality at once, not to be found of the same degree combined in any other American speaker. His style is affluent of the most startling and unexpected metaphors, and the vigorous and decisive manner in which he pushes home the most determined and absolute propositions produces an effect upon his auditors which is dramatic in the extreme. Indeed, Dr. Talmage has so frequently in the public press been denominated a theatrical preacher, and so peculiarly has he been sacrificed upon the altar of caricature, that those who have never listened to him and become familiarized with the peculiarities of the man and his methods would obtain anything but a correct idea regarding him. His name has been brined abroad as that of a "popular" preacher. This title has grown to have a significance in this connection quite foreign from that which properly belongs to it. It is forgotten by the small critics thus illy informed, that three-quarters of a century ago Edward Irving was a "popular" preacher in London; that Charles Robert Maturin was a "popular" preacher in Dublin; that Pere Hyacinthe was a "popular" preacher, and that so was Theodore Parker and Thomas Starr King in Boston; Beecher in Brooklyn; Chapin in New York; and Spurgeon in London. It is not always that the popular judgment errs in its choice; and thoughtful men recognize that it has not erred in the instance of Dr. Talmage, who, with all his idiosyncrasies and peculiarities, has been ever faithful to the high ideal which he has set before him, honest in his convictions, determined, courageous and energetic in his endeavors to bring humanity to a more right and less erroneous view of their duties, and the best means for accomplishing them.

DEEMS, REV. CHARLES FORCE, D.D., LL.D., pastor of the Church of the Strangers, New York, and one of the most distinguished divines of the metropolis, was born in Baltimore, on December 4, 1820. His father was a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Young Deems had become strongly religious before he entered college, which was at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1839. Feeling himself called to the Christian ministry, he was duly licensed to preach in the Methodist Church during his senior year. After graduating, he remained for a winter in New York, studying in all his spare time, and preaching in the city churches. In 1840, when only twenty years of age, he was appointed general agent of the American Bible Society and directed to begin his labor in North Carolina. He continued to sustain this agency for about a year, being offered the Professorship of Logic and Rhetoric in the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, in 1841. Here he remained, filling the office satisfactorily to all concerned, during the next five years, when he accepted the Professorship of Natural Sciences in the Randolph-Macon College, at Ashland, Virginia. He held this chair, however, for a year only, when he returned to North Carolina, and was stationed at Newbern, where he remained until 1849; and in 1850 was elected a delegate to the General Conference held in St. Louis. While in attendance at this Conference Dr. Deems was elected to the Presidency of Greensboro, North Carolina, Female College, and also to the Presidency of Centenary College, at Jackson, Louisiana. Having to choose between these two positions, he selected the former, where he served until 1854. During the time that he had charge of this institution Dr. Deems exhibited remarkable capacity for administration, and placed the college on a permanent basis of prosperity, thus conferring a very important service upon the Conference and the Church. In 1854 he again entered the ministry, and devoted himself to its regular work until 1858. He was at first in charge of a church at Goldsboro, and afterwards of the Front Street Church, Wilmington, North Carolina, remaining two years in each place. He was re-elected to the General Conference, and at the same time received appointments, either as President or Professor, at about eight different collegiate institutions. At the close of his term of service in Wilmington he was appointed Presiding Elder of the Wilmington District. Being then elected to the Professorship of History in the North Carolina University, he declined the office, and while fulfilling the duties of Presiding Elder, he made a visit to Europe. It will readily be

seen that Dr. Deems, in all the positions which he had filled, must have exhibited rare qualities and a remarkable administrative capacity, since it is most unusual for any man in so brief a period and at so early an age to have offered to him so many and such various important appointments. An illustration of this is exhibited in the fact that the citizens of Wilson County, North Carolina, tendered to Dr. Deems as a gift, a fine college building, making the condition only that he would establish there a male and female school. This he organized successfully while still continuing in the position of Presiding Elder. Dr. Deems had already discovered in himself, and displayed in various directions, much literary talent; and in December, 1865, he removed to the city of New York, where he soon after established a religious and literary weekly paper called *The Watchman*, which, however, he continued to direct only for a few months. In July, 1866, he began to preach in the chapel of the New York University, in University Place, and his manner of preaching soon became so popular that a new church organization was formed, known as the "Church of the Strangers"—the title accurately signifying its purpose, which is more particularly to supply a place for religious worship for the benefit of the great number of persons temporarily visiting or residing in the city, and not caring to connect themselves permanently with any of the existing churches. Dr. Deems has filled the pulpit of the Church of the Strangers ever since; and it may be generally described as probably the most liberal church organization in the country, where the gospel is preached without special reference to any of the creeds of the sects, with which the church has no ecclesiastical connection whatsoever; indeed, persons of all denominations have always found a welcome among its congregation, where they could enjoy religious worship and exercises of a purely nonsectarian character. New York, with its peculiar social arrangement and cosmopolitan nature, is perhaps the only city in the country where a church framed on precisely this design could exist with any degree of success. It is a free church, being sustained entirely by voluntary contributions from wealthy Christian merchants and others residing in the metropolis, and from those who casually attend its services. Having made the acquaintance of Commodore Vanderbilt, the latter soon became—as he continued through life—a staunch friend of Dr. Deems, always relying upon him for advice and counsel in many directions, and always most generous in aiding the Doctor to forward his religious projects, and chiefly that of the Church of the Strangers. In order to firmly establish the latter



The Hon. Lee Hook, N.Y. C. V. V.

Charles F. Deems

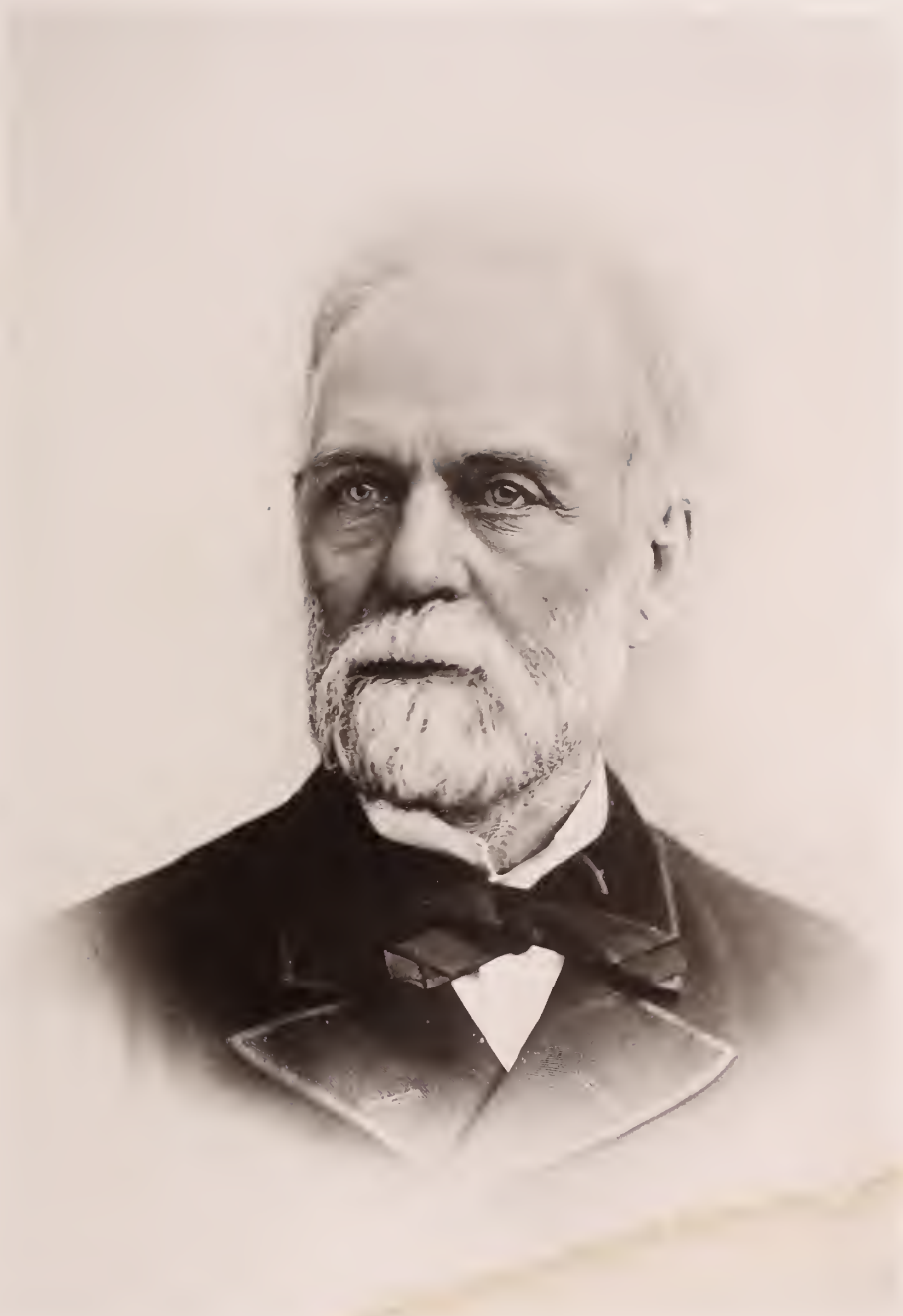
on a secure foundation, Commodore Vanderbilt bought for \$50,000 the Mercer Street Presbyterian Church, settling the property on Dr. Deems for the term of his natural life. This edifice, a large and commodious building, in a most convenient location for its purpose, was put in thorough repair and dedicated in October, 1870. At the exercises of its dedication a very large number of the leading personages of the city were assembled, exhibiting by their presence the high esteem in which the work of Dr. Deems was held. Meanwhile, new appointments poured in upon him, one of these being the Presidency of a college in California, and another, a similar position in a college in Georgia. These places were declined, however, Dr. Deems being unwilling to retire from the field which he had created for himself and which he had so successfully worked in New York City. He was, however, during some time, President of Rutgers Female College in that city, and, since 1881, President of the American Institute of Christian Philosophy. Dr. Deems received his degree of D.D. from the Randolph-Macon College, in 1852, in his thirty-second year, and was declared at the time by the newspapers "the youngest D.D. in North America." He received his degree of LL.D. from the University of North Carolina. As a literary worker, Dr. Deems has been at once prolific and original. For some time he edited *Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine*; also five volumes of the *Southern Methodist Pulpit*; and in 1887 a monthly magazine called *Christian Thought*. Besides having published numerous volumes of sermons, and many addresses, and being well known as a frequent and favorite contributor to periodical literature, Dr. Deems is the author of a large number of works, including among others, the following: "Triumph of Peace and Other Poems," (New York, 1840); "Life of Rev. Dr. Clarke" (1840); "Devotional Melodies" (1842); "Twelve College Sermons" (1844); "The Home Altar" (1850); "What Now?" (1853); "Weights and Wings" (1874); "A Scotch Verdict in Re-evolution" (1886); and "The Light of the Nations." In this latter volume, which is, in fact, in the nature of a biography of Christ, the author does not attempt to work on the usual lines of biographers of the Saviour. Leaving, for the better carrying out of his purpose, the divine side of Christ, he makes use of the records of the Evangelists, who write about the man Jesus, the son of Mary, precisely as if they were narratives written by classical authors, his object being to represent the consciousness of Jesus without reference to theological conclusions. In the early part of 1890 the Methodist Book Concern published the latest

volume from the pen of Dr. Deems—a general *omnium gatherum*—entitled "Chips and Chunks." Dr. Deems is a consistent opponent of the theory of evolution, and has written with considerable force in opposition to this doctrine. Among his public addresses which have carried special weight and been rewarded by remarkable popularity, one was a speech delivered by him at Petersburg, Virginia, in 1855, during the trial of Dr. Smith, and which was pronounced by good judges to be a masterpiece of forensic eloquence; and with regard to his address on "The True Basis of Manhood," which was first delivered by invitation before the literary societies of Hampden Sidney College, Virginia, and has since been repeated on a number of occasions. Dr. Deems has received the highest praise for its exhibition of his remarkable capacity, both as a profound thinker and as a fluent and expressive writer. Dr. Deems may with reason be considered one of the most remarkable men known in the religious history of the American republic. He began his public career at a very much earlier age than is the case with most clergymen, orators or writers, and from his very beginning appears to have established himself in the minds and hearts of those who became acquainted with his character and ability, and to have sustained ever since the exalted impression thus formed. A man of most lovable nature, undeformed by the conventionalism which so often confines members of his profession, he possesses the rare human quality of entering at once into the affections of those who know him. The type is unusual among men of any profundity of inspiration, or who are remarkable for their reflective powers; and these characteristics belong quite as much to Dr. Deems as does his *bon hommie*. He has remarkable conversational powers, great natural ability for the acquirement of learning, and is indeed, very broadly informed in ancient and modern literature. While he is below the medium height, this does not detract in the least from the manly dignity of his personal appearance. He is erect, active in his movements and of remarkably quick perception. His temperament is nervous and somewhat impulsive, but under thorough control and guidance. His manner is at all times characterized by a most pleasing affability, rendering him an agreeable companion, as he is a thoughtful and instructive teacher. His intellectual capacity is of a very high order. A profound reasoner, and capable of rapid and exact generalization on any subject upon which he converses, he is certain to present it with both spirit and acumen. Although rapid in forming his conclusions, and enthusiastic and earnest in carrying forward whatever plan he has

formed, he has met with marked success in his undertakings. His field of effort has been very broad and very important, and his duties have been arduously and faithfully performed. In his religious work his sole object has been—regardless of sect or dogma—to accomplish the religious and as far as possible the intellectual advancement of his fellow-men. While certainly assisted to a somewhat unusual extent in the way of freedom of effort, his own time, talents and plans have none the less been given up to the public interest with unusual liberality; indeed, his perfect unselfishness is perhaps one of the most prominent features of a well-rounded and beautiful character. As an orator and as a writer, Dr. Deems has always been popular among the masses, while no less appealing to the more intelligent and more thoughtful of those whom he has had occasion to address. He has the advantage of being practical and logical, while at the same time exhibiting a curiously original charm of fancy which is, indeed, peculiar to himself. His thoughts, which are always novel and instructive, are flavored by being presented in the most attractive and agreeable form of language. In argument he is impassioned and impressive: and in both what he writes and what he says he exhibits also that earnestness which shows in every line his fidelity to his own convictions. Dr. Deems has made his mark in the South, where he enjoys a continuous popularity, being there considered one of the foremost theologians and most popular men in the Methodist Church; indeed, this fact is seen at once from the number and importance of the appointments which have been offered to him from that part of the country. In New York he is not less esteemed, and is always a welcome visitor in any social gathering which he chooses to attend. The Church of the Strangers, under his administration, has become an institution *sui generis*. For years it has been attended by large and constantly varying congregations both of strangers and of citizens. The eloquence and originality of the preacher, the complete liberality of his doctrines, and his social and public standing as a man, have made Dr. Deems worthy of all the encomiums which have been so often and so warmly passed upon him.

HEWITT, HON. ABRAM STEVENS, statesman, ex-member of Congress, and ex-Mayor of the city of New York, was born in Haverstraw, New York, July 31, 1822. On his mother's side Mr. Hewitt came of old Huguenot stock, the family name being Garnier, locally corrupted into Gurnee.

Francois Garnier was the head of that portion of the family which came to this country, with Peter Jay. The family settled in Rockland County, New York, the original land occupied by them having been held since for five generations. It was in a log house on this Garnier tract, a portion of which is still in his possession, that Mr. Hewitt was born, and it is still standing, near Pomona station, not far from Haverstraw. Mr. Hewitt's father came to this country in 1790, and assisted in putting up the first steam engine works in this country; and it is a curious coincidence that he also helped in the construction of the first steam engine ever built in this country, considering that his son has had a life-long connection with the family of Peter Cooper, who built the first locomotive engine—the "Tom Thumb"—ever constructed in the United States. Mr. Hewitt's father afterwards engaged in business in New York, where he was a cabinet maker and dealt also in cabinet lumbers, and was a prominent member of the old Mechanics and Tradesmens' Society. He was only eighteen years of age when he came to this country and did not marry until some time later, and the subject of this sketch was not born until thirty-two years after the arrival of his father in this country. In the beginning of his American enterprise Mr. Hewitt, senior, was very successful in business. He made quite a large fortune, but his place of business was burned out and he lost all his property, and at the time of his son's birth was a ruined man, having had no insurance. He never repaired his heavy loss, although he re-established himself in business. Abram S. Hewitt was brought up partly on his father's farm and partly in the city of New York. During the summer he lived on the farm and although he was not trained to be a farmer, yet he learned everything about the work. In New York he attended the public schools, and at the close of this portion of his education he was at the head of his class. At this time a special examination of all the scholars in the public schools was made in order to decide upon the giving of a prize scholarship in Columbia College. As a result of this examination Abram Hewitt succeeded in obtaining the prize and was thus enabled to go through college. Of course, as he had no personal means, he was obliged to earn his own living while prosecuting his college career, and this he did by private teaching. At this time the grammar school of Columbia College was presided over by Dr. Anthon. It was not properly a part of the chartered institution and for this reason Mr. Hewitt, as soon as he had accumulated any money after his graduation, insisted upon paying the tuition fees of the institution, although Dr. Anthon was very unwilling to ac-



cept the mouey. Unfortunately for his health, Mr. Hewitt overtaxed himself during his college days, being obliged to work both night and day in giving proper attention to his profession as a teacher, and in keeping up with his classes. He was very ambitious, and from the beginning had determined that he should stand first, if it were possible for him to reach that position. In this he succeeded, graduating at the head of his class, but with the result of seriously impairing his health and so injuring his eyesight that for a long time he was unable to bear artificial or strong light, and his sight has never been perfect since. After giving himself a period of rest, and somewhat restoring his eyes to their normal condition, he began the study of law, at the same time retaining his position as tutor at the college. During 1843 he was acting Professor of Mathematics at that institution. It illustrates the business tendency and natural economy of Mr. Hewitt that, while acting as professor he had succeeded in saving up about a thousand dollars. This money he determined to employ in making a visit to Europe, and he did this in 1844. Edward Cooper, his present brother-in-law, and a son of the well-known and justly celebrated Peter Cooper, founder of the Cooper Union, was a member of the same class as Mr. Hewitt in college. He now accompanied him in his visit to Europe, the two having been very intimate friends during their college days, and the desire existing with both of them that they should continue the association during this period of foreign travel. Returning from Europe, they took a Mobile packet, the "Alabamian," which was coming home from the Mediterranean. This vessel was overtaken by a tremendous gale during the voyage, sprang a leak and was rapidly sinking. They were the only passengers on board, and when it was determined to abandon the ship, these, with the crew, were successfully gotten off in two boats, one of which contained six persons, and the other, in which were Mr. Hewitt and Mr. Cooper, containing twelve. This latter boat was so weak and unseaworthy, and moreover so heavily laden, that it was feared she would go to pieces. The captain, who was on board, was certain that she would not stand the strain of rowing, and so, after disembarking from the sinking ship, they drifted. The period was during the stormy month of December, in 1844; the cold was intense, and the wrecked passengers suffered terribly. Mr. Hewitt has often remarked since, that he has never had warm feet from the day of that wreck. The smaller boat was rowed by the mate and some sailors, in the direction of land, which was at too great a distance for them to hope to reach it; but that course was taken in the belief

that some passing vessel, which would relieve them, would be more likely to be met in that than in any other direction. As it happened, this proved true, and the boat came early in the day upon a sailing vessel which had been partially disabled by the storm and was lying to. They were taken on board and on informing the captain with regard to the other boat he at once cruised in the direction in which it was believed that she was drifting. He came very near not finding the boat at all, as there was no light on board and it was nearly dark before the vessel came within sight, and when they were too low down to be within the range of vision of the lookout on board. In fact those in the boat saw the vessel two or three hours before they were discovered by her. The agony of this suspense was of course very great, as darkness came on before they were found and they were discovered only then by their keeping up, after dark, incessant shouting, one relieving the other. Altogether they were in this open boat, drifting for twelve hours, before they were picked up. In 1845 Mr. Hewitt was admitted to the bar, and this occurred under peculiar circumstances. There were fifty-seven applicants for admission, one of whom was colored, and the standard of the examination was raised, designedly, with the intention of making it so high as to bar out the colored applicant. The consequence was that, out of the fifty-seven applicants, only twenty-three passed, among whom was Abram S. Hewitt. Soon after he was admitted to the bar Mr. Hewitt found that his eyesight was not strong enough to enable him to devote himself to the law business. His condition in this regard has been always very peculiar. While he can see near at hand as distinctly as anybody, and can read a newspaper or book without glasses, at a distance of a few feet it is difficult for him to distinguish faces. So far as mere reading or writing goes, his eyesight has been better than that of most people. Probably also his determination to give up the law business was caused somewhat by his intimate relations with his friend Edward Cooper and with the father of the latter. The two young men determined to go into a business partnership, and Mr. Peter Cooper gave over to them the iron branch of his own business, which at that time was not in a very prosperous condition. The success and progress of this business in the hands of Messrs. Cooper and Hewitt have been remarkable. For over forty years the firm has continued and has been a pioneer in the establishing of successful iron manufactories in the United States. It was the first firm to manufacture iron girders and supports used in fire-proof buildings and in bridges, and at its works were made the iron girders employed in the construction

of the Cooper Union building. During all these years it has employed thousands of men and has today upward of three thousand men on its pay-rolls. The firm has prospered in the face of all the ups and downs of the iron trade and also in the face of incidents with regard to its own business career which would have caused almost any industry of the kind to suspend long ago. As a matter of fact from 1873 to 1879 the business of the firm was conducted at a loss of a hundred thousand dollars a year. Mr. Hewitt made this statement himself on the occasion of one of the meetings of the Congressional Committee on the Grievances of Labor, which was held in August, 1878, and of which he was Chairman. It is a curious instance in regard to the prosecution of a great industry to have it established that the regular product of the plant was only sufficient during forty years to pay the men and the regular expenses of the industry, and this also when the business never paid extraordinary sums in the way of wages, but simply current market rates: and yet all of this is a fact with regard to the firm of Cooper & Hewitt, and indeed to a very large extent in relation to other firms engaged in the same business all over the country. The solution of the problem, how, under such conditions, could a firm thus engaged in business become rich, is simply that the fortune acquired was made by the judicious use of their capital outside of their business, by a study of the iron market which was wise and conservative, and by anticipating the future through prudent investments. Thus, in 1879 and 1880 there was a great rise in the value of iron. Cooper & Hewitt had anticipated this rise for some time, and, having command of abundant capital, had laid in a heavy stock, and the increase in value of this stock alone cleared them one million of dollars. During all the forty years of this firm's existence, it has never had any serious trouble with its workmen. The latter have never had to wait a day for their pay, being always paid cash. The works have never been shut down. They have been worked on half time when business was so slack as to make it foolish and useless to work on full time, but they have never closed. The result of this has been that there has never been any strike among the employees of Cooper & Hewitt. The reason for this exists in the policy which has always been adopted and consistently held to by the firm. The workmen have always been taken into the confidence of their employers. The latter have talked with them freely, and when any differences have arisen between them they have settled them as best they could after a friendly business consultation. The fact that the workingmen knew that for years the business, employing several thousand

hands, was being run at a loss to the employers without their suffering, naturally made them the more willing to enter into consultation and to recognize the condition of things. But if at times the employees have believed that they ought to receive larger pay than they were receiving, and this occurred at a time when the market did not justify an increase of wages, their delegates were invited into the business office and given the books to examine with the simple declaration, "You must decide for yourselves whether the condition of the business will warrant your being paid any more." The firm of Cooper & Hewitt has also always been on the best of terms with the trade unions and special labor organizations and, in fact, has encouraged them. It has been Mr. Hewitt's belief that the workmen cannot possibly get too many rights, whether they combine to obtain them or seek them by means of individual effort. He also has often expressed the belief that all their troubles are occasioned by improvidence and a lack of the proper care which their own interests demand. He has the belief that a suitable education and proper training will eventually remedy this, and he believes that special labor organizations are in the direction of such education and training. He thinks that these organizations make the workingmen stronger and wiser, and that they should therefore be encouraged. The firm of Cooper & Hewitt now own and control the Trenton, Ringwood, Pequest and Durham iron works in New Jersey. The development and management of these vast enterprises have been principally the result of Mr. Hewitt's efforts. In 1862 he went to England to learn the process of making gun-barrel iron, and, at a heavy loss to his firm, furnished the United States Government with material for this use during the Civil War. The introduction of the Martins-Siemens or open-hearth process for the manufacture of steel in this country is also due to his judgment. While thus always deeply interested in his iron business, Mr. Hewitt found time and inclination to advise and assist Mr. Peter Cooper in his generous benefaction to the city of New York, known as the Cooper Union. The plan of this institution was devised by its own trustees, with Mr. Hewitt as their active head. The Cooper Union was begun, so far as its construction is concerned, in 1853, and at the end of five years the building was completed as it now stands and as it is known to tens of thousands of people throughout the country, the better part of whose education has been obtained within its walls. As Secretary of the Board of Trustees Mr. Hewitt has directed its financial and educational details, involving an amount of labor exceeding the duties of some college Presidents.

In 1855 Mr. Hewitt married the daughter of Peter Cooper, and the sister of his business partner, Mr. Edward Cooper. The public career of Abram S. Hewitt has been and is, perhaps, better known throughout the country than that of almost any other man in politics now living. It began, however, in a mission not in the least connected with politics, but rather resulting from his recognized knowledge and ability with regard to the iron and steel business, and probably as a result of the valuable service he had rendered in this connection to the United States Government during the latter period of the war. In 1867 he was appointed one of ten United States Commissioners to visit the Paris Exposition held in that year. He had particular charge of the subjects of iron and steel, and his report to the United States Government, made at that time, on the progress of the art of handling these metals, as exemplified in the illustrative exhibits in the Exposition, was translated into nearly all the leading languages of Europe. Mr. Hewitt has been a consistent Democrat throughout his political life, although he has not always agreed with or indeed affiliated with the same factional organization. Beginning as a member of the Tammany Association, he became dissatisfied with its management and joined the County Democracy, on the organization of that party in 1879. In the meantime he had been elected to Congress in 1874, and with the exception of one term he continued to serve there until 1886. In Congress he has always shown the same energy and the same tendency to practical ideas and common sense views, without special regard to political intricacies, which he has exhibited in the conduct of his business and other public relations. Always very much of a political economist in his tendency of thought and general proclivity, he has been a frequent speaker on subjects connected with finance, labor and the development of National resources. A man whose honesty of political purpose has been remarkable in an era when such an element has not been significant of politics, Mr. Hewitt has been an advocate of honest financial legislation without regard to party service. He has sustained by vote and voice a moderate and discriminating tariff reform, and indeed, while not absolutely conservative, he has never been radical in any of his views, political or otherwise. With a natural bent towards utilitarianism, as shown in his often suggested interest in practical education, and particularly in his relation to the Cooper Union, Mr. Hewitt has always done good work in aiding the advancement of those movements which tended towards National progress in a material direction; yet he has always shown a strong bias towards

education of a higher order. It was this, doubtless, which made him work so earnestly and vigorously in the direction of the United States Geological Survey, which owes its existence principally to an address delivered in its favor by Mr. Hewitt. In his Congressional career Mr. Hewitt was often accused of irascibility, on account of the earnestness of his oratory, which again resulted from the earnestness of his convictions regarding the subject matter in debate. But there has also been a certain tendency in the direction of irritation in Mr. Hewitt, dependent on the physical fact that he inherited a very nervous temperament, encouraged in his youth by his constantly protracted and too laborious studies, and with which, doubtless, his defective eyesight has had much to do. As a matter of fact, where Mr. Hewitt is confronted by a condition which he deems the reverse of right or antagonistic to the true welfare of the municipality or of the State, he is outspoken and forcible to a degree in his denunciation and opposition in connection with such conditions. There never has been, however, the slightest reason to suppose that any personal malice or any political ambition has guided or biased him in the slightest degree in his conduct either in debate or in active political work. Mr. Hewitt has been consistently one of the most honest and faithful, as he has been one of the most earnest and energetic, of the statesmen and politicians of the country. In 1878 Mr. Hewitt was the leader of the twenty-seven Democrats in Congress who voted against the attempt to repeal the specie resumption act. He has always been opposed to the present coinage of the silver dollar, and his speech on that subject at the time of that legislation was prophetic of the results which afterwards followed. In 1876 Mr. Hewitt was Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, accepting the position at the special request of Mr. Tilden, who had been his intimate friend for a number of years. On Mr. Hewitt, it is said, lies the responsibility for the organization of the so-called "literary bureau," which was employed during the notable campaign of Tilden and Hayes. The firm of Cooper & Hewitt advanced towards the campaign expenses that year \$160,000 in money, before any collections were made to re-imburse them. This was the case, although it was the general belief that Mr. Tilden contributed liberally to his own canvass from what was known as the "Tilden barrel." As a matter of fact Mr. Tilden contributed nothing from his personal resources to the general campaign, beyond paying for the preparation and printing of the documents of the so-called literary bureau. After the election, when the Democrats were fully convinced

that they had carried the country, the proclamation which was issued, asserting the assurance of this victory, was written by Mr. Hewitt, and the original manuscript of it is now in his hands with marginal notes of correction in the hand-writing of Mr. Tilden. Mr. Hewitt, in fact, encouraged the boldest action in regard to the situation during that crisis. Mr. Tilden, however, was opposed to any such action and the result was that, of the three methods of settlement which were placed before him—to fight, back down or arbitrate—he chose the latter. The Democratic candidate for the Presidency having made this decision, Mr. Hewitt, as his instrument in Congress and in the party, had nothing to do but to carry out his wishes, which he did with the result of the organization of the Electoral Commission and the seating of Rutherford B. Hayes in the Presidential chair. In October, 1886, when the labor organizations determined to get possession of the government of the city of New York, a union party was formed by which Abram S. Hewitt was nominated for Mayor for the election in November. Henry George, who at that time was in the height of his popularity, had been nominated by the Labor party as their candidate for Mayor. The Republicans, less wise and less successful in their selection, nominated Theodore Roosevelt, confessedly a weak name to go before the public of New York under any circumstances, and particularly in the case of the candidacy of two men having so many and such strong friends in both parties as Mr. Hewitt and Mr. George. The result, so far as the Labor candidature was concerned, was astounding, even to the Labor party itself, while to the Republicans it was absolutely overwhelming. Theodore Roosevelt received only 60,435 votes. The vote for Henry George mounted up to the surprising figure of 68,110. But that for Abram S. Hewitt reached 90,552 and he was elected Mayor of the city of New York. Twelve thousand more votes taken from the Union candidate would have made Henry George, Mayor, and would very probably have entirely disintegrated and reorganized the whole political system of the United States. As Mayor, Mr. Hewitt showed the same vigor and energy which had characterized him in all his different walks in life. He was a thorough-going reformer, and sharply supervised the acts of the heads of departments, never hesitating to call them to account on the slightest evidence of impropriety or inattention to duty. In some directions he succeeded in cultivating or in awakening unpopularity. Particularly was this the case with regard to the Irish citizens, in consequence of his refusing to raise the Irish flag over the City Hall on St. Patrick's

day. This was done by Mr. Hewitt in consistent agreement with his idea of an Americanism which should not permit the flag of any other people, even of one possessing an autonomy of its own, to be raised, except as a matter of special compliment, upon any Municipal or National buildings in the country; that under this ruling the flag of a nation, which has no political existence, is distinctly within the category goes without saying. By this act Mr. Hewitt made doubtless many political and personal enemies, and also in his stern and inflexible honesty of purpose, and the determination with which he insisted upon the carrying out by officials of the statutes and municipal laws controlling their departments. But he retained the respect of the community in general, the members of which felt that they could sleep at night without the sense of insecurity occasioned by doubt whether the municipal heads were not hatching some plot to plunder the city. Before the close of his Mayoralty term, Mr. Hewitt received the nomination for the election in November, 1888, for a second term, at the hands of a Union Citizen's Committee. He ran against Joel Erhardt, the Republican candidate, and Hugh J. Grant, Tammany Democrat, and was defeated, the vote being,—Hewitt, 71,979, Erhardt, 73,037, and Grant, 114,111. Shortly after the election, Mr. Hewitt made a trip to Europe, where he was received with cordiality and respect by public men everywhere. He made a profound impression on the Sultan of Turkey, who, long afterwards, when the American Minister, Hon. S. S. Cox, was leaving Constantinople, sent by him his compliments and regards to Mr. Hewitt. Mr. Hewitt is a man of great intellectual quickness, and indeed his ready grasp of a subject and his ability to see things so clearly, prevent him from comprehending the lack of a similar quickness in others, and this is sometimes the cause of his impatience in argument. His physical condition, so far as his great capacity and endurance are concerned, is in the main good; but he suffers greatly from physical pain, and is troubled with insomnia. And yet, curiously enough, he is always at his best in physical health when he has the gravest responsibilities thrust upon him. Inaction frets him, and it would seem to be impossible for him to give up work. He thrives best in the midst of excitements and responsibilities which would embarrass ordinary men. With regard to the conduct of business affairs and in relation to the important and complicated labor question, very few men are so thoroughly informed as Mr. Hewitt. He has practically solved the labor problem so far as theory is concerned, and, although it has been impossible for him to carry out, or to induce friends



Saml. J. Barger

to carry out, many of the views in which he believes and which he thinks would tend to a great amelioration of the condition of workingmen, so far as his own business is concerned he has never failed to experiment at least in these directions, and when successful, to make his experiments permanent conditions. Since the close of the term of his Mayoralty, Mr. Hewitt has remained practically out of politics. While a strong adherent to the cause of Mr. Cleveland during the election of 1884, after that election something of the nature of a disagreement arose between them, and it is a fact that from the day of President Cleveland's inauguration, Mr. Hewitt never entered the White House during his term of office. He is still, however, as heretofore a consistent and earnest Democrat, and whenever the occasion shall arise to render his active service essential to his party, there can be no doubt that he will be as ready as heretofore, to labor in its behalf.

BARGER, SAMUEL F., a leading citizen and lawyer of New York City, actively identified for many years with prominent railroad interests in America, and since 1867 a Director in most of the Vanderbilt railroads, was born in New York City, October 19, 1832. His ancestors, who were of Dutch origin, were among the early settlers of Staten Island, where his parents and grandparents were born. He began his education under the well-known Professor Charles Anthon, at the famous Columbia College Grammar School, then occupying the old school building in Murray Street, and finished it at the University of the City of New York, of which the Hon. Theo. Frclinghuysen was then Chancellor. Upon leaving college he chose the profession of law for a life vocation, and going to Paterson, New Jersey, near where his father then resided—his mother having died several years previously—he entered the office of Aaron S. Pennington, Esq., one of the principal lawyers of the place, under whom he finished his preparation for admission to the bar. In 1854 he was admitted to practice in New Jersey, and in the following year was accorded the same privilege at the bar of New York. Choosing the metropolis as the scene of his labors, he settled there and applied himself with diligence to professional work, for which he was well equipped both by natural intellectual ability and a training more than ordinarily thorough. It took several years of patient and self-denying labor to make an impression, but after this had been accomplished his rise was rapid and he soon held an enviable place in public esteem both as a lawyer and a culti-

vated gentleman. Mr. Barger's connection with railroads dates back to 1867, when he became associated with the late Commodore Vanderbilt as a Director in the New York Central Railroad Company. In 1869, when this corporation was merged with the Hudson River Railroad Company, forming the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, with Commodore Vanderbilt as President, Mr. Barger took his seat in the Board of Directors of the consolidated company, with which the well-known Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, previously attorney for the Harlem road, became connected in a similar capacity, afterwards being chosen to a seat in the directory and in later years to the Presidency of the road. The friendship here begun between these two young lawyers, thus closely thrown together, became more than ordinarily cordial and has continued unbroken down to the present day. From the beginning of his directorship Mr. Barger's abilities were perceived by his associates to be of a high order, attestation of which is found in his selection by them as a member of the leading committees, notably the executive and financial, upon which he has served continuously since then with distinction. In his capacity as a director he united the qualities of the business-man, the financier and the lawyer, with the result of great benefit to the important interests confided to his care. Mr. Barger's colleagues in the Board of Directors of the "Central" in those early days were Commodore Vanderbilt, Wm. H. Vanderbilt, Augustus Schell, Horace F. Clarke, Daniel Torrance, C. W. Chapin, James H. Banker, H. H. Baxter, William A. Kissam and George J. Whitney, of whom he alone survives. At the famous meeting held in Albany, November 1, 1869, at which the consolidation previously referred to took place, he presided over the deliberations. Although more closely identified with the New York Central than with any other corporation, his efforts and investments are not limited to it. For a number of years he has aided by counsel as well as capital in building up the western extensions or connections of this great road, and during the time has served as a Director in the Harlem Railroad, the West Shore, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, the Michigan Central, the Chicago and Northwestern, and the Canada Southern and its leased lines. In these several Boards of Directors as well as in the "Central," he has invariably had a place on both the executive and finance committees. Among the other important positions he has held was that of Director (and a member of the executive committee) of the Western Union Telegraph Company and all its leased lines. This position he held from the time of the death of Com-

modore Vanderbilt, in 1877, down to the accession of Mr. Jay Gould, in 1881, when the American Telegraph Company was absorbed by the larger and more powerful corporation, when he resigned. He has also been a Trustee of the Wagner Palace Car Company since its organization. He holds directorships likewise in the Canada Southern Bridge Company, and the Albany Bridge Company, and is a trustee in the Union Trust Company. In all these varied interests he has been active and energetic and his experience, good judgment and conservatism have been relied upon by his associates in all crises and on all matters of importance. One of the ablest of his colleagues speaking of his great abilities, said: "He has what seems to be almost an intuitive knowledge of men and human nature and a remarkable faculty for judging abilities and motives in those with whom he comes in contact or has dealings. He has a conscientious regard for duty, and performs the various tasks that fall to him with scrupulous fidelity and with a watchful regard for the interests he represents." The business demands made upon his time for many years almost completely occupied it, but by confining his labors principally to one field he escaped the confusion and embarrassments which often attend the efforts of those who divide their attention, time and energy between two goals to the great danger of attaining neither. Although wisely conservative in matters involving the expenditure of large sums of money with possibilities of heavy loss or failure, he is one of the most progressive business men of the day, quick to perceive opportunities and as ready to embrace them after his judgment endorses them. A minor illustration of his conservatism is shown by the fact that for upwards of thirty years he has occupied the same suite of offices in Trinity Building on lower Broadway. A life-long Democrat and the persistent and consistent supporter of the principles of that party, both with his influence and means, and a native and resident of a city in which, if anywhere, such a course is appreciated at its full value, Mr. Barger, with political honors easy of attainment, has seen fit to decline every overture made to him in the direction of a public career, preferring to give his whole energies and attention to business and professional work. Nevertheless he has on occasion attended important party conventions, and at times has conferred with the chiefs of the Democracy in regard to great public measures. In 1860 he accepted a position on the Commission, appointed by the State Legislature to appraise the damage done by the rioters who destroyed the Quarantine Station at Staten Island; and in 1876, he served as a Presidential Elector in the State of New York on

the Democratic ticket. That there has been no selfishness in his refusal to enter public life is proven by his willingness to do service in useful positions where, though little personal honor and no personal profit are to be found, the advantage to the public is of high value. Thus, while avoiding political office, he has rendered valuable service to the municipality as a member of the School Board and also in other directions. Mr. Barger is a member of the Masonic fraternity and in affiliation with Holland Lodge, one of the oldest in the country. For many years he has interested himself in general Masonic charitable work, without in any way making himself prominent. He is a Presbyterian in religious belief, and an attendant and pew-holder at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, and a personal friend and warm admirer of its widely known and esteemed minister, the Rev. Dr. John Hall. In the social life of New York Mr. Barger has always held a prominent place. He has been a member of the Union Club for nearly thirty years, and served for a long time as a member of its Governing Committee. He was one of the founders of the Manhattan Club and also of the Casino and Reading-room at Newport,—where he spends the summer season when not on a pleasure trip in Europe or elsewhere—and is likewise a member of other local clubs and social organizations, and of the Somerset Club of Boston. Highly educated, traveled, well-read, and thoroughly conversant with the affairs of the world, Mr. Barger is at all times a delightful companion. He is strong in his attachments and firm in his friendships: high-minded, honorable and scrupulously just. He is a man of pleasing personality, unassuming and cordial in his demeanor, and utterly unaffected. Those best acquainted with him refer to him as irreprouchable either as a friend, business-man or citizen. His home in the city of New York, delightfully situated on Madison Avenue, is one of the most capacious and striking on that fashionable thoroughfare, and contains many precious and costly souvenirs of foreign travel and of interviews with some of the most distinguished people of the world.

COOKE, MARTIN WARREN, a distinguished lawyer of Rochester, twice President of the New York State Bar Association, and in the fall of 1889 the candidate of the Republican party for the office of Comptroller of the State of New York, was born at Whitehall, Washington County, New York, March 2, 1840. His father, the late William W. Cooke, of Whitehall, was an importer, manu-



Martin W. Cooke

facturer and dealer in lumber, and carried on an extensive trade with Canada; he died in 1884. His mother, whose maiden name was Hearty Clarke, was a native of the State of Vermont. Martin W. Cooke began his education in the common schools of his native place, finishing the local course at Whitehall Academy. He next took the college preparatory course at the excellent grammar school in Rochester, then in charge of Professor N. W. Benedict, and when but a little over fifteen years of age was admitted to the University of Rochester. There he was distinguished for his brilliant intellectual powers, his resolute application to study, and many graces of manner and conversation which made him a prime favorite alike with the teachers and the students. Among the former at this period were President Anderson, Dr. A. C. Kendrick, Dr. Chester Dewey, and others somewhat less prominent perhaps, but hardly inferior in ability in their respective departments. In 1860 Mr. Cooke, then just entering his twenty-first year, was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts *cum laude*, and although the youngest member of his class he had the honor of being chosen to deliver the concluding oration at the Commencement exercises. In 1863 he received the degree of Master of Arts from his *Alma Mater*, and in that same year was admitted to the Rochester bar, having pursued his study of the law under the late Hon. Henry R. Selden. Establishing an office in Rochester, he plunged into professional work with all the courage and hopefulness of a young, healthy and aspiring mind. In 1865 he was admitted to partnership with the late Hon. Sanford E. Church, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of the State of New York. This association continued until 1870, when it was dissolved owing to the election of Governor Church to the Chief Judgeship of the Court of Appeals. Mr. Cooke's entire professional life has been spent in Rochester, New York, and he has been connected as counsel with many of the most important cases which have arisen in Monroe County. He has tried and argued cases in the State and United States Courts, and in the United States Supreme Court. In 1880 Mr. Cooke was appointed one of the examiners of applicants for admission to the bar, his associates on the Board being William C. Ringer, now Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, and George Wadsworth. Since that time he has been re-appointed annually by the General Term, and for several years has been Chairman of the Board. In 1876, when the Bar Association of the State was organized, he took a prominent part in the proceedings and was chosen a member of the executive committee, which position he now holds. He was elected Treasurer of

the Association in 1880, and held that office several years. In January, 1887, he was elected to the office of President, and was re-elected in the following year. "Through his active labors and wise management of its affairs while he held this office, the Association received large accessions to its membership, and its power and influence were greatly extended. It was due to his efforts that the Association first secured the disbarment of an attorney for misconduct." Notwithstanding the heavy demands made upon his time by his arduous professional labors and by the duties of the important positions he has held, he has always evinced a sincere interest in the welfare of the city of Rochester, in whose behalf he has labored with rare judgment and zeal. Mr. Cooke is a member of the Baptist Church and for years has taken an active part in its religious and charitable work, and has held several responsible positions as a layman. Ever since his graduation at the University of Rochester he has been active in all matters bearing upon its interests. He is now the official Attorney of the University, having occupied the office since its creation, and for many years has been a member of the Board of Trustees, the second of the Alumni to whom that office has been accorded. He has been a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society from the date of the establishment of a chapter at Rochester. A close student of art, literature and science, he has acquired a remarkable fund of knowledge upon these subjects, which he utilizes with the happiest effect in his public speeches and addresses. In 1888 he published a book entitled "The Human Mystery in Hamlet." It was issued from the press of Fords, Howard and Hulbert, and elicited many flattering notices from the leading literary papers and magazines. Mr. Cooke takes a keen delight in his private scientific researches, to which he devotes as much of his leisure as the numerous other claims upon his time permit. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Mr. Cooke's political proclivities are such as to keep him a member of the Republican party, with which he has been identified since he polled his first vote. He has never been a seeker of office, but in 1887 his name was brought forward by the delegates to the State Convention as that of a most desirable candidate for the office of Attorney-General of the State. In the fall of 1889 he received the unanimous nomination of the Republican Convention for the office of State Comptroller. The nomination was unsought by him, and was unthought of until a few minutes before the meeting of the Convention. It was a convincing proof of his widespread popularity, no less than a splendid testimo-

nial to his character and worth as a citizen. He received 489,154 votes against 500,344 cast for Mr. Wemple, the successful Democratic candidate—an excess of several thousand over the chief candidate on his ticket. We quote the following extract from an editorial written during the canvass in New York State, in 1889 :

“Mr. Cooke is happy in the graces as well as the virtues of manhood. He is not less a literary scholar than a lawyer. He has a frank, cheerful disposition and a polished manner, and his presence would add brightness to the society of the Capital and dignity to its official circle. Besides the guaranty of his reputation he gives a hostage to the people in his ambition. He is a man whose aims are high—a man with an abiding love for old fashioned ideals in private, professional and official conduct. He takes little satisfaction save in the thought of honorably won distinction, and he would hardly be content with any success which could not meet the test of the best standards and win the approval of the best men.”

As a lawyer Mr. Cooke stands among the leaders in his section of the State. His engaging personal qualities give him a large following both social and political, and his high character was an efficient aid in drawing to his support at the polls many voters who were not of his party, but who earnestly desired to see him elevated to the position for which he was a candidate. Physically, Mr. Cooke is a man of fine presence, and his frank and manly address well becomes his person. He is held in more than ordinary regard by the people on account of his honest and generous nature, the fidelity of his friendship and the purity of his character. Having a solid backing of half a million votes in his own party and capable of drawing largely from the opposition, it is more than probable that he has a political future which will enable him at no distant day to bring his fine talents to the service of the State. He married, in 1866, Miss Augusta W. Bnell, daughter of Mortimer Bnell, Esq., of Rochester. By this marriage there are two daughters.

BEACH, HON. BLOOMFIELD J., a prominent lawyer and business man of Rome, was born at Annsville, Oneida County, New York, June 27, 1820. His progenitors on his father's side, men of English origin, were among the first settlers of Otsego County, whither they had removed from the neighborhood of Newark, New Jersey. His father, Dr. Samuel Beach, a distinguished physician, died in 1874 at the advanced age of eighty-four. His mother was Susan (Jervis) Beach, a native of Rome, her father, Timothy Jervis, having settled in Oneida County about the year 1800. After a diligent pur-

suit of the course of study prescribed in the select schools of his native town, Mr. Beach entered Hamilton College in 1835, whence, at the end of two years, he passed to Princeton College, from which he graduated with the degree of A.B., receiving subsequently that of A.M. Immediately after leaving college he engaged in the service of the State of New York as sub-engineer in the work of the Erie Canal, and, continuing in this capacity till 1840, he then removed to Rome. Having resolved to fit himself for the practice of law, he entered the office of Calvin B. Gay, and when admitted to the bar, in 1843, he became the associate of that gentleman in professional practice. This association, extending over a period of several years, was followed by business connections with other men eminent in the walks of the profession. Elected by the Whigs, in 1847, to represent the Third Assembly District in the State Legislature, his labors during this period of service, as a member of the Committee on the Judiciary, and Chairman of the Committee on Grievances, evinced such ability, tact and discretion as justified his constituents in the selection of their representative. Endowed with excellent native powers, broadened and deepened by culture and experience, Mr. Beach is essentially “a man of affairs.” During his residence in Rome he has been one of the most active promoters of every scheme of industry, finance and beneficence. President of that village in 1853 and '54, he was subsequently a member of the Board of Water Commissioners. He is also interested in the manufacture of iron, for which this place is noted, being one of the Board of Directors of the Rome Iron Works. He is attorney for the Fort Stanwix National Bank, and is interested in the management of the Rome Savings Bank, having served as Treasurer of that institution since its organization in 1851. His financial skill also finds exercise in his relations with the direction of two of the National Banks of Rome. Occupying the position of President of the Central New York Deaf Mute Asylum, and having fulfilled the duties of that relation since its organization, that institution owes much of its usefulness and prosperity to his active benevolence and wise management of its affairs. Bringing to the practice of his profession a mind well stored and thoroughly disciplined by habits of thought and study, Mr. Beach soon developed much legal sagacity. His power of using his large acquirements to the best advantage, combined with the faculty of seeing things clearly in their practical relations, and the knowing how to harmonize men and circumstances, have made his efforts, to whatever end directed, productive of the most excellent results. His reputation for legal



Edgar Luyster Furman

W. & A. G. B. & D. 1881

learning and acumen, his practical wisdom, his powers of organization, together with his liberality and soundness of financial policy, enroll his name among the useful, cultivated and honored citizens of the Commonwealth. He was married, in 1863, to Miss Fannie Whitmore, of Nashua, New Hampshire, who died in 1867. He was, in 1874, again married, to Miss C. E. Bacon, daughter of the late Daniel P. Bacon, of Sing Sing, New York.

FURSMAN, HON. EDGAR LUYSER, Justice of the Supreme Court, Third Judicial District, was born at Charlton, Saratoga County, New York, August 5, 1838. The family from which he descends is one of considerable antiquity in Oxfordshire, England, whence in 1760, the founder of the American branch emigrated. This founder, whose name was William Fursman, settled in Westchester County, New York. He was an enthusiastic supporter of the rights of the Colonists against the encroachment of British authority, and took up arms in their defense in the Revolution, giving his life for the country of his adoption, at the battle of White Plains. Like his father, John Fursman, (son of this patriot), was a farmer, holding his lands under the Van Rensselaer Patent. His son, Jesse B. Fursman, also a farmer, was the father of the subject of this sketch, and in early manhood resided in Saratoga County. Two years after the birth of his son Edgar he removed to Easton, Washington County, and in the district schools of that place and at the Greenwich Academy the young lad laid the foundations of his education. He finished his studies in a year at the New York Conference Seminary, at Charlotteville, which was supplemented by a full course at the Fort Edward Institute, from which institution he was graduated with high rank in the class of 1855. The tastes he developed while at school inclined him to the study of the law, and after graduation, having decided to adopt that profession, he entered the office of Judge A. Dallas Waite, at Fort Edward, and under the direction of that accomplished jurist prepared himself for practice. After two years attentive study he passed the required examinations with high credit, and was admitted to the bar. He began professional work at Schuylerville, Saratoga County, and in a few years acquired a very large and remunerative practice, and a reputation which extended far beyond the neighborhood in which he resided. He was frequently advised by Judge Augustus Bockes, of Saratoga Springs, and William A. Beach, then of Troy,

who had noted his talent and industry, to remove to the latter city and pursue his profession there. Upon mature deliberation he decided to take this step, and in 1867 formed a partnership with the Hon. James Forsyth, one of the most distinguished members of the Rensselaer County bar, then President of the Board of Trustees of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, and afterwards County Judge. This relation was maintained until 1870, when the partnership was dissolved and Mr Fursman became a member of the newly organized firm of Smith, Fursman & Cowen, who were successors to Beach & Smith. A close student and a diligent worker, Mr. Fursman found nothing more congenial than his professional labors, to which he devoted himself with rare fidelity. His successes were numerous and brilliant, and in a very few years his place at the Rensselaer County bar was admittedly in the very first rank. Acting solely from a conception of duty and a reluctance to disappoint the expectations of his fellow-citizens in the Democratic party, he served several terms as a delegate to the State conventions of that party. Thus brought into direct personal contact with its leaders, his qualities as a man and merits as a lawyer were perceived, and on many occasions he was requested to allow his name to be presented as that of a candidate for public office. All these offers he resolutely declined, sincerely preferring to remain in the field of strictly professional work. His intimate knowledge of corporate law brought him as clients a number of the leading industrial institutions of Troy, also several important banks and other wealthy corporations. He also became counsel for the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, the Troy & Boston Railroad Company, the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, and the Citizens Steamboat Company. In 1882 he yielded to the urgent solicitations of his friends and accepted the nomination for Judge of Rensselaer County. His great personal popularity, as well as the high esteem in which his legal acquirements were held, was amply attested by the fact that he was elected to the office named by the largest majority ever given to any candidate for it. In 1888, at the expiration of his term, he was renominated, and again elected. In 1889, after serving only one year of his new term as County Judge, he received the unanimous nomination of his party for Justice of the Supreme Court. He was elected by the largest majority obtained in his district in many years. He entered upon his official duties on January 1, 1890. In evidence of Judge Fursman's professional skill it may be said that during the past ten years he has been entrusted with a larger number of im-

portant cases than any lawyer in his county, and that he has been remarkably successful in bringing them to a favorable issue. One of his more recent and conspicuous triumphs was in the case of the People against Arthur J. McQuade, in which he was counsel for defendant. His client, an ex-Alderman of the city of New York, charged with accepting a bribe while in office from the officers of the Broadway Railroad for his vote for the franchise given to that company, was regularly indicted, and in December, 1886, was convicted and sentenced to seven years imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$5,000. The case was carried to the higher courts, and in October, 1888, the verdict was reversed in the Court of Appeals, and the defendant, after serving twenty months of his time in Sing Sing, was released on bail awaiting a new trial. A change of venue was obtained to Saratoga County, where the trial was begun in July, 1889. It was at this trial that Judge Fursman conducted the defense. It was held in the old court house at Ballston, and it has been asserted that there never was a trial in northern New York which excited greater interest or in which the Court House there contained a more distinguished throng of visitors. The case was of the first importance, as it was generally believed that upon the verdict then rendered hung the fate of all the so-called "boodle" cases. Judge Fursman summed up for the defense, and an added interest was given to this great legal battle from the fact that the prosecution was conducted by District Attorney Fellows, of New York, one of the most distinguished orators of the time, who, like Judge Fursman, was born on the old Burgoyne battle fields. That a verdict of acquittal was rendered was conceded on all hands to be due in a large measure to the adroit and able conduct of the interests of his client by Judge Fursman. His summing up for the defense was one of the most masterful efforts of this generation, and drew exceptional force from its powerful arraignment of the court in which the prisoner had been tried previously, and from the merciless manner in which the witnesses for the prosecution were held up to public scorn. Indignation and invective, pathos and persuasion were skillfully blended in this great forensic effort, which will long be remembered as one of the most eloquent delivered in the Ballston Court House since the days of the gifted and lamented William A. Beach. Judge Fursman married, in 1860, Miss Minerva Cramer, a niece of the Hon. John Cramer, (a prominent man of affairs in the last generation and who was an Elector on the Jefferson Presidential ticket) and a daughter of the late James P. Cramer, a leading merchant and iron manufacturer of Schuylerville.

SQUIRE, HON. WATSON CARVOSSO, United States Senator from the State of Washington, is a scion of Puritan stock. His grandfather, Daniel Squire, was a devout man, and his father, the Rev. Orra Squire, who is still living, has spent more than half a century in discharging the duties of the Christian ministry. Orra Squire was born in Ontario County, New York, in 1807. At twenty-seven years of age he entered upon pastoral work as a member of the Oneida Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Three years later he married Erretta Wheeler, daughter of Ebenezer Wheeler, who served with distinction and attained the rank of Colonel in the War of 1812. Watson C. Squire is the eldest of four children who were the issue of this happy marriage. He was born May 18, 1838, at Cape Vincent, New York. His first school days were passed at Falley Seminary, Fulton, New York. From early childhood his chief desire seems to have been to secure an education. Books were his meat and drink. Everything that came in his way was eagerly devoured. While other boys played, he studied. When his first year ended he stood very high in his classes. A prodigious memory, with ceaseless application and an unquenchable thirst had accomplished that which it would take the ordinary student much more time to accomplish. This brief spell did but whet his appetite for learning, but to acquire this he must work, and work he did. Thenceforth Watson C. Squire taught school in the winter, worked on the farm in the summer, and with the proceeds thus obtained attended school in spring and fall. At the age of fifteen he taught Latin, algebra and geometry in the town of Rose Valley, Wayne County, New York. At sixteen he taught the Union school at Marcellus, Onondaga County, New York. During this period of his life he attended school at Falley Seminary, and afterward at Fairfield Seminary, Fairfield, New York. At the age of eighteen he entered the sophomore class of Wesleyan University, located at Middletown, Connecticut. There he graduated in 1859, at the age of twenty-one. His course in life had long been mapped out in his own mind. The bent of his inclinations had, for some time, been in the direction of the law. It was a field that offered the strongest inducements to a man of his habits of close application, profound thought and analytical turn of mind. He therefore began reading law in the office of Judge Ezra Graves, of Herkimer, New York. He had not been reading long, however, when he received an offer to become the principal of Moravia Institute, of Moravia, New York. This offer he accepted and was still at the head of this institution when an event occurred that changed



Watson Squire

the whole tenor of his life. Sumter was fired upon. All thoughts of books, school, law, flew to the winds. The soldier's uniform and musket were to take the place of the professor's chair. That love of country which inspired his Puritan ancestry to heroic deeds had not lost one whit of its strength in its descent to young Squire. He did not wait to be drafted, but at once responded to the first call of President Lincoln for volunteers. He participated in the public meetings which were held immediately after the attack on Fort Sumter, for the purpose of denouncing that act and the menacing attitude of the Southern leaders, and to strengthen and encourage the Government. It was at one of these meetings (of which he was the presiding officer) that he enlisted as a private soldier in the volunteer service and went to the front. He was promoted to be First Lieutenant of Company F, Nineteenth New York Infantry, in which regiment he served on the upper Potomac until the fall of 1861, when he was honorably discharged. He at once resumed the study of law in the office of Judge Rufus P. Ranney, of Cleveland, Ohio, and in the following spring he graduated at the Cleveland Law School, and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio in June, 1862. But now he was ill content with his chosen profession. Day after day he scanned the columns of the daily press, and with a heavy heart saw that the strife was to be prolonged far beyond what he or any other human being at first anticipated. Once more he resolved to offer his services to his country, and with this end in view he raised a crack corps of sharpshooters. His original command was called the Seventh Independent Company of Ohio Sharpshooters, but he afterward commanded a battalion of six companies called the First Battalion of Ohio Sharpshooters. He participated in all operations of the Army of the Cumberland, including the great battles of Chickamauga, Chattanooga and Nashville. During the latter portion of his term of service he was Judge-Advocate of the District of Tennessee, and served on the staff of Major-General Rousseau; also for a short time on the staff of Major-General George H. Thomas. The surrender of Lee terminated his service. He had enlisted "for the war" and the war was over. He had justly won several promotions by meritorious services and by bravery on the battle field. He was now to take up the broken threads of a civilian's life again. In August, 1865, he was honorably mustered out of service and shortly afterward became the New York agent of the Remington Arms Company. It was during this period of his life that he visited the capitals of Russia, Spain, Turkey,

Mexico and other countries, and made heavy contracts to supply the Governments of several foreign countries with arms. So successful were his negotiations, and so highly did the company appreciate them, that he was accorded an interest and made a business manager of the company, and this at a time when the business of the concern ran up into millions annually. In 1871 and 1872 nearly fifteen million dollars' worth of arms were sold to the French Government alone, including the arms and munitions which Colonel Squire bought of the United States Government. In 1876 he became largely interested, by purchase of property, in the Territory of Washington, and in June, 1879, removed to Seattle, where he has since been engaged in various enterprises contributing to the development of his adopted city. With the exception of a single year during the past ten years he has been constantly engaged in farming, and at the present time possesses two large farms, one of them being mainly devoted to dairy purposes, which he personally manages. In 1884 the residents of the then Territory of Washington petitioned President Arthur to appoint a resident of the Territory as Governor, and their unanimous choice, irrespective of party affiliations, was Colonel Squire. As President Arthur's acquaintance with Colonel Squire antedated the latter's residence in the Territory, he willingly complied with their wishes. His nomination was at once confirmed by the Senate, and he assumed the duties of the office. He immediately began the preparation of a report to the Secretary of the Interior, setting forth the resources and development of the Territory. Of this report Secretary Teller said: "This report of Governor Squire is the best report that has ever been given by any Governor of any Territory." It was clear and concise, yet comprehensive. It indicated the most painstaking research and vast labor. It immediately commanded the attention of capitalists throughout the eastern States, and probably contributed in a more marked degree to that wonderful influx of capital which followed so closely on its heels, than any other single document ever issued from the Territory. In this, (as in subsequent reports,) Governor Squire clearly pointed out the dangers to be apprehended from an unrestricted Chinese immigration, and strenuously urged the passage of laws by Congress tending to operate as a check to this menace. It was during his own administration that he was a witness to the fulfillment of his unhappy prediction. That influx of Chinese against which he vigorously warned Congress assumed such proportions that the citizens in some localities attempted to take the law in their own

hands and evict the Mongolians. In some instances there were disturbances, but Governor Squire took prompt measures to uphold the majesty of the law, while at the same time striving to avoid unnecessary severity toward that class upon whose shoulders fell the heaviest burden of Chinese competition. It is now conceded that the course pursued by Governor Squire was the only one calculated to prevent serious outbreaks and the consequent bloodshed. Even the then leaders of the Chinese eviction movement are now numbered among his warmest admirers and supporters. At the expiration of his term of office Governor Squire devoted himself entirely to the management of his large landed interests. This he was engaged in when called upon to preside at the Statehood Convention, held in Ellensburg, in January, 1889. He was also made President of the permanent committee authorized to procure and present memorials to Congress petitioning for Statehood. This work was prosecuted to success. Congress passed the enabling act granting admission to Statehood. An election was held, resulting in an overwhelming majority for the Republican party, President Harrison issued his proclamation, and the Legislature assembled for the purpose of enacting necessary laws and to elect two United States Senators. Governor Squire was elected United States Senator on the first ballot, for which he was nominated, having received seventy-six out of the ninety-four Republican votes cast. Two additional Republican votes would have been cast for him had not sickness prevented the attendance of two voters. The Republicans desired to reward one who had been a life-long and consistent Republican—a Republican who cast his first vote for Lincoln, and who voted the Republican ticket in front of the enemy at Chattanooga; a Republican who had for several years been an active member of the Republican Executive Committee of the State of New York: a Republican who has always given unsparingly of his time and money to the success of the party, and who has not only served his party loyally, but has proved faithful to the interests of the whole people when placed in official position. On the 23d of December, 1868, at Ilion, New York, Senator Squire was married to Ida Remington, daughter of Philo Remington. Mrs. Squire's father was the eldest son of Eliphalet Remington, the founder of the world renowned Remington Arms Company. Philo Remington, a singularly noble and able man, was born in Herkimer County, New York, October 30, 1816, (see pages 152-4 of this volume). At the death of his father, in 1861, he became the Superintendent and guiding genius of the great Remington

Armory. He did much to shape the career of Colonel Squire as a business man. Mrs. Squire, who was educated at two celebrated institutions for ladies of that day, Cazenovia and Sans Souci Seminaries, without doubt is one of the most highly cultivated ladies of Washington. Senator Squire took his seat in the Senate on the first Monday in December, 1889. He was assigned places on the important committees on Public Buildings and Grounds, Coast Defences, Fisheries, and the prominent new Committee on Immigration. No novice in public affairs, his large and intimate acquaintance with prominent men of all parties, and his pre-eminent social qualities combined to give him a rank and influence usually accorded only to Senators of long service: and these advantages he has turned to good account for the flourishing and promising young State from which he is accredited.

MARCLEY, JAMES IRVING, M.D., a leading medical practitioner of Buffalo, and late United States Health Officer at that Port, was born at Plainfield, New Jersey, July 17, 1845. His parents were M. F. and Thomas Mareley, both natives of New York. His early life was passed mainly in the city of New York, where, together with boarding schools in Connecticut and on the Hudson, his education was received and where he studied medicine, graduating at the College of Physicians and Surgeons with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1873. After spending some time as assistant to the surgical clinic at the Demilt Dispensary and in the same capacity at the Free Dispensary for Sick Children, both in New York City, he formed a partnership with Dr. Clifford Morrough, of New Brunswick, New Jersey, which continued one year. During this period he officiated as Visiting Surgeon to St. Peter's Hospital at New Brunswick. In April, 1875, he removed to Buffalo and for twelve years devoted himself to general practice in that city. Becoming specially interested in the treatment of hernia, he made a close study of the various methods employed and was rewarded for his labors by the discovery of a radical cure for this serious and annoying affection without the necessity of an operation. After many carefully conducted scientific experiments, instituted to test the value of his discovery, and which served to convince him of its positive value, he gradually gave up general practice and since early in 1887 has devoted himself wholly to the radical cure of hernia without operation. Dr. Mareley's method, which is wholly his own discovery, is an entirely new departure in surgical



J. Irving Marclely M.D.

practice and has been attended with remarkable success. Until recently, Dr. Marcley was the only physician practicing this specialty, but at present there are a number in different parts of the country who have studied the method under him and are devoting themselves to it exclusively. The discoverer claims, and it appears to be amply borne out by repeated tests, that his method is applicable to all forms of hernia, irreducible as well as reducible. So far as known, this method is the only one ever practiced, that has proved applicable to irreducible hernia, and from this fact the discovery commands the respectful attention of the whole medical profession. Dr. Marcley's high position among his fellow practitioners is the result of untiring application, close study and uncommon natural talents. He is a man of positive character, earnest in the discharge of duty and devoted to his profession. His admitted skill as a practitioner led to his being appointed District Health Physician of Buffalo, for the year 1877, and Special Health Physician in 1882. In October, 1885, he was commissioned by the United States Government as Health Officer of the Port of Buffalo and served as such for several years. Dr. Marcley married, in March, 1873, Miss Frances Webb, of Elmira, New York, daughter of William Webb, Esq., of that place. Their family consists of three sons—Irving W. Marcley, Frank N. Marcley and Robert L. Marcley.

WHHEELER, HON. WILLIAM ALMON, Vice-President of the United States from March 4, 1877, to March 4, 1881, was born in Malone, Franklin County, New York, on June 30, 1819, and died there June 4, 1887. He was the first and only one of his immediate family who became distinguished. His grandfather, on the Wheeler side, was in the Revolutionary battle of Concord, fighting with the Americans. His mother's ancestors, named Woodward, were also Revolutionary soldiers. The Wheelers were of Massachusetts origin, the Woodwards of Connecticut. The two families went to Vermont, and settled near Highgate and Castleton. At the former place the father of the late ex-Vice-President was born. After a partial course in the University of Vermont he became a lawyer, married Eliza Woodward, and moved to Malone, where he died when his son was eight years old. The family, consisting of the boy William A. and two sisters, being left without means of support, the mother reared the young children as best she could. Young Wheeler was kept at school until he was capable of teaching a country school,

after which time he worked his way up to higher education. After two years in the University of Vermont, he studied law for four years with Asa Hascall, of Malone, and was admitted to the bar. Mr. Wheeler was almost continually in office of a public or private nature from the time he was a law student until he left the Vice-Presidency on the 4th of March, 1881. While he was studying law he was elected Town Clerk, at a salary of thirty dollars a year. From this office he was promoted to School Commissioner, and then to a School Inspectorship. In 1847 he was elected District Attorney as a Whig on a Union ticket, which carried a Democrat for County Judge, this arrangement being made at that time for the purpose of keeping the judiciary of Franklin County out of politics. At the close of his term as District Attorney he was elected a member of the Assembly, in which body he served two terms, 1850-51. In 1857 he was elected to the State Senate, serving in that body two years, 1858-59. Two years later, 1861, he went to Washington as a Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress. At the close of one term he retired to private life for four years, but was then returned as a member of the Forty-first Congress, and thence on to March 4, 1877, he was kept in the House. Meantime Mr. Wheeler was charged with a good many trusts of a business, private, and semi-public nature. In 1873 he was appointed one of the Commissioners of the State Parks, a Commission which grew out of the Adirondack survey, and in 1876 he was appointed by the Governor as one of the Commissioners of the State Survey. In 1867 he was elected as one of the Delegates to the State Constitutional Convention. It consisted of one hundred and sixty members, and Mr. Wheeler was chosen President of it by a vote of one hundred against forty-nine cast for all other candidates. His nearest competitor was the late Henry C. Murphy, of Brooklyn, who received only nine votes. The next nearest was Amasa J. Parker, of Albany, who received five votes. The large vote by which Mr. Wheeler was elected was not of a party nature. He presided over the Convention with marked success. In 1851, owing to a chronic difficulty in his throat, he gave up the practice of law. He was thereupon selected to be Cashier of the Malone Bank, which position he held until 1865. While engaged in banking, in 1854, he was made a member of a Board of Trustees for the management of the then bankrupt Northern Railroad, now the busy Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Road. When he entered the Board, the bonds of the road were kicked about as worth only four cents on the dollar. The Board elected him President in order to

concentrate the management of the road in his hands. In the eleven years during which he held this trust, the bonds appreciated to par, and were paid in full with considerable interest. Mr. Wheeler himself did not have a cent's worth of investment in the road he so successfully managed. The business stimulus of the Civil War was, of course, greatly to the road's advantage. While he was a member of Congress, the famous "Salary Grab" Act was passed without his aid or approval. He took the additional salary that fell to him, but immediately he bought Government bonds with it, assigned them to the Secretary of the Treasury, and, turning them over to the latter, had them cancelled. In this way he put the money beyond possible reach of himself or his heirs. In 1875, while Chairman of the Committee on Southern Affairs, he rendered noteworthy service as a political pacificator in Louisiana. He went to New Orleans without particular authority from Congress, and remained there a month, giving personal attention to affairs. The plans he had matured for adjusting the then seriously complicated state of affairs in Louisiana were put into operation and were the means of settling the troubles, for the time being at least. His public services and his well-known integrity brought him forward as a candidate for the Presidency, in the Republican Convention of 1876, at Cincinnati. Rutherford B. Hayes was, however, nominated, and Mr. Wheeler was made the candidate for Vice-President. As President of the Senate he discharged his duties satisfactorily. He was not charmed by them himself. He was accustomed to greater responsibility in office, and was sometimes impatient of the dead calm of a Vice-President's life. In 1879 he was brought forward by the Republican managers of this State to act the part of pacificator. When the State Convention met in Saratoga, Roscoe Conkling, then Senator, was made temporary Chairman, and Vice-President Wheeler permanent Chairman. The floor managers were charged with the duty of cheering lustily for both presiding officers, and the part was well taken. Mr. Conkling graciously refrained from assailing the Administration. For this self-denial he was applauded by the Half-Breeds as heartily as the Stalwarts cheered for what the Senator might have said if he had taken the (Hayes) Administration in hand. When Vice-President Wheeler in making his speech ventured to commend the President as a Republican President, the Stalwarts joined in the general hurrah. To clinch the reconciliation Mr. Conkling strode to the chair and shook the Vice-President's hand, when, closing his remarks, he took up the gavel. Two years before, Mr. Conkling and Mr.

Platt at Rochester had assailed the Administration ruthlessly; two years afterwards, the party feud culminated in the destructive Senatorial fight in Albany and the assassination of Garfield at Washington, in 1881. In 1881 Mr. Wheeler was asked to allow the use of his name as a candidate for the United States Senate. He declined in a manly letter, determined to pass the remainder of his days in the quiet to which a long and useful public life entitled him, in the bosom of the community where he was born, where he had always made his home and where all recognized in him a ready friend and a wise counsellor. He had been losing ground for several years, but had always been able to be about until the winter of 1886. In March, 1887, he was taken with a chill, followed by fever, which came near ending his life. He finally rallied, but never again regained his former vigor, and steadily lost strength both of body and mind. On Monday preceding his death he sank into an unconscious condition and could not be rallied out of it. He died so easily and painlessly that those at his bedside could scarcely tell when. Mr. Wheeler was greatly esteemed and loved by all his fellow townsmen, and the sad event cast a gloom over the entire community. No near relative was left living to minister to him during his illness or to watch by his side at death, but the relatives of his deceased wife and many friends, who had been bound to him from boyhood by the closest ties of affection, were tender in solicitude for him, and a few of them were grouped, with his pastor and physician, about him when he breathed his last. Flags at half-mast and other emblems of mourning were generally displayed. The funeral was held at one o'clock on Tuesday, June 7, at the Congregational Church, with a sermon by the pastor, to whom Mr. Wheeler had been almost a second father.

SCHLEY, GRANT BARNEY, one of the foremost of the younger generation of financiers of New York City, was born on February 25, 1845, at Chapinsville, a small village in Ontario County, New York, distant a few miles from Canandaigua, the county seat. His father, Evander Schley, was engaged in the dry-goods and wool business at Canandaigua, and at the famous academy there the boy completed his education. In 1861, when he was only sixteen years of age, he left home to seek his fortune, and went to Syracuse, where he soon obtained employment in the express office of Wells, Butterfield & Co. At that time the express business between New York City and Buffalo was



Garrick B. Ashley

controlled by this firm, and that west of Buffalo and Suspension Bridge by Livingston, Fargo & Co. He remained at Syracuse, at a salary of thirty dollars a month, for about a year and a half, when he was transferred to the office at Suspension Bridge. When he left the latter place he was receiving thirty dollars a week. The consolidation of the two firms named under the title of the American Express Company, brought Mr. Schley to New York City, in 1866. It was necessary to have in the head office of the new company some one thoroughly familiar with both eastern and western methods of the business, and the young agent who had risen to the control of the Suspension Bridge office was selected. A subordinate position in the money department was given to him, but he again won rapid promotion, and from 1870 to 1874 he was in charge of both the inward and outward money department and was also the cashier of the Company—a position of great responsibility. In the latter year he resigned his office to enter the service of the First National Bank, which was about to establish a foreign exchange department. When he left the bank, six years afterward, he was in full charge of this department, which he had brought to a high state of efficiency. On his retirement it was immediately abolished. Mr. Schley's short but interesting Wall Street career began with a co-partnership, in May, 1880, with Mr. Ernest Groesbeck, under the firm name of Groesbeck & Schley. Although the firm was eminently successful in business, this connection was dissolved in January, 1885, and at the beginning of the following month the present house of Moore & Schley was established. Mr. Schley had been a member of the New York Stock Exchange for four years, and although he did not often go upon the floor, he was thoroughly conversant with all the details of the business. His partner, Mr. John G. Moore (of whom a biographical sketch is given in Vol. 5, pp. 313-314 of this work) had spent a year and a half abroad, immediately after leasing the Mutual Union Telegraph to the Western Union Company, and on his return directed his attention to the stock brokerage business. Circumstances threw the two men together, and conceiving a mutual regard and respect for each other, they concluded to link their fortunes together in a business for which both were peculiarly fitted. The co-partnership has been a happy association to which both members brought the fruits of wide experience. The growth of the house they together constitute, which is now one of the largest and most important in "the Street," has been rapid and substantial. Its remarkable success may be said to be equally due to both partners. The enterprise and extensive appli-

cation of one are admirably supplemented by the financial knowledge and training of the other; and sound judgment and perfect harmony of action have made success certain. Mr. Schley's share has been chiefly the conduct of the office and the management of the details of the large operations in which the firm has been frequently engaged. This work he has performed with great tact and unerring judgment. Of an agreeable address and amiable disposition, he is prompt in decision, and in action quick and resolute. In looking back over his career it is difficult to arrive at any other conclusion than that a subtle irresistible attraction brought him into Wall Street, where he has won a large fortune, and that all his previous experience helped him forward to his present success. In this respect his career affords a marked refutation of the popular fallacy, that chance is the principal element in financial achievements in Wall Street. Mr. Schley's success is undoubtedly based upon a perfect knowledge of finance acquired through years of training, such as would naturally ripen the judgment in monetary transactions; and his wealth is the legitimate outcome of the employment of his judgment in the every-day channels of business. Few men in "the Street" are more popular and none is more esteemed. Mr. Schley was married, in 1877, at Washington, D. C., to Miss Elizabeth Baker, the only sister of Mr. George F. Baker, President of the First National Bank of New York. Mrs. Schley's father was George E. Baker, who was the private Secretary of the late Secretary Seward during his official career. He afterwards edited a life of that great statesman. Mr. and Mrs. Schley have five children, of whom four are boys. The recent death of Mr. Schley's mother was the first in his immediate family during his lifetime. His father is still living. Mr. Schley lives at No. 812 Madison Avenue, New York City, and also owns a country seat near Bedminster, New Jersey.

TRENHOLM, COLONEL WILLIAM LEE, President of the American Surety Company of New York City, and ex-Comptroller of National Currency in the United States Treasury, was born in Charleston, South Carolina, February 3, 1836. After proper preparation for a university career, he studied at the South Carolina College of Columbia, South Carolina, from which institution he graduated in December, 1855. In the following year he became a partner in the well-known commercial houses of John Frazer & Co., of Charleston, South Carolina, Trenholm Brothers & Co., of New York,

and Frazer, Trenholm & Co., of Liverpool, England. Mr. Trenholm's father, George A. Trenholm, of Charleston, South Carolina, was a senior partner in Charleston of the old house of John Frazer & Co., whose founder came from Scotland three-quarters of a century ago. Mr. Trenholm, Sr., was a man of recognized ability and influence, who was Secretary of the Treasury in the Confederate Government of the South during the war. At the commencement of the War of the Rebellion, his son, William Lee Trenholm, the subject of this sketch, volunteered for military service with the troops of the State of South Carolina and was elected Captain of the Rutledge Mounted Riflemen, which became at a later period an independent command in the Confederate Army, consisting of a squadron of mounted rifles and a section of horse artillery. He commanded this corps in South Carolina until April, 1864, and afterwards in Virginia, where he was wounded at the battle of Cold Harbor, and promoted to the command of the Eighth Battalion, South Carolina Cavalry, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. In 1865, South Carolina, like the rest of the Southern States, being under provisional government, Mr. Trenholm was made Special Aid to Governor Perry and was charged with the supervision of the relations between the Federal military authorities and the citizens in the coast counties. This position involved duties requiring great judgment and delicate and discreet management, which were performed by Mr. Trenholm to the satisfaction of all those who had relations with him. In 1866 a number of prominent gentlemen of Charleston, South Carolina, united to organize the First National Bank of that city, which was in fact among the very earliest associations organized in the South under the National banking law. These gentlemen included the late Andrew Simonds, George W. Williams and others, among whom was Mr. Trenholm. At this time also he became one of the incorporators of the Charleston City Railway Company. In 1868 Mr. Trenholm went into a banking business with his father, the Hon. George A. Trenholm, under the firm name of George A. Trenholm & Son, and continued in this business until 1885, when he was appointed by President Cleveland one of the United States Civil Service Commissioners. Mr. Trenholm held this position, however, only for a few months, when President Cleveland called him to the position of Comptroller of the Currency in the Department of the Treasury. In January, 1889, Mr. Trenholm resigned the Comptrollership to accept the Presidency of the American Surety Company of New York. In October of the same year he was elected First Vice-President of the State

Trust Company of New York. With two exceptions, Mr. Trenholm never before held public office or became a candidate for any place filled by election, and on each of these occasions he was elected one of the Aldermen of Charleston, South Carolina, on tickets specially made up for an unusual occasion and supported especially by the business elements of the community. The life-long experience of Mr. Trenholm having been mainly in financial affairs, he has been looked upon as an authority and a judge in regard to such matters. His utterances, therefore, on subjects connected with the currency and with finance in general, have always carried weight and have been highly considered as expressions of expert opinion. In 1885 Mr. Trenholm made two addresses on the silver question. One of these was made at Chicago in the summer of 1885, by request of the American Bankers Association of that city. The other was made in May before the Atlanta Commercial Convention. These and other speeches on the subject attracted the attention of President Cleveland, causing him to discover in Mr. Trenholm a man of experience, knowledge and ability on financial questions, and inducing him to give him the appointment which brought him more forcibly and more favorably before the general American public than would have otherwise been the case. Mr. Trenholm doubtless inherited his tendency towards an accurate judgment and definition in financial affairs from his father, who was, both by nature and as a result of his life-experience, more than usually versed in them. The subject of this sketch has been noted for a closeness of observation and wise prudence in the administration of financial duties, which have given him the confidence of business men throughout the country to a degree very seldom accorded. While eminently conservative in his views, he is still not without original ideas and conceptions with regard to financial relations, which show a mind of broad scope and intelligent appreciation of the difficult situations constantly occurring in financial administration, whether this be over a whole country or over a fiduciary or other institution. In Mr. Trenholm's official reports while Comptroller of the Currency, he offered suggestions with regard to improving the general features of the National banking system, and in 1886 embodied these in a bill for a National banking code. The design of this bill was to modify the security of the existing banking laws, and one section incorporated into the oath taken by directors, an obligation to inform themselves at all times as to the business and condition of the association. Another section forbade the organization of National banks with

branches, the design suggested being that it was in the line of public policy to take precaution in advance against any future development of the National banking system in the direction of combination and agglomeration, similar to the development among railroad and other corporations controlling interests upon which the business and convenience of whole communities depend. The proposed code divided the banks into two classes, those with a capital of \$250,000 and less, and those of which the capital exceeded \$250,000, reducing the amount to be deposited by the smaller banks from one-fourth to one-tenth of their capital, and that to be deposited by the larger banks from \$50,000 to \$25,000. The reason of this suggested change was that the bond requirement was found to be a serious impediment to the absorption into the National banking system of the State banks, and was also an impediment to the formation of new banks of large capital. An important provision in this code extended to the entire National banking circulation the already existing provision in the act of 1882, which reserved to the United States whatever profit might arise from the failure to redeem the notes of banks extending their corporate existence. This distinctly provided that all uncalled-for moneys in the various redemption funds should ultimately belong to the United States. One section relieved banks of the obligation of keeping a cash reserve against Government deposits. Mr. Trenholm also made the suggestion for an interstate commercial code, and stated in his report on that subject that, while the time might not yet be ripe for its enactment by Congress, such legislation appeared to be in logical sequence to the establishment and extension of the National banking system and to the regulation by Congress of interstate transportation. It does not appear that these ideas, which originated with Mr. Trenholm, were carried into effect by act of Congress. During Mr. Trenholm's administration of the Comptrollership he received from all parts of the country a vast number of communications suggesting modifications of the laws by which, in the opinions of the writers, the National banking system would be improved and perpetuated. Upwards of forty plans were suggested, which were classed by Mr. Trenholm under five propositions: 1. To do away with the note-issuing function of banks; 2. To increase the inducements for the banks to deposit United States bonds as a basis of National bank circulation; 3. To provide by a new issue of bonds for a continuance of the present or of some modified system of National bank circulation based on United States bonds; 4. To substitute some other security for United States bonds deposited in the

Treasury as a basis for National bank circulation; 5. To allow the banks to issue circulation for their general credit without requiring specific security to be deposited. These propositions show not only the wide-spread interest in the administration of the financial laws of the country, but also the very different ideas held by those thus sufficiently interested and who must have considered themselves in some degree qualified for judgment on the subject. Mr. Trenholm, however, considered these various suggestions on their merits and made such recommendations with regard to some of them as seemed to him to include both justice to the banks and security to the business public. One of his objects was to relieve the Treasury and the currency from what he deemed to be an unnecessary and harassing interdependence on outside commercial chances and changes. To use his own language:

"Throughout the whole period of the existence of the National bank circulation there never has been a time when the volume of the outstanding notes has been determined by commercial forces only. The operations of the Treasury have always exercised an abnormal and a disturbing influence, and reciprocally the state of the currency has constantly fettered the operations of the Treasury."

Mr. Trenholm's suggestion to obviate this disturbance was to shift National bank deposits out of the four-and-a-half per cent. bonds, the effect of which he claimed would be to produce a corresponding decline in the sensitiveness of the banks and of the money market to the progress of redemption of the public debt. To use his own language again:

"Once free from the disturbing cause referred to, there is no reason why the volume of National bank currency should not soon find its natural center of oscillation; that is, the point above and below which its normal movements of increase and decline would conform to the varying needs of the commercial and other interests of the country."

In his general theory with regard to the requisite amount of circulating medium or currency for a commercial people, Mr. Trenholm differed both from Adam Smith, who was one of the first to enunciate the principles governing the question, and Mr. W. Stanley Jevons, who was one of the latest. Both of these authorities held that the amount of circulating medium in any country at any time should, *pari passu*, agree with the number of the population engaged in commercial pursuits. In disagreement with this theory, Mr. Trenholm said,

"From the standpoint of the commercial and other industries of the country elasticity is more important than quantity in the currency. Their interests are better subserved by a currency so elastic in volume as to respond immediately to varia-

tions in the demand for it than by a great volume of money rigid in amount. Elasticity of the volume of the currency supplies to commercial operations what springs and a smooth road supply to transportation. In each case more can be accomplished with less wear and tear and less breakage than is possible when these conditions are wanting."

Whatever opinions may be held as to the pertinence or wisdom of these ideas in their application to existing conditions in the financial system of the United States, there can be no question as to the thoughtful and thorough study of these conditions which must have given rise to the quite original propositions of Mr. Trenholm. It is in this direction of original idea and thought about subjects which have engrossed him, that Mr. Trenholm's importance and influence in the financial world are due.

LEVY, JEFFERSON M., a prominent citizen and lawyer of New York, was born in that city on April 16, 1852. His ancestors settled in New York and Virginia early in the seventeenth century and were among the oldest owners of real estate in the first named colony, their patent, according to the annals in Albany, dating back to 1665. The mortal remains of his great-grandfather lie buried in the old cemetery in the "new Bowery" in New York City, and those of his grandmother,—who, upon her presentation at the Court of St. James, shortly after the Revolutionary War, while on a visit to England, was called "the American beauty,"—are interred at Monticello, in Virginia, formerly the home of Thomas Jefferson, but now by inheritance the property of her grandson, the subject of this sketch. Representatives of the family to which Mr. Levy belongs have made its name historical through their services in all the wars in which the United States have been involved. His uncle, Commodore Uriah P. Levy, United States Navy, was the ranking officer in the Navy at the time of his death in 1862. One of the most ardent of patriots, the life of this brave and distinguished officer reads like a romance, and while history records, it will furnish an example which young men may emulate with honor to themselves and profit to their country. By great industry and honorable occupation as seaman and officer he became part owner and master of a vessel by the time he attained his majority. When war broke out between his native land and Great Britain he volunteered his services, and his name became inseparable from the brave, patriotic officers and men who in the "Argus" defied the enemy in the English Chan-

nel, and he was among those officers who afterwards languished in chains in Dartmoor prison until the end of the war. He received his promotion to a Lieutenantcy for "meritorious service and extraordinary merit." Shortly after the war (about 1817) on what was then called the Field of Honor he received the fire of an implacable enemy several times before returning it. In 1822, at Dubardeau Inlet, at the risk of his life, he saved the lives of men and women imperiled by the winds and waters of a furious gale, and the scars he received then he bore to his grave. In 1827, at Rio Janeiro, he interposed his own body between blows aimed by Brazilian soldiers at a brother officer, and saved his life by receiving on his hand the sabre and in his side the bayonet intended for that brother officer. This manliness and the skill he showed in naval matters were noted by the Emperor Dom Pedro, who offered him the command of the splendid frigate "Caroline" and great dignities, if he would resign from the American Navy and take service under the Brazilian flag. But to this proposal the gallant young officer patriotically sent reply: "I would rather serve as a cabin boy in my own service than as a captain in any other service in the world." This officer was a great admirer of Thomas Jefferson, and the fine bronze statue of the author of the Declaration of Independence, by David d'Anjiers, now in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington, was his gift to the United States Government in the year 1834. He also presented a copy of this splendid work of art to the city of New York and it now ornaments the Governor's room in the City Hall. In recognition of his distinguished services to his country, the Mayor and Commonalty of New York presented him with the freedom of the city and a magnificent gold box. He resolutely set his face against the British custom of flogging, which prevailed in the navy in its earlier days, taking grounds against it as inhuman and unmanly and a foul injustice to our gallant tars. He was the author of the statute for the "Abolition of Whipping in the United States Navy" which put an end to the practice, and won for him the title, which he prized, of "the Father of the Seamen of the United States Navy." After the death of Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States, whose deeds and character he appreciated and esteemed, he purchased his beloved "Monticello" at the request of President Andrew Jackson, from the estate of Jefferson. This property, which is regarded as the grandest old colonial home in America, was begun by Jefferson in 1764 and finished in 1771. It is built somewhat like the palace of the Petit Trainon at Versailles; its public rooms consist of a grand sa-



Yours truly
Jefferson M. Levy

lon, dining hall, library, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe rooms, ball room and grand hall. It stands in a commanding position on a small plateau elevated some three hundred feet above the surrounding country, and five hundred and twenty-eight feet above the level of the sea. The estate embraces five hundred acres of park land, gardens and lawns. Monticello was visited by the British raider, General Tarleton, during the Revolution, but he considerably spared the lovely mansion and set a guard over it. During the late Civil War this magnificent property, lying entirely within the Confederate lines, was confiscated by the Confederate Government, together with all the other property, real and personal, of Commodore Levy, who, although a Democrat, remained faithful in his allegiance to the National Government. At the close of the Civil War, his nephew, Mr. Jefferson M. Levy, entered and took possession of the property as the legal inheritor of the estate of his illustrious uncle. The father of Mr. Jefferson M. Levy was the late Captain J. P. Levy, also a gallant officer in the service of the United States. Born in Philadelphia, in 1807, he grew up in the service of his country, and at the time of the Mexican War, being then in the prime of his manhood, commanded the United States vessel "America," and was appointed by General Winfield Scott commanding naval officer of the port of Vera Cruz at its surrender. He died in 1883. Jefferson M. Levy, his eldest son, was educated under private tutors, graduating at the University of the City of New York, and when nearly of age began the study of law under the late Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, one of the most distinguished jurists at the American bar. After being admitted to practice, one of the first cases placed in his hands was that of the widow of the late James B. Taylor, whose interests he defended, in contesting and settling the many litigations, against an array of older attorneys embracing a number of the most distinguished lawyers at the bar of New York and Oneida Counties, including Francis Kernan, Roscoe Conkling, Henry L. Clinton and Edward W. Stoughton. He succeeded so well in exposing the wretched condition of the laws governing the administration of estates in the Surrogate's office, that new laws were enacted by the State Legislature, which repealed the old and put an effective check for the future upon the system of extravagant and wasteful allowances which, up to that time, had been a scandal and a disgrace. While inheriting wealth, the subject of this sketch may justly lay claim to being a self-made man, as he has never employed in any manner his inheritance, but has made his way entirely through his own efforts. He has always paid a great deal of at-

ention to real estate matters, and, although it is well known that he makes no sale of his abilities in this direction, he is recognized as one of the greatest, if not the greatest real estate expert in the city of New York. Mr. Levy has always been noted for his intense interest in public affairs. Long before he was of age this bent of his mind was plainly manifest. His ambitions and studies have been in the direction of public life, although he has seen fit to refuse all public office suggested for his acceptance. His acquaintance with public men is very large, particularly in the Democratic party, with many of the leaders of which he has been on terms of closest and most confidential intimacy. He is a familiar figure in political, social and club circles in the metropolis, and, although unmarried, takes a justifiable pride in his magnificent country home in Virginia, which it is his pleasure and privilege to beautify and retain in the same condition as when it was in the possession of its illustrious founder. Mr. Levy is a Vice-President of the Young Men's Democratic Club, and a member of the New York Historical Society and of the Manhattan and other well known clubs. He is a man of genial nature, elegant manners and charitable impulses, and is widely popular in all circles. The possession of an ample fortune, acquired through his own unaided efforts, gives him that freedom which enables him to devote a goodly share of his time to the study and education of the great problems of statecraft for which he has a natural inclination, and upon which his views are frequently solicited and his advice carried into effect by distinguished men of his acquaintance prominent in public life.

WEBSTER, DAVID, M.D., a distinguished oculist and aurist of New York City, and Professor of Ophthalmology in the New York Polyclinic, and in the Medical Department of Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, was born at Cambridge, Nova Scotia, on July 16, 1842. His parents were Asael and Hephzibah Webster, natives of Nova Scotia. The latter, whose maiden name was Pearson, was a cousin of Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian statesman, her mother and his father being brother and sister. The subject of this sketch received his degree of Doctor of Medicine from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, in the city of New York, at which he was graduated in 1868, after a thorough course of study in all the branches of medicine. He became deeply interested in diseases of the eye and ear and devoted himself

to their mastery under the best specialists. In 1869 he was appointed House Surgeon of the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital, and remained in that position a year and a half. He then became House Surgeon of the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital (in New York City) where he remained two years. Upon leaving this institution he went into the office of the late Dr. Cornelius Rea Agnew, who was then at the zenith of his fame as an eye and ear specialist, and with whom he remained associated in practice until the death of this distinguished man on April 18, 1888. Dr. Webster's abilities in the specialty to which he has devoted his life have earned for him a reputation which is National, and have brought him high honors in his profession. In 1881 he was appointed Professor of Ophthalmology in the New York Polyclinic, "a school of clinical medicine and surgery for practitioners," founded in 1880-'81, of which he was one of the organizers, and which claims the honor of being the pioneer post-graduate school of medicine in the United States. This position he still holds. In 1889 he accepted the Chair of Ophthalmology in the Medical School of Dartmouth College, at Hanover, New Hampshire. Among other leading professional positions he occupies, may be mentioned the following: Surgeon to the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, and Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Skin and Cancer Hospital, to the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled, to the House of Mercy and to the Hackensack Hospital, Hackensack, New Jersey. He is also Consulting Surgeon to the Paterson Eye and Ear Infirmary, Paterson, New Jersey. He is a member and in 1882 was President of the Medical Society of the County of New York. He is also a member of the New York Ophthalmological Society—of which he was President in 1883—of the New York Academy of Medicine, of the Neurological Society, of the American Ophthalmological Society, of the American Otolological Society, of the New York State Medical Society, and of the New York Society for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Medical Men. Dr. Webster is the author of numerous papers on diseases of the eye and ear, which have been given wide circulation in the pages of the leading medical journals. Notwithstanding the extensive demands made upon his time by professional labors, he finds leisure to become interested in many other subjects and to lend his aid to worthy charities, and to the encouragement of general science and art. He is a member of the New York Historical Society and also of the Union League Club. He was married, in 1876, to Miss Genevieve Macfarlaue, but has no living children.

JOHNSON, HON. JESSE, United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of New York, including the Counties of Kings, Queens, Richmond and Suffolk, was born in Bradford, Vermont, February 20, 1842. He was properly prepared at the schools for a university education, and entered Dartmouth College, graduating in 1863. During the next year he studied in the Albany Law School and was admitted to the bar. Shortly afterwards he went to reside in Brooklyn, New York, and began the practice of his profession, soon reaching considerable prominence as a lawyer. From the beginning of his legal career Mr. Johnson took an active interest in politics, and was at first associated with the Democratic party. He was an earnest political worker, and his services were very useful to his party, and under the administration of Hon. William C. DeWitt he was made Assistant Corporation Counsel. He subsequently served eight years, from 1869 to 1877, in the law department of Brooklyn. Mr. Johnson afterwards resumed his law practice, and soon after this severed his connection with the Democratic party. His personal capacity being well known as also his energy and skill as a political leader, he was at once placed in a high position in the councils of the Republican party. Probably a reason for this also existed in the peculiar circumstances under which Mr. Johnson's transfer of political fealty had been made. During the last four or five years of his experience as Assistant Corporation Counsel, and more particularly during the administration of the Reform Republican Mayor, Mr. Frederick A. Schroeder, and during the term of office of Mr. DeWitt, it happened that Mr. Johnson was engaged in the energetic prosecution of delinquent city officials. This fact brought the office into antagonism with the local Democratic organization, but should properly be taken as an evidence that he did not permit his party allegiance to bias him in respect to his official duty. Naturally enough, however, having thus come into conflict with the Democratic party, he drifted into the opposite organization, where his quality of fidelity to public interests would seem to have been better appreciated than in the party from which he retired. In 1883 Mr. Johnson was candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court in the Second Judicial District, including Kings, Queens, Dutchess, Suffolk, Richmond, Orange, Westchester and Putnam Counties. His opponent was the Hon. William Bartlett, who was successful in obtaining the election; but excellent testimony to Mr. Johnson's popularity was shown by the fact that he not only received the hearty endorsement of his associates in the legal profession, but that he succeeded in largely reducing

the Democratic majority. Since his accession to membership in the Republican party, Mr. Johnson has been recognized as one of the most energetic workers in its ranks. This has been particularly the case in the Twentieth Ward of Brooklyn, where he resides. He has always labored faithfully and tenaciously in support of Republican principles and of the candidates of the Republican party. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1888, and there earnestly advocated the nomination of General Harrison, and exercised considerable influence over the New York delegation in his favor. During the progress of the campaign, Mr. Johnson went on the stump and did most effective work. There is no doubt that he contributed materially towards reducing the opposition vote in Kings County. Mr. Johnson is a member of the Republican General Committee, a Director in the Brooklyn Republican League, and a member of the Lafayette Republican Club, and has turned his membership in these organizations to excellent effect in rendering good service to the Republican party. In local politics Mr. Johnson has the admirable reputation of having studiously and persistently kept aloof from factions while being at all times a most earnest and outspoken Republican. He has gained great popularity among the rank and file, from the fact that it is recognized that he has more consideration for the wishes of the voters than for the manipulators of deals for personal or factional purposes. In regard to the important office which Mr. Johnson now holds, and to which he was appointed by President Harrison in the summer of 1889, (it being the first Republican appointment in Brooklyn under Mr. Harrison's administration)—it is to be said that he received the almost unanimous endorsement of the County Committee and of the Republican leaders generally. The office is of course one of the greatest responsibility, and the satisfaction with which Mr. Johnson's appointment was hailed by Republicans of every stripe throughout Kings County gave especial attestation of the wisdom of President Harrison's choice. It is, however, very strikingly a compliment to Mr. Johnson's personal reputation, and affords, moreover, additional proof of the excellence of his choice for United States District Attorney, that the appointment proved to be quite as satisfactory to his Democratic fellow-citizens as to the Republicans. The *Eagle*, the leading Democratic organ of Brooklyn, and one of the most prominent Democratic papers in the country, in referring to Mr. Johnson's appointment, paid him the following highly complimentary and certainly deserved tribute:

"The choice of Mr. Johnson leaves no room for

legitimate criticism. To the discharge of his duties he brings a capacity adequate to their fulfillment. During a period of more than twenty years at the local bar he has established a reputation as one of the most industrious, studious, energetic and capable members of his profession resident here. He was easily the best equipped of all the candidates who aspired to the place, and his elevation will be received with entire satisfaction by his fellow-citizens. It is fortunate for all concerned that the outgoing officer is succeeded by so competent and trustworthy a gentleman as Mr. Johnson. Never a factionist by inclination, he can reasonably be expected to hold aloof from internal party strife. If, in designating officials for the other federal offices here, President Harrison does as well as he has with the District Attorneyship, the people of Brooklyn will be gratified, and the Executive will have no reason to complain of the reception accorded to his selections."

This certainly was extraordinary language to be employed by the leading organ of the opposition, in regard to an appointment of such importance as that which Mr. Johnson fills. No expression of opinion from any source could convey a more gratifying or more flattering testimonial to the height of personal and public esteem reached by Mr. Johnson than this. Here also it will be observed that allusion is made to Mr. Johnson's abstention from connection with factional workings and methods, a fact which illustrates what will easily have been recognized as a predominant quality in Mr. Johnson's political character. Thoroughly loyal to party principles, he exhibits an equally thorough scorn for the lower grades of party politics and for the tricks and manœuvres by which party deals are effected for personal or factional aggrandizement. In his present office he follows such eminent lawyers as Benjamin D. Silliman, Secretary Benjamin F. Tracy and Judge A. W. Tenney. Of course in the discharge of his duties in this office Mr. Johnson cannot but be greatly aided by the thorough knowledge of legal decisions and official technicalities gained during his long service as Assistant Corporation Counsel. Mr. Johnson is the senior member of the well-known law firm of Johnson & Lamb, and has for many years been in possession of a large and very lucrative practice. While, as already stated, united to several important political organizations, he is also a member of many social clubs and societies in Brooklyn, including the Oxford and the Brooklyn Clubs. Personally he is a man of distinguished and intellectual appearance, affable in manner, courteous and dignified, presenting to all associating with him, the appearance of a man of mark and culture. Upon the broad foundation of a thorough and liberal school and college education and comprehensive study for his profession, he has erected a superstructure of professional and general

knowledge, such as very seldom falls to the share of men so largely engaged in party politics as he has been. Outside of his party service, it is also to be remembered that he has been a thorough, able and conscientious lawyer, probably as well equipped in his profession as any man of his age in the State. It is a generally recognized fact that the law firm of which he is the head, has one of the largest businesses in Brooklyn, and is indeed one of the leading firms in the metropolitan district of New York and vicinity. Mr. Johnson was counsel for the first commission ever appointed in Brooklyn to organize a Rapid Transit Company, and it was organized by that commission. He also drew the charter for the Kings County Railroad Company, and was identified with that company and its contests during six or seven years of the active litigation which it waged for existence.

WALKER, HON. EDWARD C., ex-State Senator from the Thirtieth Senatorial District, and resident of Batavia, New York, was born in Byron, New-York, June 14, 1837. His grandfather, Amasa Walker, was born in Ashford, Connecticut, in 1767, and came to Byron, Genessee County, with his family in 1811. His son, Cyrus, was at this time twelve years of age. Genessee County was then mainly a dense and heavy wilderness of forest, which it was necessary for the newly-arrived immigrants to break up in order to hew out for themselves a home for the future. The family came from English ancestry which could be traced to Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts, at an early period of its settlement, and which, in all the individuals whose history is recorded, has displayed distinguishing characteristics of strength of mind, lofty aims and purposes, and energetic industry and unyielding perseverance. Mr. Amasa Walker created out of his "patch in the woods" a good home, his son Cyrus aiding him in this until he reached manhood, when, in December, 1822, he married Miss Anna Hulett, of Byron. They were an industrious, economical and hardy people, possessing sound judgment and sterling integrity, and as a result of their labors and economy they became a very successful and prosperous family. Mr. Cyrus Walker became largely interested in landed property, his active career being chiefly devoted to speculations in real estate and other property. Though a man of prominence and influence, he never inclined to public life and never held other than a few local offices. He and his wife died at Batavia not many years since, having made that beautiful country

town their residence during the latter period of their life. Edward C. Walker, son of Cyrus, and the subject of this sketch, was the fifth and youngest child of his parents, and from his earliest childhood proved to be of a studious and acquisitive nature. He was fortunate in having excellent early advantages toward the acquisition of a thorough education, and these he improved to the fullest. His primary schooling was received at his native town of Byron, and he also studied at the Cary Seminary of Oakfield, and later pursued his studies at the Academy in Wilson, Niagara County. This was complemented by a course at Genessee College in Lima and in the Syracuse University, from which he graduated in June, 1861. He now studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1862, having only passed one term in the Albany Law School, and yet successfully undergoing a rigid examination of three days' duration before the Court of Appeals, then in session at Albany. Mr. Walker immediately formed a law partnership with his brother-in-law, ex-Senator George Bowen, in Batavia, which was continued with success for four years when, his health having begun to fail owing to too close confinement and application to his profession, he was compelled to abandon the law and adopt a vocation better calculated for his physical organism and temperament. He now entered upon a series of investments and speculations in landed properties and in farms, banking, insurance and mercantile properties, which he has continued with marked financial success up to the present time. Mr. Walker's business career has not only been a success in a commercial point of view, evidencing exceptional ability in that direction, the legitimate product of sound judgment and keen foresight, but it has also been characterized by a liberality and sense of honor and justice and an uncompromising integrity, which have endeared him to his fellow-citizens in a degree certainly most flattering to him. From early manhood Mr. Walker had evinced more or less interest in politics. From 1862 he had been a citizen of Batavia, always active and energetic in promoting the general interest and aiding public improvements in the town, and also invariably nobly responsive to every demand of the cause of benevolence and charity. He has given much of his time to the service of public institutions and organizations for charitable objects, having been for many years Trustee of the New York Institution for the Blind, at Batavia, and of the Syracuse University, and Trustee of Ingham University, at Le Roy, New York, and of the Young Men's Christian Association, at Batavia. In 1868 Mr. Walker was elected Member of Assembly from Genessee County,



A. S. WALKER, 1880

Edward C. Walker

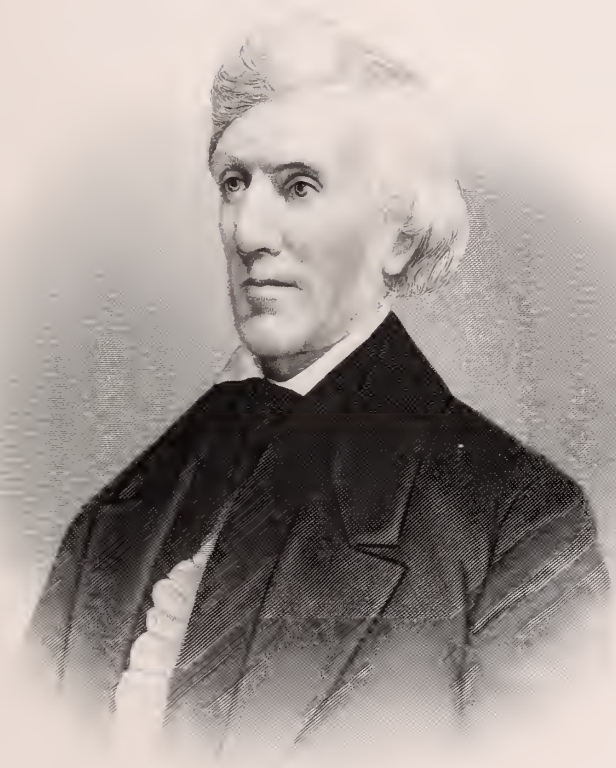
and was Chairman of the Committee on Public Education. In 1869 he was unanimously nominated by the Republican party for Member of Assembly and was elected by a large majority. During this year he was given a place on the Committee on Public Education, and also on that on Banks and Banking. He interested himself particularly in the Normal School system of the State and did very good service in that direction. He was also on the Committee on Public Institutions. Aside from taking an active part in political campaigns and making liberal contributions towards the cause of Republicanism, Mr. Walker held aloof from politics for several years. In 1885 he was the Republican candidate for the Thirtieth Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Genesee, Livingston, Niagara and Wyoming, and was elected by nearly three thousand majority over his opponent, Mr. Higgins, of Lockport. In the State Senate he was honorably recognized by being appointed Chairman of the important Committees on Banks, and the Manufacture of Salt. He was also a member of the Committees on Railroads, Insurance, and Engrossed Bills. In 1887 he was re-elected to the Senate by an increased plurality of eight hundred and fifty-nine over the previous election in 1885. In the Senate of 1889 he was Chairman of the Committee on Railroads, and a member of the Committee on General Laws and of several other committees. It also fell to the lot of Senator Walker to be placed on the Committee to investigate the corrupt ring which procured the Broadway Surface Railway deal in the city of New York. This Committee received general congratulations and encomiums for the manner in which its members acquitted themselves of an onerous and most important public duty. In this Committee, Senator Walker labored earnestly and faithfully toward the accomplishment of the final result. As a legislator he has always proved himself a most industrious, earnest and indefatigable worker, having for his object invariably the best interests of the people. Among the bills which he introduced into the Senate that became laws, were many tending to improve the banking system of the State; the Motor Power Bill, authorizing street surface railroads to change from horse to any other power after obtaining the consent of a majority of the property owners on the proposed line and the consent of the Railroad Commissioners; and the bill which prevents assignees from giving to preferred creditors more than one-third of the estate. He also introduced a marriage license bill, tending to prevent ill-timed and hasty marriages, and also to provide a more perfect record for the purpose of tracing the estates of children. This

bill passed the Senate twice and it is believed that it will yet become the law of the State. For his action with regard to this bill, Senator Walker has received complimentary letters from Bishop Doane and other prominent clergymen, and from eminent judges and well-known lawyers throughout the State, who thus give evidence of their appreciation of the importance of such a law. Senator Walker is known throughout his section of the State and respected as a man of sterling integrity and a judicious and faithful legislator. He is an excellent political organizer, and a forcible and logical speaker. In January, 1890, Senator Walker was selected by the Hon. William Windom, Secretary of the United States Treasury, one of three Commissioners to locate the Government Building and Post Office in Buffalo. Referring to the social and moral side of the life of Senator Walker, his biographer, who devotes himself in any just degree to an examination and sifting of the facts of his life, finds in him a most exemplary exponent of everything that is elevating and progressive in character and accomplishment. In his own city of Batavia, as has been already stated, he has been a most liberal and yet judicious giver to everything of a charitable nature calculated to elevate the social and educational standards, and to advance the interests of young men and women more particularly. No organization tending in this direction, or beneficent society, has had to go without his aid if this were applied for. His contributions to the cause of religion and in aid of church charities and benefactions have been most bountiful, irrespective of creed or denomination. Senator Walker was for many years one of the Commissioners of the Auburn Theological Seminary, and has held important relations with many other religious institutions not mentioned. He has been an active business man in Batavia and very few, if any, have done more towards building up that city, both in an architectural and business sense. Mr. Walker was married, January 14, 1862, to Miss Martha L. Marsh of Massachusetts, and to them have been born two children, Edward C. Walker, and Raymond M. Walker. The extraordinary and most obvious feature of Senator Walker's character, and that which has been most illustrated in his life, is the grasp of affairs which he has been able to accomplish without failure or lack of effective work in any direction. So also to rightly estimate the characteristics of a growing city, and make investments with a view to that which will turn out successful, is illustrative of a business power very unusual in connection with the other qualities which Senator Walker possesses. His legislative career, filled with intel-

ligent interest in educational and financial affairs, gives the required evidence of the ethical side of his varied nature. That a man so interested in money-making and to a certain extent in party politics, should devote himself to reforming and strengthening the laws in regard to the marriage relation, and those which govern and direct higher education in the State, is certainly a most surprising and most flattering testimonial to the catholicity of his ability and character. In the introduction and advocacy of a bill tending to reduce business dishonesty, as in the matter of the power of assignees, still another important element of character is illustrated in the case of Senator Walker. Altogether one can hardly leave the study of his life and of his varied activities without reaching the conclusion that here is a well-rounded nature, a vigorous intellect and a character faithful and earnest in the prosecution of duty.

WILKESON, SAMUEL, of Buffalo, was born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in 1781, and died in the mountains of Tennessee in July, 1848. He was of Scotch Covenanter stock and of Scotch-Irish descent. Men of his name and race died fighting for religious freedom at Bothwell Bridge, in 1679. The final defeat of the Covenanters exiled the family to the North of Ireland, whither they took with them their love of battle and devotion to Protestant liberty. Six Wilkesons were killed in the siege of Derry. The exiles had received their distributive portions of land in the Pale. Within less than a century the increase of the family exceeded the supporting power of its land and emigration became the only relief. Accordingly John Wilkeson and his wife, Mary Robinson, the father and mother of Samuel Wilkeson, came to America in 1760 and settled in Delaware. Impressed with the ideas of liberty which he had imbibed in his native land, John Wilkeson hailed the struggle of the Revolution and the opposition to the British monarchy with delight, and when the war broke out he entered the army with the commission of a Lieutenant and fought until peace was declared. What was left of his regiment at this period was camped at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where the subject of this sketch, literally a military product, was born. On the disbanding of the army, John Wilkeson went with his family into Washington County, in Western Pennsylvania, with a soldier's land warrant, and there he hewed a farm out of the wilderness. His son, in his very childhood, was held face to face with the battle of life on the American frontier, and had his

character formed and tempered in that severest but manliest of schools. His education by teaching commenced in the nearest log school-house, and ended *in just two weeks*. Labor on his father's farm in the wilderness, until he was twenty-one years old, must have been performed in a heavy conflict with his sense of power, his ambitious aspirations, and his marvelous imagination. After his father's death, he married, and went to Southeastern Ohio and opened a farm for himself in another wilderness. As he was logging and burning one night, a sense of the slowness and distance of reward, for his terrible toil, stopped his work. Before he resumed it, he had planned a change of employment and was a builder of keel boats, and a merchant, and a transporter. With him, to determine was *to do*. Soon he was master of vessels. The first of his vessels he built with his own hands, from timber trees growing on the river bank, with no other tools than an axe, a wedge, a saw, an auger and a hammer. The beginning of the superb commerce of three thousand ton vessels that now enter the harbor of Buffalo, was in these open boats, and salt was the principal freight. Sometimes he varied his traffic by the inland route with voyages to points up Lake Erie, but this lake trade was soon destroyed by the War of 1812. In the early part of this conflict, the American army, under General Harrison, was delayed in its advance to invade Canada by the failure of the contractor to provide transportation by boats. In this emergency Wilkeson was appealed to by the Commander-in-Chief to give his army transportation. He consented, and quickly gathering a force of axemen and carpenters, he hastened to the Grand River in Northern Ohio, attacked the timber growing on its banks, sawed, hewed, rived, framed and planked, and in a wonderfully short time, completed his transports and delivered them at Manmce within the conditions of his time contract. His family was at Portland in Chautauqua County. The British army was in march across the Niagara River from the Canada side. Armed with a rifle, Wilkeson hurried to Buffalo with his regiment to get into the expected fight. The battle was fought north of Black Rock and near the Conjockada creek. The militia was overmatched by Wellington's veterans, in numbers as well as effectiveness, and were thoroughly beaten. Buffalo was captured and burned. Wilkeson walked home to Chautauqua to his family. In the spring of 1814, while the war was yet in progress, he loaded a lake boat at Portland with the frames and covering of a store and dwelling house, and, embarking his family, sailed to Buffalo, to settle there permanently and do business as a merchant. He erected



his store on the corner of Main and Niagara Streets, and his dwelling on the east side of Main, south of Genesee Street. On the 14th of December, 1814, peace was proclaimed. Our army passed the winter in cantonment. In the spring of 1815, Buffalo, as the nearest town, naturally attracted and held a large number of the most lawless of the soldiers, as terrible in peace as in war. They instantly became a disturbing and dangerous social element, against which the citizens sought a summary remedy. They found it in persuading Samuel Wilkeson to accept the then important judicial office of Justice of the Peace. His discharge of the duties of a criminal magistrate is one of Buffalo's living traditions. He was a terror to evil doers. A natural lawyer, impetuous, utterly fearless, hating wrong and loving right, looking in an instant through men as through glass, he smote the rascals and ruffians with terrible quickness and the utmost reach of the law. He flung the dangerous into jail, the turbulent and petit-larcenous he frightened out of town. He swept Buffalo clean of the lees of the war. Public opinion never reversed his judgments. In 1819 Mr. Wilkeson was a leading advocate of the construction of the Erie canal. An "association" of citizens had failed to comply with a law which authorized the State to loan to the village of Buffalo twelve thousand dollars with which to build a harbor on the security of a bond in double the amount. This threatened the enterprise with ruin by a loss of the loan through a lapse of the law. Money was scarce, the times following the war being exceedingly hard. Every member of the Harbor Association became discouraged, and with the exception of Charles Townsend and Oliver Forward, refused to execute the required security. It was Buffalo's crisis. Judge Wilkeson stepped to the front and, with Townsend and Forward, agreed to give the State an approved bond in the penal sum of twenty-five thousand dollars. The harbor loan was saved. In due time the work was begun. None of the three gentlemen who sustained the enterprise had any knowledge or experience with regard to the work of harbor building. Wilkeson had never even seen an artificial harbor, and had a valuable mercantile business which required his personal attention. His two associates, however, were determined that he should build that harbor, and they finally prevailed upon him to abandon his business and take charge of the construction. As a result the great structure was built in two hundred and twenty-one days. The importance of this work could hardly be over-estimated. Indeed, it was so thoroughly recognized in Buffalo that on the panel of the square of granite covering the grave of

Samuel Wilkeson, which faces the harbor, is chiselled the epitaph "*Urban Condidit.*" As a matter of fact, he built the city of Buffalo by building its harbor. The Erie Canal was under construction—a water channel to connect Lake Erie with the Atlantic Ocean and make New York the market of the Lake basin and upper Mississippi Valley. The point at which the canal should receive the waters of the lakes was of triple consequence, to commerce, to rival terminal interests and to State politics. The government of the State wanted the best connection. The people of Black Rock wanted the canal to enter the Niagara River, somewhat below the head of that deep but rapid-revolving current. Buffalo claimed that the only possibility of a large and good harbor at the foot of the lakes, was in Buffalo Creek. Outside of these contestants, two active and one passive, reposed the Holland Land Company, indifferent through territorial exclusion from the water front by the State's reservation of the mile-wide strip of land on the Niagara River and on the lake shore to the foot of Genesee Street. Yet these foreign speculators in American land nursed in imagination a New Amsterdam, where Black Rock now is, and would probably have built it there, had they owned the ground. As it was, they kept their hands away from every effort to make Buffalo the terminus of the canal, arguing that wherever the canal terminated, Black Rock or Buffalo, one of their town plats behind either terminus could surely enrich them. The building of the harbor saved the Holland Land Company's Buffalo town plat for its proprietors, and gave speedy sale for all their lands in the county of Erie. The company never gave a dollar to the perilous enterprise. The following from an eye-witness of this work, is a graphic picture of the situation and its results:*

"As if it were only yesterday the writer can remember, being perched on his father's shoulder, as he waded across the mouth of Buffalo creek in superintendence of the crib-laying, and being startled by the bugle-toned power of the magnetic voice which gave commands to his men as he walked. It was a ford only waist deep to the tall man. Ships holding one hundred thousand bushels of grain, move under great sail where he caressingly carried a child. And as it were yesterday's sight, the writer recalls the large timber trees which fringed the lake north and south of the creek and the great elms, sycamores, black walnuts, basswoods and oaks which threw shadows over the silent water-way, and east of Main Street became a forest on both its banks—a forest and a swamp, dense with trees and all vegetable growth, extend-

* The late Samuel Wilkeson, Jr., of New York—late Secretary of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, detailed these facts.

ing from the bend of Niagara River, around by what is now the Terrace and Exchange Street, then the edge of a bluff which was once the wall of the lake; a swamp through which, south of the eminence, Main Street had been cut and corduroyed with immense logs painful to travel; a swamp, which west of the Terrace and north and south of Court Street, was terrible to the writer, then a little child, as a black fastness, alive with serpents, turtles and frogs. The man who turned the severe work on the harbor into a joyous battle by wading the creek and laboring among his men in the water up to his waist, doubling their effectiveness with electric words and a judgment unerring and quick as lightning, that man changed the swamp into a populous and beautiful city; he built the harbor of Buffalo. *Urben Condidi.* The harbor made the Buffalo creek the western terminus of the Erie canal. That made Buffalo the outlet of the commerce of the vast region commercially dependent on the Great Lakes."

The Canal Commissioners met in Buffalo in the summer of 1822, to decide finally where the Erie canal should terminate. Samuel Wilkeson presented the claim of Buffalo and argued it, using a map which he had made of the lower part of the lake, the creek and Niagara River, and drawing with prodigious effect on his thorough knowledge of the action of the winds, currents and waves on the waters connected with both the proposed termini. The celebrated DeWitt Clinton judicially summed up the case. The pleader for Black Rock was General Peter B. Porter, and in the name and authority of the State, it was decided in favor of Buffalo. The canal was completed from the Hudson River to Lake Erie on the 26th of October, 1825. The beautiful and swift packet-boat, built of Lake Erie red cedar and named the "Seneca Chief," on which embarked DeWitt Clinton and a committee of Buffalo's citizens, of which Samuel Wilkeson was Chairman, made the first passage through the entire length of the canal to tide-water, carrying with her a new cask filled with water from Lake Erie, and returning to Buffalo with a cask of sea water, thus marrying the inland lakes to the sea forever. In February, 1821, Wilkeson had been appointed first judge of the Erie Common Pleas. He had probably never held in his hand an elementary work on law, nor in any technical sense was he a lawyer; but he was a natural judge. His instantaneous insight, his comprehensive common sense, dignity, intolerant honesty and wise imperativeness, carried him with complete credit through a third term. In 1824 Judge Wilkeson was elected to the State Senate and served in that body and in the Court for the Correction of Errors for six years. In 1836 he was elected Mayor of Buffalo. During all this period of public service he had prosecuted different kinds of business with sagacity and energy. He had continued to be a merchant-forwarder on the lakes. As one

of the contractors, he built a section of the Erie Canal. He was a warehouseman and ship owner, built the first iron foundry in Buffalo, and started in that town its now enormous trade of manufacturing steam engines, stoves and hollow-ware. Previous to this, he had purchased a charcoal blast-furnace in Lake County, Ohio, where he established his sons, and he afterward erected a furnace in Mahoning County, in the same State—the first in this country to "blow in" on raw bituminous coal and to smelt iron with that fuel uncooked. Thus devoting himself to the public service and the municipal interests of the place where he had made his home, and still devoting a large portion of his time to his private business interests, he was yet able to interest himself deeply in politics and in the discussion of the problems which were at that time prominently before the public mind. High up among these was the question of African slavery. The tidal wave of abolition was forming and had reached so far as to become a question on which thinking men were forced to take sides. Wilkeson opposed it. He believed that the unconditional and immediate emancipation of the slaves would result in bringing about the extermination of the latter by the whites, and an armed struggle between the North and South for the control of the Federal Government. He therefore favored a system of gradual and compensated emancipation, and advocated the colonization of the blacks on the west coast of Africa. He became so prominent in this question, as indeed he did in everything to which he gave his mind, that the control of the American Colonization Society was surrendered to him, and he removed to Washington, and for two years edited the organ of the society, "The African Repository." Here he practically governed the Colony of Liberia, organized commerce with it from the ports of Baltimore and Philadelphia, gathered colonists wherever he could in the South and shipped them to the new Republic, and thus sought to build a sufficient break-water against the advancing tide of disorganization which was already threatening. But the struggle was not to be averted. Sentiment in both parts of the country finally rejected colonization as a remedy for the acknowledged evil, and it was abandoned. The situation set forth in which Judge Wilkeson was placed in positions of command or of authority, were of sufficient importance, as is shown, to demonstrate his character as a man greatly above the ordinary in capacity and in magnetic force. Among those who best knew him, he was recognized as a king among men. It was native to him to seize situations which required treatment, and to give orders. He was a born commander. Men obeyed



Yours Sincerely
C. W. Hutchinson

him without loss of self-respect. His right to direct was conceded. He moved masses of men, and did not excite jealousy. His knowledge of what was best to do was intuitive. He never came to a conclusion by logical steps or by waiting. It is doubtful if he ever lost an opportunity. His knowledge was prodigious. His imagination was extraordinarily rich. His humor was fine. Through all his life, men considered it a privilege to hear him talk. The *graphic art* with words was his. The great magnetic force of the man flashed over the wires of his talk, filling, kindling and lifting his listeners. Had he esteemed himself much, and been fond of applause, he would have been an irresistible orator. He was incorruptibly honest. His scorn of what was dishonorable, or mean, was grand. He had a dignity that all men respected, and felt was becoming. His courage was chivalric and complete, and down in the lion heart of the man, his friends found warmth and sympathy. Judge Wilkeson was married three times, his first wife being the mother of all his children. She was Jane Oram, the daughter of James Oram, a Scotch-Irish exile, who came to this country with Samuel Wilkeson's father, and with him fought through the War of the Revolution. Of Judge Wilkeson's six children—John, Elizabeth, Eli, William, Louise and Samuel—only the oldest—John, is now living. His second wife was Sarah St. John of Buffalo, a woman of uncommon intellect and character. His third was Mary Peters of New Haven, Connecticut, who grew to high repute as an educator of girls. Judge Wilkeson's death at the time of its occurrence would almost have seemed to have been unnecessary. A man of magnificent physique and splendid general health, he caught a simple malady, at the first Chicago land sale, and this was maltreated by physicians, until at last it extended into an incurable organic disease. He died in July, 1848, in his sixty-seventh year, in a tavern in the Tennessee mountains. Noble in his life, he left behind him in his descendants, a splendid and effective tribute to his memory. The cannonade against Fort Sumter, which opened the Southern rebellion, was not heard by this veteran, as he lay in his grave at "Forest Lawn." Eight of his grandsons heard it, and went into the Union army; three of them under age, two seventeen years old, the other sixteen. Not one of the eight served on a general staff, in the department of transportation or supplies, or was ever placed on detail duty. Each and all were in the line and at the front. John Wilkes Wilkeson, oldest son of Judge Wilkeson's son John, was killed in the bloody battle of Seven Pines in command of Company K, of the One Hundredth New York Infan-

try. His courage was as perfect as his integrity. He was as pure as he was brave and true, steadfast and gentle. He was shot in the front. Bayard Wilkeson, the oldest son of Samuel, was killed in the first day's fighting at Gettysburg, commanding Battery G, of the Fourth United States Artillery, when only nineteen years, one month and fifteen days old. Though a mere boy, he had already served with his battery in and about Fortress Monroe and Norfolk, and taken part in the battle of Fredericksburg; and he was recognized as so thorough a soldier and so good a commander, that his battery had the post of honor in the Eleventh Corps, the right of the line of march.

HUTCHINSON, HON. CHARLES WEBSTER, a prominent citizen of Utica, Oneida County, New York, and formerly Mayor of that city, was born at Providence, Rhode Island, on July 4, 1826, in which city his parents were then temporarily residing. His birth took place at the residence of Major Samuel McClellan, who occupied the dwelling on the corner of School and Benefit Streets in that city. Mr. Hutchinson has been a resident of the city of Utica from the year following his birth, and there received his early education, under such prominent instructors as Thomas Towell, William Backus, William Williams, William C. Barrett, David Prentice, LL.D., George R. Perkins, LL.D., and others. At the age of fifteen he entered the scientific department at Geneva College, devoting himself principally to these studies, and the modern languages. He was then appointed to a position as clerk in the office of the Syracuse and Utica Railroad Company at Utica. He resigned this position in the year 1847, having been appointed teller of the Fort Plain Bank, and acted for the three subsequent years in that capacity. Returning to Utica, he assumed charge of the combined interests of his father and the Hon. Horatio Seymour in the manufacturing firm of E. K. Browning & Co., but after a few months he took charge under his own name, and devoted himself to its interests until the autumn of the year 1865, when he disposed of the business and went to Europe with his wife, passing between two and three years in travel upon the continent, and a winter in Africa and Egypt, returning to Italy by the Mediterranean and Sicily. Upon his return home to Utica he took an active interest in matters of a public character, and for several years was a Director of the Utica Mechanics' Association. He was Vice-President and presiding officer of the New York State Sportman's Association for several years

from its organization, and was a member of the first committee who presented a revision of the game laws to the Legislature of this State, which were adopted, and in the year 1871 he was elected its President. He was elected Mayor of the city of Utica in the year 1875, and during his term of office a number of important local measures were successfully inaugurated and completed. Several artistic fountains were erected in the public parks, and the latter beautified and reclaimed from their former neglected condition; several culverts were built, and the work of filling the streets over them was rapidly pushed forward, the benefits of which were soon proved, by the rapid improvements and growth of the easterly part of the city. His administration was marked by a judicious economy in public expenditures, and many improvements were inaugurated, to the ultimate advancement of the interests of the city. The year of his Mayoralty, being notable as the Centennial year, it was a period which brought into more than ordinary prominence the local executive officials throughout the country. During that year the citizens of Utica extended the hospitalities of the city for the Ninth Annual Reunion of the Army of the Cumberland, which invitation was accepted for the dates of September 15th and 16th. Mayor Hutchinson, in his official capacity as Chief Magistrate, made the address of welcome in the Opera House, and addresses were also delivered by Hon. Horatio Seymour, Hon. Roscoe Conkling and other citizens. Among those present were President Grant, Vice-President Henry Wilson, several members of the National Cabinet, and Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, while the Army was represented by General Sherman and his staff, and Generals Joseph Hooker, H. W. Slooem, H. A. Barnum, J. G. Parkhurst, Henry M. Cist, Daniel Butterfield, J. S. Fullerton, David S. Stanley, A. G. McCook, James McQuade, J. B. Kiddoo and Wheaton, and many other distinguished Union commanders. His Excellency, Governor Samuel J. Tilden was the guest of Mr. Hutchinson, and with him were many other prominent State officials, constituting altogether one of the most distinguished gatherings of National and State dignitaries ever assembled outside of the capital of the Nation. The reunion was a grand success, and was fully appreciated by all the delegates and guests who were in attendance, and they expressed the highest gratification at the attention shown them by the citizens, and their liberality of entertainment and generous hospitality. Railroad trains and other modes of conveyance were kept at the free disposal of the visitors, and Trenton Falls, the Armory at Ilion, the cotton fac-

ories and other industries of the city, and New York Mills and adjoining villages were visited. The reunion closed with a reception and ball at the Opera House, President Grant and Governor Tilden receiving in the proscenium boxes. One of the guests wrote of it as follows: "No notice of this event, written at the late hour required by the circumstances, can do justice to its elegance and success in every particular. Each succeeding moment seemed to be more and more enjoyable, and the culmination was a grand triumph. Nothing of the kind ever before attempted in this city or vicinity, has equalled it; it reflected the greatest credit upon the city and the good people who tendered it with the most perfect cordiality to their honored guests, the brave men of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland. It will be a long time ere the bright dream will be forgotten." Mr. Hutchinson was prominent in organizing The Utica Park Association, and was its President from its incorporation in the year 1872 until 1889, excepting three terms, when other matters engrossing his attention, he declined an election. This park property was estimated to have cost over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, but it was sold by him to the State Masonic Home, in the year 1889, for the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars. To this noble charity in which, as a Mason, Mr. Hutchinson was deeply interested, he donated toward this purchase price the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars. As a Mason, he is a member of Utica Lodge, Oneida Chapter, Utica Commandery of Knights Templar, and Yahnn-dah-sis Lodge of Perfection, and has taken the 32d Degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, in Cosmopolitan Consistory of New York. He is also prominent in the Order of Odd Fellows and now holds the position of Chief of Equipment of the Patriarchs Militant Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in the department of the Atlantic. Mr. Hutchinson was one of the organizers of The Oneida Historical Society, of which the late Hon. Horatio Seymour was President from its founding in the year 1876 until his death. During this period he was First Vice-President and acting President of the society, and is one of the Board of Councillors, and at present holds the same positions. He has delivered several addresses before the society upon subjects relating to the early history of the Mohawk Valley, and was a member of the committee of five who selected the design and erected the monument commemorating the Battle of Oriskany, August 6, 1777. He is also a corresponding member of a number of historical societies. For many years he has devoted a portion of his leisure to the studies of ethnology, history, and allied subjects, and his

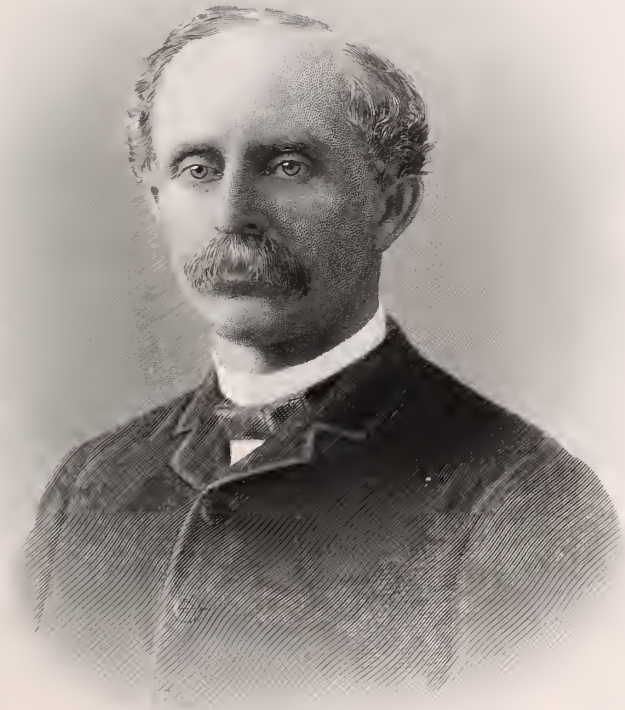
library is large and valuable in rare books, in both English and foreign languages. One of his favorite subjects of study is Indianology, particularly relating to the Iroquois or tribes of the Six Nations. His cabinet of Indian curios and relics is one of the most noted in the State, and was exhibited at the Bartholdi Exhibition in New York, at the Albany Bi-Centennial, and at the International Fair in 1888, held at Buffalo. Mr. Hutchinson, in appreciation of the warm interest he has taken in matters relating to the condition and welfare of the Iroquois, was adopted by them, and given the name of "Gy-ant-wa-ka" (The Cornplanter) by a council of the Senecas, on their reservation, June 15, 1885. Among the corporate positions held by him, was that of President of the Utica and Mohawk Railroad Company, and he ultimately became the owner of that road. He is also President of the Central New York Agricultural Association, and is a Trustee of the Holland Trust Company of New York City. He was elected a vestryman of Trinity Church, Utica, in the year 1861, and warden in the year 1887. This church is one of the oldest Episcopal churches in the western part of this State, having been organized May 24, A.D., 1803, and incorporated August 14, 1804. He is largely interested in real estate and the manufacturing interests of the city of his residence, and is sanguine of a rapid and prosperous development of its great natural resources in the near future. Mr. Hutchinson was married October 9, 1851, by the Rt. Rev. Thomas M. Clark, the present bishop of Rhode Island, to Miss Laura Clark Beckwith, the eldest daughter of the late Alonzo S. Beckwith, a prominent citizen of Hartford, Connecticut. She died April 11, 1883, leaving no children. Mrs. Hutchinson was active and generous in all charitable works, and her sister and herself were the "two founders" of that benevolent institution "The House of the Good Shepherd" whose mission is the care of little children. Mr. Hutchinson's father, Holmes Hutchinson, was an eminent civil engineer, and was a son of Amaziah Hutchinson and Elizabeth Mack. He was born at Genoa, Cayuga County, New York, January 5, 1794, and removed to Utica in the year 1819, and was almost constantly employed as an engineer upon the Erie Canal and its enlargement, and other canals of the State from that date until 1835, when he was appointed Chief Engineer of the middle division, which position he held until the year 1841. During this period he made the maps and surveys of the Erie Canal from Canastota to the Hudson River, also of the Black River, Cayuga, Crooked Lake, Chemung and Seneca Canals, the Glens Falls Feeder, and the Rochester Aqueduct, also of a pro-

posed canal on Long Island, uniting Jamaica Bay with Rockaway Inlet. His report, dated March, 1826, says "that constructing nine miles of canal through the inland bays form a continuous navigation from Sag Harbor to the city of New York, a distance of one hundred and fifteen miles" and he recommended its construction. In 1889, after a lapse of sixty-three years, this project has again been brought into prominence. In the year 1825 he was engaged as Chief Engineer by the Connecticut River Company upon the recommendation of Governor De Witt Clinton of New York to survey a route of water communication from Barret, in the State of Vermont, to the city of Hartford, Connecticut, a distance of two hundred and nineteen miles. Upon receiving his report the Directors of the company by resolution said "that Mr. Hutchinson has fully justified their high wrought anticipations." In the year 1826 he was appointed by the authorities of the State of Rhode Island, Chief Engineer of the construction of the Blackstone Canal from Worcester, Massachusetts, to the city of Providence. In 1828 he was Chief Engineer of the construction of the Oxford and Cumberland Canal in the State of Maine. He married, February 15, 1824, Maria Abeel Webster, the second daughter of Joshua Webster, M.D., of Fort Plain, New York, who was one of the most prominent among the early physicians of the Mohawk Valley. Doctor Webster was a lineal descendant of Thomas Webster of Ipswich, England, and was a son of John Webster, of Scarborough, in the State of Maine. He was surgeon of the One hundred and thirty-eighth Regiment New York State Volunteers during the War of 1812, and was a member of the State Legislature in the year 1822. Doctor Webster married Catharine Wagner, whose mother was the daughter of John Abeel, the Indian trader, whose father, Johannes Abeel, resided in Albany, and was Recorder and Mayor of that city during the years 1694 and 1695 and also during 1709 and 1710. He was also one of the Commissioners of Indian Affairs from the years 1706 to 1710. Mrs. Webster's grandfather was Colonel Johan Peter Wagner, who, with William Fox, had the distinction of being the first two of the Palatinates who settled in the Mohawk Valley easterly of the Garoga Creek, in the town of Palatine, in the year 1723. The Colonel's oldest son, also Johan Peter, was a member of the Committee of Safety during the Revolution, and was Lieutenant-Colonel in the regiment of Colonel Cox, at the battle of Oriskany, August 6, 1777, in which battle two of his sons, Johan Georg and Johan Jost, and five members of the Wagner family were also engaged. After General Herkimer was wounded and Colonel Ebenezer

Cox was killed, tradition says that Colonel Wagner took command of the brigade, which resulted in the victory so decisive for the American forces. Mr. Hutchinson was prominent in many of the early enterprises in the State; was one of the original Directors of the Syracuse and Utica Railroad, also of the Lake Ontario Steamboat Company, also of the Bank of Utica and other corporations, and was for some years the President of the Syracuse and Oswego Railroad. He was quiet in his demeanor and courteous in speech and manner, and all who were brought into contact with him accorded him their respect and esteem, and acknowledged his high sense of honor and scrupulous integrity. He died suddenly at his residence in the city of Utica, February 21, 1865, aged seventy-one years. The records and traditions of the Hutchinson family are that "the founder of this old family is traced back to the tenth century and came from Cranborg in the Danish Island of Zealand, with Harold Harefoot, and he was then designated in Latin "Uitonensis" meaning a native of Witton. The family settled in England at or near Middleham, in the Bishopric of Durham, and they were free tenants of the Prince Bishops of that manor, particularly Cornforth and Humber Knowles, after the Conquest. Eleazar Hutchinson, the ancestor of this branch of the family, came to America in the year 1633, and afterwards settled at Lebanon, now Andover, Connecticut. There were four of this name in direct descent. Eleazar the second married Ruth Long. They had seven children, Amaziah, the father of Holmes Hutchinson, being the third son, who was born December 14, 1762. He married Elizabeth Mack March 30, 1791. They had ten children, Holmes being the second son. His mother's grandmother was Sybella Browne, the only daughter of Sir John Browne, Viscount Montaigne, of Londonderry, Ireland, who married John Mack, who, with his wife and William, his son, came from the town of Armagh to America in the year 1732, and settled at Londonderry, New Hampshire.

JONES, HON. WILLIAM MARTIN, an eminent lawyer of Rochester, prominent for many years as a leading worker in the cause of temperance, and in 1888 the candidate of the Prohibition party for the office of Governor of the State of New York, was born in Onondaga County, New York, July 24, 1841. He is the son of Thomas P. and Lodoiska Jones. The former, who died in 1880, was a native of South Wales, and belonged to an old and highly respected family of one of the most historically in-

teresting and picturesque sections of that country. In crossing the ocean, when quite a young man, he left behind him family, friends and position. Nevertheless he retained a deep affection for the land of his birth, and recrossed the Atlantic several times to visit the old homestead. Mrs. Jones, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was born at Crown Point, New York, and is still living. She is a member of the Butler family, so well known in local and historical annals. Her grandfather was a Colonel in the Revolutionary War. Mr. and Mrs. Jones were people of intelligence and integrity. From them their son inherited no wealth—as they possessed little of this world's goods—but he did inherit from them that high moral character, unyielding fixity of purpose and manly perseverance, which, with maturity and opportunity, have brought him a competence, distinguished social position, and enviable honors. He was a young child when his parents removed from his birthplace to Monroe County, and a boy of tender years when they made a second removal, to Knowlesville, in Orleans County. When but seven years of age he was prostrated by a severe attack of scarlet fever, and the robust constitution he inherited from a long line of sturdy ancestors was so shattered by the inroads of this disease, and an accident that occurred about the same time, that until his thirteenth year his physical condition was the source of constant anxiety to his affectionate and devoted parents. When health permitted, he attended the village school, and, so far from failing to take advantage of his limited opportunities, regretted that they were not greater. He also followed the practice, usual among village boys, of doing odd jobs for whatever reasonable compensation the employment would bring, and, neglecting no opportunity of adding to his small earnings, was from time to time employed at wages which, compared with what boys receive for services these days, were marvelously small. As he sometimes laughingly asserts, he held a "Government position" before he was out of his teens. It was indeed, an humble one, but he discharged its duties—carrying the United States mail on his back, twice a day, from the village post office to the railroad station, a mile distant—with punctuality and fidelity, being cheered in his task by the thought that the money which its performance brought him and which he was saving carefully, was so much toward enabling him to secure the higher education which he craved. At the village school he not only made his mark as a pupil, but so impressed the trustees with his ability to teach, that, having dismissed the former instructor, they offered the place to him. But he was desirous of securing



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a thoroughly classical education, and being warmly seconded in his views by his parents, who had made and were still willing to make sacrifices in his behalf, he respectfully declined the flattering offer, and soon after entered the Albion Academy, where he began to fit himself for admission to Yale College. He had been but a year in this excellent school, when, on invitation, he accepted a position in it as assistant teacher, and was engaged with his classes when the Civil War opened. He finished his preparation for college at a preparatory school in New Haven, Connecticut, but never entered college. Two of his older brothers were among the first who responded to the call for volunteers in the defense of the Union, and it was not a great while before he himself was mingling in scenes and events which have entered into the history of his country. He became acquainted with Major-General Edwin D. Morgan, "The War Governor" of New York, soon after his election to the Senate of the United States, and for two years Mr. Jones was with him in Washington as his Private Secretary. Mr. Jones was introduced at the Government Departments by the eminent Senator, with the request that he should be accorded the same privileges and courtesies when he called, as the Senator himself. These duties brought Mr. Jones into more or less intimate relations with the great men who figured in the stirring scenes of those days, and he still cherishes many pleasant reminiscences of personal contact with such men as President Lincoln, Secretary Seward, Secretary Stanton, Secretary Chase and other distinguished characters of that epoch. His acquaintance with Secretary Seward ripened into intimacy, and after the adjournment of Congress in 1864, he filled the position of Private Secretary to William H. Seward and his son, Frederick A. Seward, in the Department of State for several weeks, and until his efficiency won for him the promotion to the post of Chief Clerk of the Consular Bureau. One who knew him at this period of his life writes :

"A position of such magnitude at such a critical time, brought a discipline to the boy still pushing for a college course, which has been invaluable during his subsequent life. His youth, coupled with his anxious desire to meet all the requirements of this high position, which had theretofore always been filled by men of greater age and wider experience, told heavily upon his strength. Many a time he counted the strokes of the old State Department clock as they indicated the hour of midnight, or one or two in the morning, while he sat by his desk writing official despatches containing instructions to go by the morning's mail, to Government Consuls, located nearly all over the world, watching rebel blockade runners, and guarding the interests of our nation under alien skies."

In 1866, the war ended, and wearied out with hard

work, and a severe attack of typhoid fever, Mr. Jones resigned his position, and was immediately appointed by President Johnson to be United States Consul at Clifton, Canada, which appointment was promptly confirmed by the Senate. By this time it had become necessary for him to relinquish his cherished hope, that of a thorough classical course at college, but he had enjoyed opportunities and advantages which went far to compensate him for that loss. He bore with him to his new position the heartiest expressions of confidence and esteem, from the heads of the different departments of Government, and had the satisfaction of knowing that although the youngest and most inexperienced man who had ever held the position he then vacated, he had performed its duties faithfully and to the approval of the eminent statesman who, more than any other man aside from the President himself, had shaped the policy of the administration of Abraham Lincoln during the trying ordeal of the Southern Rebellion. Mr. Jones remained in the Consulship at Clifton exactly five years, and until 1871. During the comparative leisure of these five years he read law, and upon his retirement from office, established himself, at Rochester, New York, was admitted to the bar and entered upon the practice of his profession. He soon demonstrated his ability as a lawyer and in a few years rose to a position of eminence among his colleagues. His practice increased in proportion as his reputation rose, and is to-day one of the best in the city. His offices at Rochester are models of convenience and are well supplied with an extensive law library, and the most competent assistants. Mr. Jones is by nature an ultra and aggressive temperance man. From his infancy he has been a total abstainer. He became a Cadet of Temperance at the age of ten years, and later in life joined the Sons of Temperance. In 1867 he entered the Order of Good Templars, and two years later was a delegate at the session of the Grand Lodge of that organization held at Rochester. Since that time he has attended nearly every session of that body, and many sessions of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge, the International body of which he is now the Treasurer. Mr. Jones has never sought official standing in the Order, but his eminent personal worth and earnest services have been honored by his election to fill some of the highest positions in its power to bestow. In 1879 he was elected Grand Counselor of New York, and three months afterwards succeeded to the office of Grand Chief Templar, (his predecessor, Andrew S. Draper, having resigned to take his seat in the New York State Legislature,) and was re-elected to the office four consecutive years. In 1885,

at the annual session of the Grand Lodge, held at Scheueetady, he was renominated for the sixth term by acclamation, but peremptorily declined, to the great sorrow of the hundreds of delegates present. As an influential member of the Grand and Right Worthy Grand Lodges, he has been instrumental in advancing and in seeing successfully carried forward, plans for the benefit of the Order, all over the world. *The Official Organ*, a monthly publication of the Order of Good Templars in the State of New York, was established and edited by him from his offices in Rochester, from 1881 to 1885. Mr. Jones has always had the courage of his convictions. A rigid observer all his life of the triple pledge—forswearing liquor, tobacco and profanity—he believed for many years that the interests of temperance could be best subserved by moral suasion and the support received from the Republican party—the party for which he had thrown his first vote, and in which, after years of earnest effort in advocacy of its principles, he had achieved a certain degree of prominence. After the failure of the Republican party to redeem pledges made at the Richfield Springs Convention in 1882, he became convinced that the prohibition of the liquor traffic could not be obtained through this party under its dominant management. He then threw the weight of his influence and support into the Third Party movement, and as one of its unflinching members ran for office on its tickets at a time when to do so was to invite only ridicule and persecution. In 1885 he received the Prohibition party nomination for Attorney-General of the State of New York. He had already commended himself highly to Prohibitionists through his remarkable success in hundreds of suits he had conducted in the State; and his nomination by acclamation at one of the largest temperance conventions ever assembled, was hailed with delight by friends of the cause everywhere. His letter of acceptance was a document of strength and effectiveness. It was also a reply to an invitation from a so-called Temperance Assembly to the State Committee, asking the withdrawal of Mr. Jones, on the ground that the Republican party had nominated a temperance man for Attorney-General, and that Mr. Jones' vote would endanger his prospects for an election. In it he declared that he had never sought preferment in the party and now accepted the nomination offered him, simply from a sense of duty. The closing paragraph of this letter has the true ring of earnestness and reform, and is here quoted as an eloquent exposition of the views of its writer:

“Recognizing the fact, as I believe all members of the Prohibition party do, that to the rum traffic

and its surrounding influences, is due a very large percentage of the crimes that are visited upon communities, I believe that the extermination of such iniquity will be accomplished in this State and Nation only through thoroughly organized State and National political effort. The party that seeks the accomplishment of this purpose is not by any means a new one, although it comes before the people of the present generation under a new name. It is the party that has bared its breast to the foe for more than two thousand years in the defense of the principles of right and justice and of the homes of the people. It is true it has met with reverses, but it has been victorious in the end. It was that party that stood in the pass at Thermopylæ, and, although there was scarcely one left to tell the story, that battle was not a lost battle: but it has borne fruit through the generations that followed it, and is yet bearing fruit to the people of the world. Many battles have been lost that we feel ought to have been won. Much precious blood has been spilled that seemed to bring no recompense. And many valuable lives have gone down in gloom that in our philosophy we feel ought to have set in an effulgence of glory. But those battles have not been fought in vain. That precious blood has not been allowed to be wasted. And those lives that have passed under clouds here have only disappeared temporarily to rise where clouds will never obscure the heavenly light that will encircle them through an eternity. I count it nothing to stand in the pass at Thermopylæ, and to go down fighting for the cause of humanity. And although I may be first to fall in the struggle that is going on in the imperial State of New York to-day in the defense of the homes of our commonwealth, I shall, if it be thought to be my duty, regard it a pleasure to hold up the standard of the party of the people and to pass it on to those that shall follow me, unstained by any act of dishonor or tainted with selfish or ambitious purposes. Whether it shall be deemed wise that I shall continue to aid in carrying the banner for prohibition in the great State of New York during the campaign of 1885, or not, will not change in the remotest my purpose never to cease the contest for ‘God and Home and Native Land’ while there remains a dramshop between the oceans.”

Apart from his prohibition principles, Mr. Jones possessed eminent qualifications for the office of Attorney-General. The high order of his legal attainments was indisputable, and his experience covered a wide range. Besides this he was well known all over the State, was personally very popular and his affiliations were absolutely untainted. All of which was evident from the fact that he polled a vote in the campaign which represented a notable accession to the ranks of his party, drawn mainly from “the better element” of his fellow citizens. In 1888, Mr. Jones received from his party the distinguished honor of the nomination for Governor of the State of New York. In the campaign which followed—one of the most spirited political contests ever waged in the State—Mr. Jones took an active part and addressed large meetings in nearly every county in the



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State. His opponents for the office of Governor were Hon. Warner Miller, the Republican candidate, who made a lively canvass on the high license platform for the avowed purpose, as he stated after the election was over, of keeping down the prohibition vote; and Governor David B. Hill, the successful candidate of the Democratic party for re-election, who made an equally energetic canvass of the State, on the old Democratic anti-sumptuary platform. Mr. Jones, whose enthusiastic support of true temperance principles had endeared him to many of the best citizens of the State, polled thirty thousand two hundred and fifteen votes, running ahead of the National ticket. This flattering endorsement proved not only the strength of the principles for which he stood the principal standard bearer in the State, but also the high appreciation of his personal fitness for the executive office entertained by some of the most worthy citizens of the State. On July 5, 1871, Mr. Jones married Miss Gertrude M. Nicholls, daughter of Mr. Abram Nicholls, of Monroe County, New York, who died when she was a child. After several months of travel in Europe and different sections of the United States, Mr. and Mrs. Jones settled in Rochester, where they have since resided. Mrs. Jones is a lady of education and refinement as well as a woman of great kindness of heart, and is a worthy helpmeet of a worthy husband. Four children have blessed this marriage, of whom three survive: two boys and a girl. Mr. Jones' character has been admirably summed up in the following paragraph which is quoted from the *Good Templars' Gem*, published in New York some ten years ago. It is from the pen of a gentleman now high in official position in New York State:

"W. Martin Jones is one of nature's noblemen. He has opinions, and he utters them; he forms convictions and he stands by them. He never hedges or trims for the sake of policy or expediency, but he never forgets to be a gentleman. He is a model husband and father. He is an able lawyer, with a large practice, but he gives his time liberally and uses all his force and strength of character to promote the interests of our Order and advance the cause of temperance as a matter of principle and duty."

EVANS, HON. ISAAC J., County Judge of Oneida County, and a prominent citizen and lawyer of Rome, New York, was born at Oriskany, Oneida County, New York, July 20, 1853. His parents, William and Jane Evans, natives of Wales, are still living and are among the most respected residents of Rome, in which city his three brothers also reside. One of the latter, Edwin Evans, M.D.

is a prominent practitioner of medicine in that city. (See following biography.) Another, David G. Evans, was a member of the New York State Assembly in 1881, and the third, Griffith Evans, is a prosperous merchant. The subject of this sketch was educated at Whitestown Seminary, in Whites-town, New York, one of the first institutions for classical training in this State. Later, he received instruction for some time at Cornell University. He was an earnest, diligent and careful student, and his close application and eager search for knowledge led him, at this early age, to lose no opportunity for advancement, but to sound the full gamut of the subjects he sought to master. From his youth, he had shown a marked predilection for the legal profession. His instincts naturally bent to this pursuit. Consequently, in 1874 he began the regular course of study at the Albany Law School. At the end of two years he was graduated with the usual diploma. His brief professional life has demonstrated how deeply, broadly and solidly he laid the foundation of his discipline in the principles of the law. When admitted to the bar, Mr. Evans brought to his chosen profession all the requisites of a jurist. Selecting Rome as the field for his labors, he opened an office in that city, and applied himself with diligence to all kinds of legal work. "It was not long," says a contemporary writer, "before his extraordinary abilities and remarkable talents were observed and appreciated. Clients came to him and a lucrative practice was soon acquired." His keen legal acumen found chance to assert itself. Conjoined with his grace of person, his fluency and charm of speech, his adaptability to forensic discussion and his breadth of learning,—it won him exceptional recognition. His practice in a few years extended to all parts of the county and the young lawyer became rated among the foremost members of the Oneida bar. In 1883 he was honored by the Republicans with the nomination for Special Judge of Oneida County—his peculiar fitness for the bench being admitted by all. He was elected by a handsome majority, and entered upon the duties of the office on the 1st day of January, 1884. Rarely has one so young been called upon to assume such onerous duties as it became his lot to perform. His senior on the bench, County Judge William B. Sutton, being unavoidably absent through illness for the greater portion of two years, during that entire period the duties of this official devolved upon Mr. Evans, in addition to his own. This trying task he performed with signal ability and to the satisfaction of the people of the county, who were warm in their commendation of his judicial fairness and impartiality.

His former colleagues at the bar acknowledged his high talent as a lawgiver, and approved his fidelity, characteristic energy, sound analysis, and careful discrimination. Before his elevation to the bench, he had already made a reputation as a successful trial lawyer. In the fall of 1886, with the warmth of unquestioned confidence, his friends pressed his name forward in the Republican County Convention as that of a candidate for the office of County Judge of Oneida County. His rival in the convention for the nomination was the Hon. William A. Matteson, of Utica, New York—at that time the popular and efficient District Attorney of the County—over whom he was successful. The opposing candidate—the Democratic nominee—was the Hon. Alexander T. Goodwin, of Utica. On the day of election, Mr. Evans went to the polls with the approval of hundreds of the best citizens of both the leading political parties, and when the ballots were counted and the result declared, it was found that he was elected by a majority of eleven hundred and eighty-seven votes over his able and popular opponent. This was flattering preferment, for Mr. Evans was at that time only thirty-three years of age. The victory was all the more remarkable from the fact that he received a plurality of seven hundred and sixty-four votes in the city of Rome, where he resides, while at the preceding election, John D. McMahon, the Democratic nominee for Recorder, was chosen over a strong Republican opponent by a plurality of over nine hundred votes, and the city is naturally Democratic by nearly five hundred votes. On January 1, 1887, Mr. Evans donned the judicial ermine, and has worn it with becoming modesty, rare tact, wise and sound discretion, ever since. Judge Evans' admirable administration of the Oneida County Judgeship has greatly strengthened the already high estimation in which his talents and abilities were held. "His ready and clean analysis of questions of extreme nicety and difficult problems of law have won him the golden opinions of the bar" of Oneida County, while his graceful personal characteristics, courtesy, forbearance, and patience have earned him the meed of popular praise and appreciation. In his judicial capacity, his decisions are embodiments of his learning, his tireless research, close analysis and logical application of precedents. He is familiar with the rules of American and English jurisprudence. He is an explorer of the authorities. He pioneers for principles, and seeks the beginning and the foundation upon which to base and build an opinion. He is possessed of fine sensibilities and is totally lacking in arbitrariness or that ostentation which so ill befits judicial incum-

bency. Apropos of these comments upon the ability and fitness which has been displayed by Judge Evans on the bench in Oneida County, it is no small tribute to the estimation in which the advocates and citizens hold his high and deserving qualities and his ready, correct and decisive disposal of ambiguous and perplexing legal problems, that he has been on many occasions called into other counties of the State to preside at important trials. Notably among these was the trial of Alonzo Bradt, at Johnstown, Fulton County, New York, for manslaughter in the first degree in killing one Lyman Shaul, in October, 1887; and that of Captain David Boyd, at Oswego in January, 1890, for a similar charge, in killing Lorenzo Hayes, at Mexico, Oswego County, in September, 1889. In each of these cases and in all others which it has been his province to try outside of the county of his home, he has added new laurels and gained new lustre. His equitable rulings, and his unbiased and impartial manner were noted with pleasure and admiration. The press gave him the unsought honor of very complimentary and eulogistic articles, while the bar of each of these several counties has extended to him the unusual plaudit: "He is typical in every sense of the office he represents." For a number of years, Judge Evans has been the senior member and head of the well known law firm of Evans, Watters & Olney, of Rome. His associates in this firm—Thomas E. Watters, Esq., and James P. Olney, Esq.,—are lawyers of acknowledged character and ability and hold positions among the brightest and ablest members of the Oneida bar. The practice of this firm extends far beyond the boundaries of the county. Judge Evans is a man of scholarly tastes, a dilettante, and an earnest student of the classics. He has a fine library, both general and professional. A great portion of his time, not occupied by judicial duties, is spent in the cloisters of his study, in the perusal of the works of the most chaste and refined authors. In personality Judge Evans is a pleasing figure. His stature is above the medium. He is solidly built, of good height, and of erect carriage. His fine physique is set off by a handsome face—of the antique mould—with firm chin, aquiline nose, massive brow, and dark gray eyes. His hair is black and abundant. His face is adorned with a dark mustache. Judge Evans was married on April 7, 1880, to Miss Ella S. Williams, of Verona, who died February 15, 1883, leaving one son, the fruit of their union, who is now in school. On July 3, 1889, Judge Evans was married to Miss Annie Elizabeth Fulton, daughter of Alfred Fulton, of Hogansburgh, New York. This lady, in whom all the virtues of

true womanhood were personified, died very suddenly on December 18, 1889, while her husband was engaged in holding a session of court in Utica. Her loss was an unexpected and severe blow to her devoted husband. Judge Evans is a man of moderate habits, and his private life is exemplary. He is a shrewd politician, but not an offensive partisan. He is very sociable, and, therefore, popular with all classes. Undoubtedly, he has not yet reached the zenith of his professional career.

EVANS, EDWIN, M.D., a prominent citizen and physician of Rome, was born at Whitestown, Oneida County, New York, March 25, 1845. His parents were William and Jane Evans, natives of Wales, who came to America about the year 1844. The subject of this sketch was one of five children. In his boyhood he made excellent use of the educational facilities of his native place, attending first, for several years, the local common schools and afterwards finishing his course at the Whitestone Seminary. Becoming interested in medicine through the perusal of some popular medical books, he decided to enter that profession, and in 1867, matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City. His scientific studies proved extremely congenial, and his progress was so rapid that in 1870 he was graduated with honor, and received the degree and diploma of Doctor of Medicine. After familiarizing himself with the actual treatment of disease by a brief sojourn at the various New York hospitals, he began the active practice of his profession at Rome, New York, where he has continued to reside up to the present day. Devoted to his calling, his advance was rapid and he soon gained an excellent and remunerative practice. His standing among his professional brethren is shown by his election, in 1880, to the Presidency of the Oneida County Medical Society, of which he had been a member since 1871. He is also a prominent member of the New York Medical Society, and of the United States Medical Association. Since 1875 he has been physician to the Oneida County Asylum and Almshouse. In politics Dr. Evans has always been a Republican, and in 1885 he was nominated by his fellow-citizens of that party for the office of Mayor at Rome. His great political strength and wide personal popularity are attested by the fact that he was defeated by only one hundred and twenty-eight votes, in a city where the usual Democratic majority is much greater. Dr. Evans is a member and Steward of the First Methodist Church, and is active in promoting re-

ligious and charitable work. For some years past he has been prominent in the Masonic Fraternity, and at present is Eminent Commander of Rome Commandery, No. 45, Knights Templar. Eminently successful in his profession and noted for his public spirit and interest in the welfare of his fellow-citizens, he is likewise esteemed in all circles for his agreeable personal qualities and high worth as a man. He married, in 1872, Miss Etta S. Gregg, daughter of the Rev. A. B. and Susan L. Gregg, of Utica, New York. He has two children.

MCMAHON, HON. JOHN DANIEL, Recorder of Rome, was born at Toronto, Ontario, (then Canada West), on January 28, 1859. He is the son of Daniel McMahan, a native of County Clare, Ireland, and of Alice Cavanaugh, his wife, the latter a native of Florence, Oneida County, New York. At the last named place the subject of this sketch spent his early youth, and attended the district school. Thence he passed to the Free Academy at Rome, where he was graduated after being prepared to enter college during the sophomore year. Instead of adopting the latter course he studied Latin and Greek under private tutors for about two years. He then began the study of law in the office of Messrs. Johnson & Prescott, prominent lawyers of Rome, New York, with whom he remained from January 5, 1880, to October 6, 1882, when he was admitted to the bar. On March 7, 1883, he was appointed Corporation Counsel of Rome by vote of the City Council, and on March 12 of the following year was reappointed to that office. On March 6, 1886, he was elected City Judge or Recorder of Rome, by the flattering majority of one thousand votes, carrying every ward in the city; and on Tuesday, March 4, 1890, at the expiration of his first term of office, was re-elected for a second term of four years, and is the first person who has ever been honored by re-election to this office in Rome. Mr. McMahon was but eighteen years of age when he took the stump for the Democratic party, and in every campaign since then he has taken a leading part in his district. He is a forcible and fluent speaker, an excellent debater, and thoroughly informed on all party matters, local, State and national. For ten or twelve years past he has been called repeatedly to deliver addresses on memorable anniversaries (including "Decoration Day" and the Fourth of July) and has acquitted himself of this task with ease and distinction, not merely where he is known but in other and possibly more critical localities. In the fall of 1888, he was brought

forward as the candidate of his party for Congress in the Twenty-third Congressional District of New York, and made a run little short of phenomenal. Although defeated he polled fifteen hundred votes more than the ticket on which his name was regularly printed, while his Republican opponent ran behind in every town and city in the district save three. Judge McMahon's rise at the bar has been no less gratifying than his political career. In March, 1884, he became the junior member of the well-established law firm of Johnson & Prescott, which then took the style of Johnson, Prescott & McMahon. In September of the same year he formed a law partnership with T. Curtin, Jr., of Rome, the firm, which still continues, taking the name of McMahon & Curtin. As a practicing lawyer, Judge McMahon has figured conspicuously at the Rome bar for a number of years, and has won many notable successes. He was "associate" in the defense of Calvin McHarg, who was tried in March, 1885, at Utica, New York, for murder. He defended John Minnig for murder, nearly a year later, and secured a verdict of manslaughter in the second degree, with imprisonment at Auburn for two years. In June, 1887, he defended C. Arthur Day, also tried for murder. On April 15, 1890, he was nominated by Governor Hill and confirmed by the Senate, to succeed Hon. Daniel Magone, of Ogdensburg, as one of the Managers of the State Insane Asylum at Utica, New York. Judge McMahon's law practice is very large and keeps him constantly employed when not on the bench. He is one of the most popular of young men. Frank, honest and manly, he is also learned in the law, a diligent worker and an able and impartial magistrate. He was married on April 26, 1886, to Miss Julia F. Johnson, daughter of the Hon. D. M. K. Johnson, of the firm of Johnson & Prescott, his former partners. By this marriage there has been one child, Daniel J. McMahon, born March 8, 1887.

WHEELER, MAJOR JEROME BYRON, a prominent and successful American business man, capitalist and banker, was born in Troy, New York, September 3, 1841. He is the son of good old New England stock. His father and mother were both natives of Massachusetts, and descendants of the earliest settlers of New England. On the male side he springs from the English family of Wheeler, which is of Norman origin. The name is spoken of by Lower, in his work on "Norman Names," as one of the oldest of its class, and is traced by this learned writer to its original from *Houeller*, as it appears in

the History of Cotentin. "It was introduced into England at the Conquest, by Robert C. Whelere and Hugh le Welere, names found upon the *Calendarium Rotaborium Originalium* now preserved in the British Museum. It became Wheeler, as the centuries elapsed, branches of the family bearing the surname becoming located in Surrey, Worcester, Warwick, Middlesex, Salop, Essex and Lincolnshire. Newenham Court, Tedbury, is one of its chief seats. The family is now represented in the Baronetage of England, by Colonel Sir Trevor Wheeler, the eleventh baronet, whose patent dates back to 1660, in which year the title was conferred by Charles II. The old heraldic crest of the family is given as "an eagle displayed, *gules*, issuing out of a ducal coronet." The motto appended thereto is "Facies Tenus"—Even to the Face. On the female side, Major Wheeler, through his mother, who was a second cousin of Ralph Waldo Emerson, traces his ancestry back through Ralph Emerson to Thomas Emerson, who, in 1606, had a grant of Bradbury, County Durham, where he built a market-cross on which was cut the Emerson crest, *i. e.*, a lion rampant holding a battle axe. In Major J. B. Wheeler, the subject of this sketch, "the resistless energy in the face of all opposition, combined with intellectual grasp," is as predominant a trait as it ever was in any of his Norman ancestors. In his boyhood he attended the public schools at Waterford, Saratoga County, whither his parents had removed in his early youth. At the age of fifteen years he took a clerical position, but a year later gave it up to apply himself to mechanical pursuits, in which he remained engaged until September 3, 1862, when he patriotically celebrated his twenty-first birthday, by availing himself of the privileges acquired with his majority, by enlisting as a private soldier in the Sixth New York Cavalry, United States Volunteers, which was then being recruited in his native city. After a few months in camp of instruction at Staten Island, this regiment was ordered to Washington, and proceeded thence to Cloud Mills, Virginia, where it was mounted. From that time forward until the close of the Civil War, the regiment remained at the front, participating in the Peninsula campaign and all the battles of the Potomac, fighting with Sheridan in the Valley, and taking part in the last battle of the Rebellion, at Appomattox Court House. The young soldier had been but a short time in service when he was commissioned Second Lieutenant and assigned to the staff of the Colonel of the regiment, Thomas C. Devin, a gallant and efficient officer, with whom he remained through his successive promotion to the command of brigade and division, until the close of the war, being finally mustered



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out in September, 1865, with the rank of Brevet-Major, United States Volunteers. Major Wheeler's war record is something of which he may well be proud. His military career began with his entry upon manhood, and the earnest and brave manner in which he accepted and discharged the grave and responsible duties which fell to him in the field, deserve more than passing mention, both for the honor which attaches to duty well performed, and as a proof of the excellence of his character and abilities before he entered the arena of business. He had worn the blue but a short time when he was made a corporal. Always proud and energetic, holding himself aloof from the vice and contamination that prevailed to such a large degree in the army, he soon caught the eye of Colonel Devin, and before the regiment took the field he was transferred to the Quartermaster Department with the grade of sergeant. "This opened up a new field to him," writes Major John F. Barkley, one of his superior officers, whose testimony is here quoted, "and as subsequent events proved, called forth those peculiar qualities that nature had largely endowed him with,—method, action, energy and system." "He showed such ability" writes Colonel Jas. Cating, referring to his service, "that he was promoted soon to be Second Lieutenant. He gave such satisfaction as Regimental Quartermaster he was soon promoted to be First Lieutenant and Brigade Quartermaster. As soon as we got into active service he had an opportunity to show his real value. * * * The First Brigade of the Second Division, Cavalry Corps, was also the first to have food, while J. B. Wheeler was Quartermaster." The same gallant officer bears testimony to Major Wheeler's personal bravery in the following language: "While on retreat and just before the battle of Bull Run (No. 2) it was a race with both armies for Washington. The commands were marching parallel, at times very close. The enemy several times tried very hard to break through our lines. On one occasion they made a desperate attempt. Every man we had was engaged. It is customary to hold one squadron to support the battery. This time I had to send the squadron to the front, leaving the battery without support. The guns were charged with canister, sighted low and at short range. General John Buford ordered me to find out something about the wagon train. On my way I met J. B. Wheeler looking for help. 'Let me have some troops or I will lose my train!' he said. I told him I had not a man; to rally what men he had around his train, and do the best he could. He did so. In short order he led the men himself and drove the enemy back. They made another dash at him. This time

the fierce little Wheeler charged down on them, driving the enemy in utter rout, saved the train and perhaps the army." In consideration of his valuable services he was promoted to be Captain and Division Quartermaster, and was brevetted Major for his meritorious services. General Devin was a warm admirer of his plucky young staff officer, and he openly declared that if he commanded the army of the Potomac he would insist upon his being made Chief Quartermaster. "During his service in the brigade and division staff, he was always at the front," writes Colonel W. L. Heermance, "even when his duties did not call him to the post of danger, and his zeal, with good judgment, was second to none of those with whom he served." Brigadier-General W. Merritt, U. S. A., late Major-General of Volunteers, said of him: "One of the youngest officers of the regiment, he was at the same time one of the most distinguished. * * * I knew of no important engagement in which the regiment took part (and it was in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac or the Shenandoah Valley), in which he did not bear a conspicuous part as a staff officer." During or after an engagement or forced march, his trains were always up in advance of most others, to afford supplies to the famished troops, and his promptness and dispatch became a proverb in the whole division. General Devin, with whom he served, repeatedly mentioned him in his reports as having distinguished himself on the field of battle, and in that detailing the arduous operations of the Second Brigade, First Cavalry Division, from May 26 to July 2, 1864, says: "Lieutenant Jerome B. Wheeler, Assistant Quartermaster of the Brigade, has, as usual, rendered valuable service not only to the command but to the whole division, and I would again urge upon superior authority the claims of this energetic and efficient officer." The records of the army show that he was frequently referred to in a special manner for valuable services at a time when officers were not thus lightly mentioned. Upon being mustered out of the army Major Wheeler returned to Troy and took a responsible clerical position, which he held nearly a year, when he removed to New York City and entered the employ of his former comrade in arms, Major John F. Barkley, then a dealer in grain. Although strongly attached to each other, both recognized that the position did not afford sufficient prospects for Mr. Wheeler's future advancement to make it a permanent one. Among others, General Devin, then in New York, took a great interest in obtaining for his young ex-staff officer a larger field for his talents, and in conversation one day with the senior member of the firm of Holt & Company, in the flour business, said, "If you can

make a position in your house for Mr. Wheeler you will get a valuable man. He is a good son, and has passed through the war without acquiring any soldiers' vices; his integrity is undoubted and his energy and business capacity have been signally shown in the Quartermaster's Department in which he served." An opportunity occurring in February, 1869, that firm made propositions to Mr. Wheeler which were accepted by him and acquiesced in by Mr. Barkley, who expressed himself as sorry to part with him but glad at the improvement in his prospects. Mr. Wheeler continued in the employment of Messrs. Holt & Company until February 1, 1878, when he became a member of the firm, fully justifying the high commendation bestowed upon him by his friend, General Devin, and winning the solid regard of his employers, who, as already stated, admitted him to a partnership in the firm. The death of his brother-in-law, Mr. R. B. Valentine, of the firm of R. H. Macy & Company, of New York City, which occurred early in 1879, occasioned the withdrawal of Major Wheeler from the firm of Holt & Company, April 1, 1879, he having been appointed executor of Mr. Valentine's estate. By an arrangement with Mr. C. B. Webster, the surviving partner of R. H. Macy & Company, Mr. Wheeler entered the firm as partner on the date last given. The house of R. H. Macy & Company is one of the largest retail houses in existence and has no rival in America, and probably but one in the world—the famous Bon Marché of Paris. In the large and varied business of that house, with its numerous departments and small army of employees (some two thousand at that time), Mr. Wheeler found a wide field for his organizing and administrative abilities, through which the already extensive business was increased with a steady, prosperous growth, and with remarkable harmony among the persons employed. The faculty of winning the confidence and regard of his subordinates has ever been a striking trait in Major Wheeler's character, and together with his strong vitality and buoyancy of temperament, has contributed much towards his successful career. The requirements of the vast business of R. H. Macy & Company would have sufficed to tax to the uttermost the energy of an ordinary man. Major Wheeler proved to be an extraordinary one. He not only met all the requirements but he had time and energy to spare. In the fall of 1882 he made a trip to Colorado, stopping at Denver, Leadville and Manitou. To assist the relative of a friend of his, he purchased the controlling interest in two mines near the town of Aspen and presented a one-eighth interest in said mines to the party mentioned. The following winter he pur-

chased three additional mines lying near the two originally purchased, and in the summer of 1883 returned to Manitou with his family, to look at the property he had purchased the previous year. Soon after his arrival he took a trip to Aspen, in Pitkin County, about fifty miles directly west of Leadville. Pleased with the beautiful camp and quick to perceive the opportunities presented, he made investigations which confirmed the statements of those engaged there in mining, and almost immediately he resolved upon a course of action which he proceeded to carry out, with the result that on the 1st of January, 1888, he retired from the house of R. H. Macy & Company, and, withdrawing wholly from mercantile pursuits, has since devoted his entire attention to his Colorado interests. The amount of work which he performed in addition to that of the business of Macy & Company, during the five years preceding his withdrawal from that firm, was truly wonderful, and could have been endured by but few men; even his robust constitution, well preserved for such trials by a temperate and orderly life, could not much longer have borne the strain. When Major Wheeler became interested in Aspen, the prospects of the place, rated by the quality of the mineral produced, were encouraging; but there was no business talent to give an impetus to affairs, and although operations had been conducted since 1879, very little had been accomplished. One of his first acts on arriving in the place, in 1883, was to purchase a smelter that had been erected a year previously but had never been run. Upon his return to New York he interested his partner, Mr. Webster, and also his friend, Mr. Robert S. Holt, in the enterprise, and they concluded to put in fifty thousand dollars each. The Aspen Mining and Smelting Company was organized in 1885, with Major Wheeler as President, Mr. Robert S. Holt as Vice-President, Mr. James L. Tilton as Secretary, and Mr. Samuel S. Earle as Treasurer. The company's offices are at 54 Wall Street, New York City. Ore was struck in the Aspen Mine in December, 1884, and it now ranks second among American silver mines as a payer of dividends. It is a very heavy producer and promises to keep up its output for a long time. Of this bonanza Major Wheeler is one-third owner. The property of the Aspen Mining and Smelting Company lies on the slope of Aspen Mountain, facing the town of Aspen. It includes sixty-seven acres of land, the product of which during the last five years is valued at \$3,500,000. A writer who has visited the mine says: "When it is considered that ores have been taken in quantity from this mine of the value of from \$1,000 to \$3,000 per ton, so that the value of a single wagon load has

often exceeded \$10,000, and this the product of the labor of two mines engaged at work for one day, the assertion frequently made that Aspen is the "richest mining camp on earth" seems to have substantial support." During the year 1888, the Aspen Mining and Smelting Company produced a total of 26,196 net tons of ore, having a gross value of \$1,283,555.69. This ore was found in masses having still undetermined lateral extent, and varying from two to twenty-four feet in thickness, and an averaging force of one hundred and twenty-two men was required, including the miners, trammers, carpenters and timbermen, and the blacksmiths. "It is doubtful" says an expert observer, "if ever a smelter was started under such difficult circumstances as was that of the Aspen Smelting Company." Several hundred thousand dollars' worth of ore was purchased before a pound of it was smelted. The ores purchased contained a very small percentage of lead, very refractory, and contained no iron. Coke could only be obtained by transferring it on burros over a high mountain range. During the winter of 1882-'83, Major Wheeler purchased some coal land about thirty-five miles from Aspen, and immediately began to test the coal, to ascertain whether it was suitable for the manufacture of coke. Finding that it was a good coking coal, he immediately began the construction of coke-ovens, being obliged to transport the material for the same by rail and wagon from Denver. The ovens built are probably the most costly ovens ever built in the State. The cost of transportation on coke from the ovens to Aspen was from twenty-five dollars to thirty dollars. As soon as a sufficient quantity had been manufactured and transported to the smelter the latter was "blown in," and although many of the ores contained eight and nine per cent. of zinc, besides other refractory elements, still the smelter was run successfully, and the bullion produced was probably the richest ever turned out by any smelter in the State. It soon became necessary to increase the smelter plant, to erect roasters, and to put in water-power and many other improvements. The smelting was continued until about \$1,800,000 worth of bullion had been produced. Soon after shipments of bullion began to go forward, and the attention of capitalists, was drawn to this new camp. Believing its future would justify the building of a railroad, Major Wheeler associated himself with a number of capitalists, and the building of the Colorado Midland, a standard gauge road, was commenced. In February, 1888, its trains were running into Aspen. Shortly after this, the Denver and Rio Grande Road ran their lines to Aspen, and the close of 1888 found the town connected with the outside

world by two good lines of railway. Before the Midland Road was in operation the Grand River Coal and Coke Company was organized, with Major Wheeler, who was a large stockholder in it, as President. Immediate steps were taken to supply the Roaring Fork Valley, adjacent towns, and the railroad with coal. The work accomplished in developing these mines is wonderful, and they are at present capable of producing two thousand tons daily of coking, domestic and steam coal. The company has now in operation two hundred and fifty Welsh Drag coke ovens, which are producing coke equal in quality to any manufactured in the United States, and second in quality only to the famous Cardiff coke of England. In the fall of 1883 Major Wheeler organized a bank in Aspen, under the firm name of J. B. Wheeler & Company, taking as a partner and cashier Mr. D. M. Van Hoevenbergh. This institution has steadily increased in prosperity, and has the confidence of the entire business community and also of the older banks of the State. In May, 1889, Major Wheeler opened his second bank at Manitou; and in July following he established a third bank at Colorado City. In July, 1889, Major Wheeler purchased the Rust Sampling Works, one of the most extensive in Colorado, and in connection therewith recently began the operation of the old Hewitt Works. The Aspen Mountain Tramway, also owned by him, and extending to valuable mining properties, will also prove an important factor in the permanent development of the locality. Another valuable property in which he is largely interested and is President, is the Enterprise Mining Company, which owns twenty-six acres of ground north of the property of the Aspen Mining and Smelting Company. This mine is under the management of Colonel W. E. Newberry, son of Professor Newberry, of Columbia College, New York. It is commonly said, and with truth, that "Wheeler made Aspen." His judgment saw at once the possibilities of the place, and his energy and business tact supplied the means for development. Largely to him was owing the introduction of the locomotive, and following in its wake came "the rivulet of commercial prosperity which is now a widening river." The wealth derived from his mining properties has been invested in local development and improvements, with the grand result of contributing to the general welfare and aiding in the advancement of the State. The Wheeler Opera House, a marvel of artistic adornment and beauty, is one of the specially attractive features of Aspen, and was erected by Major Wheeler at a cost of one hundred thousand dollars. It has a seating capacity of seven hundred, and like Wheeler Block, the loca-

tion of the Wheeler bank at Manitou, is built of Colorado red sandstone. The fine structure at Aspen, known as the Hotel Jerome, one of the most complete in the State, is another edifice due to his enterprise, and cost, with its furniture, one hundred thousand dollars. At Manitou, under the shadow of Pike's Peak, Major Wheeler has likewise invested largely. Here he built "Windermere," his summer residence, "transforming its site, granulated rock, into a place where flowers grow and breath their perfume, and where luxurious grass mantles with living green the rocks upon which its foundations rest." He is President of the Manitou Mineral Water Company, which bottles and sends to all parts of the land the famous water whose medicinal value is now so well known. Notwithstanding the remarkable success which has attended his enterprises, and the large wealth accruing from them—a success and wealth sufficiently phenomenal to have affected the brain of most individuals—Major Wheeler remains distinguished for the same traits which have always characterized him. First of all, a gentleman, with all that that implies; next, an earnest man of affairs, closely attentive to business, with marvelous executive power blending with knowledge of and supervision over detail—a rare combination: last of all, but not least, a good fellow, faithful to his friends, kindly, generous and helpful. For his old comrades in arms he has a very warm spot in his heart. A recent proof of his affection for his old regiment was his noble gift of five thousand dollars towards a monument now erected on the battle-field of Gettysburg, marking the spot where it formed in line of battle on the morning of July 1, 1863, and steadfastly held at bay four to one. At the unveiling of this monument the survivors of the gallant old Sixth Cavalry greeted the name of Major Jerome B. Wheeler with deafening cheers. Underlying a grave and gentlemanly exterior, there exist in Major Wheeler powers of energy, both mental and physical, which are a constant surprise to his friends and associates. He is a splendid specimen of the best type of the American business man, unpretending, well bred and educated, and possessing that remarkable adaptability of character which enables him to find delight for one side of his nature in heroically fighting the battles of his country, or in wrestling with the forces of nature, and for the other in the peaceful enjoyments of domestic life. In 1870 Major Wheeler married Miss Harriet Macy Valentine, a native of Nantucket, Massachusetts. Their home is in New York City, but with their surviving children, Elsie and Marion, they spend a portion of each year at their lovely summer residence "Windermere."

E ENOS, HENRY K., a prominent banker and broker of New York City, head of the banking house of H. K. Enos & Co., one of the oldest in the metropolis, and President of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway, was born on the 28th of January, 1837, at Millersburg, Holmes County, Ohio, and is a son of the late Dr. Robert King Enos, who was a man of distinguished position in that place for many years preceding his death, and for several years its Mayor. His great-grandfather, a native of Scotland, and a man of some prominence among his countrymen, emigrated to America in the last century, bringing with him his wife and small family. He settled in New Jersey, where his son Francis, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born. Francis Enos married Miss Elsie Murphy, who was of Irish descent. Like her husband, this young lady was a native of New Jersey and came of a highly respectable family. Shortly after their marriage the young couple moved to Washington County, Pennsylvania, where Robert King Enos, the father of Mr. H. K. Enos, was born. Robert K. Enos was the eldest son and second child of a family of seven. He received a good common school education in his boyhood, and in January, 1822, he took a clerkship in a dry-goods store at Florence, Pennsylvania. In the following year his employer, Mr. Samuel Henry, removed his business to New Lisbon, Ohio, and the young clerk accompanied him thither, his parents removing about this time to Richland County, in the same State. He remained with Mr. Henry until September, 1823, then went to Mansfield, where he worked as a clerk for several months, and finally removed to Millersburg, where Mr. Henry, his old employer, who had preceded him and was the only merchant in the town, gave him immediate employment. His career in Millersburg, beginning in the spring of 1824, covered a period of more than sixty years, and was one of exceptional usefulness and honor. The following particulars regarding it, are gleaned mainly from the "History of Holmes County," (Chicago, 1889) in which his life work is set forth in detail. Robert K. Enos developed into a young man of more than ordinary capacity. He remained with Mr. Henry until 1830, when he began the study of medicine under Dr. James S. Irvine, of Millersburg. In 1830 and 1831 he attended the Ohio Medical College in Cincinnati, and then established himself in practice at Millersburg, as the associate of his preceptor, with whom he remained in partnership thirty-one years. Shortly after his arrival in Millersburg, he had been appointed Deputy Clerk of the Courts for Holmes County, and in September, 1831, he was made Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas and of



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the Superior Court for Holmes County. In October, 1845, he resigned this position in favor of his friend, Hon. Martin Welker, then a young man of great promise, and subsequently, and until recently, Judge of the United States Court for the Northern District of Ohio. Dr. Enos was the first township Clerk of Hardy township; he was Deputy Postmaster at Millersburgh from the time the office was located there until 1838; he was Deputy Recorder of Holmes County from 1826 until 1831. His energy, capacity and character can be seen in the fact that he filled several of these offices at the same time. His services to the community were so highly appreciated by his fellow citizens that he was chosen Mayor of Millersburgh, and held that office several years. In 1850, having duly prepared himself by a thorough course of legal study, he was admitted to the bar of Holmes County. He was an active member of the Whig party from its formation until the organization of the Republican party, of which he became an enthusiastic member. The eminent fitness of Dr. Enos for the several positions to which he was chosen, and the high esteem in which he was held as a citizen, is shown by the fact that he occupied all the offices named in a county strongly Democratic and which was never anything else except during the "Know-Nothing" excitement in 1852. As a delegate from his Congressional District, he sat in the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1860, and was the first of the memorable four of the Ohio delegation, who, at the critical moment, on the third ballot, changed their votes from Salmon P. Chase to Abraham Lincoln. The *Chicago Tribune*, on the morning after the nomination, in May, 1860, referred to this proceeding editorially, under the caption of "The Four Votes" as follows:

"During the progress of the third ballot for President the steady increase of Lincoln's vote raised the expectations of his friends to fever heat that he was about to receive the nomination. When the roll call was completed a hasty footing discovered that Lincoln lacked but two and a half votes of election, the ballot standing for Lincoln three hundred and thirty-one and a half; Seward, one hundred and eighty; scattering, thirty-four and a half; necessary to a choice, three hundred and thirty-four. Before the vote was announced, Mr. R. M. Corwine, of the Ohio delegation, who had voted for Governor Chase up to that time, and three other delegates, viz: R. K. Enos, John A. Gurley, and Isaac Steese, changed their votes to Lincoln, giving him a majority of the whole convention, and nominating him. D. H. Cartter, Chairman of the delegation, announced the change of votes, and before the secretaries had time to foot up and announce the result, the vast audience burst forth simultaneously into irrepressible shouts. A deafening roar of applause arose from the immense multitude, such as has never been equalled on the American Continent, nor since the day that the walls of Jericho were blown down."

The exact facts regarding this interesting occurrence were learned by the subject of this sketch directly from his father upon his return from the Convention, and are distinctly remembered by him. They were matter of common report and conversation at Millersburgh and elsewhere at the time, and among those cognizant of them may be named Judge Martin Welker, of the United States Court at Cleveland, Ohio. In a letter to the editor of the *Cleveland Leader*, published in that journal on May 9, 1885, Mr. H. K. Enos claims this imperishable honor for his father, and adduces proof in the extract from the *Chicago Tribune*, referred to above, to substantiate his claim as against that made by another claimant to the honor. In this letter Mr. Enos says:

"At the time of the Convention I was a young man, and distinctly remember the incident of my father attending the Convention as a delegate, and his relating to me his connection with the incident. At the critical moment referred to by Mr. Briggs (at the time the vote was being taken, just before the nomination was made) my father, as an expert chess-player and an accomplished accountant (being then in the banking business), was well qualified for keeping correct tally of the votes cast by the various delegations from the several States. So correct was he that when the votes had all been cast, but before they were announced or known, he discovered that Mr. Lincoln lacked but two and a half votes of the nomination. He turned to Mr. Corwine and Mr. Gurley and told them how the votes stood, and asked them to join him, thus making three votes—a half vote more than necessary—and requested Judge Cartter, the Chairman, to make the change. Mr. I. Steese requested to be included, thus making four votes, which change was announced, and thus was the nomination of the immortal Lincoln secured. Dr. Enos felt favorably toward Mr. Lincoln from the first, and had been urged by his friends, Columbus Delano of Mount Vernon, and Levi Geiger of Urbana—both delegates to the Convention and supporters of Mr. Lincoln from the beginning—to cast his vote with them, but having pledged himself to support Mr. Chase, he felt bound by his pledge to support him as long as there was any hope of his nomination. When it became apparent that either Mr. Lincoln or Mr. Seward would be the nominee, he felt absolved from his pledge, and then, as ever, quick to see the importance of prompt action and the grand opportunity, he, as if almost inspired, at the critical moment cast his vote and secured the votes of others, and thereby became directly instrumental in securing the nomination of Abraham Lincoln."

In the interest of historical accuracy this incident is referred to at some length in this place, as the true facts seem to have escaped the notice of Colonel Hay and others who have touched upon the subject in writing of President Lincoln. Dr. Enos was the owner of considerable real estate in and about Millersburgh, and took a deep interest in the welfare and development of that town. He was generally

regarded as the leading man in Holmes County, and his opinion was sought in every public measure. He had excellent judgment and a thorough knowledge of the locality and its needs, as well as a wide acquaintance with its people and resources, all of which were constantly and happily employed for the public weal. He was one of the first to urge the construction of railroads in that section of the country, "and to him more than any other man is due the locating and construction of the present railroad through Millersburgh." Prior to this he was a member of the Executive Committee of citizens having in view the construction of a railroad between Columbus and Olean. Dr. Enos married, on March 31, 1834, Elizabeth Neely, daughter of James and Sarah Neely, leading residents of Reading township, Adams County, Pennsylvania, where Mrs. Enos was born March 10, 1812. He was one of the exemplary, enterprising and influential citizens of Holmes County, and his death, which took place on September 13, 1884, was regarded as a great public loss. His estimable widow, now in her seventy-ninth year, still survives him, and has the honor of being the oldest housekeeper in the town of Millersburgh, where she has kept house continuously from April, 1834, to the present time. William Enos, a brother of Dr. Enos, was one of the pioneers of Iowa. Two other brothers, Wilson and James, were prosperous farmers in Richland County, Ohio. Sophia, his only sister, who died in 1885, was the wife of a physician. The family of Dr. and Mrs. R. K. Enos consisted of four sons and three daughters. One of the sons died in infancy: another son, Richard W. Enos, engaged in the mining business on the Pacific slope, died recently. One of the daughters—Letitia—died in infancy, and another—Emma—after reaching adult age. Two sons and a daughter are now living, viz: Henry K. Enos, of New York City, Francis A. Enos, living in California, and Helen M. Enos. The last named, a lady of refinement and culture, makes her home with her mother at Millersburgh. Henry K. Enos, the subject of this sketch, and the eldest child of his parents, received his early education in the district schools at Millersburg. At the age of eighteen he entered Oberlin College, where he remained two years. He then took the commercial course at Bryant and Stratton's Mercantile College, at Buffalo, New York, graduating there, and receiving his diploma in the spring of 1857. His father was then in the banking business at Millersburgh. Henry returned home after closing his collegiate studies, but he found life in a town of about two thousand inhabitants quite unsuited to his ambitious cast of thought. Receiving from his

father the sum of one hundred dollars and a through ticket, he made the journey to New York in company with three merchants visiting the city to purchase goods, and upon his arrival set to work to find a position in some business house, trusting to his skill in commercial college book-keeping to secure him profitable employment. The first position he obtained was that of entry clerk, but a couple of hours experience with the expert young men who were to be his associates, entirely disabused his mind of any vanity it might have possessed regarding his own proficiency, and he threw up the place in disgust. The influence of his friends finally secured him a subordinate position as assistant book-keeper with Messrs. Ely, Bowen & McConnell, jobbers of dry goods. This house was one of the first to feel the effects of the great commercial disturbances of that disastrous epoch, and its failure threw young Enos out of employment. He remained with the house until its affairs were settled, and then paid a brief visit to his home in Ohio, returning to New York in the fall of 1858. Through the recommendation of Mr. Ely, he now obtained a situation as general clerk with Messrs. DeForest, Armstrong & Co., jobbers of dry goods, at 80 and 82 Chambers Street, and one of the most prominent business houses in the city. Here, after a while, he was permitted to sell goods to customers, and his employers, noting his aptness in this work, started him out as a traveling salesman. Mr. Enos entered upon his new duties with remarkable zeal and intelligence. The young man was naturally a shrewd observer and he noticed that one of the most successful salesmen of the house made a habit of giving his customers full particulars regarding the goods he was attempting to sell. He realized at once the value of thus interesting buyers, and speedily acquired a stock of general information on dry goods of all kinds, which he promptly utilized with remarkable success, and thus early learned the value of being thoroughly posted in any business he undertook. His success from the beginning was extraordinary. It was not long before he was disposing of upwards of a quarter of a million dollars' worth of goods annually, and ranked with the leading salesmen in the trade. The era of commercial depression which set in with the Civil War caused the failure of this house and of many others in the jobbing trade. Mr. Enos then went to Washington, and engaged in business as a wholesale merchant, meeting with success and remaining there until the close of the war. At that time he had thoughts of going to Mexico to join a cousin there who was engaged in mining, but he gave up this project to invest in coal stocks, brought to his notice by a friend



Bayard Taylor

in Baltimore, Maryland. Realizing some profits from this investment, he engaged in general speculation, and, returning to New York, began trading in gold. After a brief and almost phenomenal success, he lost everything. He then spent several months in various speculative enterprises between New York, Baltimore and Washington, and finally settled down in New York. His talent for finance being proved, he naturally drifted into Wall Street and engaged in the brokerage business. By hard work, close application and undeviating fidelity to the interests of his patrons, aided by a keen insight into business operations, he became successful and in a comparatively short time established a reputation in "the street" second to that of no other in his line of business, and such as few possess. For years he has been associated with men who are leaders of finance in the United States. He not only strives to possess the confidence of his patrons, but he earns it as well by his absolute reliability and his devotion to their interests. Mr. Enos became a member of the Gold Board in 1868, and a member of the New York Stock Exchange in 1872, where he has originated many of the most important speculative movements of the times. His credit was always of the best, as it was known that his large operations were for the account of parties or individuals with almost unlimited means at command. Among the large operators whose confidence he possessed and for whom he transacted business at different times, may be named the late Daniel Drew, the late Wm. H. Vanderbilt, and Mr. Jay Gould. During the last years of his life Mr. Vanderbilt entrusted him with the transaction of the principal part of his business, and Mr. Enos's office was the only broker's office he ever entered after he became conspicuously identified with the New York Central Railroad and other great financial interests. While pursuing his regular business as a banker and broker, Mr. Enos has for many years given his attention to matters outside of it involving important questions of finance, commerce and transportation, and in these, as well as in his regular occupation, he is distinguished for his rare industry, excellent judgment and ready business perception. Of late he has been recognized as one of the principal agents in the reorganization of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway, which is being conducted by the Olcott Committee (so called from its Chairman, Mr. Fred. P. Olcott, President of the Central Trust Company of New York) which is acting under the auspices of the Railway Company. Of this Company, Mr. Enos has recently been elected the President, and it was largely owing to his individual efforts and the controlling influence which he and several of his friends were able to ex-

ert, that the Olcott Committee was formed. It is matter of common report in financial circles, that the ultimate success of this committee has been made possible in a large degree by the energy and perseverance of Mr. Enos, who is given much credit for his ability in aiding the Olcott Committee to settle and harmonize the various conflicting interests. The extent of this labor and of the vexations attending it, may be inferred when it is known that the task involves the control of sixteen hundred miles of railroad, in a most complex situation, representing over \$100,000,000 of securities. At this period the efforts of Mr. Enos and his associates bid fair to rescue this great corporation from its various entanglements and place it upon a solid and prosperous basis. In 1870 Mr. Enos formed a partnership with Mr. Thos. C. Buck, since when the business has been under the style of H. K. Enos & Co. The house is one of the oldest in its line of business in New York—probably there are not a dozen older—and it has gone successfully through every panic since its foundation, and has safely carried every interest confided to it. Mr. Enos is a member of the New York Stock Exchange, and sat in its Board of Governors for two years, declining re-election. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce. Warmly interested in his native State and her people, he took an active part in founding the Ohio Society of the city of New York, was one of its original members, and still retains his connection with it. He was married, in 1866, at Baltimore, to Miss Olive B. Tyson, a native of that city, and daughter of Mr. Charles Burrell Tyson. Of the three children born to this marriage, one, a boy, died in infancy. The two living are daughters—Miss Bessie and Miss Natalie.

TAYLOR, HON. JAMES BAYARD, the celebrated author, poet, journalist, traveler and diplomatist, was born upon a country farm at Kennett Square, Chester County, Pennsylvania, January 11, 1825, and died at Berlin, Prussia, on December 19, 1878, while representing the United States as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the German Empire. His parents were descended from the earliest settlers of Pennsylvania, and were persons of note in the quiet township where they always lived. The future author and traveler received the usual advantages of a common school education, and, like so many other men of eminence, obtained his first impulse to a literary career through his connection with the press. At the age of seventeen years he was regularly apprenticed in a news-

paper printing office, in West Chester, and employed his leisure in the study of Latin and French. His first published compositions were verses, which he wrote for the columns of the newspaper in question, and were probably "set up" by his own hand. The approval of his friends soon induced him to send specimens of his poetic skill to the two recognized autocrats of American criticism, Nathaniel P. Willis and Rufus Wilmot Griswold, then respectively conducting the New York *Mirror* and *Graham's Magazine*. They were well received in the columns of those periodicals, and others of his compositions were accepted by metropolitan newspapers. In 1844 he collected his scattered verses into a small volume entitled "Ximena, or, The Battle of the Sierra Morcna, and Other Poems" (Philadelphia, 1844, 12mo., pp. 84), which is now one of the scarcest of modern American books. One of his objects in this early appearance as an author was to gain a sufficient status in literature to procure him an engagement as correspondent for some prominent journal during a tour in Europe which he was eagerly planning, although the expenses had yet to be provided. This bold project for a youth of nineteen succeeded in every respect. His local fame in Chester County reached the city of Philadelphia, where his book had been printed, and he obtained from Mr. Joseph R. Chandler, of the *United States Gazette*, and Mr. Patterson, of the *Saturday Evening Post*, an advance of \$100 for letters to be written from Europe. This sum, with the addition of \$40 received from *Graham's Magazine*, for some accepted poems, was enough to pay his passage and his expenses for a few weeks abroad, and he was encouraged by Horace Greeley, who promised to pay for such letters as should prove readable. He took a steerage passage for England, traveled on foot through England, Scotland, Germany, Switzerland, Italy and France, for nearly two years, at an expense of only \$500, a portion of which was sent by his parents, but the larger part was earned by his fresh and vivacious newspaper correspondence. On his return to America he had little trouble in arranging his materials into a volume, which was published in December, 1846, at New York, under the title "Views-a-foot, or Europe Seen with Knapsack and Staff; with a Preface by N. P. Willis." The volume had an immediate success, receiving the heartiest praise not only from R. W. Griswold, but from that sterner censor, the London *Athenæum*. It passed through a dozen editions. For a year after his return Mr. Taylor edited and published a country paper at Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, with an unsatisfactory pecuniary result. In 1847 he came to New York to seek his fortune by

literature, and a number of his sketches and poems were accepted by the *Literary World*, which, under the management of the late Evert A. Duyckinck, was then the leading critical journal of the metropolis. His ambition was still chiefly directed to poetic fame, and at the Christmas season of 1847 he issued (with the date of 1848) a new volume of "Rhymes of Travel, Ballads and other Poems," which did not meet the commendation of the *Literary World*, but was warmly praised by Edgar Allan Poe. In February, 1848, Mr. Taylor secured employment upon the New York *Tribune*, with which paper he continued, until his death, connected in some capacity. Early in 1849 he became owner of one share of the *Tribune* stock, and was advanced in rank upon its editorial staff. Just at that time, however, the Eastern States were agog with the California excitement, and thither young Taylor proceeded by way of Panama, returning a few months later through Mexico. His letters to the *Tribune*, collected under the title "El Dorado; or Adventures in the Path of Empire" (2 vols., 1850), had within a few weeks a circulation of ten thousand copies, and of the English reprint thirty thousand were sold. More than twenty editions have since been issued of this, the most profitable of all Mr. Taylor's works. The chief incentive to his longest series of journeys—those begun in 1851—was the death, from consumption, of a beautiful and amiable young lady to whom he was long engaged, and who had inspired many pathetic lyrics in his earlier verse. The marriage ceremony was performed almost on her death-bed, and after her burial he felt the need of protracted change of scene. In the summer of 1851 Mr. Taylor set out for a long tour in Eastern lands, leaving in the hands of his publisher a third volume of poems, "A Book of Romances, Lyrics and Songs," (Boston, 1851), which included "The American Legend," a poem delivered the previous year before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard University, and separately printed. Mr. Taylor's journey conducted him by way of England, the Rhine, Vienna, Trieste and Smyrna to Egypt, reaching Cairo early in November. He spent the whole winter in a voyage up the Nile, penetrating through Nubia and the Soudan to the Kingdom of the Shilluk negroes, on the White Nile, and when he reached Cairo in April, 1852, he had traveled four thousand miles in Central Africa. He then made the usual Oriental tour of Palestine and Syria, visited Antioch and Aleppo, and crossed Asia Minor diagonally from Tarsus, through the passes of the Taurus range, the forests of ancient Phrygia and the Bithynian Olympus to Constantinople, visiting also the Troad. He then spent several months in Southern

Europe, especially Malta and Sicily, where he witnessed the eruption of Etna, and returned to England by way of the Tyrol and Germany. After a brief sojourn in England, he took a new departure for the extreme East in October, 1852; tarried a month in Southern Spain, proceeded to Bombay by the "overland" route, and made a journey of two thousand two hundred miles, chiefly on horseback, in Central India, reaching Calcutta February 22, 1853. He soon proceeded to Hong Kong, by way of Penang and Singapore; resided some time at Shanghai as an attaché of the American Legation, then in charge of Colonel Marshall, and, on May 17, embarked for Japan on board the squadron of Commodore Perry. He was thus a witness of one of the most memorable events of modern times—the opening of Japan to intercourse with civilized countries—but his diary was not allowed to be separately published, it being used in preparing the official narrative of the expedition. Returning to Canton in August, Mr. Taylor sailed in September for New York and reached this port December 20, 1853, after an absence of two years and four months, during which he had traveled about fifty thousand miles. His letters to the *Tribune* furnished the materials of several volumes—"A Journey to Central Africa; or, Life and Landscape from Egypt to the Negro Kingdoms of the White Nile" (New York, 1854); "The Lands of the Saracen; or, Pictures of Palestine, Asia Minor, Sicily and Spain" (1854); and "A Visit to India, China and Japan in the Year 1853" (1855)—all of which were widely popular both in America and England and ran through numerous editions. Mr. Taylor had scarcely rested from issuing these volumes of travels, when he returned to his first love with three volumes of verse, "Poems of the Orient" (Boston, 1854); "Poems and Ballads" (New York, 1854); and "Poems of Home and Travel" (New York, 1855) the latter work comprising a selection from his earlier lyrics. In July, 1856, he undertook a fourth tour through Northern and Eastern Europe and Iceland, resulting in three more volumes—"Northern Travel; Summer and Winter Pictures; Sweden, Denmark and Lapland" (1857); "Travels in Greece and Russia, with an Excursion to Crete" (1859); and "At Home and Abroad; a Sketch Book of Life, Scenery and Men" (1859), of which work a second series was issued in 1862. Mr. Taylor settled down to quiet journalistic work for a few years, but the passion for novelty was still strong within him, and in 1862 he accepted the post of Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg, where he resided nearly two years, acting for a short time in 1863 as Charge d' Affaires *ad interim*. At this time he pursued with earnestness his studies of German

literature, commenced many years before, and married Miss Marie Hansen, a German lady of distinguished family, who is herself a linguist and author of rare talents. During his residence in Russia Mr. Taylor published "The Poets' Journal" (Boston, 1863) which has been called a poetical domestic autobiography, and "Hannah Thurston, a Story of American Life" (1863) his first venture in fiction—a work which achieved considerable success and was translated by Mrs. Taylor into German. Soon after his return to America he issued a second novel—"John Godfrey's Fortunes, Related by Himself" (1864)—and two years later a third—"The Story of Kennett; a Tale of American Life" (1866)—dealing with historical incidents which occurred near his birthplace in Chester County, Pennsylvania. A poem, "The Picture of St. John" (1866) and two new volumes of travel, "Colorado; a Summer Trip" (1867) and "Byways of Europe" (1869) gave evidence of continued literary activity, as also of Frithiof's "Saga" (1867) and of Auerbach's "Villa on the Rhine" (1869) which he edited, with a biographical sketch of the latter author. During the winter of 1869-'70 he delivered a course of lectures on "German Literature" at Cornell University. He was well beloved by all the students at Ithaca. His chief occupation for several years consisted in lecturing, and his recreation in translating Goethe's "Faust," two volumes (1870-'71). He traversed in 1871 the entire route of the Northern Pacific Railway, making a by-visit to the British province of Manitoba, and in 1874 revisited Egypt and Iceland, publishing his letters thereupon in a single volume. Among his later publications were "The Ballad of Abraham Lincoln" (1869) delivered at the inauguration of a monument at Gettysburg, July 4, 1869; another novel, "Joseph and His Friend" (1870); "The Masque of the Gods" (1872); "Lars, a Pastoral of Norway" (1873); and "Home Pastorals, Ballads and Lyrics" (1875). He edited four volumes, comprising an "Illustrated Library of Travel, Exploration and Adventure" (1872-'74) and was long engaged upon a biography of Goethe, which he intended to make the great work of his life. A complete account of his literary activity would comprise scores of uncollected contributions to miscellaneous publications, many unpublished lectures, and a vast number of literary reviews and general articles which were published in the columns of the *New York Tribune*. One of his frequent *tours de force* was in preparing for the *Tribune*, some years ago, within forty-eight hours a complete account of two new volumes of poems by Victor Hugo. This was done from advance sheets, by working day and night, and the account, which filled several columns, was

largely composed of metrical translations from Hngo. Mr. Taylor was not an ardent politician, but he sympathized heartily with the Union cause during the Civil War and was always identified with the fortunes of the Republican party. Though his literary headquarters were in New York, he was a resident and citizen of Pennsylvania, having a beautiful home near the spot of his birth. When it fell to the lot of President Hayes to fill the post of Minister to the German Empire, it was generally felt that it would be not merely a welcome tribute to literature and to journalistic success, but a fitting satisfaction of the joint interests of two great States, could the position be tendered to Mr. Taylor. The press of the country with great unanimity approved in advance the nomination, which he received without solicitation on his own part. The complimentary receptions which were given to Mr. Taylor at Philadelphia and in New York City, are well remembered by all who had the pleasure of participating in them. The most distinguished men of letters in both cities took pleasure in bidding God-speed to a gentleman of such eminence in many distinct lines, and the congratulations of the German residents were not less hearty. The press in Germany and England were highly complimentary, and long biographical sketches of Mr. Taylor appeared in the Berlin papers. He arrived in Germany late in April, 1878, and his short diplomatic career was marked by more than one notable event. The two attempts upon the life of the German Emperor and the meeting of the Peace Congress at Berlin will suffice to show the character of the period in which it was his lot to represent his country at so important a Capital. It is highly probable that his zeal to perform his duties of courtesy to the venerable German Emperor, by tendering him the congratulations of our Government, may have accelerated his death: but the immediate cause was a surgical operation to which he had submitted several weeks before. The tidings of his sudden death aroused universal grief and sorrow at the German Court, because the deceased gentleman, although only accredited a short time, was a universal favorite. The Emperor William, the Crown Prince and Prince Bismarck greatly esteemed Mr. Taylor, whose appointment as Minister to that Court was extremely welcome to them. Mrs. Taylor and her daughter devotedly nursed the deceased during his long illness. The fatal symptoms came on suddenly. Mr. Taylor had been out of bed and was transacting business with the officials of the American Legation the day before. His death was peaceful and painless; he passed away from life as though sinking into restful sleep. No account of Mr. Taylor's later literary labors would

be complete without reference to the fine poem which he delivered at the Centenary Celebration of American Independence, at Philadelphia, July 4, 1876,—an occasion, which in many respects, was the crowning moment of his life. In the same year he printed an unpretending little volume, "The Echo Club and Other Literary Diversions." One of his greatest works, perhaps his poetic masterpiece, was published only a few days before his decease, "Prince Deukalion," a philosophical poem, which has been passed upon by the majority of our organs of literary criticism and has elicited the most diverse opinions. The untimely death of its author, which made "Prince Deukalion" his last literary bequest to his countrymen, gave it an extensive circulation, and the author's object, which was to popularize his views about the religion of the future, was thus attained. Like the majority of modern poets Mr. Taylor held philosophical views considerably at variance with the prevalent theological orthodoxy, but he never sought to give distinct expression to those views, and the multitude of readers who are groping for a creed will doubtless find at least a consistent and coherent system in Mr. Taylor's poem. In his heart it was always poetic fame that he coveted—poetry was his first love and his last. The final verdict of criticism, however, will probably award a greater value to other of his works. He long enjoyed the honor of having both his prose and poetic works collected into uniform series, the travels, which now comprise some ten volumes, having for many years stood as standard books on the catalogues of well known publishers.

CLARKSON, COLONEL FLOYD, was born in New York City, February 27, 1831. His father was Samuel Floyd Clarkson, a practicing counsel in chancery, law and equity proceedings, and his mother was Amelia A. Baker, daughter of William F. Baker—a lumber merchant of New York City—and Elizabeth Sperry. His grandfather was William Clarkson, a physician of Philadelphia, and afterwards a Presbyterian minister, who was settled at Bridgton, New Jersey; Shenectady, New York; Savannah, Georgia; and John's Island, South Carolina; and who was the son of Gerards Clarkson, one of the most distinguished physicians of Philadelphia, and the grandson of Matthew Clarkson, who was Secretary of the Colony of New York, under appointment of William and Mary, in 1688. His grandmother was Catharine Floyd, the daughter of William Floyd, who was a delegate to the



Floyd Clarkson

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Continental Congress from this State, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and was Colonel of the Suffolk County Militia, and as such was active in the protection of that portion of Long Island from British raids, and was afterwards appointed a Brigadier-General. Floyd Clarkson was educated at King & Feck's, afterwards Lyon's School, in New York City, and was prepared for entry into the New York University in 1845, but persuaded his father to let him engage in mercantile life, entering the hardware store of Tracy, Allen & Co., in April, 1846, with whom he continued until their retirement from business, which was transferred to Cornell, Willis and Co., in Cortlandt Street. Floyd Clarkson remained in their employ until he engaged in business for himself, at 14 Cortlandt Street, January 1, 1859. For two years he did a large and successful business, until the troubles of 1861 began, when by reason of about one-half of his trade being with the seceding States, he was forced to retire from business. On October 27, 1857, he married (the Rev. William Adams, D.D., performing the ceremony) Harriet A. Van Boskerck, the daughter of John Van Boskerck, one of the old Hollandish business men of New York city, who had retired many years before with what was in those days an ample fortune. They were the parents of ten children, of whom two died in infancy, and a third, Floyd, Jr., when nineteen years of age. Seven still survive, two being daughters: John V. B., Ashton C., George T., Grace, Bessie, Frank J., and Jay H. On the call for troops by President Lincoln in April, 1861, Floyd Clarkson went with his company, Company Six (since known as Company F) Seventh Regiment, National Guard, State of New York, in the famous march down Broadway, thence to Annapolis, Maryland, and Washington, D.C.,—his company and the Second forming a division under Captain Nevers, of Company Six, being the advance guard to Annapolis Junction. Floyd Clarkson joined the Seventh Regiment, March 18, 1861, and continued as a private until his discharge, March 5, 1869, doing duty in his company, as a private, after his return from the war in 1865. He remained with the Seventh Regiment until it returned to New York, and was mustered out June 3, 1861. He was one of those who built Fort Rnyon at the westerly end of Long Bridge, Virginia. On his return to New York, he at once began recruiting for the cavalry service, being authorized so to do by Colonel Othniel De Forest, who had a commission from the War Department to recruit three regiments of cavalry, numbered afterwards as the Fifth, Sixth and Twelfth. One company raised by Floyd Clarkson

was placed in the Fifth as M, under Captain Foster. Another went into the Sixth as M, under Captain George M. Van Buren. On the 11th of November, 1861, Floyd Clarkson was mustered as Major of the Sixth New York Cavalry, and, on Thanksgiving Day of 1861, the regiment left Staten Island for York, Pennsylvania, where it stayed during that winter, and in March was ordered to Perryville, Maryland, to relieve the Eleventh Regulars, Infantry, who were ordered to the Army of the Potomac. During the winter of 1861-'2, Major Clarkson had a weekly school of instruction for the officers of his battalion, laying the ground work for that excellence which made the officers of that battalion those who received the highest promotions in the regiment; and when the regiment left York, Major Clarkson was sent with his battalion as the first detachment. In March, 1862, Colonel Thomas C. Devin, commanding the regiment, was directed to send all of his mounted men to report to Major-General Sumner, at Warrenton Junction, Virginia. Only one company (K) had horses, they having brought them from St. Lawrence County. Colonel Devin sent Major Clarkson with three companies, D, H and K, directing him to procure saddles and horses at Washington. On arriving at Washington, Major Clarkson found that the corps commanded by General Sumner had left for the Peninsula; on reporting to the General he was directed to obtain transportation, and take his three companies to Fortress Monroe. Just as he arrived at the anchorage off the Fort on April 11, 1862, and while one schooner with D troop had just tied up at the dock, the "Merrimac" appeared, convoying the two steamers that cut out some vessels at Newport News. The "Monitor" was at anchor but a short distance from where the brig lay, on which was Major Clarkson with another troop, and on the moving of the "Monitor" towards the "Merrimac," the captain of the brig raised anchor, and ran out into the bay, remaining there until the next day, when he returned and all were safely disembarked. Saddles and pistols had to be distributed, and horses assigned and mounted. Drill at once began and continued unceasingly until the army moved beyond Yorktown. Orders had been sent to have the battalion report to Colonel Farnsworth, of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, but they failed to reach Major Clarkson. Finding that every other command had left its camp, he, with Lieutenant Aitken and an orderly, went in search of Major-General Sumner to obtain orders. In looking for him they went up on the left where General Hooker's division was engaged in the battle of Williamsburg, and, in endeavoring to pass to the right, they were

under fire for the first time. Finding that the ground was too swampy to allow their horses to get through, they returned to the fork of the road, and there found that General Sumner had returned to Yorktown. Finding the General, Major Clarkson was ordered to report to Brigadier-General Van Allen, who was commanding at Yorktown. The battalion remained there a month, a fourth company, F, reporting to the battalion. Soon after, Lieutenant-Colonel Duncan McVicar of the regiment arrived and took command. The battalion was ordered to Major-General Sumner at the front, where they remained, doing orderly and escort duty, and scouting towards West Point for the protection of the railroad, until the battle of Mechanicsville and the retreat of the army. At the battle of Peach Orchard or Allen's Farm, that portion of the battalion (about a squadron) with the field officers, was ordered to cover the right of the Second Corps, and to communicate with the troops on the right across the Chickahominy. At the fight at Savage Station, the same position was assigned to the squadron. They were the last troops that passed over the bridge at White Oak Swamp, Hazard's Battery passing them and going over on a gallop, Major-General Richardson at once ordering the bridge to be blown up. The squadron bivouacked in the woods immediately behind Mott's Battery, and when the heavy cannonade opening the battle of White Oak Swamp began, the shells blew up one of the caissons of Mott's Battery, and otherwise damaged that battery. They also fell so thick where Major Clarkson's squadron was resting that they immediately led their horses to the rear, not waiting to mount. They were then placed as a provost guard behind Richardson's Division. The succeeding night the army retreated to Malvern Hill, where the squadron, composed of troops D and K, covered the right flank of the Second Corps to the Chickahominy. The other squadron, F and H, also scouted towards the right. Returning, they were ordered by General McClellan himself to feed and proceed at once to Harrison's Landing. Upon the arrival of the army at Harrison's Landing, Major Clarkson, with the squadron, consisting of F and H, was ordered to report to Major-General E. D. Keyes, commanding the Fourth Corps, and remained with the headquarters of that corps at Yorktown, when the army embarked for Alexandria. In September, owing to pressing private business in New York, and it being impossible to procure a leave of absence for ten days, Major Clarkson resigned and returned to New York City. In December, 1862, Governor Morgan appointed Major Clarkson Lieutenant-Colonel of the Four-

teenth New York Cavalry, but after visiting the regiment, he concluded not to be mustered, and in March, 1863, United States Senator Harris had him appointed a Major in the Twelfth New York Cavalry, and he was mustered April 2, 1863. During that month the ten companies were consolidated into six companies by command of Major-General Wool; Major Clarkson, though the junior Major, was retained as Major, to which a battalion of six companies was by law entitled, and in May, 1863, he left Staten Island with the six companies for New Berne, North Carolina. Lieutenant-Colonel P. G. Vought followed in a few weeks. After a month's drill, and the men not being able to ride or handle their weapons, the various companies were sent to different stations, held by the Union troops in North Carolina, to relieve the Third New York Cavalry, that was concentrated at New Berne, North Carolina, for a raid to Kienansville and Warsaw, the latter a town on the Weldon and Wilmington Railroad. The raid, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Lewis, of the Third New York Cavalry, left New Berne, July 3, 1863, and Major Clarkson accompanied him as an aid. The railroad was torn up for several miles in the neighborhood of Warsaw, and culverts and bridges were destroyed. A detachment of Rebel cavalry was surprised and badly whipped at Kienansville, a sword and bayonet factory burnt, also depots of army supplies. During the march, going and returning, large amounts of cotton and naval supplies, such as tar and rosin, were burned. In July, 1863, another raid was planned by Major-General Foster, the command to consist of the Third New York Cavalry, three companies, A, B and F, of the Twelfth New York Cavalry; two companies of the Twenty-third New York Cavalry, and one troop of the First North Carolina Loyal Cavalry—white—in all about nine hundred and fifty men; the whole under the command of Brigadier-General E. E. Potter. This cavalry force passed through Greenville, thence to Sparta, where the battalion of six companies of the Third Cavalry, under Major Ferris Jacobs, Jr., was sent to Rocky Mount, and the rest of the column proceeded to Tarboro. The destruction at Rocky Mount of the very high and long trestle over the Tar River, was a serious injury to the Rebel army. A cracker bakery and a factory for the manufacture of army cloths, besides large supplies of commissary stores, were burned. At Tarboro, Major Clarkson led the charge into the town and drove out the Rebel pickets. He there superintended the destruction of two steamboats and a ram, that were on the ways by the banks of the Tar River. Several buildings filled with medi-

cal, commissary and quartermaster supplies were also burned. This being a very fertile section of North Carolina, the Rebel army of Northern Virginia drew a vast amount of supplies from Tarboro and the surrounding country. A force for the protection of this depot being reported as advancing, Major Clarkson, with one hundred men of the Twelfth New York Cavalry and a mountain howitzer, manned by the Third New York Artillery, were sent out to the northward to reconnoiter. A few miles from Tarboro, the advance of the enemy was met, and in a fight that ensued, Major Clarkson lost in killed, wounded and missing about thirty men; some of those who were captured lost control of their horses in a charge that was made and were taken beyond any help from their party. This was the first time any of the party, except Major Clarkson, had been under fire, and to steady them it became necessary for him to expose himself. When the Rebel videttes were seen, they were followed as they fell back upon the main body, and as the head of the Union column approached, they opened at about three hundred yards, sending the troops on the right into the woods. Major Clarkson ordered up the howitzer and directed them to throw some spherical case down the road, and into the woods to the left. The bullets of the enemy sent the gunners from the gun, and it became necessary to do something to steady the men. Major Clarkson at once put his horse, an iron gray, across the road just by the gun, and a couple of volleys were fired at him, as he discharged his pistol at the Confederates. One bullet went through his horse's neck and another struck his saber scabbard. He thus brought the men to the gun, and when he ordered a charge with pistols, the cavalry responded at once. A company of the Third New York Cavalry was sent to his assistance, and they, having carbines, were able to delay the enemy, so that every desired object of the stay in Tarboro was obtained. In beginning the retreat, the battalion under Major Clarkson was ordered to take the advance. As they approached a branch of the Tar River, the bridge across it was found guarded by an infantry brigade with some artillery. The skirmishers were in a piece of scrub pines, and as no carbines were in the battalion, a request was sent back to Colonel Lewis, of the Third New York Cavalry, for a company of carbineers, and until they reported the best defense was made with pistols—the Rebel sharpshooters firing at the officers. One fired three times at Major Clarkson, the first bullet dropping just in front of his horse's front feet, twelve inches by measurement, the third brushing up the horse's mane just above the pommel of the

saddle. As soon as Tyson's Creek was reached, the bridge was found to be destroyed. Major Cole's battalion was then ordered to take the advance, General Potter accompanying it, and following down the stream, General Potter, through information obtained from an old negro, found a ford and the creek was crossed, guides being stationed at different points to indicate the line of the ford. After crossing, a gallop was taken and kept up all night—the enemy continued firing their artillery in various directions, hoping to strike the column, one shot striking in the road, immediately in front of the right of Major Clarkson's battalion, which was halted, the men being occupied in filling some ditches with rails, so that the artillery and wagons containing the wounded could pass over. Most of the night's ride was through the woods, so thick that in the morning one-third of the men had lost their hats. Greenville was approached from the north side of the Tar River the next night, and as the Union forces came by one road, a section of Rebel artillery and a small support of cavalry left by another. The planks of the bridge were found on the north side of the river, as the enemy expected them to come from the other way. The night was so dark that it was almost impossible to find the videttes sent out to picket the road, while the bridge was being put in order for the Union troops to cross. Major Clarkson, in visiting some of them, was suddenly halted by a voice in the darkness, challenging him with, "Halt, who goes there?" No picket had been placed there by his directions, and he supposed he was halted by a Rebel vidette. Hastily drawing and cocking his pistol, he replied, "A friend, who are you?" The reply came, "Advance, friend, with the countersign." Slowly moving his horse forward, so that whoever it was might hear the foot-fall of the horse, and so would not shoot, he peered through the darkness, striving to get a view of his challenger, and replied, "Who are you? I am Major Clarkson, of the Twelfth New York Cavalry." The reply came, "I am the Twenty-third New York Cavalry!"—from his own battalion. He found that a detail had been taken from that squadron and placed on that road. Calling for the sergeant in charge, he ordered those videttes to be collected to rejoin their command, and by that time the column had begun to cross the bridge, and the officer of the guard was directed to call in all the pickets and get into the column. Some could not be found in the darkness and were left. Near daylight they found that they were alone, and by rapid riding caught up with the column. During that night, after crossing the bridge, while Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis of the Third New

York Cavalry was riding with Major Clarkson and the signal officers, who were on the right of the second or middle battalion, and immediately behind a section of the Third New York Artillery, which belonged to the first battalion under Major Cole, the column turned into a road and was soon brought to a halt. As the halt was longer than seemed proper, Colonel Lewis and Major Clarkson rode to the right of the section, and found that it had turned into a wood-road and had come to the end of it. They at once rode to the rear of the battalion, and just then Major Jacobs came up with his battalion from Rocky Mount, having followed them. Colonel Lewis stopped to join Major Jacobs, and Major Clarkson rode on alone, endeavoring to find the place where the turn was made from the direct road. He had no idea where he was, except that he was in North Carolina, and had some time before passed through Greenville, and was trying to get back to New Berne. He rode on, and coming to another road, he turned on to that, and rode on seeking for something to indicate whether it was the road over which the first battalion had passed, when a long distance ahead, he could distinguish against the horizon, the form of a man on horseback; one side of the road was a wood, and on the other open fields. Major Clarkson's horse was on a gallop, and as he approached the man he came to a walk and with cocked pistol called out, "Halt, who goes there?" The reply came, "Can you tell me where Major Clarkson is?" The reply was, "Who are you, what do you want of Major Clarkson?" The man said, "I am a guide sent by General Potter to show Major Clarkson the way." Major Clarkson said, "I am Major Clarkson, can you take me to General Potter?" He replied, "Yes, I can." "Advance," was the reply, and the Major kept him covered with his pistol until he could make out that at least he was dressed in the uniform of the Union cavalryman—his speech indicated that he was not a Southerner. They joined company and rode back, until Colonel Lewis was found, when Major Clarkson said to him, "Here is a guide sent back by General Potter." Colonel Lewis and Major Jacobs at once followed the guide, while Major Clarkson sought his battalion. Turning up a road he found no soldiers, and fearing he was off the road, he called out, "Twelfth New York Cavalry?" No reply. He turned back and rode on to the next turn, and up that he went and found his battalion, almost everyone fast asleep. Awaking them he ordered the artillery to countermarch, and coming out upon the road, whereon he found the guide, he turned in that direction, when the signal officers said, "Where are you going,

Major: that is not the way." He had narrated the incidents of the night to them as they rode, and assured them he was turning in the correct way. Many doubted it and said he was taking them to Libby. He replied, that he was sure that he was on the right road, that his battalion was going that way, they could take any road they pleased. They did not part company, and as daylight appeared, they could see the prints of horses' shoes in the sand, headed the same way they were traveling. By eight o'clock the battalion of Major Jacobs was overtaken, and just then the company of Loyal North Carolinians, who had the rear, reported that they had been fired upon. An orderly was sent to Colonel Lewis for a company of carbineers, and soon after they galloped past to the rear, and the quick firing indicated that they had reached there none too soon. Reaching the neighborhood of Swift's Creek, General Potter found that the way back was blocked up by fallen trees, with infantry and artillery. Countermarching, he sought the north bank of the Neuse River, some distance up at Street's Ferry. A Lieutenant of the Third New York Cavalry essayed to get in past the rebels at Swift Creek, but he was captured. On arriving on the banks of the Neuse a detail was made to fell the trees and make a breastwork with an abattis. Major Clarkson was appointed officer of the day, and directed to keep a squadron ready to charge on a moment's notice. A Lieutenant of the Third New York Cavalry was put in a dug-out with his saddle, and guiding his horse by the bridle, he paddled across the river, his horse swimming, and reaching the opposite bank, set out for New Berne, to notify General Foster of the needs of the raiding party. Not long after their arrival on the banks of the Neuse, the Union pickets were driven in, and a sharp skirmish ensued. Dismounting their men, and with the four mountain howitzers of the Third New York Artillery, they held their line until nightfall. During the night they could hear the lumbering of the rebel artillery, and thought they were getting into position, so as to compel a surrender in the early morning if help did not come from New Berne through the Navy. Before daylight they found that the rebels had intelligence of what was going on sooner than they did, for the gunboats appeared with a large number of pontoon boats, and without delay a pontoon bridge was laid across the river, over which the column passed, until the last gun and soldier were in the boats, when the ropes were cut, and the line of boats swung into the river, and with the soldiers that were in the boats were towed to New Berne, and that portion which had crossed moved rapidly and safely to New Berne, reaching there on the 24th,

thus completing one of the most successful raids made by the Union cavalry during the war, marching over two hundred miles in six days, the only sleep being that obtained upon the horses while they walked, the loss being about fifty, two-thirds of which occurred in the charge made by Major Clarkson near Tarboro. In August, '63, the six companies (all then in the field) were ordered into a camp of instruction, owing to the bad discipline of some of the captains, and early in September they returned to headquarters, near New Berne. While in this camp, where the command was drilled for three months, five additional companies reported. Major Clarkson was the only field officer present, and, in addition to daily drills and schools of instruction for the officers, supplies of arms and accoutrements had to be procured, and incompetent officers sent before the Board of Examination. A section of horse artillery, with twelve-pound mountain howitzers on wheels, was organized and drilled, and proved a valuable addition to the regiment. In November the camp of instruction was broken up. Six companies were sent to Plymouth, Washington and Newport Barracks, and with five companies Major Clarkson was sent to the outposts of New Berne. In December, 1863, the Twelfth Company joined the command, and with it came the Colonel and other first officers and the regimental staff. On February 1, 1864, New Berne was attacked in force, and all of the Union troops were compelled to retire within the fortifications. Major Clarkson was on leave at that time. On June 14, 1864, by Special Order No. 50, Headquarters Sub-District of New Berne, he was appointed Assistant Inspector-General on the staff of Brigadier-General Edward Harland, commanding the Sub-District of New Berne; and he occasionally acted as Inspector-General of the District of North Carolina, Brigadier-General Innis N. Palmer commanding. The duties of Assistant Inspector-General were very arduous. New Berne was protected by nine forts, one of seventeen guns, and a careful inspection of these forts with their garrisons occupied many days; on some days the riding was thirty miles, and not more than twelve or fifteen companies inspected. In the fall of that year, September, the fearful plague of yellow fever appeared in the town of New Berne, and raged with great fatality for quite three months, and until the freezing weather set in. Major Clarkson was stricken with it in October. So severe was the sickness that at one time the headquarters had to be removed to a different part of the town, and General Harland was seen doing the work of the office himself. Every staff officer was sick with the fever. During the year 1864 the regiment was actively em-

ployed, and was very successful in breaking up the camps of the enemy. More than three hundred prisoners were brought in. In February, 1865, the force at New Berne was reinforced in anticipation of the movement to meet General Sherman at Goldsboro. The Twenty-third Corps, under the command of Major-General Cox, arrived, and Major-General John M. Schofield also reached New Berne to take command of the District and of the force that moved towards Goldsboro. Major Clarkson, on the 21st of February, 1865, resigned his commission as Major of the Twelfth New York Volunteer Cavalry, to take effect March 15, 1865, or after the pending operations were completed, in order to avail himself of a business opportunity offered him in New York City. The resignation was approved by the Colonel of the regiment, and by Brigadier-General Edward Harland, but Brigadier-General Innis N. Palmer, commanding the District of North Carolina, placed upon it the following endorsement: "This cannot be approved at this time; Major Clarkson is too valuable an officer to be spared now." General Palmer was a graduate of West Point, and in the regular army was a cavalry officer. The resignation was returned from the headquarters, "Army of the Ohio," disapproved. When the orders came for the advance upon Kingston, Major Clarkson resigned his staff appointment, asking that he might do duty with his regiment. General Harland acceded to his request, and the Twelfth New York Cavalry was directed by General Schofield to advance on the Trent River road, on March 3, 1865, while the infantry column advanced on the Neuse River road, having as their advance the troop of Loyal North Carolinians under Captain Graham. Major Clarkson took command of the advance of the Twelfth Cavalry, and reached Wise's Forks with Troop G just after the other column had arrived. On March 7, General Palmer ordered him to take a troop of his cavalry, and with four companies of the One Hundred and Thirty-second New York Volunteers, and one gun of the Third New York Artillery, develop the force that was harassing the command. Major Clarkson pushed the enemy so severely that with very slight loss he had his skirmishers commanding the bridge across North West Creek, the only force opposing him being some dismounted cavalry, really infantry, who had horses merely as a means of locomotion. Just as he was withdrawing his skirmishers, so as to return and report his operations, an orderly rode up, asking for information. A reply was sent, and very quickly the orderly returned, his horse in a lather, with orders to replace the skirmishers and hold the ground until relieved by a brigade. Colo-

nel Upham, commanding a brigade, consisting of the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts, Fifteenth Connecticut and a battalion of recruits, convalescents and others, going to join their regiments in Sherman's army, soon after relieved Major Clarkson's command. This brigade was a mile and more to the front of the main line of battle, which was protected by a log breastwork, with the ditch outside, and an abatis. During the night the left was picketed by Major Clarkson's battalion, and a patrol under Captain Hock, of F troop, was kept scouting. Early in the morning a battalion of rebel infantry presented themselves at a ford to the left and front of Upham's brigade, and Major Clarkson dismounted a squadron to check their crossing the ford. A severe skirmish ensued, but the enemy did not cross. From prisoners captured it was learned that it was the Sixty-first North Carolina of Hoke's Division. Major Clarkson reported a column moving beyond his left to the rear. Colonel Savage sent out Major West, with four companies of the Twelfth New York Cavalry, to make a reconnoissance beyond the line of pickets. They had not proceeded far when they discovered signs of a movement in large force towards New Berne, beyond their left. They returned and one of the Captains notifying Major Clarkson of what they had discovered, he at once informed Colonel Batcheler, commanding the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, and suggested that he change front to the rear, and then ordered up his two mountain howitzers under Lieutenant Fish and placed them in front of the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts. A short time elapsed before the cavalry videttes reported, "Johnnies passing past the rear," and these reports were soon followed by shots and a volley. One battalion of the Fifteenth Connecticut came up on the left of the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts, and for a short time the contest was severe. At the first volley the led horses galloped past the line of infantry and took the road to the main line of battle, and thus escaped. Major Clarkson sent his bugler for the mounted cavalry to report to him behind the line of battle formed by the infantry, so as to charge up the road and get out. Captain Horne took the mounted men past the rear and around the left; Lieutenant Fish reported that he had used up all his cannister and grape, thirty pounds to a gun. Major Clarkson directed him to cut his spherical case fuses as short as possible, and "give it to them." The horses had been shot down and the cannoniers were being badly cut up, and there was no chance to save the guns. A rebel column was crossing the Northwest creek, behind their position, only opposed by a battalion of the Fifteenth Connecticut and recruits of

the Army of the Cumberland, and it was only a question of a short time when the rebel division would have the brigade as prisoners. Major Clarkson's horse had been shot in the neck, his windpipe cut. So he concluded it best to follow his cavalry. Calling his orderly, he went to the rear and around the left, coming out upon an open field, and as he galloped on to that, in the direction of the balance of the army, he saw that there was stretched across the field three lines of rebel skirmishers. With pistol in hand, he galloped through them, firing as he went, as did also his orderly. His horse saw a ditch that ran across the field, gathered for it and cleared it. The question then was, where to go. The field was bounded by timber, which, to Major Clarkson's eye, indicated water; and not a blue coat was in sight. Just then two riderless horses came out of the timber and they had on Yankee saddles. Major Clarkson headed for that place, and entering the woods, he soon found the left of the cavalry, which was making its way through a swampy piece of woods. Crossing that, they saw the line of Yankee earth works, which proved to be the extreme right of their main line of battle, commanded by Brigadier-General I. N. Palmer. Finding some loyal North Carolina cavalry there, he had their veterinarian cut out the bullet from his horse's neck, which lay just under the skin. After capturing Colonel Upham's brigade the rebels faced about and attacked the main line, and were only finally repulsed when Ruger's division of the Twenty-third Corps came up on the double quick and occupied the center, filling out and making a continuous line of battle. A few days after, the army, under Major-General Schofield, entered Kinston on a pontoon bridge, where they rested some days until the railroad was fully completed to that place, and measures were taken to be able to build beyond as soon as the army advanced. One battalion of the Twelfth New York Cavalry was placed on each of the three roads entering Kinston. Major Clarkson was on the left. While there a black boy was brought in, from whom by severe pressure Major Clarkson ascertained the location of the camp of the Second North Carolina rebel cavalry—about ninety men—with the Lieutenant-Colonel in command, who was said to be a desperate fighter. Major Clarkson rode over to Colonel Savage's headquarters and arranged that he, with some of the other troops of the regiment, and with such part of Major Clarkson's battalion as could be spared, in all about one hundred and fifty men, would attempt to surprise the Second North Carolinians, taking the negro as a guide. The next day, March 17, Colonel Savage came with the detail from the two other battalions,

and placing Major Clarkson with his men in the advance, set out for the camp of the Second North Carolinians, at New Hope Chapel. The guide took them a long distance around, and as the road went over a hill, said to Major Clarkson, that the rebel videttes were across a stream of water which ran at the foot of the hill on the further side. Major Clarkson halted, and the men dismounted, and arranged the saddle blankets and tightened the girths, and the column started well closed up, Major Clarkson with the advance, which he ordered to charge on seeing the rebel videttes, and endeavor to capture them before they could reach the camp, the Colonel to bring forward the balance of the column as rapidly as possible. Just as the Yankees crossed the summit of the hill the videttes (six) were seen leading out their horses, and the charge was begun; into the water up to the horses' bellies the platoon dashed, across it and after them, capturing three. The camp was expected to be found on the left, the Union troops coming in between the country and the camp, but in the many paths through the woods made for getting out the tar and lumber, they got wrong and just as they were about ceasing the run to assume a skirmish form, they saw the Second North Carolinians on their right, just having received the alarm. The charge was shouted, and with a huzza and with pistols the platoon of twenty-five men dashed into the enemy, shooting and capturing. No resistance to speak of was met, and after a run of a mile, and only two or three men with Major Clarkson being left together, a halt was called and the prisoners were being got together (as a counter charge was feared) when the column under Colonel Savage appeared on the road behind them. Waving them forward they dashed past and brought out the surgeon and some more prisoners. They captured thirty prisoners and no one hurt on their side. The surgeon notified them that they would not get back to Kinston with them, as there would be a rescue. Putting the prisoners under the care of a Lieutenant with a platoon, they were sent to the head of the column, while a strong rear guard was formed, and dispositions made to meet any attack. They got back without a shot being fired. The next day the Union forces moved forward towards Goldsboro, and found that the First South Carolina Cavalry had relieved the Second North Carolinians, and no more was heard of that regiment. A few days after the army occupied Goldsboro, the Twelfth New York Cavalry, covering the right flank of the army as it moved in column, had a slight skirmish with the First South Carolina Cavalry, that regiment being the only troops left there. General Sherman's army in a few days

reached Goldsboro, where they remained for some time. Various expeditions were sent out to break up the camps of guerillas. General Schofield also sent Colonel Savage an order "to take his regiment (Twelfth New York Cavalry) out, find the First South Carolina Cavalry and whip them." Only about eight companies were at headquarters, and the battery under Fish was lost, but with these Colonel Savage followed the First South Carolina Cavalry until approaching Raleigh, when evidences of Wheeler's Cavalry were getting too frequent to make it wise for so small a command to penetrate farther. He therefore ordered a return of the regiment to Goldsboro. The regiment was then ordered to picket the railroad from Goldsboro to Kinston, about twenty-six miles. The headquarters were at Moseley Hall, and companies were distributed at various points, protecting the railroad, while supplies were going forward to clothe and feed Sherman's army, and fill their ammunition trains. During this service scarcely a night passed that the pickets were not driven in, or some of them captured by Wheeler's Cavalry. Johnston, having on the 13th of April, 1865, indicated his desire to surrender to General Sherman, Major Clarkson, about the 21st day of April, 1865, resigned his commission as Major, the acceptance of which was received April 30, 1865, and he immediately left Goldsboro for New Berne, thence to New York, reaching there on the 8th of May. Major Clarkson was breveted Lieutenant-Colonel on the 22d of April, 1866, "for faithful and meritorious services." He at once entered the flour commission house of George W. Van Boskerck & Company as cashier, and continued in that capacity until their assignment in February, 1869. The Equitable Savings Bank being organized on the 26th of June, 1869, he was offered the Secretaryship, which he accepted and retained until April, 1874, when he resigned, and in December of the same year he became the Secretary and Agent of Woodbury G. Langdon, Esq. In the fall of '73 he opened a real estate office in No. 60 Wall Street, moved to No. 71 Broadway the following May, and in November, 1881, to No. 39 Broadway, where he still carries on the real estate business, having on May 1, 1884, associated with him his son, John V. B. Clarkson, under the firm of Floyd Clarkson & Son. On the 17th of November, 1886, he was elected Trustee of the Union Dime Savings Bank of the city of New York. In November, 1886, the Riverside Bank of New York was organized, and Colonel Floyd Clarkson was elected President, opening for business on the 11th of January, 1887. Colonel Clarkson has always been an earnest Freemason. He was initiated in Montauk

Lodge, No. 286, of Brooklyn, on February 5, 1856; passed April 8, and raised December 3, 1856; on the 13th of April, 1856, he dimitted, and on the 26th of the same month, 1859, he affiliated with Kane Lodge, 454, then under dispensation. He was appointed Marshal December 27, 1856, and again on December 13, 1866; he was elected Secretary of Kane Lodge on December 16, 1873, re-elected December 15, 1874, again December 18, 1877 and re-elected December 17, 1878. He was elected Senior Warden December 21, 1880, and Master December 20, 1881, and re-elected December 19, 1882. He was appointed District Deputy Grand Master of the Sixth Masonic District, June 21, 1883, by M. W. Grand Master J. Edward Simmons, and in the following year, June 4, 1884, was elected one of the Trustees of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund to serve for three years, and was elected by the Trustees President of the Board in each of the years in which he was a Trustee. When he assumed the care and responsibility of that Fund, the fifth story of the Masonic Hall was in a ruinous condition, from the effects of the fire of December, 1883. Scarcely anything had been done towards the restoration of the building; and in eight months \$153,500 seven per cent. income bonds were to mature. Colonel Clarkson, with his colleagues, restored the temple, paid \$75,000 of the bond at maturity, and renewed \$78,500 at five per cent. for one and two years; and so placed the finances of that Fund that at the expiration of his term of service, in June, 1887, the following resolutions were unanimously passed by the Grand Lodge, at the annual communication of that year; on the motion of R. W. George W. Robertson, of Peekskill:

Resolved, That the presentation, by our Brother R. W. Floyd Clarkson, of his intimation, that increasing pressure of business engagements prevented his continuance in the office of Trustee of the Hall and Asylum Fund. It is our desire to express to Brother Clarkson the very high regard in which he is held by the fraternity of the State of New York, for the faithful, careful and judicious course pursued by him as Trustee during the years in which he has served this Grand Lodge, and for which we will ever hold him in grateful esteem.

At the same session of the Grand Lodge, the Committee on Hall and Asylum, of which Past Grand Master William A. Brodie, of Genesee, New York, was Chairman, among their various recommendations, presented the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge, with regret, contemplates the retirement of R. W. Floyd Clarkson from the Board of Trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund, recognizing that to him, more than to any other individual, we are indebted for bringing business order out of chaos, and for the adop-

tion of business methods in the management of this building and the Hall and Asylum Fund.

Resolved, That the thanks of the fraternity in this Grand Jurisdiction are due, and are hereby tendered to R. W. Floyd Clarkson, for his most valuable services in this great work.

Freemasonry was the subject of an earnest debate in the General Synod of the "Reformed Dutch Church in America." held in June, 1880, in the First Reformed Church of Brooklyn, Long Island. Colonel Clarkson was a delegate to that Synod from the Classis of New York, and took an active part in the debate. Some Hollandish delegates, from the Classes of Holland, Grand River, Wisconsin and Illinois, urged that no Freemason should be allowed to become a member of that communion, and introduced the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Synod earnestly warns the church against membership in this and similar associations, as inconsistent with Christianity, and enjoins upon the ministers and elders of our church patiently to instruct such as err in this matter, and to preserve, if need be, by discipline, the purity of the Christian profession."

These were voted down, and resolutions, as reported by the committee, were adopted, maintaining the sacredness of individual liberty of thought, speech and action, limited only by loyalty to Christ and His Church. Colonel Clarkson united with the First Reformed Dutch Church of Brooklyn, on the 22d of January, 1850, and was a teacher in the Sabbath-school until his father's family removed to New York City, when he transferred his membership to the Collegiate North Church, corner of Fulton and William Streets. After his marriage he, in April, 1858, took his certificate to the North West Reformed Church, in West Twenty-third Street, Rev. H. D. Gause, pastor, now the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, corner Fifty-seventh Street and Madison Avenue. In 1867 he was elected Superintendent of the Sabbath-school, which office he resigned on his removal to East Orange, May 1, 1869. During the summer he was presented with a series of beautifully engrossed resolutions, adopted by the teachers May 11, 1869. On his return to New York, in April, 1871, and resuming his attendance at the church, then removed to the new location, corner Madison Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, he was elected Superintendent, which office he retained until February, 1873, when he declined a re-election. He was elected a Deacon February 12, 1872, and an Elder February 14, 1877, and continued in active service as Elder during most of the time, until June, 1888, when he resigned. Colonel Clarkson was elected a Companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, in the New York Commandery,

on the 2d of April, 1879, and has been an active member since that time. He was elected the Chancellor of the New York Commandery on the 2d of May, 1883, and was re-elected four times, when he declined further re-nomination. He was also one of the six Companions of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion who were detailed, on the death of General U. S. Grant, to proceed to Mount McGregor and act, in behalf of that Order, as the escort of the remains of the great General to their final resting-place at Riverside. This he did, and in his turn stood guard over the precious dust of his immortal chieftain in the railroad train, in the Capitol at Albany, in the City Hall of New York, and followed the body to the tomb at Riverside. In the Grand Army he was a Charter Member of Lafayette Post, 140, Department of New York, and was its first Junior Vice-Commander; and the following year was elected Senior Vice-Commander. Duties in other societies prevented his continuing an active member, but in December, 1887, he was elected Commander and re-elected the following year. During his service as Commander he received the Commander-in-Chief, Comrade John P. Rae, on January 20, 1888; Commander-in-Chief, William Warner, on November 30, 1888; and Commander-in-Chief, Russell A. Alger, October 16, 1889; on behalf of Lafayette Post he received a National flag and Post flag, presented to that Post on behalf of the ladies, by Past Commander W. F. Brown; as Commander of that Post, he presented to the College of the City of New York, in the Academy of Music, on the 8th of June, 1888, a National flag, the President of that College, Major-General Alexander S. Webb, receiving the same. This was the inauguration of the presenting, to the public schools of our country, of National flags by the veterans of the war of the Rebellion. At the Twenty-third Annual Encampment of the Department of New York, G. A. R., held in Binghamton, New York, on the 20th of February, 1889, Colonel Floyd Clarkson was nominated for Commander of the Department. There were five others nominated, and on the first ballot Floyd Clarkson received three hundred and eleven, Harrison Clark two hundred and six, and the others respectively one hundred and forty-six, ninety-four, fifty and forty—total, eight hundred and forty-seven. The four who received the lowest number of votes withdrew their names, and on a second ballot Floyd Clarkson received three hundred and seventy-three; Harrison Clark three hundred and eighty-one; scattering six. Total, seven hundred and sixty. On May 30, Memorial Day, 1889, Colonel Clarkson commanded Lafayette Post on its visit to Philadelphia, as the guests of Geo. G. Meade Post, No. 1,

Department of Pennsylvania, to decorate the grave of that great commander of the Army of the Potomac—Major-General George G. Meade. Colonel Clarkson is also a member of the "Veterans of the Seventh Regiment," N. G. S. N. Y., and of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, and of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, and is President of the Society of the War Veterans of the Seventh Regiment. He is also a life member of the New York Historical Society, and a life member of the St. Nicholas Society, and a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art; and the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society. He is also Vice-President of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution. He has been an active and earnest Republican for more than a score of years. In his younger days he was a Whig, serving as Chairman of the Assembly Convention in the Seventh Ward soon after attaining his majority. He voted in 1860 for the Hon. John Bell for President. Not approving of the reconstruction measures, or of the tendency of Congress to shorten or control the powers of the Presidency, and to give an undue power to Congress, he voted the Democratic ticket. But when General Grant became the nominee of the Republican party, he voted with that party, and has with each succeeding election become more satisfied that the interests of the Nation and of every individual in it would be best advanced by the dominance of the principles of the Republican party. To that end he has earnestly labored. He is a member of the Republican Club, and of the Down Town Republican Club, and of the District Committee and of the County Committee; being for two years, 1887 and 1888, the executive member from the Twenty-first Assembly District. Upon the appointment of the Citizen's Committee for the Centennial Celebration of the inauguration of General George Washington as the first President of the United States, Colonel Clarkson was appointed one of that Committee, and was placed upon the Committee on States. He was active in performing all the duties that devolved upon the members of that important Committee, and with his colleagues endeavored to make the celebration as broadly National as possible. He was selected by the Committee on States as Marshal of the President's escort on his arrival in the city, which selection was confirmed by the Committee on Plan and Scope. Upon the President's landing, Monday, April 29, at the foot of Wall Street, he was received by the Chairman of the Committee on States, William G. Hamilton, Esq., and as he appeared in his carriage at the foot of Wall Street, in front of the escort, he was welcomed with the National salute, and escorted by the column under

the command of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Floyd Clarkson to the Equitable Building, thence to the City Hall, and then to the house of the Vice-President, Hon. Levi P. Morton, at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixteenth Street. The escort consisted of a battalion of three companies of the Fifth United States Artillery, under the command of Major Tully McCrea; a representation of the New York Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, under the command of Colonel Wm. C. Church; the Commanders of the Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic of the counties of New York, Kings, Queens, Richmond and Westchester, under the command of Colonel W. P. Walton and Captain Henry W. Knight; the uniformed Battalion of the Veterans of the Seventh Regiment, N.G.S.N.Y., under General Henry E. Tremain, and a uniformed Battalion of National Guard Veterans (Fifth, Ninth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Twenty-third, Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first Regiments) under the command of General Theodore B. Gates; the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, under the command of Major Jno. J. Riker. The New York Troop of Horse, under Captain Charles F. Roe, and the Cleveland Troop of Horse, under Captain George Garretson, joined the escort at the City Hall Park. Colonel Clarkson had the assistance of the following veterans as Aids:—Major L. Curtis Brackett, Assistant-Adjutant General; Colonel O. W. Leonard, U. S. Volunteers; Major George M. VanHoesen, U. S. Volunteers; Captain James D. Bell, U. S. Volunteers; Engineer Aaron Vanderbilt, U. S. Navy; Captain Joseph H. DeCastro, U. S. Volunteers. Colonel Clarkson was also appointed an Aid on the staff of Major-General John M. Schofield, and also an Aid on the staff of Major-General Daniel Butterfield, for the parade of April 30 and May 1, respectively. Under the date of May 9, 1889, the following letter was received by him:

COLONEL FLOYD CLARKSON,

My dear Sir:—At the request of Elbridge T. Gerry, Chairman of the Executive Committee, I take pleasure in writing to you to express the warmest and heartiest thanks of the Committee for the services rendered by you during the celebration. The Committee appreciates most heartily what you have done, and we feel that the success of the celebration is due, to a large degree, to the part performed by yourself. I have the honor to remain,

Very truly yours,

CLARENCE W. BOWEN,
Secretary.

At the request of many active and prominent comrades of the Grand Army, Colonel Clarkson became a candidate for Department Commander, State of New York, at the Twenty-fourth Annual Encampment of the G.A.R., State of New York,

held at Syracuse, February 26 and 27, 1890. His ticket was defeated, but his own personal popularity carried his name so far ahead of his ticket as to elect him triumphantly on the first ballot, the vote being: Floyd Clarkson four hundred and seventy-three; Joseph W. Kay, two hundred and sixty-one; J. Wesley Smith, fifty; Martin T. McMahon, twenty-eight—total, eight hundred and twelve. He was duly installed as Department Commander by Past Commander James S. Fraser, February 26, 1890.

WILCOX, COLONEL VINCENT MEIGS, of New York City, President of the corporation E. & H. T. Anthony & Co.—the largest photographic supply house in the world—and late commander of the One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, was born at Madison, New Haven County, Connecticut, on October 17, 1828. On both the paternal and maternal side and through the intermarriage of ancestors he is descended from and connected with several of the oldest and most honored families of New England. The genealogy of the Wilcox family states that it was seated at Bury Saint Edmunds in the county of Suffolk, England, before the advent of William the Conqueror. Sir John Wilcox, of this family, was intrusted during the reign of Edward III. with several important commands against the French, and was the leader of the cross-bowmen of the English army. One of the descendants of this doughty knight, named William Wilcox, was born at St. Albans, Hertfordshire, at the beginning of the seventeenth century and came to America in the ship "Planter," bearing with him a certificate from the minister of his native place. The records show that he settled at Stratford, Connecticut, in what was the New Haven Colony, in 1639, and that in 1647 he was a Representative in the "General Court" at Hartford. His son Obadiah was the first of the family to settle at East Gnilford, now Madison, Connecticut, and from him Colonel Wilcox descends in the fifth generation. On the maternal side Colonel Wilcox descends from Vincent Meigs, another early settler of Gnilford, Connecticut, who came from England in 1638. Among the descendants of this ancestor were Colonel Return Jonathan Meigs, of Revolutionary fame; Josiah Meigs, a distinguished scholar, at one time a professor in Yale College, and afterwards President of the University of Georgia; Hon. Return J. Meigs, who filled the high office of Postmaster-General of the United States and was Governor of Ohio; Charles D. Meigs, M.D., an American physician and author of wide



J. M. Wilson

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repute, who was for many years a professor in Jefferson Medical College, and Quartermaster-General Montgomery Meigs of the United States Army. Through his paternal grandmother, Mrs. Olive Dowd Wilcox, Colonel Wilcox descends from Henry Donde, who came from Surrey or Kent, England, "probably Guilford, of Snrrey County, seventeen miles southwest of London," in 1639, with a colony under the leadership of the Rev. Henry Whitfield, and settled in Guilford, Connecticut. His maternal grandmother was Mrs. Mary Field Meigs, a daughter of Captain Timothy Field, a distinguished officer in the Revolutionary War, and sister of the Rev. David Dudley Field, D.D., the father of Cyrus W. Field, who laid the first Atlantic cable, of the Hon. David Dudley Field, the eminent lawyer, of the Hon. Stephen J. Field, of the Supreme Court of the United States, and of the Rev. Henry M. Field, D.D., editor of the New York *Evangelist*. His parents were Zenas and Lovisa (Meigs) Wilcox. The former, born at Madison, Connecticut, in 1794, was a prosperous farmer and a man of integrity and influence in the community in which he resided. For many years preceding his death, which occurred in 1873, he held the office of Deacon in the Congregational Church at Madison. His wife died in 1878. They left two sons and two daughters. Vincent Meigs, the eldest son and subject of this sketch, grew up upon the parental farm. He received a good education, which was finished at Lee's Academy in his native place, and in early manhood taught school for three years. Subsequently he became a merchant in Madison, and acquired considerable prominence in local affairs. He served as a member of the Board of Education for two years and at later periods held the offices of Justice of the Peace, Treasurer of the School Fund and Town Treasurer. He also became connected, as Lieutenant, with the Madison Light Guard, a company of the Second Regiment of Connecticut Militia, commanded from 1856 to 1860 by Colonel Alfred H. Terry, who became distinguished in the War of the Rebellion and rose to the rank of Major-General in the United States Army. While connected with this military organization he had the advantage of a thorough course of tactical instruction under General Hardee, the accomplished author of Hardee's Tactics (afterwards a General in the "Confederate" service) who had been employed by the State authorities of Connecticut to drill the officers of the militia, with a view to raising its standard of efficiency. In 1860 Mr. Wilcox removed to Scranton, Pennsylvania, and was conducting a flourishing mercantile business in that city when the Civil War opened. Joining a company of young men, hastily organized in

Scranton to prepare for service in the army, his military knowledge was soon discovered and he was induced to instruct his associates in the art of war. This task he gladly assumed; and so successful was he in imparting his skill and enthusiasm to his pupils that forty-eight out of the seventy-five members of the company became officers in the Union Army, and a number of them served with prominence and distinction on many a hard fought battle-field. On May 13, 1862, Lieut. Wilcox was appointed on the staff of Brigadier-General A. N. Meylert, as Brigade Judge-Advocate, with the rank of Major. Upon the formation of the One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel R. A. Oakford was placed in command, Major Wilcox was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel and Charles Albright, Major. On the 19th of August, 1862, the regiment moved to the front, passing through Washington, crossing the Potomac and encamping at Fort Corcoran, opposite the capital "where instructions and drill were immediately commenced and practiced under the inspiring music of the guns of Bull Run and Chantilly." The following particulars regarding Colonel Wilcox's military career have been gathered from the historical works entitled "Martial Deeds of Pennsylvania," "The National Memorial to the Soldiers in our Civil War," and other valuable publications relating to the War of the Rebellion. On the evening of September 2, 1862, the "One Hundred and Thirty-second" made a march of twenty-two miles to Rockville, Maryland, and was assigned to Kimball's Brigade of French's Division, Sumner's Corps. On the 13th of September it made a forced march of thirty-three miles, reaching the battlefield of South Mountain just as the fighting for the day had closed. It participated in the pursuit of the enemy across Antietam Creek, and sustained a severe though harmless shell fire on the afternoon of the 16th. At nine o'clock on the memorable 17th of September, at the battle of Antietam, the regiment met the enemy at close quarters and was for the first time under direct fire. Occupying a position on the left of Kimball's Brigade, it dashed forward with enthusiasm with the other regiments of this gallant command, which was ordered to lengthen the Union line to the south and resist the terrible pressure of the "Confederates" upon French's Division. This brigade became engaged along the whole front in a contest of the utmost fierceness. The Union line had been broken in other parts, but if this section of it could be held there was a chance of regaining the portion lost. It was of the utmost importance to hold it, as it was the key to the Union position. While the line of battle was being formed Colonel

Oakford, who led the regiment, fell, mortally wounded, and the command devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Wilcox. For four hours the regiment maintained its position without wavering. In the crisis of the battle Colonel Wilcox received orders from General Kimball to hold the ground to the last extremity. When this order arrived, the ammunition had all been exhausted. Colonel Wilcox bethought him of using that in the cartridge boxes of the dead and wounded, and bravely kept up the fight. When the last shot had been fired he reported the fact to General Kimball, but instead of being relieved he was directed to charge the enemy. Ordering his men to fix bayonets, he gallantly led them in the charge, which was made with such fierceness that the "Confederates" were driven from their position, capturing a Colonel and several men as prisoners. During this long and terrible battle—one of the most bloody recorded in history—Colonel Wilcox exercised his responsible duties with skill and fidelity, and although his men were not inured to fighting, they stuck to their task like veterans and held their position against repeated attacks of an experienced foe. For four hours the regiment maintained a hard fight without wavering, and at length, with ammunition exhausted and ranks shattered, was relieved by the Irish Brigade under General Meagher and retired in good order. Its loss was thirty killed, one hundred and fourteen wounded, and eight missing. In his official report General Kimball said: "Every man of my command behaved in the most exemplary manner and as men who had determined to save their country or die." An eye witness, speaking of the Confederate losses at this point, said: "A glance at the position of the rebels tells how terrible was the punishment inflicted on them. The corn fields on the front are strewn with their dead and wounded, and in the ditch first occupied by them, the bodies are so numerous that they seem to have fallen in line of battle." At the close of the battle Lieutenant-Colonel Wilcox was promoted to the rank of Colonel, to date from the day of this memorable battle, as an acknowledgment of his bravery and merit. From Antietam the Union army crossed to Bolivar Heights, and Colonel Wilcox was on court-martial duty for about a month. In October following, the "One Hundred and Thirty-second," as a part of Kimball's Brigade, participated in the reconnoissance to Leesburg, twenty-five miles distant. The fatigue of a forced march at that season of the year resulted in Colonel Wilcox being prostrated by severe illness. He was placed in a farm house on the west side of the Potomac, where he received the best of treatment. In the meantime the Union pickets were

driven in, and Colonel Wilcox was left within the enemy's lines. For a time the danger of capture was imminent, and was provided against, as far as possible, by the secretion of his uniform; but the re-establishing of the Union line soon afterwards, by order of General French, the division commander, somewhat lessened this danger. On the 31st of October the army moved toward the Rappahannock, and Colonel Wilcox was soon after taken to the Officers' Seminary Hospital near Washington. When able to make the journey North, he was granted a short leave of absence, at the expiration of which he promptly returned to Washington and reported for duty. But disease and suffering had done their work and the examining surgeon refused to permit him to go to the front. This was a great disappointment not only to Colonel Wilcox, but also to the officers and men of his command. Lieutenant-Colonel Albright, writing from camp at Belle Plains, Virginia, November 28, 1862, said: "I should like to see you here, as I know all the boys would, but believe me, I am afraid to have you come on account of your health. * * * You are known to be a brave, capable and efficient officer and beloved by all, and you can do nothing that will make you more so." In January, 1863, being unable to rejoin his command, Colonel Wilcox tendered his resignation, and returned home. Chaplain A. H. Schoonmaker, of his old regiment, writing to him from the same camp, November 25, 1862, alluding to the active preparations then making in the Union army for the great battle of Fredericksburg, in which battle the "One hundred and Thirty-second" participated with extreme gallantry, said: "It may be the decisive battle of the war. I very much regret that you are not with us, enjoying as good health as you did at Antietam. I have no doubt our present officers will do well, but I think there is no man living under whom this regiment would fight with as much confidence as yourself." The same gentleman, writing from Falmouth, Virginia, January 14, 1863, said: "I am sorry to learn that continued ill-health has rendered it necessary for you to resign the command of this regiment. I feel as much as yourself, disappointed that your relations, all of which have been so pleasant, should be broken up with the regiment during an active campaign; but we must all bow in submission to the will of Him who is too wise to err and too good to be unkind; and I have frequently heard Colonel Albright express his earnest wish for your return." "His service," says Samuel B. Bates, in the "Martial Deeds of Pennsylvania," "though brief, was marked by a full measure of devotion and contributed not a little to the fortu-

nate result of the campaign." His brother, Captain Charles M. Wilcox, of New York City and Passaic, New Jersey, also served in the Union army. He commanded Company I of the Twenty-seventh Connecticut Volunteers. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Chancellorsville and confined in Libby prison but was finally released on parole. Afterwards he was for several months Provost Marshal at Hartford, Connecticut. After a brief sojourn in his native place, Colonel Wilcox removed to New York and accepted a responsible position with Messrs. Edward and Henry T. Anthony, extensive manufacturers of and dealers in photographic supplies, then doing business at 501 Broadway. This business, founded by Mr. Edward Anthony soon after the discovery of Daguerre, had been pushed with true American zeal, and at the time Colonel Wilcox became connected with it was already of large proportions. Originally established at 308 Broadway, its removal to 501 in the same thoroughfare was rendered necessary by its large increase. In 1865 Mr. William H. Badeau, a trusted employee of the firm, was admitted to partnership. He retired in 1875. In 1870 Colonel Wilcox was admitted to the firm and seven years later, when it was first incorporated, he became Secretary of the company, Mr. Edward Anthony taking the Presidency and Mr. H. T. Anthony, the Vice-Presidency. In 1884, on the death of Mr. H. T. Anthony, Colonel Wilcox became Vice-President, and Richard A. Anthony, son of Edward Anthony, became Secretary. In 1888 Mr. Edward Anthony, the able and honored founder of the house, died. Colonel Wilcox now became President and Treasurer; Mr. R. A. Anthony, Vice-President, and Mr. Frederiek A. Anthony, nephew of the founder, Secretary. Within ten years after the first experiments in the new art, Mr. Edward Anthony's business as manufacturer and importer of photographic materials had become the largest in the world, and this distinguished position his successors still hold. At the present location, No. 591 Broadway, New York, four stories of the great building running completely through the block to Mercer Street, are used for nothing but the business of the company. The manufacture of apparatus and chemicals is conducted in factories located in Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken and in King Street, near Greenwich Street, New York. From the very beginning of the business it has always been the endeavor of those conducting it to educate photographers and to stimulate them in experiment and research. In very early times Mr. Edward Anthony offered prizes for excellence of results in photography and to-day those conducting the great house that he founded still believe in the

same methods, realizing that their advancement depends upon the progress of those whom they serve. During his early years Mr. Edward Anthony kept photographers informed of improvements in the art, by publishing a little pamphlet containing new and useful information. This small effort grew into Anthony's *Photographic Bulletin*, which started in 1870 under the editorship of Mr. Henry T. Anthony. The good work done by this publication can scarcely be realized, and it is only when the veterans in the art look back over the departed years that they become cognizant of the value of this journal as a helpmate in their daily professional life. The efforts of Mr. H. T. Anthony advanced the *Bulletin* to the rank of the first American authority on photographic subjects, and to-day it circulates all over the world, its articles being freely copied into all the European journals devoted to photography and cognate arts. Since the death of Mr. H. T. Anthony the *Bulletin* has been edited by Professor C. F. Chandler and Doctor Arthur H. Elliot. From the earliest period in its history the generous and honorable spirit of the house of Anthony has had its reward, and its name is held in highest esteem by every photographer in America and large numbers in other parts of the world. As rewards for its progress in manufacturing it holds medals obtained in Berlin and Vienna, and also those of the Franklin and American Institutes. One of its latest honors was the medal of the Photographers' Association of America for the best improvement in photographic apparatus in the year 1887. By sterling merit Colonel Wilcox has risen to be the head of this long established, widely-known and pre-eminent house. He has pursued with undeviating firmness, the liberal and honorable policy of its distinguished founders, being ably seconded in his endeavors not only by his partners, but as well by all connected with the house, who, with him, feel the responsibility of holding its fair fame untarnished. For a number of years preceding its dissolution Colonel Wilcox was long an active and prominent member of the National Photographic Association of America, and served with efficiency upon its Executive Committee. He took a deep interest in the labors of this organization and was a regular attendant at and frequently participated in its annual conventions. For a number of years he held the responsible position of Chairman of the Arbitrating Committee of the Photographic Stock Dealers' Association of America. In connection with the demands of his business Colonel Wilcox has visited nearly every State and Territory, including those on the Pacific slope. His circle of friends and acquaintances is almost as broad as the

Union itself and is constantly enlarging. He is a man of robust physique and soldierly bearing, with a refined and intellectual countenance and a nature kindly even to the stranger and genial to all his friends. Warmly interested in everything pertaining to the veterans of the war, Colonel Wilcox has become affiliated with the New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and also with Lafayette Post No. 140, Department of New York, Grand Army of the Republic. He attended the first and second annual reunions of his old regiment, held at Danville, Pennsylvania, September 17, 1888, and at Scranton, Pennsylvania, September 17, 1889, and on each occasion delivered an eloquent address. These addresses have been published in book form. As a speaker his style is spirited, forcible, patriotic and full of color. In politics Colonel Wilcox has always been an earnest Republican. He is a Presbyterian in religious faith, an elder in the Phillips Presbyterian Church, Madison Avenue, New York City, and a member of the Presbyterian Union. His home is charmingly situated on Lexington Avenue, in one of the best resident sections of the city, and is rendered doubly attractive by the refined and cultivated tastes of its inmates. Colonel Wilcox was married in 1855, to Miss Catherine Millicent Webb, daughter of Doctor Reynold and Deborah Hopson (Meigs) Webb. By this lady, who died in 1860, he had two children: Reynold Webb Wilcox, born in 1856 (B.A., Yale, 1878; M.A., Hobart, 1881; M.D., Harvard University, 1881;) and Kate Elizabeth Wilcox, who died in infancy. By his second marriage, with Miss Martha F. Dowd, who died in 1873, he had no children. In 1875 he married Miss Elizabeth Bogert Wells, his present wife. The issue of this marriage is one son, Francis Wells Wilcox, born in 1882.

WILCOX, REYNOLD WEBB, M.A., M.D., Professor of Clinical Medicine in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School, and one of the most prominent of the younger generation of medical men in the metropolis, is the eldest son of the foregoing, and was born at Madison, New Haven County, Connecticut, March 29, 1856. His maternal ancestry is derived from Richard Webb, who came to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1632. Among Richard Webb's descendants were Colonel Samuel Blatchley Webb, of the Third Connecticut Line, and Aide-de-Camp to General Washington; the Rev. Joseph Webb, one of the founders of Yale College; General Alexander S. Webb, President of the College of the City of New York; and Reynold Webb,

a soldier in the Sixth Connecticut Line (Colonel William Douglas), the great-grandfather of Dr. Wilcox. He was prepared for college at Lee's Academy, in Madison, the Bartlett High School, New London, and under the private instruction of the Rev. H. L. Everest. In September, 1873, he passed the examinations for admission to Yale College, but did not enter that institution until the following year. In 1875 he received the second mathematical prize of his class, and in June, 1878, was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and the rank of "Oration." Born with scholarly tastes, he did not confine himself while at college to the required work of the academic department, but pursued special studies in comparative anatomy, botany and geology, at the Sheffield Scientific School. After graduation he continued his studies in metaphysics, political science and early English history, and in recognition of his proficiency in these departments was honored with the degree of Master of Arts by Hobart College, Geneva, New York, in June, 1881. Under the tutelage of his uncle, Daniel M. Webb, A.M., M.D., a graduate of Yale College of the class of 1849 and the son of the late Reynold Webb, M.D., of the class of 1819 in the same college, he began his medical studies, and in September, 1878, entered the Medical School of Harvard University. In the early part of 1880 he served as Medical Assistant at the House of the Good Samaritan, Boston; from May, 1880, to July, 1881, as House Officer at the Children's Hospital in the same city, and for short periods previous to graduation as Surgical Assistant at the Surgical Division of the Boston Dispensary, at the Out-Patient Department of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and at the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary. In June, 1881, he received the degree and diploma of Doctor of Medicine from Harvard University, graduating among the highest in his class. The ensuing fifteen months were devoted to study in the hospitals of Paris, Vienna, Heidelberg and Edinburgh, and to extensive travel in Europe. Upon his return home, Dr. Wilcox secured an appointment, after competitive examination, upon the resident staff of the Woman's Hospital in New York City, and in February, 1884, having completed his term of service, was graduated as House Surgeon. Following this, he spent a few months in travel in the West and South; and in May, 1884, established himself in practice in New York City. In June, 1884, he was appointed Assistant to the Chair of Gynecology at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School, and retained this position until the close of 1885. He served as Physician to the Northeastern Dispensary for nearly

two years. In January, 1885, he was appointed Physician to the Demilt Dispensary, and still holds this position. In the spring of 1886 he was made Instructor in Clinical Medicine in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School, and in March, 1890, was appointed Professor of Clinical Medicine in that institution. He has been connected with nearly all the leading medical societies of the city and State, and is a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, and a member of the Clinical Society of the Post-Graduate School, and also of the Alumni Association of the Woman's Hospital. For a number of years he has been an active writer, more particularly in the field of medicine. Many of his articles on medical subjects have had a wide circulation in the *St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal*, and in the *New York Medical Journal*, and have attracted considerable attention and have been extensively quoted. Through his experiments and writings, four drugs, apomorphia, naphthalin, hydrastis and cocillaña, have been introduced to the medical profession. His papers, detailing his experiences with and views upon these drugs, have been translated into all the modern languages. For some years he has been interested in photography, and a number of contributions from his pen on that subject have appeared in *The Photographic Bulletin*. He is a member (Second Class) of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Commandery of the State of New York; of Lafayette Camp, No. 140, Sons of Veterans; of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and also of the New-York, Athletic, and Manhattan Clubs.

WHITE, STANFORD, the son of the eminent Shakespearian scholar, Richard Grant White, and himself one of the most distinguished of living architects, was born on the 9th of November, 1853, in New York City. Such information as may be obtained regarding the earlier stages of his life is unimportant. We know that he first attended one of the city schools and that later his studies were pursued under private direction. Beyond these, any salient facts to be noted are connected with his professional career. It is as an architect that he will be considered in this brief notice. Mr. White began his artistic apprenticeship soon after his education had been completed. At that time, about fifteen years ago, Mr. H. H. Richardson was laying the foundation of his now wide reputation. With Mr. Charles D. Gambrill he carried on an office at 57 Broadway, New York City, and here Mr. White was received in the capacity of student. We may

believe that he made rapid progress, for by the time Trinity Church in Boston was to be built, he had achieved sufficient distinction to be entrusted with much of the superintendence of that great work. Mr. White was, in fact, next in command to Mr. Richardson. The experience gained at this period has proven of much value to Mr. White, but perhaps no better illustration of his individuality could be cited than his freedom from Mr. Richardson's influence. The lines upon which Mr. Richardson worked when he designed the Brattle Square Church, lines more Italian than French, have attracted Mr. White, we believe, at various times, but the massive Romanesque which the author of Trinity Church evolved out of his studies in Spain and France seems to have inspired no emulation in Mr. White whatever. From its position as well as from its comparative youth, America, that is civilized America, the America dating from the Dutch occupation, has never had a generic architectural style. Whatever buildings we have are adaptations of foreign types. It has been admitted that American architecture, if it reaches a full growth, will be a sort of composite of all that is good on the other side of the Atlantic. It has thus become customary to denote an American architect's style by a reference to the affinity it shows for a recognized European style. Mr. Richardson is known by his feeling for the Romanesque and Mr. Upjohn is identified with Gothic traditions. Without implying any invidious comparisons we may say that Mr. White typifies the most advanced artistic culture in America because he has always been susceptible to the finer examples of every style. Culture in any field, literary or artistic, may be defined as a receptivity to the best ideas—the most cultured men are essentially eclectic, for they are gifted with a largeness of view that ignores mere geographical boundaries. When an artist is disposed therefore to "examine all things and hold fast to that which is good" and is imbued further with a firm sense of proportion, of fitness, his work is sure to possess a distinct charm and value. Such an artist is Mr. White. With his partners, Mr. C. F. McKim and Mr. W. R. Mead, he has designed a score or more of buildings from which half a dozen, embodying as many different ideas, or, in a certain sense, styles, might be selected. Such a selection could only be made, however, with the understanding that the two gentlemen mentioned above are equally responsible for the works. It would be difficult to say just where Mr. White's touch is most discernible, and just where that of Mr. McKim or Mr. Mead might be discovered. Still, a few instances may be given, for so sympathetic is the collaboration of the three

architects that as a firm they may be said to exemplify the eclecticism to which we have referred. In the little private office building erected for the Goelet estate at No. 9 West Seventeenth Street, in New York City, we have a facade with round arches and simple columns on the first floor, and a dormer window with stepped gable at the roof. The last mentioned detail is suggestive of the Dutch style, but though the lower portion of the facade has not the same decided character, the effect of the whole is very harmonious. Not far from this, on the corner of Broadway and Twentieth Street, there is another building designed for the Goellets, this time a large store structure. The entrance is well known for its uniqueness, three arches turned on a concentric curve, a most un-Greek arrangement. Yet in the frieze of this building there is Greek ornamentation. The Columbia Bank Building, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, is interesting both as a specimen of Italian Renaissance and as a solution of the problem offered in a long, narrow site. In the famous Villard houses that fill the east side of Madison Avenue from Fiftieth to Fifty-first Street, the Renaissance style is again felt, but tempered by a classic note, and marked by great simplicity. The Tiffany mansion at Madison Avenue and Seventy-second Street has been compared to a Swiss chateau. It is large, bold and unconventional, not as grand in its lines as the Villard block, but very strong nevertheless. In some more recent buildings, such as the hotel at Broadway and Thirty-second Street, the profusion of ornamentation indicates a leaning towards the most luxuriant forms of Renaissance art. The Madison Square Garden has many details which recall the elegance and lightness of some Spanish architecture. Other buildings that owe considerable to Mr. White's genius, are the homes of the Century and Freundschaft clubs, and also a number of small dwelling houses like Mr. Phoenix's on Thirty-third Street, Mr. Drayton's at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, or Mr. Cutting's at 724 Fifth Avenue. In the designing of country houses Mr. White has utilized English and French motives. The old farm buildings of Normandy have especially guided him, as witness the Osborn house at Manaroneck. Always a versatile man, Mr. White has been no less happy in his interior and decorative work than in his designs for exteriors. The rooms at the Players' Club, the halls of the Villard house (now Mr. Whitelaw Reid's), the altars at the Church of the Panlist Fathers and the Church of the Ascension, afford some idea of his wide range as a worker in marble, woodwork and color. No record of Mr. White's career would be complete without some

mention of the monumental work in which he has engaged with Mr. Augustus St. Gandens, the sculptor. To him is due the pedestal of the Farragut, that of the Lincoln at Chicago, and that of the Chapin at Springfield. He also designed the rim for the Lincoln fountain, as well as several smaller constructions of the same class at other places. Another phase of Mr. White's activity includes the book covers he has prepared for "She Stoops to Conquer," "The Quiet Life," "Old Songs," "The Book of the Tile Club," "The Century Dictionary" and "Scribner's Magazine." When we add that Mr. White is a prominent member of the chief artistic organizations of this city, the importance of his position will be appreciated. At every point he is a brilliant force in the art life of America. No architect of to-day exerts a more salutary influence upon the younger men of the profession. The selection of Mr. White as the architect of the Washington Memorial Arch is a tribute to his artistic pre-eminence which has been universally approved.

DICKERSON, EDWARD N., a distinguished member of the New York bar, and one of the most eminent patent lawyers in the United States, was born at Paterson, New Jersey, on February 11, 1824, and died at his country home, Far Rockaway, Long Island, on December 12, 1889. Mr. Dickerson was not only a lawyer of commanding ability, and doubtless the leader of the American bar in his specialty, but also an inventor, explorer, builder, engineer, scientist and philosopher. He came of a brilliant family, noted for generations by reason of the distinguished patriotism, statesmanship and inventive genius of its members. The founder of this family in America was Philemon Dickerson, one of the early Puritan settlers of Massachusetts, who left England in the first half of the seventeenth century. The records of Salem, Massachusetts, show that he was a freeholder as early as 1638. In 1646 he purchased a large tract of land on the northern shore of Long Island, which he cultivated until his death, when his property descended to his two sons, Thomas and Peter, both of whom, like their father, were men of means, character and considerable local influence. Peter, a son of the Thomas named above, went to Morris County, New Jersey, in 1741, and made a profitable investment there in property afterward known as the Dickerson Iron Mines. He took a prominent part in the affairs of the Colony of New Jersey, became Speaker of the Continental Congress of that State, and at his own expense equipped two companies of soldiers for ser-



Edm^o N. Dickerson

vice against the British, took the field with them, and died fighting for liberty. It was a son of this ardent patriot, Jonathan Dickerson by name, who first showed the remarkable mechanical and scientific talents which have since marked his descendants. During the administration of Washington he secured two patents. The original of one of these, the eleventh to be recorded in the Patent Office, is still a prized possession and heirloom in the family. Jonathan Dickerson was a man of great influence in his State, and represented it with ability in the Congress of the United States. The eldest of his two sons, Mahlon Dickerson, was educated at Princeton College, adopted the profession of law, and removing to Philadelphia, rose to prominence at the bar of that city. He became Recorder of Philadelphia, and subsequently Quartermaster-General of the State of Pennsylvania. Returning to New Jersey to reside, later in life, he was chosen to the Legislature of that State, and was elected Governor. In this exalted office he served until the close of his term, when he was elected to the United States Senate, in which he sat with honor and distinction sixteen years. He resigned the Senatorship to accept the Secretaryship of the Navy in the cabinet of President Jackson during the latter's second term, and he retained this portfolio, by urgent request of Jackson's successor, President Van Buren, until the close of his administration. He took a deep interest in scientific research, was President of the American Institute for a time, and died at the family seat, Morristown, New Jersey, at the advanced age of eighty-two. Philemon Dickerson, the younger son of Jonathan, and father of the subject of this sketch, also graduated at Princeton, and adopted the profession of law, settling in practice at Paterson in the year in which his brother was elected Governor of the State. He married a daughter of Captain John Stotesbury, who was an able and active participant in many important battles and severely wounded at Brandywine. This lady's maternal grandfather was General Hugh Hughes, Assistant Quartermaster-General of the eastern and western armies, during the Revolution. He was one of the purest patriots of his time, gave liberally of his private wealth for the support of the half-famished and poorly-clad army, and during and after the battle of Long Island was so conspicuous for his decisive action and intrepid gallantry that he was thanked by a personal letter from Washington. Philemon Dickerson was elected to Congress from his native State, New Jersey, in 1833. His record in the National Legislature was a brilliant one and made him widely known. In 1836 he was elected Governor of New Jersey and Chan-

cellor of the State. At the close of his term he was re-elected to Congress. After leaving this body he was appointed United States Judge of the District Court for New Jersey, an office he filled with distinction until his death. Edward N. Dickerson, the subject of this sketch, was the son of this able and worthy man. He inherited many positive traits of character from both his paternal and maternal ancestry, and from a very early period in his life gave indications of unusual mental activity and brain power. Following what had come to be a well-established precedent in his family, he was educated at Princeton College, and while a student in that institution made the acquaintance and won the friendship of the learned Professor Joseph Henry, head of the Smithsonian Institution, with whom he began the scientific studies that afterward made him the leading patent lawyer in the country. He was but twenty-one years of age when admitted to the bar and he applied himself so diligently and intelligently to his professional work that in a very few years he began to attract the attention of his associates. He first won fame by his conduct of the case, in the United States Circuit Court, of How against Law, under the California mail contract. Pitted against such an eminent advocate as Rufus Choate in the Colt patent suit, tried shortly afterward, he gained new and most enviable laurels by his defeat of this distinguished son of Massachusetts. But his name became still more widely known through his conduct of the case of Sickles against Burden, and thenceforth his place among the leaders of the American bar was fixed. Notwithstanding these and other brilliant legal successes, the genius of science which burned within the young lawyer prompted him to forego—at least temporarily—the honors awaiting him at the bar, in order that he might place himself on a more intimate footing with the marvels of modern invention, and acquire by study and travel a more thorough knowledge than he then possessed of contemporaneous improvements, both scientific and mechanical. In giving rein to this bent of his mind he abandoned his practice and traveled extensively in Europe and Central and South America, where he came in direct contact with many distinguished persons, by whom he was treated with great cordiality, and honored for his really remarkable attainments. His close attention to scientific studies brought forth satisfactory results in the shape of valuable inventions, a number of which found important application in the development and improvement of steam engines. "When Gideon Welles was Secretary of the Navy"—says the writer of an extended obituary notice of Mr. Dick-

erson, published in the *New York Tribune*, December 13, 1889—"there came a revolution against the Watts theory of steam expansion. Contracts for new engines were given out involving an immense expenditure of money. Mr. Dickerson fought the fallacies adopted by the Government, tooth and nail, in open letters, in correspondence with the Secretary, in discussion and in warnings to Congress. He brought all the power of his brilliant mind, his learning and the authorities of the greatest mechanical workers to overcome this 'rash policy.' But it was not until the money had been spent, the engines had been tested and found to be practically useless, that his claim to a superior knowledge of the subject of steam power was fully acknowledged." About the year 1873, having by this time quite satisfied his innate desire for the broadest enlightenment on the scientific status of invention in the most progressive countries of the world, Mr. Dickerson turned his energies back into the channel of legal work, in which he labored with untiring zeal and devotion, and with brilliant success down almost to the last days of his busy and most useful life. It is probably true that no lawyer in the United States in that time had a larger number of notable cases entrusted to his care. Armed with scientific knowledge of a high order, strengthened by his brilliant mind and versatile accomplishments, and impreguably entrenched behind his thorough acquaintance with patent law, he was enabled to cope successfully with the master intellects in the legal arena, with nearly all of whom he had at one time or another a bout, from which he seldom failed to emerge the victor. Among the cases with which he has been identified are those of the American Bell Telephone Company and the National Improvement Telegraph Company; the Bell against the People's Company; the Pan-Electric and other cases involving the best known patents on the telephone, the telegraph, reaping-machine, explosives, railways, refrigerators, ventilation, nickel-plating, planing machinery and guns. The record of his conduct in the Bell-People's suit is contained in fourteen volumes. Among his clients have been the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, the Standard Oil Company, the McCormick Mower and Reaper Company, the Bell Telephone Company, and the Edison Electric Company. Among the legal giants with whom he has waged forensic battle were Rufus Choate, Edmunds, Conkling and Thurston; and it is probable that he has met and fought every noted patent lawyer in the United States. He was a determined and untiring fighter and a hard-hitter. Even as a young man he was boldly aggressive in

the interests of right and justice. During the early years of his practice in New York City he resided in New Jersey. At that time the evening suburban trains were run in a decidedly haphazard manner. Sometimes the young lawyer was set down at his own town and sometimes he was left some distance from it, and obliged to walk the remainder of the way. But he was not an uncomplaining victim, by any means. Whenever he was treated in this unceremonious way he began a suit against the railroad company. Tired of his repeated attacks the company at length mended its ways, and thenceforth Mr. Dickerson's ticket carried him through to his destination. It is needless to add that many other passengers were benefited by the young lawyer's course. His manner in conducting a case was always natural, and it was most easy to follow him in intricate and technical explanations. He never left a juror or witness in doubt about his meaning. He was frank and straightforward in his style, and while aggressive, was never given to browbeating, invariably relying on the gentler but often much more effective weapon of sarcasm to accomplish what others sought to achieve by ruder methods. But even in the use of this rhetorical weapon he was refined, and, to use an effective simile, his delicate sarcasm often "cut like the tapering lash of a silken whip." It is related of him that in one of the above-mentioned snits against the railroad company which caused him so much annoyance, he found pitted against him a veteran lawyer. This gentleman rose in court during the progress of the case, and remarked crisply, referring to Mr. Dickerson, who represented himself, "it is a well known legal axiom that when a man is his own lawyer he has a fool for a client." Like a flash Mr. Dickerson retorted: "But he is better off by far than the client who has a fool for a counsel," and he bowed gravely to his opponent. One secret of Mr. Dickerson's great success was thoroughness. He labored indefatigably over a task and never left it until every detail had been mastered. He was so conscious of the power thus obtained that he never relinquished the habit. Few men more keenly appreciated the value of time. He was never idle. When not engaged on some case which required days—perhaps weeks—of closest attention, he applied himself to one of his favorite studies. The range of his acquirements was marvellously broad, and, notwithstanding the invaluable aid he derived from his naturally fine and well-trained memory and quick apprehension, it must have taken years of incessant and painstaking application to gather his wonderful store of valuable and brilliant knowledge. Scarcely less remarkable than the range

and quality of his knowledge was his facility in applying it. An eminent lawyer who had been associated with him as partner for many years has said: "I don't think Dickerson's knowledge was greater than that of any man I ever knew, but I do say that he could make more use of his knowledge than any one I ever met." Although devoted to work and nearly always weighted with as much of it as he could possibly carry, he had time for a pleasant word to every one. His pure good nature frequently led him to go out of his way to serve another. It is related that on one occasion a reporter went to him for enlightenment on a doubtful point. The busy lawyer had no personal interest in the question and had never seen the reporter before. But he explained the subject carefully and clearly, and even went so far as to make a further examination, write out the result of his investigation and send it, together with an interesting opinion of his own, to the reporter. Such warm good-fellowship naturally made many friends. Mr. Dickerson took a deep interest in every subject bearing upon the public welfare. The danger to life from the electric wires was one of the subjects which, shortly before his death, drew his attention and invited his comment. At this time the condition of his health was such that he could do little, but beyond a doubt, had he not been ill, his investigations would have produced results of practical benefit to the community. On the subject of sanitary plumbing, ventilation, lighting and heating he was an expert, and in his handsome home in Thirty-fourth Street, near Fifth Avenue, in New York City, he gave his scientific and advanced views practical expression with admirable results. He was passionately devoted to astronomical research. One of his ambitions was to make the country a gift of a telescope far exceeding in dimensions and power any as yet made, and he generously proposed to donate the immense sum of money required to procure the construction of such an instrument. On the roof of his residence he built an observatory which he equipped with the most approved and recent inventions and instruments for pursuing this fascinating study, and here he spent a great deal of the time he allotted to scientific research. As an author, Mr. Dickerson might have made a National reputation had his great practice given him the leisure to write. Ample evidence in proof of this assertion is found in several of his published papers. One of these, on "Joseph Henry and the Magnetic Telegraph," read at Princeton College on June 16, 1885, is an eloquent and masterful tribute to that great scientist and the mysterious force in nature to master which he had devoted so many years of his life. In politics Mr.

Dickerson adhered to the views of his ancestors, being what he styled an "out-and-out Democrat," and took great pride in his allegiance to this party. Nevertheless he was opposed to "free trade," and when, in 1888, it was made a prominent party issue he opposed it with resolution, and worked and voted against its supporters, from President Cleveland down. During this campaign his name was printed at the bottom of a circular calling for the formation of a free trade political organization. When he recovered from his astonishment and found that it was not a mistake but a political trick, he sat down and wrote a letter in rebuttal of the circular, which, when published, proved one of the most forcible and effective contributions to the literature of the opposition in that stirring campaign. Mr. Dickerson was a strikingly handsome man. Six feet four inches in height, he was a giant physically as he was intellectually. His frame was rugged and massive, and was carried with a firm, vigorous step, even in his latest years. His face was finely molded, the eye keen, the nose straight and the mouth strong, yet kindly; altogether manly and attractive, and an engaging study when animated by argument or conversation. His manner was quiet and impressive, kindly and encouraging, yet always dignified. He was courteous and polished at all times, and no one ever entered his presence without feeling that he stood before one of Nature's noblemen. His hospitality has been described by his friends as "princely." In his collection of souvenirs, which was quite extensive, were a number of valuable ones received from distinguished persons whom he had met in his travels, or in the course of his professional career. A specially treasured souvenir was a magnificent ring set with the initials of "the Czar of all the Russias," in diamonds, presented to Mr. Dickerson as a token of personal friendship and esteem by the late Emperor Nicholas, whom he met while in Russia and by whom he was signally honored. Mr. Dickerson suffered for some months previous to his death from nervous prostration. In May, 1889, he was obliged to give up his law practice, and was unable thereafter even to visit his office in Temple Court. His death was unlooked for and was a painful surprise to a large circle of friends, and the occasion of most sincere and unqualified sorrow to his colleagues at the New York bar. The announcement of his death at the Federal Building in New York City awakened many expressions of sincere regret. He was well known to all the court officers and had won many friends by his ability, his personal attractions and his magnetism. Both branches of the United States Circuit Court, presided over respectively by Judge Wallace and

Judge Lacombe, were adjourned out of respect for the dead lawyer. Not for a long time, if ever, has there been a meeting of the New York bar to honor the memory of a deceased member at which the exercises were more heartfelt and less conventional than those held at the United States Circuit Court-room in the Post Office Building, December 14, 1889, in honor of the subject of this sketch. Judge William J. Wallace, of the United States Circuit Court, presided, and Walter D. Edmunds, Esq., was Secretary. Among the distinguished gentlemen present were John F. Dillon, Clarence A. Seward, C. C. Beaman, George Ticknor Curtis, Everett P. Wheeler, Orlando B. Potter, Stephen A. Walker, A. Q. Keasby and Judge Brown. Mr. Samuel A. Duncan presented the resolutions, Mr. Curtis, the first to second them, said that he stood there "to speak of a remarkable man, with whom his relations had been intimate for forty years." In his eulogy of his departed friend, he said: "I have never known a man in any profession whose range of knowledge was so extensive and accurate. He not only knew many things and knew them well, but there were few specialists in any branch whom he could not instruct." Mr. Beaman, visibly affected, next extolled the virtues of his late friend and former partner, closing his remarks by saying: "He was child-hearted in his friendships and enjoyments; woman-hearted in his sympathies, and man-hearted in his struggles and contests. A man of many man-power in body, in mind and in heart." Judge Wallace, Edmund Wetmore and B. F. Lee all paid feeling tributes to Mr. Dickerson's memory, after which the resolutions were adopted. These were as follows:

"That in the highest and best sense our departed brother deserves commemoration as a man of lofty character, of irreproachable life, and of qualities that won and held the esteem of friends and the confidence of the public. As a citizen, he was patriotic, courageous in the expression of his convictions on all political questions, and ever guarded by a strong attachment to the Union of the States.

"As a member of the legal profession, Mr. Dickerson was eminently fitted by nature and training to be serviceable to his fellow-men. In the special field in which he became distinguished he was noted for his mastery of the principles of law that regulate the rights of those whose labors have done so much to advance the material prosperity of our country; for his accurate practical acquaintance with every branch of science and of mechanics involved in the useful arts; as also, for his capacity to promote, protect and defend the interests of inventors. He was thus able to instruct and edify every tribunal before which he appeared, and he deserved and received the full attention and respect of those whose duty it was to decide the controversies in which he took part. Earnest in his convictions, with a great faculty of lucid statement, and

persuasive of speech, he enforced his views with an eloquence and a power that won him many victories. By these qualities he fulfilled, with singular completeness, the proper function of an advocate.

"Concerned in many of the most important patent litigations of his day, Mr. Dickerson has left his mark upon that branch of our jurisprudence. He has left it also upon the mechanic arts, in some of which he had made highly useful inventions of his own. He has left it, too, upon many of the sciences which are concerned with the material progress of the age. His proficiency in scientific knowledge made him always a welcome guest among its special professors; for, while not himself a specialist, his studies and acquirements embraced the whole field of applied science, and thus he was enabled to impart to others more than he received from them.

"By his many brilliant qualities and his largeness of heart, Mr. Dickerson gained a host of friends, both among the members of the bar and in other walks of life. As his most intimate associates, we desire to embalm his memory in our kindest recollections, and to point to his example of industry and achievement as one to inspire his younger brethren."

Mr. Dickerson's funeral took place on Saturday, December 14, 1889. The religious services were conducted at Trinity Chapel, New York City. The pall-bearers were Judge Wallace of the United States Circuit Court, Justice Brady of the Supreme Court, George Ticknor Curtis, C. C. Beaman, Henry Steers, George Sheldon, Loyal Farragut and W. Yulee. The interment was at Greenwood Cemetery. Mr. Dickerson leaves a wife and one son, Edward N. Dickerson, his partner in the law firm of Dickerson & Dickerson. His only other child, a daughter, Mrs. Charles W. Gould, died in 1884.

EWING, GENERAL THOMAS, was born on the 7th of August, 1829, at the residence of his father, the Hon. Thomas Ewing, in Lancaster, Ohio. He was the third son of that great lawyer and statesman. On his father's side he is descended from Findley Ewing, of Londonderry, Ireland, a native of Lower Loch Lomond in Scotland, who distinguished himself in the War of 1688 under William of Orange, and had presented to him a sword by his sovereign for gallant conduct at the siege of Londonderry. General Ewing's paternal grandfather, George Ewing, was an ensign and afterwards a lieutenant in the Revolutionary War, enlisting in the Second Jersey Regiment in 1775, in an expedition to reinforce our army then besieging Quebec, and serving with the Jersey troops until the end of the War for Independence. On his mother's side he is descended from Neil Gillespie, who emigrated from County Donegal, Ireland, to



Thomas Ewing

western Pennsylvania, and who was the great-grandfather of both himself and James G. Blaine;—a man of great mark on the Monongahela, in the latter part of the last century. His mother's father was Hugh Boyle, for forty years Clerk of the Supreme Court of Ohio for Fairfield County, who when a youth, having taken an active part in the Emmet Rebellion, was driven from Ireland to America. He was a native of Donegal and was full of the manhood and fire which distinguish the Irish race. At nineteen General Ewing was Secretary of the Commission to settle the still vexed question as to whether the boundary between Virginia and Ohio is the high water mark or the low water mark on the north side of the Ohio River. A year later, when but nineteen years old, he became one of the private secretaries of President Taylor. After the death of the President, he entered Brown University at Providence, Rhode Island, then under the Presidency of the illustrious Francis Wayland, and graduated in 1854—though receiving his degree with the class of 1856. He was popular at college with both faculty and students; with the former because of his manly deportment and good standing in his studies, with the latter because of his genial temper, which rendered him always a delightful companion. The writer of this sketch recalls with pleasure the Tom Ewing of thirty-five years ago, with his splendid physique, his intellectual, frank, transparent countenance; his chivalrous regard for the feelings of others; his strong anti-slavery feeling; his keen sympathy with the poor and oppressed, and hatred of injustice in every form—and recalling this pleasant picture feels a peculiar delight in witnessing the ample fulfillment of the promise of his early manhood. In 1855 Ewing graduated at the Cincinnati Law School, and in 1856 removed to Kansas and entered upon the practice of law at Leavenworth. His law firm—Sherman, Ewing and McCook—included General Dan McCook, who afterwards fell at Kenesaw, and General William T. Sherman, then merely an ex-captain of the regular army, soon to become world renowned for his splendid military career. General Ewing achieved success from the outset, and soon was at the head of his profession in Kansas. He took an active and conspicuous part in the historic struggle which made Kansas a free State, and became prominent among the leading Republicans of ante-bellum times. He represented Kansas in the Peace Conference which assembled in Washington on the call of Virginia in 1860, and at the early age of twenty-nine was elected the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of that State—a position which he filled ably for two years and until the great Re-

bellion swept him from the bench into the ranks of the army. Prior to this, in 1856, Mr. Ewing was married to Ellen E. Cox, a daughter of the Rev. William Cox, of Ohio, a minister of the Presbyterian Church, then stationed at Piqua, Ohio, distinguished for his zeal and eloquence; of which church his family are all members. He is not himself a member of any church, though a believer in Jesus Christ as his divine Lord and master. General Ewing in 1856-7, took an active and conspicuous part in the struggle to make Kansas a free State, and rendered a service to the cause there which was most important and of historic interest. When, in the fall of 1857, the Pro-slavery Constitutional Convention formed the Lecompton Constitution, it submitted to a popular vote—not the whole constitution—but only the slavery clause—that is the question whether the voter would take “the constitution with slavery” or “the constitution without slavery.” So the elector had to favor the Lecompton Constitution if he voted at all—a constitution hateful to the Free State majority, as it had been framed by a fraudulently chosen convention, composed largely of residents of Missouri. Moreover, if a majority voted for the constitution without slavery, the slaves then in Kansas were to remain slaves for life. At the same election a separate vote was ordered for legislative and executive officers under the constitution. The hope and expectation of the pro-slavery men were that the Free State men, who were in an overwhelming majority in the Territory, from indignation at the tricky manner of submission, would refuse to vote at all; and that thereupon the Democratic Congress would admit Kansas as a slave State completely officered by pro-slavery men. It was an artful trap, and the Free State Convention was caught in it by resolving that the party would wholly refrain from voting at that election. Thereupon Ewing bolted the convention, but only eight out of over a hundred delegates followed him. The bolters nominated a full State ticket and tickets in every county for all the offices; canvassed the Territory, and, in spite of the bitterest opposition of the radical leaders and press, succeeded in bringing a large majority of the Free State party to the polls. They thus completely officered the proposed pro-slavery Government with tried and true Free State men—publicly pledged, if the State should be admitted, to immediately call another convention, form a Free State Constitution, and destroy the Lecompton Constitution and Government, root and branch. The pro-slavery leaders, finding themselves outnumbered at the polls, resorted to the most enormous and astounding frauds in the returns, and then officially proclaimed the

election of the pro-slavery candidates. Thereupon Ewing went to the Territorial Legislature then in session at Lawrence, a majority of which were Free State men, and got a commission appointed to investigate and expose the election frauds. He was a member of the board and conducted its proceedings with startling boldness and energy, resulting within a week in the discovery and seizure of the forged returns, which had been buried in a candle box under a wood pile at Leecompton on the premises of the United States Surveyor-General, John Calhoun—the exposure of the forgeries—the indictment of the chief conspirators, Calhoun, McLean and others—their flight from Kansas never to return—and the abandonment by Buchanan's administration, and his party in Congress of the Leecompton Constitution, which fell covered with execrations and infamy. This closed the long struggle to force slavery on Kansas, and the new State was thereupon admitted under a Free Constitution made by her own people. General Ewing first appears in the history of the War of the Rebellion as Colonel of the Eleventh Regiment of Kansas Volunteer Infantry, recruited and organized by him in the summer of 1862. He led his command in several severe engagements in Arkansas—at Cane Hill, Van Buren and Prairie Grove; and for gallant conduct in the last named battle, which was one of the fiercest of the war, was promoted to be a Brigadier-General on the 11th of March, 1863. He was soon after assigned to the command of the "District of the Border," comprising the State of Kansas and the western portion of Missouri—a command of extreme administrative difficulty and great personal danger, which he held from June, 1863, to February, 1864, and in which he won the emphatic approval of President Lincoln and General Schofield, the Department Commander. His "Order No. 11," issued while he held this command, directing the inhabitants of large portions of three border counties of southern Missouri to remove to the military posts or out of the border, was and still is severely criticised. It was the result a peculiarly difficult situation, solvable in no other way. Those counties had become the impregnable base of operations of about a thousand guerillas, under Quantrell, the James brothers, and Yeager, who were incessantly making incursions into southern Kansas, to rob and kill the defenceless people, and who had just burned Lawrence, and in cold blood murdered nearly three hundred unarmed and unresisting citizens. After two years of strenuous effort by other Union commanders, it had proved to be impossible to protect Kansas people from these dreadful incursions, and equally impossible to run the

guerillas to earth in their fastnesses on the Missouri side of the border. These counties had been desolated early in the war by Jennison, Hoyt and their lawless bands of Kansas "Red Legs"—burned to the subsoil, nineteen farms out of twenty having been absolutely abandoned, and the houses and fences destroyed or left rotting. The condition of this district can be imagined from the fact that when this "Order No. 11" was issued, Nevada, the county seat of Vernon County, having at least a hundred houses standing and in good order, had not a single inhabitant, and the Court House, without door or window-pane, had become a shelter for hogs and cattle running wild, with its records of titles and court proceedings scattered over the floors, covered with filth. There were not at that time a hundred families left in the entire district affected by the order, outside of the military posts. They were the friends and kinsfolk of the guerillas, who were constantly hanging about the garrisoned towns, buying arms, ammunition and provisions for the guerillas, and carrying news to them of every movement of our troops. It was impossible to kill the guerillas or drive them out of the border while these country people stayed there as their spies and purveyors. Therefore, after full conference with General Schofield, then commanding the Department of the Missouri, and now the honored head of the army, General Ewing ordered the few remaining inhabitants in these desolated districts to remove to the nearest military post, or back to the second tier of counties from the State border, and the order was subsequently ratified by President Lincoln. In a letter published since the war, General Schofield said: "The responsibility for that order rests with President Lincoln, myself and General Ewing, in the proportion of our respective rank and authority." About half of the people affected by the order removed to the posts under the protection of our troops, and the remainder further back in Missouri. They moved in summer—were subjected to no physical force or hardship, and were generally glad to get out of reach of the wild storm which was about to burst on them from Kansas, in revenge for the Lawrence massacre, and which the Government had not troops enough there to quell. Within two or three months after the issuance of this order, Quantrell, having lost his spies and purveyors, and finding it impossible therefore to continue the vendetta, led all his guerillas south, and the border war was thus forever ended. General Ewing's most distinguished service during the war was in fighting the battle of Pilot Knob on the 27th and 28th of September, 1864. The Confederate General, Sterling Price, having effected an unlooked-for and un-

resisted crossing of the Arkansas above Little Rock, with his army of over twenty thousand men, marched on St. Louis, where General Rosecrans was in command of the Department of the Missouri, and General Ewing of the District of Southeast Missouri. All the Federal troops of the department were scattered in small detachments, with bases in earthworks or stockades in or near the chief towns of Missouri, which were the places of refuge of the Union men and neutrals from the savage warfare of the guerillas. These scattered troops could not be withdrawn from their posts without enormous sacrifice of the people and property they were protecting, and it was, moreover, impossible to assemble them at St. Louis in time and numbers sufficient to defeat Price's large army, which was increasing rapidly by accessions of guerillas from all parts of southern Missouri. There was but one possible means of preventing the capture of St. Louis and the vast loss of prestige and resources which would follow. That was to delay Price a few days until re-enforcements could arrive from Little Rock, by occupying and holding fast to Fort Davidson, a small hexagonal work capable of being manned by about one thousand men, situated ninety miles south of St. Louis, at the village of Pilot Knob, which was then the southern terminus of the Iron Mountain Railroad. In this little fort were stored immense amounts of ordnance, commissary and quartermasters' supplies, which Price greatly needed, and which lay directly between him and the great city, by capturing which he expected to bring Missouri over to the Confederacy. General Rosecrans, at the urgent request of General Ewing, reluctantly consented that he should lead this forlorn hope. He reached Pilot Knob in the nick of time—but four hours ahead of Price's advance—and with but one thousand and eighty men he held Fort Davidson against two of the three divisions of Price's army—those of Marmaduke and Cabell—numbering about fourteen thousand men—Shelby's division of about seven thousand men having been sent to Ewing's rear at Mineral Point, twenty miles north of Pilot Knob, to cut the railroad and insure the destruction or capture of his entire command. After repulsing two assaults with great loss to the enemy, General Ewing, under cover of night, evacuated and then blew up his untenable fort, and, favored by broken ground, though pressed on flank and rear, held his force in hand, and by dogged fighting for two days and nights, brought them to a fortified camp at Rolla, a hundred miles west of Pilot Knob. Price was thus delayed for a week, and drawn so far westward from his march on St. Louis, that reinforcements reached St. Louis and

the great objective of his invasion was lost. He turned west and south and was soon driven from Missouri without striking an effective blow. General Rosecrans, in a special order issued October 6, 1864, said of this brilliant episode: "With pride and pleasure the commanding General notices the gallant conduct of Brigadier-General Thomas Ewing, Jr., and his command in the defence of Pilot Knob, and in the subsequent retreat to Rolla. With scarcely one thousand effective men, they repulsed the attacks of Price's invading army, and successfully retreated with their battery a distance of one hundred miles, in the face of a pursuing and assailing cavalry force of five times their number. General Ewing and his subordinates have deserved well of their country. Under such commanders, Federal troops should always march to victory." After the war, until 1880, General Ewing was conspicuous in Ohio and National politics. He was a member of the Ohio Constitutional Convention of 1873-'74, where his legal attainments and admirable powers of debate gave him a foremost place. As a member of the Democratic majority in the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses, he was one of the leaders of his party in resisting and stopping the employment of Federal troops and supervisors at elections conducted under State laws, and also in the successful movement for the preservation of the Greenback currency, the remonetization of silver, and the issue of silver certificates, but for which measures of finance the currency would have been greatly contracted, to the infinite and protracted distress of the industrial and debtor classes. A ripe scholar, a strong, ready and graceful speaker, an expert parliamentarian, and possessing a personal magnetism which irresistibly attracts and firmly holds the kindly feeling of the masses, General Ewing is admirably equipped as a great popular leader. Since 1882 he has held aloof from active participation in politics, and engaged with great success in the practice of law in New York City. He was one of the founders of the "Ohio Society of New York," and its President for three years following its organization in December, 1885. His published speeches in Congress and on the stump have been numerous, and marked by great information, ability, liberality and patriotism. His literary efforts have been less numerous or conspicuous. Among the latter, his address delivered at the Centennial celebration of the settlement of the Northwest Territory, at Marietta, Ohio, July 16, 1889, and his address before the Kansas State Bar Association, January 7, 1890, favoring the abolition of the requirement of unanimity of juries in civil cases, and urging the codification of "the private

law," have attracted wide and favorable attention. He is still in his prime, intellectually and physically, and will no doubt add much to his wide and enviable reputation as a lawyer, patriot and statesman.

FLAGG, REV. EDWARD OCTAVUS, D.D.,* of New York City, was born in Georgetown, South Carolina, December 13, 1824. His family moved to New Haven, Connecticut, when he was seven years of age. His grandfather, Henry C. Flagg, was a surgeon in the Continental army. His ancestry is to be traced to other noted Revolutionary stock, as well as to distinguished families of South Carolina and Connecticut. His father, a graduate of Yale College, married Martha Whiting, (daughter of William Joseph Whiting, a prominent lawyer of New Haven), and was afterwards Mayor of that city, and also the editor of the *Connecticut Journal*, a leading newspaper of that State. He was a lawyer by profession. The son derived much benefit from association with such an accomplished father. Edward Octavus attended a Lancasterian school and at the age of thirteen received a gold medal as its leading scholar, and was invited to become assistant in an institution in Skaneateles, New York. He subsequently completed a course in Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, belonging to the class of which Timothy Dwight, (now President of Yale University) was a member. After prosecuting his studies at Trinity College, Hartford, where he stood among the first, he devoted himself for a year to miscellaneous reading. At his majority he became a candidate for holy orders in the Episcopal Church. Until he entered the Diaconate he was under the instruction of Rev. Dr. Harry Crosswell, of New Haven, Rev. Dr. Samuel Cook and Rev. Dr. Thomas Pitkin. At twenty-four he was ordained deacon, and the following year was admitted to the priesthood. His first position was that of assistant at Christ Church, Norwich, Connecticut. At twenty-six he married the daughter of General William Gibbs MacNeill, U. S. A., who was brevetted General for his suppression of the Dorr Insurrection. In 1850, on the organization of the new parish of Trinity, Norwich, he was appointed the first Rector. In the meantime he established a church at Yantic, Connecticut, which has been most successful. He remained at Trinity for three years and a half, when he found it necessary to seek a milder climate for his wife, whose health was seriously impaired.

*The portrait of Dr. Flagg here given was made from a photograph taken when he was about forty-five years of age.

During his ministrations at Norwich the Sunday attendance had increased from forty or fifty persons to some six hundred. His next position was Associate Rector of St. Paul's Church, Baltimore, Maryland, which he left after six months, as his wife's health did not improve. Proceeding to New Orleans, he was appointed minister *pro tem* of Trinity Church, declining to become the Rector, as his movements depended entirely upon the health of his wife. Finally, by reason of her increased indisposition, he left that city for the North. He was offered six thousand dollars per annum to remain, which he declined, and was succeeded by the late Bishop (afterwards General) Polk. In July, 1854, he accepted a call to St. Paul's Church, Paterson, New Jersey, at which place he suffered the loss of both his wife and only child. He resigned in November, 1856, and went abroad; spending nine months in European travel. On his return he was invited to take charge of All Saints Church, New York, where he continued until the autumn of 1861. He afterward founded the Church of the Resurrection, which grew to be a considerable parish. He subsequently became Senior Assistant of Grace Church, New York, in which position he continued nearly six years, when he resigned. An attack of pneumonia, in the year 1888, having made necessary extreme care of his health, he has since had no regular charge; but usually officiates at some church in or near New York almost every Lord's day. Dr. Flagg at one time accepted the Chaplaincy of the Ninth Regiment, N. Y. N. G. He officiated on several occasions of much public interest. His sermon over Page, Wyatt and Pryor, members of the regiment, who fell in the riot of the 12th of July, 1871, was a brilliant and patriotic effort. He spoke from the text, "The Lord's Voice crieth unto the City." In the course of this sermon, representing the intense excitement of the occasion, he gave utterance to the following significant expressions:

"At the same time that we make all reasonable concessions in matters of faith and conscience, the Lord's voice, on the present occasion, incites us never to surrender our religious liberties. Our forefathers especially fought and bled for freedom to worship God. The incense of such a desire consecrated the forest wild, while the rock was the pulpit canopied by Nature's blue cathedral dome. 'Freedom to worship God' was lisped in the nursery, chanted in a mother's lullaby, echoing to the embowered nave that uttered its monotone on the wild New England coast. The whizzing ball of the Revolution baptized the dear-bought truth in the blood of many a foeman. If we surrender this our heritage, we surrender everything that is near and dear to the American heart. The stars and stripes are but a flaunting lie, and should be furled with the first public act to such an effect. Mean cravens



With sincere regards
E. O. Hagg.

are they who would sacrifice one religious rite to stronger importunity. May every hand that would thus profane our ark of national safety forever be made to perish with that of Uzzah. Whatever interferes logically here should not for a moment be allowed to lift its brazen head—however specious and imposing the pretext. There are a great many streams which quench the thirst, but none like yon mountain spring which trickles in the upper atmosphere. It is the only pure, gushing, sufficient source, and there are many derived means of spiritual safety, but none like the ‘book of books,’ which everyone, by its author, is requested and privileged to read. Thence does the fountain of a Saviour’s blood most purely, adequately flow. There does a Saviour most effectually touch the sinner’s heart and fill his soul with the refreshment of salvation. Who would wish, or dare, in this land of gospel liberty, to forbid the approaches of the invalid longing soul? Let not this bread of life, the Bible, be withheld from a single hungry mortal. If the Declaration of Independence is to be read by all, should that be withheld which afforded us such declaration? All the emancipation of the body is nothing without Christian emancipation, that of the spirit; and cowed, indeed, is he—and no American—who will allow the jewel of his being, the conscience, to be fettered, the healthful word of God to be crippled in any of its influences. When freedom to worship God and liberty of conscience are taken away, we shall have no liberty whatever left, and we might as well at once cringe to a foreign despot.”

The following extract is here given from one of Dr. Flagg’s early poems, written on a subject suggested by a lady, a descendant of Noah Webster, a circumstance similar to that which led to the composition of Cowper’s poem of “The Task.”

LIFE AS IT IS.

This life is but a thing of fears,
A dream of hopes, of smiles, of tears;
A blossom which at morning blows,
A blossom which at evening goes;
A flower tinged with Beauty’s blush,
Which any thoughtless tread may crush;
A sky of azure, pure and bright,
That storm clouds quick obscure from sight;
A moonbeam’s evanescent play,
Which ere the day dawns, speeds away;
A bubble floating on a lake,
That soon a passing breeze may break;
A wave which tosses high and free,
Then dies upon a tranquil sea.
Life as it is—a songster proud
Which leaves its perch to seek the cloud;
But soon falls low, with fluttering wing,
No more to soar, no more to sing.
Oh! fearful art thou, human life—
Thou fitful thing, thou thing of strife!
Why mock us with the promise bright,
Then leave behind the gloom of night?

Dr. Flagg married a second time, Mary Letitia, daughter of Hon. Joshua B. Ferris, of Stamford, Connecticut. He received his degree of D.D. from the New York University, in 1866. He has contrib-

uted occasionally to the press in both prose and verse, and possesses marked literary tastes. He is well known as a public lecturer, having delivered several courses on “Literature and History” in a number of schools, among which are the Gardner and VanNorman Institutes and in Miss Dana’s school in Morristown, New Jersey. He was appointed Poet of the Alpha Delta Phi Society at its Fifty-second Convention, held in Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, May 28, 1884. Two of his pieces are printed in the song book of this fraternity. Several years ago he published a poem called “Live it Down,” which has been very widely copied and quoted. It is as follows:

Has a foolish word been spoken,
Or an evil deed been done,
Has the heart been almost broken,
For the friends that now disown,
Let not coldness or the frown
Shake thy manhood—Live it down.

Is the stern traducer sneering,
Thrusting innuendo vile,
With the World’s opinion veering,
Basking in its fickle smile?
What are gossips with their frown?
Buzzing insects—Live it down.

Verdict fairer will be given,
In the sober after-thought,
Charity, sweet child of Heaven,
Judgment harsh will set at naught;
Then will grieved Mercy’s frown
Smite the slanderer—Live it down.

But if man refuse to soften,
For that weakness he may feel,
There is One forgives as often
As to Him we choose to kneel,
Droop not then, if all should frown,
With such friendship—Live it down.

Another “On the Seventieth Birthday of General William Tecumseh Sherman,” recently published, is as follows:

The sands of life run golden,
Telling hours away;
With God are we beholden
To waste not by delay.

He oft prolongs the season,
Work to do complete,
Till foree or will or reason
Make end and purpose meet.

’Tis well ripe years are given
One whom honor claims;
His compeers speak from heaven,
His toil the sluggard shames.

To duty’s voice he yielded,
Startling Georgia’s shore;
The cause of man he shielded
Till arms could do no more.

And now is he fulfilling
Gentle calls of peace :
A kindly power distilling,
That nevermore will cease.

As feared by foes opposing,
Loved he is by friends ;
Warm greetings now disclosing
The spell his presence lends.

May countless years still eluster,
Health and joy remain,
Before the final muster
The unseen heights to gain.

Thomas Whittaker, of the New York Bible House, has just issued a collection of his poems, containing some of his early productions, and many new ones now for the first time printed. The *New York Herald* makes the following comment upon this work :

"The contents of this modest volume are largely *verse d'occasion* and were much copied and quoted when first published. Among them are found one on 'Stanley's March,' printed originally in the *Herald*; lines on Longfellow, Grant, the elder Tyng, Joseph Rodman Drake, and the Bartholdi statue. There is also a poem read at the Convention of the Alpha Delta Phi, to which society the volume is dedicated. The remaining verses consist principally of noble, moral and religious thoughts expressed in poetic form and diction. It is so seldom that a clergyman ripe in learning, years and experience finds the purpose and time to concentrate his more abiding thoughts in a form which outlives the spoken words of the week, that Mr. Flagg's volume deserves special attention from the many good men and women who regard poetry as something more than mere word building, and who expect verse to embody thoughts which shall be worthy of the form in which they appear."

Dr. Flagg is of medium height, well formed and of a light complexion. A former biographer, in a work devoted to the principal clergymen of New York and Brooklyn, says of Dr. Flagg :

"His brow has a somewhat serious expression, which passes away, however, when he is engaged in animated conversation. In public there is a great deal of composure, and no little dignity about him : but in social intercourse he is more unreserved and free. His head and features have every indication of intellect and refinement. His is a countenance which declares delight in mental and cultivated attainments, and shows a nature quick to feel and ardent in its action, but well disciplined to manly and Christian purposes. Turning with an inborn distaste from all that debases, he is as naturally enthusiastic in his desire for that which elevates. Chivalric, high-toned, keenly alive to the requirements of all manly and moral obligations, he makes his deportment and his life a happy mingling of that which is truest in manhood and noblest in duty. He is a genial, interesting companion. Frank, animated, cheerful, and speaking with a clear understanding of his topic, he is not only a most agreeable, but a most capable conversationalist. As he talks, he evinces a nervous impulsiveness, proceed-

ing sometimes rather abruptly to new themes, but always exhibits at once intelligence and sincerity of conviction. His ministerial character is fully evident from the direction of his thoughts ; but all that is beautiful and true in secular things awakens his pleasure and interest. Dr. Flagg excels as an elocutionist. He has a pure, distinct voice, of admirable modulation, gentle and sweet in its softer tones and rich and flexible in their greatest expansion. * * * * *

His sermons are well written and show much diversity of thought. Some of them are strictly argumentative, dealing in very forcible and keen logic ; others mingle with this a certain flow of the imagination, while again others are wholly given to the most poetical and tender extremes of religious and moral sentiment. His mind as a writer is fresh and buoyant. It is aglow with impressions of beautiful truths and Heaven-inspiring hopes ; while the call to grace is not less chaste in language than it is devout in tone and manner."

RAINES, HON. GEORGE, a distinguished lawyer of Rochester, ex-District Attorney and ex-State Senator, is the fourth son of Rev. John Raines and Mary Remington, and was born November 10, 1846, at Pultneyville, Wayne County, New York. His father is of English descent and comes of the family which still has many representatives in Rytton, Yorkshire, where the old family homestead has been entailed for many generations to the eldest son, and still remains in their possession, known as Rytton Manor. The grandparent, John Raines, in 1816-'18, gathered together the remnant of fortune invested in shipping interests, well nigh destroyed by the French wars ensuing upon the escape of Napoleon from Elba, and traveled through Pennsylvania and western New York to select a location for business investment. After a few years residence in Philadelphia, about 1830, a farm was purchased near Canandaigua. Near by and overlooking Centerfield, was the home of Colonel Thaddens Remington, the maternal grandparent, who had given his own name to the hill upon which he had built his log house in 1798. Colonel Remington was the eldest of three brothers, and came from Vermont, where the traditions of the family run back until they are lost to record. By his solicitations two younger brothers, who had come from Vermont to Connecticut, were induced to come west to make a settlement. One of them selected Henrietta, and the other Mumford, in Monroe County, and from these brothers are descended the Remingtons whose branches are numerous in the locations named. John Raines, the father of George, after his marriage to Mary Remington, entered the Methodist ministry as a member of the East Gene-



Geo Paines

see Conference, and received an appointment to the station at Pultneyville, after which he was a stationed pastor, for periods of two or three years, according to the custom of the denomination, at Dansville, Lima, Victor, Geneva, Lyons, Newark, St. Johns Church in Rochester, Hedding Church in Elmira, Corning and Alexander Street Church in Rochester. George Raines, in 1854-'56, was a pupil in No. 14 and No. 10 of the district schools of Rochester, and afterward prepared for admission to college in the Free Academy at Elmira in 1861-'62. In the early fall of 1862, at the age of fifteen years, he entered college at Lima, New York, but after a few weeks, on account of a change of the residence of his father to the city of Rochester, he entered the University of Rochester and remained a member of the class of 1866 until graduation. It was the custom of the college to award prizes to be competed for by members of classes who chose to labor in that direction, and a fair proportion of such honors fell to him. First prizes in Latin and Greek studies, for declamation, and for the senior essay were awarded to him, but in no case was the competition in the class general, though the rivalry of the contestants was very sharp and the labor of preparation considerable. Leaving college with a fair standing in scholarship, he entered the office of J. & L. Van Voorhis in Rochester, as a law student, in the summer of 1866, where he remained until admitted to the bar in December, 1867, being then twenty-one years of age. During the fall of 1866 a bitter political contest for Congress, in which Lewis Selye and Hon. Roswell Hart were opposing candidates, was decided by the election of Mr. Selye. Through the natural sympathy of a young man with a cause in which his preceptors were enlisted, Mr. Raines became a supporter of Mr. Selye and made his first political speeches in his behalf. Mr. Selye conceived a strong liking for his young friend, and in the spring of 1867, upon the request of Mr. Van Voorhis, procured for him a Government position, the salary of which was of great service in enabling him to continue his law studies, while at the same time he served full time in his office duties. Upon admission to the bar he entered the law office of H. C. Ives, as a clerk, at the salary of five dollars a week. After a year of such service, Mr. Ives offered him a partnership, which was accepted and continued down to the fall of 1871, when Mr. Ives, owing to ill-health, was compelled to cease the active work of his profession, at the same time that Mr. Raines was elected as the Republican candidate to the office of District Attorney of Monroe County, New York. He had tried very few cases in court at that time, being but twenty-four years of age. His only

trials of criminal cases had been the defence of a negro upon a charge of abduction, which had resulted first, in a disagreement of a jury, and next in a verdict of guilty. He had tried several civil causes at the circuit under the supervision of Mr. Ives, who intrusted him with the summing up of all cases. When the youth and inexperience of Mr. Raines were urged against him in the canvass, General J. H. Martindale came to his rescue with most positive assurances of his confidence in the successful administration of the office, and to this powerful endorsement Mr. Raines has never failed to attribute much of the confidence shown by the voters in electing him. At the same election a brother, Hon. Thomas Raines, was elected State Treasurer, and in 1873 was re-elected to the same office. Another brother, Hon. John Raines, has served three terms as a member and two terms as Senator in the Legislature from Ontario County, New York, and is now a Member of Congress from the Twenty-ninth District of New York. The duties of the office of District Attorney were laborious and required close application. The session of courts continued daily for weeks, and frequently the nights were consumed in the preparation of bills of indictment, or of cases for trial on the ensuing day. No labor was spared to bring causes to a successful issue where justice required it, and no public clamor influenced the discharge of duty. Among the notable cases of the first term of office of Mr. Raines was the prosecution of Stephen Coleman for receiving stolen goods with the knowledge that they were stolen. Coleman was charged with enlisting boys in the stealing of pig iron at foundries, and many of the boys were used as witnesses, but the convincing testimony on the various trials (which lasted each about two weeks) was that of merchants who had lost the iron, or bought it of him, and of the detectives who, in spite of orders from the Chief of Police to cease their inquiries, had pursued the investigation to the end of conviction. J. C. Cochran, J. M. Davy and other counsel defended Coleman with ability and secured a reversal of one conviction in the Court of Appeals, by which court a second conviction was affirmed and Coleman served his sentence. An undercurrent of religious prejudice ran through the trials, as Coleman drew upon all the friends with whom, as an influential member of a Protestant church, he had been identified, to save him, while the prosecutors were Catholics. It is to be said, however, that the general sentiment of the community, which had been for and against Coleman at different times, finally remained against him and was content with his conviction and sentence. The other most notable act of the

District Attorney in his first term of office, was the destruction of a corrupt ring in control of the Police Department of the city. Being assured by Mr. J. A. Hoekstra, local editor of the *Democrat and Chronicle*, of unflinching support in his columns, Mr. Raines wrote out and presented to the Grand Jury findings and resolutions based upon evidence given before them of interference with the cause of justice by the Chief of Police. The Grand Jury adopted the findings and resolutions, and Mr. Hoekstra in his columns, with the aid of Mr. Raines as to facts, precipitated the downfall of the Chief of Police by a general arraignment of his conduct as such officer, and a demand for his removal. The Chief of Police on the second day tendered his resignation, written for him by Mr. Raines, and the ring, which had seemed so powerful as to defy public opinion, disappeared from prominence in the Police Department. In the fall of 1874 Mr. Raines was re-elected to the office of District Attorney as the candidate of the Democratic party. His second term of office was filled with difficult and important trials. The Clark, Ghanl, Stillman and Fairbanks murder trials,—in which Howe & Hummel of New York, L. H. Hovey, of Rochester, and General J. H. Martindale conducted the defense as chief counsel,—required great labor and energy to bring about conviction. The Stillman trial occupied about two weeks, and a most elaborate defense by General Martindale, on the ground of insanity, was urged with all the ingenuity and power of this most eloquent advocate at the Monroe County bar. Justice Dwight became thoroughly convinced that the mental capacity of the prisoner was not such—though not within the legal definition of insanity—as to warrant the infliction of the death penalty, and after the verdict of murder in the first degree, joined with General Martindale in procuring a commutation of the penalty to imprisonment for life. The Clark trial will long be cited as a remarkable case in Monroe County, as strenuous efforts were made by able counsel, by applications and arguments before seven Justices of the Supreme Court in remote parts of the State, and before the Albany General Term, to secure a review of the verdict of the jury. But the sentence was executed upon Clark after the expiration of a respite granted by Governor Tilden for the purposes of such applications. At the end of his second term as District Attorney, Mr. Raines was nominated by the unanimous vote of the Democratic Convention as a candidate for Senator for the district, then composed of Monroe County, and was elected over a gentleman who had served one term as Senator with ability, and was renominated by the Republican party. Mr. Raines had

become identified with the special supporters of Governor Tilden, by his political associations, and in this canvass received the bitter opposition of the enemies of Governor Tilden in the Democratic party, led by ex-Assemblyman George D. Lord. The newspaper organ of the party had little to say in his behalf, and his canvass was further embarrassed by the sudden development of strength by a third party, called the Labor Reform party, which drew from both the Republican and Democratic parties, chiefly from the latter, however, 3,818 votes for its candidate for Senator. In his office of Senator, Mr. Raines became at once a leader of the supporters of the reform policy of Governor Robinson in the Senate, and was identified with every effort to forward legislation in that interest. He continued his professional work, and in this period of his life was employed in numerous important trials in western New York. For three weeks, the involved issues of the Pontius-Hoster trial in Seneca County engaged the efforts of General Martindale on the one side and of Mr. Raines on the other, with associate local counsel. Forgery, arsenical poisoning and assault with intent to kill were mingled in the case so that either side accused the other of each offense and each offense had to be tried to get to the final verdict, which rested in favor of the prosecution, for which Mr. Raines was employed. It is the most celebrated case of the criminal courts of Seneca County. The Boyce-Hamm, Hyland and Hickey trials in Monroe County, and the Williams murder trial in Wayne County, were exacting in their demands of great labor, and in each, verdicts were rendered in favor of the theories supported by Mr. Raines. In the fall of 1881 Mr. Raines was again presented by the Democratic party, by unanimous nomination, for the office of Senator. Three years before, a Republican Legislature had added Orleans County to the Senatorial district, with the purpose of putting its twelve hundred Republican majority with the twenty-five hundred Republican majority of Monroe County, which, in ordinary political years, might be expected to render the election of a Democratic Senator impossible. By this means the district was made almost the largest in the State, and the contest appeared almost hopeless for any Democrat as against a powerful and skillful opponent. Hon. E. L. Pitts, who had been Senator the previous term, and was the ablest debater and conceded leader of his party in the Senate, was renominated by the Republican party. Mr. Raines was met by the argument that his law business consisted largely of litigations against corporations, especially the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company,



Woodbury Langdon

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and his defeat must be secured in their interest. The powerful interest of that corporation and of the shippers who enjoyed its favors by special rates, alone prevented his election. He was favored by Republican voters to an extent that placed him about three thousand ahead of his associates upon his party ticket in Monroe County, and upwards of two hundred more in Orleans County; but Mr. Pitts, by keeping within about two hundred of his party ticket in his own county of Orleans, had about nine hundred majority in Orleans County to offset the seven hundred majority of Mr. Raines in Monroe County. The Democratic party suffered a general defeat in the State by a "tidal wave" vote, which was apparent in this district, as the Republican party received for its State ticket a majority of 1500 more than was usual in the district in any but Presidential elections. Since the canvass for Senator in 1881, Mr. Raines has been strictly attentive to a large and lucrative law practice, in which he is associated with his brothers, under the firm name of Raines Brothers. He has occasionally, however, made public addresses for societies and on public holidays and in exciting political campaigns. He was selected as semi-centennial orator at the celebration of that event in the history of the city of Rochester, June 9, 1884, and delivered the oration. It was attended by the Governor of the State and other distinguished officials of the State from every part. By a joint resolution of the Legislature of New York, passed May 17, 1887, Mr. Raines was designated and invited to deliver before the Legislature, May 23, 1887, a Memorial Address upon the life and public services of Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, recently deceased. Upon the occasion of the address, Hon. R. W. Peckham, Judge of the Court of Appeals, presided. The audience was marked in the distinction in political life of its members, as the State officials attended to show their profound respect for the deceased. The surviving relatives of Mr. Tilden were also present as auditors. Mr. Raines was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention of 1880 from his Congressional district, and to the National Democratic Convention of 1888 as a Delegate-at-Large from the State of New York, selected by the Democratic State Convention. But a mass of important litigation of a civil and criminal nature engaged the attention of his firm to the exclusion of other labors. Perhaps the most satisfactory to Mr. Raines of a long list of trials, in its incidents and results, was the celebrated case at the city of Watertown, known as the Higham homicide. Higham was tried in December, 1883, for the murder of Frederick W. Eames, the inventor of the Eames vacuum brake. At the

commission of the offence, Higham could hardly name a friend in that city. He was a skilled mechanic and Eames was rich and powerful. By what was supposed to be Eames' inventive genius, the people were led to believe a great manufacturing enterprise was being built up at Watertown and they looked upon him as one of its public-spirited citizens. He was shot by Higham, when, at the end of severe litigation, Eames was entering into possession of his shops by the approval of the courts. A Baptist minister, Mr. Townley, was the witness of the prosecution, whose credit was excellent, whose spirit was revengeful and whose story spoke murder in every word. After a two weeks trial, at nine o'clock on Christmas Day, Mr. Raines commenced the summing up of the defense, and continued until five o'clock, being followed in an able argument by ex-Senator Mills for the prosecution, and the charge of the court on the following day. The jury acquitted Higham, and it was found that the testimony of the chief witness of the prosecution, Rev. Mr. Townley, was discredited by the jury as to all its essential criminating details. The verdict was accepted by the people of Watertown with pleasure, and Higham was restored to the position he lost in the community when he shot Eames in self defense. Hon. W. F. Porter prepared the cause for trial and largely conducted it, and Mr. Raines attributed to his patient and skillful work the victory in this most important case. The defense of C. E. Upton, upon indictments for the wrecking of the City Bank of Rochester; of Colonel L. B. Faulkner, upon indictments for the wrecking of the First National Bank of Dansville; each of which occupied weeks, at the close of which the summary of the causes devolved upon Mr. Raines; the defense of the Vacuum Oil Company in the varied suits involving \$300,000 damages by a naphtha explosion in the sewers of Rochester, also of the Steam Gauge and Lantern Company in suits arising from the burning of their factory, by which thirty-five lives were lost, illustrate the nature of the causes for which his services have been latterly invoked, and his position at the bar of western New York.

LANGDON, WOODBURY, one of the leading merchants of the metropolis was born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, on October 22, 1836. The Langdon family, of which he is a member in the ninth generation in America, has long been prominent among the older families of New England. Founded in New Hampshire by one of the earliest settlers of that State—an English Puri-

tan—it has flourished there for more than two and three-quarter centuries, and a number of its representatives have risen to high distinction in the political and intellectual life of the Commonwealth. The great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch was Woodbury Langdon, also a native of Portsmouth, and a leading merchant of that place. He was active in pre-Revolutionary movements and was a delegate from New Hampshire to the Continental Congress of 1779-'80, a member of the Executive Council from 1781 till 1784, and became a Judge of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire in 1782, serving as such during that year and also from 1786 till 1790. A brother of this ancestor was John Langdon, also an ardent patriot and one of New Hampshire's most distinguished sons. He also was a successful merchant in early life. He co-operated with John Sullivan and other patriots in active measures against the British before the declaration of war, was a delegate to the Continental Congress from 1775 till June, 1776, and in 1777, while Speaker of the New Hampshire Assembly, gave all his money, pledged his plate, and subscribed the proceeds of seventy hogsheads of tobacco for the purpose of equipping the brigade with which General John Stark subsequently defeated the Hessians at Bennington, in which battle he himself took part. He commanded a company of volunteers at Saratoga and also in Rhode Island. In 1783 he was again a delegate to Congress and in 1787 a delegate to the convention that framed the Constitution of the United States. In 1788 he became Governor of New Hampshire, and, in the following year was elected a Senator of the United States. He was President of the Senate from 1789 till 1792, and held that office before there was either a President or Vice-President of the United States. On leaving the Senate in 1801 he was offered the Secretaryship of the Navy by President Jefferson, which he declined. From 1805 till 1812, with the exception of two years, he was Governor of New Hampshire, and in 1812 the Republican Congressional caucus offered him the nomination for Vice-President of the United States, which he declined on the score of advanced age and bodily infirmities. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch was Henry Sherburne Langdon, whom Washington offered to make his private secretary, but who declined the position out of respect for the wishes of his father, who considered him too young to leave home. Mr. Langdon's father was Woodbury Langdon, merchant and shipmaster of Portsmouth. His mother, whose name before marriage was Frances Cutter, was a daughter of Jacob Cutter, also a prosperous Portsmouth merchant. Woodbury Langdon, the subject of this

sketch, was educated at the High School in Portsmouth, one of the best institutions of its class in New England. As his parents desired to give him a classical training he was placed under the tutelage of William C. Harris—a private instructor of high local standing—by whom he was prepared for college. As his faculties ripened the young man found himself possessed of a taste for business rather than professional pursuits, and with the consent of his parents, he went to Boston and entered the house of Frothingham & Co., a leading firm of dry goods commission merchants in that city, with a branch house in New York. In 1863 he was placed in charge of the New York house, and in 1868 was admitted to the firm, the style of which remained unchanged. In 1870 Mr. Frothingham died, but the business was continued by the surviving partners under the style of Joy, Langdon & Co., which is still retained. This house is one of the best known commission houses in the country. It represents a number of the leading manufacturing corporations of the Eastern States, among them the Hamilton Manufacturing Company, (cotton goods) the Hamilton Woolen Company, (woolen goods) and the Newmarket Manufacturing Company (cotton goods). Mr. Langdon has long been connected with the New York Chamber of Commerce, and since 1888 has been a member of the Executive Committee of that representative body of merchants. He is also a Director in the Central National Bank, and in the German-American Insurance Company. A life long Republican in politics, he is a prominent member of the Union League Club of New York City, of which he was elected a Vice-President in 1889. During the last few years he has served with great acceptability on several of the principal committees of this club, and is at present Vice-President. He took a leading part in the organization of the Merchants' Club of New York City, was chosen its President in 1888, and was re-elected the following year, serving out the constitutional limit of two years. He is now (1890) a member of its Board of Directors. He is also a Director in the New England Society, of which he has been an active member since 1865. Mr. Langdon is widely known in the mercantile community as a man of marked energy and high character. Aside from his prominence in commercial life, he has long been conspicuous among his fellow-citizens for the deep interest he has taken in all public matters, and for his broad views and earnest support of all progressive and reform measures. A continuous residence of more than a quarter of a century in the metropolis has sufficed to make him thoroughly familiar with its condition, prospects.

and needs, and with excellent judgment he has always been a warm advocate of whatever has promised to increase the comfort and prosperity of the whole body of the people. His sound views on municipal subjects have earned for him the highest respect of his associates and of those of the general public, irrespective of party, who have acquired a knowledge of them. When a vacancy occurred in the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners by reason of Mr. Charles S. Smith, President of the Chamber of Commerce, declining to accept an appointment thereto, Mr. Langdon's name was brought forward for the position by a number of leading citizens, who advocated his appointment so earnestly that the Mayor of the city made it in deference to their wishes. To the Mayor's letter requesting him to accept the position, Mr. Langdon replied as follows :

"NEW YORK, April 15, 1890.

"THE HON. HUGH J. GRANT, MAYOR, NEW YORK :
"Dear Sir:--I am just in receipt of your letter of the 14th inst. informing me of my appointment as one of the Commissioners of the City and County of New York under the provisions of Chapter 606 of the laws of 1875. When I heard during my absence from the city of your very unexpected and flattering appointment, I concluded that it would be impossible for me to accept, but on reflection, and believing as I do that the Commission as constituted will have no partizan or personal interest to subserve, and will in their action regard only the public welfare, I hereby accept my appointment.

Yours very respectfully,

[Signed.]

WOODBURY LANGDON."

In Republican circles the appointment of Mr. Langdon upon this important commission was hailed as one of the best that could have been made, and the press of the city, irrespective of party proclivities, was unanimous in endorsing the Mayor's selection. The associates of Mr. Langdon on this board are Hon. O. B. Potter, William Steinway, Hon. August Belmont and Hon. John H. Starin, all men of integrity, experience and solidity, and if properly aided by wise legislation their labors must result in a wonderful advancement of city values and a material and permanent increase of municipal prosperity. Mr. Langdon is unmarried. His only brother, Francis E. Langdon, M.D., a graduate of Harvard and recently a member of the New Hampshire Senate, died in 1890. His only sister, Miriam, died at the age of twelve years.

CORNING, J. LEONARD, A M., M.D., an eminent physician and neurologist of New York City, was born at Stamford, Connecticut, August 28, 1855. He is a member of the old and highly respected New England family of Corning, which

descends from Samuel Corning, sometimes called "Ensign" Corning, who was among the very first settlers of Massachusetts, and whose name appears on the records of the town of Beverly, in that State, as early as the year 1641. On the maternal side he is a direct descendant of John Deming, one of the original Patentees of the State of Connecticut, under charter of Charles II., April, 1662. Both the maternal and paternal branches of the family exhibit a long array of personages who have attained distinction in professional, business, political and military life. During the Revolutionary War several members of the family were prominent, among others, Julius Deming, maternal great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who held three commissions under George Washington and served faithfully at Valley Forge as well as at several of the principal battles of that trying conflict. While a lad he removed with his parents to Ponghkeepsie, New York, and entered the River View Military Academy. The rigid discipline of this admirable institution proved of much value to him, by inculcating regular and persistent methods of work. He was still in his teens when he was taken to Europe for study. The original intention had been to remain abroad for two or three years only, but, instead of this, the family prolonged their stay to ten years. During this time the subject of this sketch pursued an elaborate course of study at Heidelberg, Vienna, Paris and London. In 1878 he was graduated from the ancient University of Würtzburg, Germany, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics. His subsequent hospital experience was gained in the leading institutions of Europe and America. On his return to his native land, he established himself in practice in New York City. For some time he was associated with the famous Dr. J. Marion Sims, acting as the assistant of that eminent surgeon, and aiding him both in office and hospital practice. After remaining with Dr. Sims for nearly two years, Dr. Corning opened an office on his own account. Besides attending to the routine duties of practice, he devoted himself assiduously to the scientific side of his profession, directing his efforts specially to the study of nervous disease. His labors in this direction were soon recognized, and besides honorable fame, they gained for him a large and lucrative consulting practice; so that at present his advice is sought by physicians from all parts of the United States and Canada. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Williams College, in 1888. Dr. Corning's contributions to medical literature have been both numerous and valuable, and have excited wide interest. Many of his papers have been extensively quoted abroad,

particularly in England, France and Germany. The following are a few of his more recent publications: "Prolonged Instrumental Compression of the Primitive Carotid Artery as a Therapeutical Agent," *Medical Record* (February 15, 1882); "Carotid Compression," a monograph, published by A. D. F. Randolph & Co., New York, (1882); also a paper on this and kindred topics, read before the New York Neurological Society, and published in the *Philadelphia Medical News* (June 17, 1882); "Brain Rest: a Disquisition on the Curative Properties of Prolonged Sleep," published in the *Medical Record* (April 7, 1883) and amplified and subsequently published as a monograph by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London, first edition (1883) second edition (1885); a paper on "The Nature of Nervousness," *Medical Gazette* (November 24, 1883); another on "Cerebral Exhanstion," read before the Medical Society of the County of New York, and published in the *New York Medical Journal* (December 29, 1888); "Can Insanity be Philosophically Defined?" *Medical Record* (December 1, 1883); "Considerations on the Pathology and Therapeutics of Epilepsy," *Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases*, Vol. X., No. 2 (April, 1883); "Electrization of the Sympathetic and Pneumogastric Nerves, with Simultaneous Bilateral Compression of the Carotids," *New York Medical Journal* (February 23, 1884); "On the Prolongation of the Anæsthetic Effects of the Hydrochlorate of Cocaine when Subcutaneously Injected: an Experimental Study," *New York Medical Journal* (September 19, 1885); "Prolonged Local Anæsthetization by Incarceration of the Anæsthetic Fluid in the Field of Operation," *New York Medical Journal* (January 2, 1886); "Local Anæsthesia in General Medicine and Surgery, being the Practical Application of the Author's Recent Discoveries," D. Appleton & Co., New York, (1886). The three last mentioned publications are devoted exclusively to Dr. Corning's researches in the domain of local anæsthesia. This discovery and its practical application in medicine and surgery, are well and fully described in the book last named. Among other works from Dr. Corning's pen are: "Brain Exhanstion, with Some Preliminary Considerations on Cerebral Dynamics," D. Appleton & Co., New York; "A Treatise on Headache and Neuralgia," with an Appendix "On the Relation of Eye Symptoms to Headache," by David Webster, M.D.; second edition, E. B. Treat, New York (1890); "A Treatise on Hysteria and Epilepsy," George S. Davis, Detroit, Michigan (1888); and "A Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Nervous System" (in press). Besides these larger works, Dr. Corning has written and published the following: "The

Medication of Nerves, and its Application in the Treatment of Neuralgia and Other Painful Affections," *Medical Record* (March 19, 1887); "A Paper on Artificial Epistaxis," *New York Medical Journal* (June 13, 1884); "Spinal Anæsthesia and Local Medication of the Cord," *New York Medical Journal* (October 31, 1885); "On the Prompt Recognition and Treatment of Syphilis of the Brain," *New York Medical Journal* (March 22, 1890) and "Observations of the Caisson Disease," *Medical Record* (1890). Dr. Corning still continues to practice his profession in New York City, where, besides fulfilling the functions of Consultant in Nervous Diseases to a number of hospitals and other charitable institutions, he also occupies several positions of trust. He is a member of the principal local, State and National medical societies, and is highly esteemed by his medical colleagues, not only for his distinguished scientific acquirements, but also for his scholarly tastes, high personal character and many attractive social qualities. In 1883, Dr. Corning married Julia Crane, daughter of Augustus Crane, one of the old merchants of New York.

CONNOR, JAMES MADISON, a distinguished type founder and inventor and improver of machinery and appliances used in the manufacture of type, late head of the old and well-known firm of James Connor's Sons, of New York City, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, on November 2, 1825, and died at his home in the first named city, on July 14, 1887. His father, the late Major James Connor, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and served under General Macomb at Plattsburg and elsewhere on the northern frontier. Later in life he was the Commandant of the famous metropolitan military organization known as the "Washington Greys." Major James Connor was born near Hyde Park, Dutchess County, New York, on April 22, 1798, and died in New York City on May 30, 1861. He mastered the printers' trade in his youth and was among the first in the United States to acquire a thorough knowledge of the art of stereotyping. In early manhood he was induced to remove to Boston to take charge of Carter's stereotype foundry. After an experience of three years in that position he returned to New York, and with his savings, which amounted to the sum of three thousand dollars, engaged in business on his own account, establishing, in 1827, the now widely-known United States Type Foundry. He occupied in succession several premises in the lower part of the city, and erected at least two large buildings for the accommodation of



James M. Corner

his rapidly growing business before he settled permanently on the east side of Centre Street, between Reade and Dnane Streets, in a spacious six story structure, which he built expressly for the purpose of affording every facility for the conduct of the business in which he was engaged. This building has been a conspicuous landmark in that section of the city for nearly half a century, and is still occupied by the business founded by Mr. Conner. Besides being one of the pioneers in his business Major Conner was a master of it and an inventor of marked ability. He was the father of many improvements in type-founding and created an epoch in the art by the introduction of light-face type. He devised the sixteen-line pica, much wanted in those days for posters; and in connection with the stereotyping of a polyglot Bible produced and introduced a new size and style of type called agate, cut in a condensed and compressed manner, by the use of which it was made possible to include within the limits of a column in the center of each page all the necessary notes and references as they occurred. He was the first person in the world to stereotype a folio Bible, which he sold to Silas Andrus, of the State of Connecticut, for the sum of five thousand dollars. He stereotyped a number of standard works on his own account, including the Book of Common Prayer, the "Waverly Novels," "Maulder's Treasury of Knowledge" and "Shakespeare." In the preparation of the works of Scott, which he published in parts, he invested nearly fifty thousand dollars,—a most remarkable circumstance at that day. Major Conner pursued his scientific and mechanical experiments with great perseverance until his death; and it is but just to record here that in the opinion of experts to him is due the credit of having accomplished more in the way of advancing the standard of excellence with regard to type and in cheapening the cost of production, than has been accomplished by the united efforts of all others. To some extent his inventive ability reached into other fields than type founding, and he is credited with being one of the first to construct a fire-proof safe. Quite a full account of his labors, together with a fine portrait of him, may be found in a quarto volume entitled, "Industrial America," published in New York in 1876, and from which many of the foregoing and subsequent particulars have been drawn. In recognition of his distinguished ability in his calling Major Conner was elected President of the New York Typographical Society. He enjoyed the esteem and confidence of many prominent persons connected with the Episcopal and Methodist societies, and was on friendly terms with nearly all the local celebrities of his time, including a num-

ber of scientists. His popularity throughout the city was attested in a most striking manner by his being twice elected Clerk of the City and County of New York, an office which he filled with great acceptability to his fellow-citizens from 1844 to 1850. Major Conner married Elizabeth S. Jordan, who bore him five sons and three daughters. On his death he was succeeded in the business he had founded by his two eldest sons, William C. and James M. Conner, who had been carefully trained in all its details under his personal supervision. Both inherited the inventive genius and many of the distinguishing traits of their worthy father, and under the style of James Conners' Sons they carried on the business he had established until their respective deaths. Hon. William C. Conner, the eldest son, of whom a sketch and portrait may be found in Volume II. of this Encyclopædia, engaged to some extent in politics and held successively the office of County Clerk and Sheriff of the City and County of New York. His personal popularity was as great as that of any politician of his time. In 1865 he defeated Harry Genet for the office of County Clerk; and in 1867, although opposed by the whole "Ring" element of which William M. Tweed was the chief, he polled nearly thirty thousand votes, the great majority of which were "written in pencil and cast in personal friendship." In 1874, as Sheriff of New York, he had the custody of William M. Tweed, and when the latter escaped he effected his recapture at great personal cost. Under the joint management of William C. and James M. Conner, the firm of James Conner's Sons became one of the largest and probably the best equipped of its kind in the world. It was foremost in devising and organizing new processes, and in introducing new machinery. In the work of designing new and artistic styles of type the firm was unsurpassed, and its products made their way to all quarters of the globe, "being generally regarded as the finest, clearest and most durable in the market." William C. Conner died in New York City, April 26, 1881. His brother and sole partner, James Madison Conner, then assumed entire charge of the business. The latter had entered his father's foundry after graduating from Columbia Grammar School. At the age of fourteen or fifteen he began to exercise his ingenuity, and the bent of his genius was so clearly seen by his father that he was afforded every opportunity to follow it. The hand mould was in use when he took his first steps in type founding, but it was destined soon to give way to the Bruce machine for casting metal types, which his father was one of the first to use and also to manufacture, and which subsequently became the special property

of the house, and was successfully introduced by them in several of the large type foundries of England and Germany. Mr. Conner had witnessed the birth and development of electrotyping, and personally conducted many successful experiments in the art during its earliest stages. He possessed remarkable powers of application, and developed great capacity as an inventor and improver of the machines and appliances used in type founding. By preference he devoted himself to the mechanical part of the business, and altogether during his life he took out about two hundred patents for designs of new faces for printing type and at least a dozen for machines and improvements in machinery used in the business. One of these latter, devised about twelve or thirteen years ago, is an improvement on a casting machine known as the "stop motion," which enables a steam machine to cast a large letter or quad, which without that motion could not be done. What is known as "dropped type" is also his invention. His numerous inventions were among the most valuable known in this branch of the arts, and his taste in designing new faces for type has probably never been equalled, and was as widely acknowledged in Europe as in his native land. When his brother died he took entire charge of the business, and it was only then that his great knowledge of his trade became generally known. His attainments were of such a superior order as to command the highest respect. He never lost his interest in his trade, and down to his last illness devoted a portion of every day to his self-allotted tasks. His persistence was of a quiet nature but it never showed signs of weakening until the desired end had been attained. His patience was remarkable and through it he achieved many notable successes. During the years in which he was the executive head of the establishment he brought it to the highest possible degree of perfection, laboring in this as well as in the inventive department with untiring zeal. He continued actively engaged in business to to within three weeks of his demise, which was the result of a severe attack of pleurisy. At his death the establishment possessed 175,000 matrices for the casting of type and the most approved machinery in every department, and was one of the most completely equipped in the world. Mr. Conner was reared in the old time New York ideas. The atmosphere he breathed from childhood was deeply impregnated with a high sense of duty, sterling honesty and prudent conservatism. Following the fashion of the day, he joined in early life the old volunteer fire department, and was actively connected for many years with "Engine No. 5," better known as "Honey Bee." Although the son of a

Tammany sachem, he retained his independence in politics, and in local elections often voted for Republican candidates, whom he knew to be good men. His quiet, contemplative nature indisposed him for the bustle and acrimony of active politics, yet he always performed his political duties with a conscientious appreciation of the value of American citizenship and a keen sense of the importance of exercising the franchise. In his domestic relations he was exceptionally happy. He was a devoted husband and an indulgent father, and outside of his business found his greatest delight in the pleasures of the home circle. He was a man of rigid morality and of great kindness of heart. This latter trait caused him to regard all of his employes as though they were members of a great family of which he was the head. Most of those employed by him were years in his service, and all, whether old or new hands, were invariably treated with justice and consideration. Mr. Conner never asked or expected any man in his employ to do anything that he himself was not perfectly willing to do. His employes knew this and it is no exaggeration to say that without exception they gave him loyal service. Mr. Conner married Miss Henrietta Johnson. This estimable lady still survives her husband. Mr. Conner left four sons and two daughters, named respectively: Charles S., Benjamin F., Alfred V., Archibald H., Josephine V. and Eliza J., all natives of New York City. Charles S. Conner, the eldest son, born January 22, 1862, and Benjamin F. Conner, the next eldest, born November 2, 1864, conduct the business in the interests of the family, and are assisted by their two younger brothers, each of whom is in charge of a special department. As executive head of the establishment Mr. Charles S. Conner follows the wise and prudent example set by his ancestors of the two preceding generations, at the same time utilizing to the fullest degree the best modern methods of increasing and improving the output of the establishment, carefully maintaining its high standards, and extending its business connections. A trade paper, *The Typographic Messenger*, published by the firm of James Conner's Sons, has been issued for many years, and their annual catalogues contain the exhibit of the products of type-founding which in beauty and variety is probably unexcelled in the world.

DAY, JAMES ROSCOE, D.D., Pastor of Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, of New York City, was born at Whitneyville, Maine, October 17, 1845. His father, Thomas Day, also a native of



Maine, was a sturdy lumberman, whose practical common sense, good, sound judgment and excellent principles made him a respected and an influential factor in the sphere in which he moved. Thomas Day was a man of plain life but vigorous personality, and his wife—the daughter of Rev. Samuel Hillman, one of the pioneer Methodist ministers in the State of Maine—was an exemplary Christian and most worthy helpmeet to this worthy man. James Roscoe Day, the subject of this sketch, was the second child of his parents. He grew up under the benign influence exerted by a pious mother, and as a boy lived and worked on his father's farm. He inherited from his father the splendid physique for which the lumbermen of Maine are noted, and with it a spirit of self-reliance which the ruggedness of his early surroundings did much to foster and develop. A portion of his youth was spent in hardy, out-door life on the Pacific slope, whither his robust energies at that age impelled him to go in search of broader opportunity and a more profitable field of industry than that presented in his native place. Shortly after becoming of age, having by that time returned to Maine, he made an open profession of religion, and deciding to enter the Christian ministry—for which he was at once convinced he had found his true vocation—he prepared himself for its duties by a course of study at the Kent's Hill Wesleyan Seminary—one of the most efficient institutions of its grade established by the Methodist Episcopal Church—and at Bowdoin College. He then entered the Maine Conference, and while connected with it was pastor of several churches in its jurisdiction, notably one at Bath, where his ministrations were attended by extraordinary spiritual results. The whole community seemed to feel a religious awakening under his earnest and powerful preaching, “which united an argumentative force which convinced, with a hortatory fervor which melted and moved.” This marvelous awakening resulted in the conversion of several hundred persons. From Bath he was sent to the Chestnut Street Church in Portland, considered the most important church of the denomination in the State. At the close of his term in the latter place he was transferred to the New Hampshire Conference and stationed at Nashua, as pastor of the Main Street Church. His fame as a preacher of power continued to spread and from Boston came a request for his services. He was then transferred to the New England Conference and stationed at the First Methodist Episcopal Church in that city. New York finally claimed him, and in 1883 he was transferred to the New York Conference and placed in charge of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church in that

city. Three years were spent with this congregation, during which it materially increased in numbers and prosperity. The church property was altered and improved in a manner which greatly added to its adaptability for religious work. At the expiration of the full term of three years at St. Paul's, he was transferred to Trinity Church, Newburgh, a most important position, where his brilliant success followed him. Crowds attended his preaching and a marked religious revival took place, which bore most excellent fruit. Among other things accomplished, as the result of this revival, was the erection of a large chapel, which had been greatly needed for several years. While at Newburgh, and when but five years a member of the New York Conference, he was elected a delegate to the General Conference—which met in New York City—by one of the largest votes polled, standing second in the delegation of six. Before the expiration of his term at Newburgh, where he remained three years, he was unanimously invited to return to St. Paul's for a second term, but because of previous correspondence and invitation, he accepted the call to his present pastorate in Harlem, New York City. This congregation was organized December 23, 1883, by a handful of devoted Christians, as the West Harlem Methodist Episcopal Church, and held religious exercises at first in Martin's Hall in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The present site, on Seventh Avenue at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, was purchased in June, 1885, at a cost of forty thousand dollars. The chapel was dedicated in May, 1887, and the present handsome church edifice in October of the same year. The cost of church, chapel and parsonage was one hundred and ten thousand dollars, and although the property has been acquired but a few years, values have so greatly appreciated that the whole is now estimated as worth two hundred thousand dollars. The seating capacity of the church proper will accommodate one thousand persons, but four hundred more can be seated by lifting the chapel sides, which have been so constructed as to admit of this being done. The chapel and Sunday-school room will seat nine hundred. From the beginning the congregation—which shortly after taking possession of its church edifice, changed the name to the Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church—has prospered marvellously and is now in the flood tide of prosperity. The same success which had signalized Dr. Day's efforts in every preceding charge has attended his labors in this new and promising field. The present membership of the church, including probationers, is about six hundred and fifty; and the general attendance at ser-

vices already far exceeds the seating capacity. "Nothing in New York Methodism," says an observant writer in a leading religious newspaper, "has more tended to evoke hearty congratulation than the phenomenal growth of Calvary Church. A genuine Methodist Episcopal organization, with no aping pretense and no hiding of denominational individuality, combining business insight and sound judgment with hearty and holy fervor from the moment of its organization, it has been powerful and attractive. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. J. R. Day, is like the church, built for a great work. With unsparing fidelity, with great spiritual earnestness, and with a pure and lofty eloquence he addresses Sunday after Sunday an audience of over one thousand people." Referring to Dr. Day's work during a recent protracted revival service, a leading metropolitan journal said:

"The Rev. Dr. Day, of the Harlem Calvary Methodist Church, is so strong a man that an auditor wonders why he was not made a Bishop. * * * Recently there was a protracted revival at Dr. Day's church. After running five weeks the fire began to burn low, and when the pastor called for mourners there was but one mourner, a sweet miss of some seventeen years, who responded. Dr. Day arose and said: 'There is more meanness to the square inch in a sinner than any mortal can conceive. God gave the sinner the best he had. He gave His only begotten son. He could give no more. What does the sinner give God? A worn-out heart honeycombed with sin; a body almost exhausted by excesses and abuses; a soul which must be completely regenerated to make it fit for heaven and the association of angels. In exchange for Christ, the only Son of God, the sinner offers the snuff end of the candle of life and haggles for terms at that! Was there ever such meanness?' Suddenly there was intense silence. There was not a cough, although it was influenza time, nor a movement of any kind, and the silence became so painful that a lady said afterwards that she was wishing some one would break it. The ticking of the clock was heard with perfect distinctness. 'Listen at the ticking of the clock!' at length said the pastor. 'Every tick is a mile-stone. You are on a train! How fast you travel!—how quickly time flies! Which train? Passenger, whither go you on the track of eternity?' That was true eloquence. He had his audience completely under control, mesmerized, psychologized, electrified! It was the voice, the imposing person and manner, the direct honesty of the orator that made silence audible and impressive."

The Trustees have recently taken steps to increase the seating capacity of the church to two thousand two hundred, and provide room for two thousand Sunday-school scholars and workers; and plans are now being prepared to effect these alterations, which are urgently called for to accommodate the increased number of worshipers, and which have been voted practically unanimously. During the year that has passed since Dr. Day became its pas-

tor this church has contributed in collections the handsome sum of five thousand dollars towards benevolent work. The present salary which it pays its minister is as high as that paid to any Methodist clergyman in the city of New York. Dr. Day is a man of commanding presence, being six feet three inches in height and weighing nearly two hundred and fifty pounds. He has a most agreeable countenance, in which intellect, sincerity and resolution are about evenly blended. He is a natural orator, with a voice which has been described as "a powerful baritone, capable of thundering against wrong with righteous indignation, or of softening into the most tender and persuasive tones." Dr. Day's worth is not of recent discovery any more than is the public appreciation of it a recent manifestation. Both began early in his clerical career and they have grown steadily with his years and experience. In 1884 he was honored by receiving from Wesleyan University, and Dickerson College, on the same day, the degree of Doctor of Divinity. When he went to Boston he was elected a Trustee of Boston University, and remained a member of the Board during his residence in that city. In 1886 he was accorded the honor of preaching the Anniversary Sermon before the American Institute of Christian Philosophy, and his discourse was received with marked favor. His devotion to preaching and practical church work has been so persistent that he has not had much time to spare for literary labor, and his efforts in this direction are limited to the publication of some sermons and articles in magazines and papers. Dr. Day has been on more than one occasion mentioned in connection with the bishopric, and in 1888 some of the prominent men of the denomination urged his name for that office and he received a handsome vote for the position. He is a member of the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, one of the Board of Directors of the Deaconesses' Home, and also of the Sunday-school Union. Dr. Day married, July 14th, 1873, Miss Hannah E. Richards, of Auburn, Maine, daughter of Rev. Robert R. Richards, a prominent and successful Methodist minister of that State. He has one child, a daughter, Mary Emogene, born in 1878.

SATTERLEE, F. LE ROY, M.D., Ph. D., one of the leading medical practitioners of New York, was born June 15, 1847. His father, George C. Satterlee, was one of the old merchants of New York, whose mercantile warehouse was completely destroyed during the great fire of 1835, so that in

company with a number of the leading merchants of his day, his attention became at once directed to the necessity of establishing some system by which the direful results of such great calamities might be alleviated. In order to carry out these philanthropic intentions, he established the Washington Fire Insurance Company, which for many years was located at the corner of Maiden Lane and Broadway. The mother of the subject of this sketch was Miss Mary LeRoy Livingston, of New York, a direct descendant of Robert and Philip Livingston, both of whom were signers of the Declaration of Independence. The school days of Dr. Satterlee were passed in New York City, and the course of study pursued was most thorough, embracing Greek, Latin, French, German and mathematics, besides an elaborate course in modern and ancient history. From the preparatory school he entered the University of the City of New York, from which institution he graduated in company with John Clinton Gray, who subsequently became Judge of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York. In 1865, he matriculated at the University Medical College and obtained his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1868. It is a noteworthy circumstance, that more than a year previous to receiving this degree he had passed all the requisite examinations with honor, but could not be admitted to practice, as he had not yet attained his twenty-first year. As proof of his high standing in his class, it is only necessary to mention the fact that he obtained the Mott Medal for proficiency in surgery. While waiting till he should attain the necessary age to practice, he devoted himself assiduously to the practical study of disease in Bellevue Hospital, an opportunity to accomplish this having been afforded by the sickness of one of the house physicians, whose place he was thus able to fill for several months. In the spring of 1868, Dr. Satterlee went to Europe for the purpose of continuing his medical studies in the great hospitals of England and France. During his stay in England, he became intimately acquainted with Sir Joseph Lister, whose work on antiseptic surgery subsequently obtained for its author a world-wide reputation. Professor McCall Anderson, Sir James Y. Simpson, Prof. John Hughes Bennett, Sir William Ferguson and Sir Erasmus Wilson extended the most marked courtesies to him at this time. On his return to his native land, Dr. Satterlee began the practice of his profession in the city of New York, and speedily obtained a lucrative clientage. In spite of numerous professional engagements, he found time to cultivate the natural sciences, and particularly chemistry; and in recognition for excellent work accomplished in this direction, he re-

ceived the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of the City of New York. This was not an honorary degree, but was conferred after prolonged study as the assistant of the late renowned John W. Draper, and as the result of a rigid examination. Meanwhile Dr. Satterlee had served as Surgeon of the Eighty-fourth Regiment, N.G.S.N.Y., with rank of Major. His well known proficiency obtained for him at this time the position of Medical Director of two insurance companies. Besides fulfilling the duties of these offices, he was also Attending Physician to two large dispensaries and Advising Medical Officer to the Police Department, the last named a position the duties of which he fulfilled with great benefit to the municipality for sixteen years. At the end of this long period of service, the pressure of his private practice had become so great that he was obliged to resign and devote himself wholly to his office duties. The great experience gained was, however, invaluable, since it laid the foundation for that proficiency in medico-legal matters for which Dr. Satterlee is so justly celebrated. For several years subsequent to this, he filled the office of medico-legal expert to the Corporation Counsel. During the latter portion of his service he acted with Mr. Whitney, the ex-Secretary of the Navy, who was then Corporation Counsel. As a teacher of the exact sciences, his ability is attested by hundreds of professional gentlemen who have enjoyed the privilege of attending his lectures during the last twenty years. His maiden discourse, at the Medical Department of the College of the City of New York, upon Hygiene, was delivered at the request of the Dean of the Faculty, the late Prof. Henry Draper, the well known physiologist and astronomer. A series of lectures upon this topic was continued during the spring; and was followed, in the autumn, by a similar course on Physiology. In 1869 Dr. Satterlee was elected Professor of Chemistry, Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the New York College of Dentistry, a position which he holds at the present time. At the close of the last collegiate session, he delivered his twelve hundredth lecture. On the organization of the American Veterinary College, Dr. Satterlee was chosen Professor of Chemistry, a chair which he held for several years; and on resigning this position, he was succeeded by Dr. Charles A. Doremus. He still, however, consents to fill the post of Trustee. He is likewise Attending Physician to St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Consulting Physician to the Midnight Mission, and Medical Director of the Mutual Benefit Life Association. Dr. Satterlee's publications on medical and other scientific subjects, though not numerous, are highly suggestive, and

have frequently been referred to in complimentary terms by his colleagues. A paper on the "Treatment of Erysipelas" has been specially commended for its original and practical qualities. A series of articles on the management of cutaneous troubles, and notably those on "Nenroses of the Skin" and "Psoriasis," have been widely read and favorably noticed in current medical literature. Among his most recent publications is "A Treatise on Gout and Rheumatism" (Charles S. Davis, Detroit, Michigan), embodying a system of treating those baneful affections, which in many respects is epoch-making. Dr. Satterlee is a member of various learned societies: he is a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine; Fellow of the Academy of Sciences; Fellow of the Geographical Society; Member of the Medico-Legal Society; of the New York County Medical Society; of the New York Neurological Society; of the New York Historical Society; of the St. Nicholas Society; of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and of the American Medical Association. He is also Honorary Member of the Society of Arts, London, England. Dr. Satterlee comes of an old English family, the first one of the name in this country, Lieutenant Benedict Satterlee, great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, having settled in the town of Plainfield, Connecticut. He continued his military career in the colonies; served with distinction in the French and Indian War, and subsequently lost his life at the massacre of Wyoming. A matter of historical interest is the fact that the chapel, founded by the Satterlee family in Suffolk County, England, during the Crusades, is still in an excellent state of preservation. It is one of the oldest chapels in England, contains several monuments of interest, and is well worthy of a visit. In 1868, Dr. Satterlee married Miss Laura Suydam, daughter of the well known merchant, the late Mr. Henry Suydam, who was a direct descendant of one of the oldest Knickerbocker families of New York. Dr. Satterlee has four children living—two sons and two daughters.

COX, HON. SAMUEL SULLIVAN, * statesman, author and, at the time of his death, Member of Congress from the Ninth District of New York, was born in Zanesville, Ohio, September 30, 1824, and died at his residence, No. 13 East Twelfth Street, New York, on the evening of September 10, 1889. General James Cox, of Monmouth, New Jer-

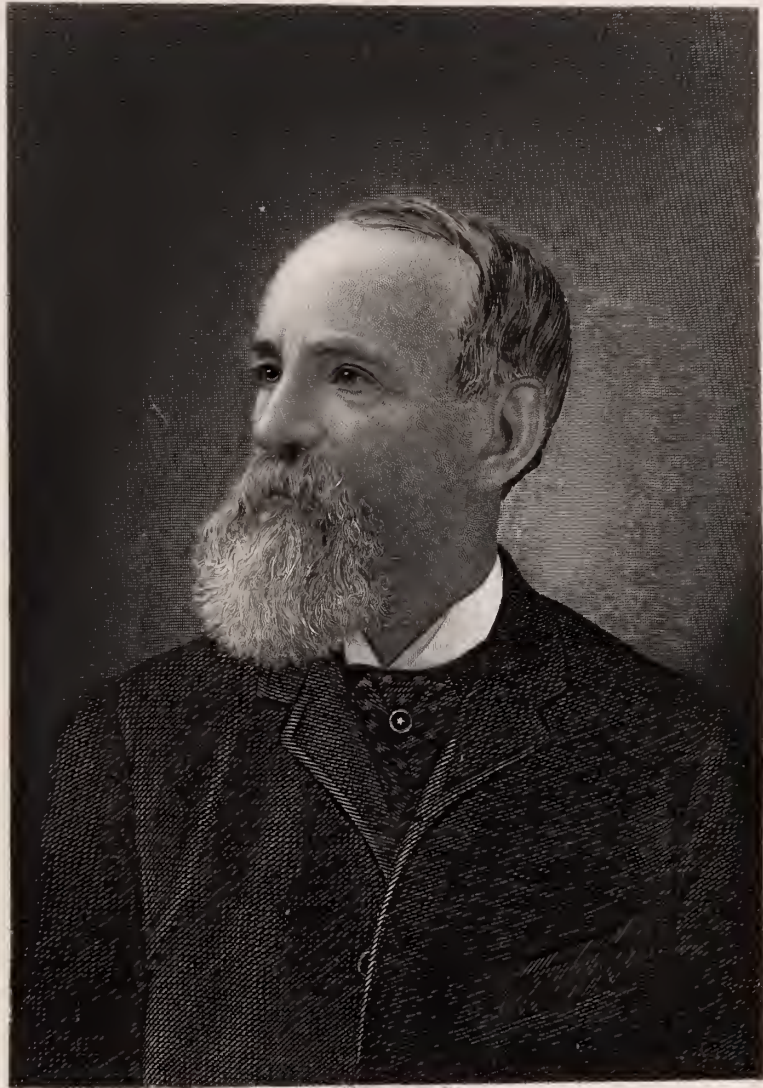
* We are indebted to the courtesy of Charles L. Webster & Co., Publishers, for the portrait of Mr. Cox which accompanies this biography.

sey, Mr. Cox's grandfather, was a soldier in the Revolution and fought in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. The General was a friend of Thomas Jefferson and served in Congress during his administration. The father of Mr. Cox, Ezekiel Taylor Cox, was a prominent Democrat and member of the Ohio Senate in 1832-'33, and married the daughter of Samuel Sullivan, State Treasurer of Ohio, in 1818. Mr. Cox studied at the Ohio University, at Athens, and Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, graduating from the latter institution in the class of 1846. After leaving the University, he chose the law for his profession, and studied in Cincinnati in the office of Mr. Vachel Worthington. Up to 1851 he devoted himself to his studies and paid but little attention to politics. In that year he went abroad and traveled in Europe for some time, taking notes of his observations. On his return he published an account of his ramblings, under the title of "The Buckeye Abroad." His natural tendency towards literature first displayed itself during his stay in college, where he aided in maintaining himself by literary work, besides obtaining the prizes in classics, history, literature, criticism and political economy. In 1853 Mr. Cox settled in Columbus, Ohio, and became editor of the *Ohio Statesman*; and it was from this period that he devoted himself to political issues. The sobriquet of "Sunset," by which Mr. Cox was known at an early period of his life, was given him on account of an article which he wrote for the *Statesman*. The following is the passage which gave rise to this name:

THE GREAT SUNSET.

"What a stormful sunset was that of last night! How glorious the storm, and how splendid the setting of the sun! We do not remember ever having seen the like on our round globe. The scene opened in the West, with the whole horizon full of golden inter-penetrating lustre, which covered the foliage and brightened every bough into its own rich dyes. The colors grew deeper and richer until the golden lustre was transformed into a storm-cloud full of finest lightnings, which leaped in dazzling zigzags all around and over the city. The wind arose in fury. The tender shrubs and giant trees made obeisance to its majesty—some even snapped before its force. The strawberry beds and grass plots 'turned up their whites' to see Zephyrus march by. Then the rains came, and the pools and gutters filled rapidly and hurried away, the thunders roared grandly, and the fire-bells caught the excitement and rang with hearty chorus. The South and the East received the copious showers, and the West at one time brightened up into a border-line of azure worthy of a Sicilian sky."

Writing in this vein being new to the Buckeye press, it took the State by storm, and was soon copied all over the country. From that time forward the writer was often spoken of and referred to



311 Broadway New York

Yours sincerely
D. Hoag



in newspaper comment as "Sunset" Cox. In 1855 President Pierce tendered Mr. Cox the position of Secretary of Legation at the Embassy to the Court of St James. This position he declined, but later he accepted that of Secretary of Legation at Lima, Peru. He sailed for that country and at the Isthmus was taken with Chagres fever and by his physician ordered home. He then resigned that office and returned to Ohio. Soon after, he was elected to Congress from the old Licking-Franklin District, beginning his Legislative service in 1857. Mr. Cox celebrated his entry into Congress by making the first speech delivered in the new Hall of Representatives at the Capitol on the day it was first occupied for Legislative business, December 16, 1857. His theme was the Lecompton Constitution, and the questions discussed involved the great issues which were leading the nation into a terrible sectional war. The debate began under influences far from composing, amid many interruptions and points of order from prominent members; but the young orator was soon listened to by a quiet House. He had a keen anticipation of the consequences of sectionalism. From that day forward his best efforts were devoted to harmonizing the sections and toning down the passionate zealotry of the times. When war came on, no one stood more loyally for the maintenance of the Union, while at the same time he was ever anxious for a peaceful solution of the great issues, and took a leading part in all measures looking toward their honorable adjustment. Mr. Cox was three times re-elected to Congress in Ohio, these eight years embracing all of Buchanan's and Lincoln's administrations, thus including the stirring years of the Civil War. During three of these terms he was Chairman of the Committee on Revolutionary Claims. From the time of the actual outbreak of the Rebellion, he sustained the Government by voting for money and men to suppress it, although he took part in opposition to certain policies of the administration. In 1863 Mr. Cox was the Democratic nominee for Speaker against Schuyler Colfax, but he was defeated, as his party was in the minority. He wrote a volume entitled "Eight Years in Congress," containing his observations and experiences while a member of the House. In reference to his own Congressional actions during these eight years, he said, in an address to his constituents in Ohio after he had been defeated there for reelection:

"I represented you truly when I warned and worked from 1856 to 1860 against the passionate jealousy of the North and South, when I voted to avert the impending war by every measure of adjustment, and after the war came, by my votes for money and men, aided the administration in main-

taining the federal authority over the insurgent States."

In 1865 Mr. Cox moved from Ohio to New York City. This change was occasioned by his Democratic connections, and by his political foresight that, at least for a long time, Ohio was likely to be under Republican rule. He had by this time become known all over the country as a powerful campaign speaker, and because of this and his other talents, he was engaged by the leaders of his party in New York. In 1868 he was elected to the Forty-first Congress from New York City; but before Congress met he paid another visit to Europe, and traveled through Italy and Northern Africa. He visited London on his return, where he published an account of his travels, under the title "A Search for Winter Sunbeams," which proved such an interesting little sketch of his wanderings that it was afterwards reprinted in the United States. In 1870 Mr. Cox ran for Congress against Horace Greley, the vote being for him nine thousand two hundred and twenty-eight, and for Mr. Greley eight thousand two hundred and three. Two years later he was defeated for Congressman-at-Large by Mr. Lyman Tremain; but he ran several thousand votes ahead of the ticket. He was elected to the same Congress, the Forty-third, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Mr. James Brooks. He served on the Committees of Foreign Affairs, Banking, the Centennial Exhibition, and Rules. From the time of his election to the Forty-third Congress he was re-elected continuously as a New York member up to the time of his death. His election to the Forty-seventh Congress was by a vote of fourteen thousand seven hundred and twenty-five against a vote of seven thousand one hundred and sixty-two for his opponent. At the opening of the Forty-fifth Congress in 1877, he was one of the chief candidates for the Speakership, and although not elected, he served frequently as Speaker *pro tem*. In this session he took upon himself, by a special resolution of his own, the work of the new Census Law. He was its successful advocate, and also the author of the plan of apportionment adopted by the House. The following tribute from General Francis A. Walker, the distinguished statistician and economist, who superintended the Tenth Census, attests the value of Mr. Cox's labors in statistical legislation:

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
BOSTON, October 9, 1889.)

The unanimity and earnestness with which all sections, parties and classes of men in our country have expressed their grief at the sudden and premature death of Mr. Cox, is not merely a tribute to meritorious and long continued public services; it is, also, a proof unmistakable that there was in him

something which appealed peculiarly to the hearts of his countrymen. His sterling generosity; his essential, vital kindness; the cheerfulness of his temper; the sunny warmth of his spirit have made him beloved, far beyond the ordinary lot of public men. There are many who can speak of Mr. Cox's services in Congress, as the Representative of two great States, far better than I: there are some who were privileged to enjoy a greater personal intimacy with him, and can speak more fully regarding his social life and character; but I feel that I may perhaps be privileged to bear testimony to the great value of the services which Mr. Cox rendered to statistical science. It is to his luminous intelligence and his tireless energy, set in motion by an acute sympathy with economic and social investigation, that the country owes the great forward step in Census legislation, which was taken in the Act of 1879. As one who was called to confer with him, at every stage, from the first inception of the bill in Committee, down to the adoption of the last amendatory clause, I can testify, out of abundant knowledge, to his deep interest in the work; his careful study of the results of experience, in our own and other lands; his clear prevision of the difficulties to be encountered; to the soundness of his judgment in matters of detail; to the comprehensiveness of his view of the subject as a whole."

Mr. Cox was a close student of social questions, especially those coming within the practical domain of legislation. He always aimed at attaining for the people of the United States the widest liberty of industry, trade and self-government. He was a master of economic statistics, and how much the country owes to his efforts for correct data in this branch of political science, the above tribute in a measure sets forth. The publications prepared by General Walker under that legislation, have never been equalled in statistical research and presentation. Mr. Cox took the deepest interest in that work, which sets forth in every detail the social economy of our country. These volumes have excited the wonder and received the unstinted praise of all the great professors and students of statistical science, upon this most enduring monument of legislative ability. Mr. Cox laid the foundation of another in his legislative preparation for the Eleventh Census. Mr. Cox was the introducer and champion for many years of the bill concerning the life-saving service, and finally witnessed its passage. His work in Congress also included the raising of the salaries of letter-carriers, and granting them a vacation without loss of pay. The results justified his action, and made the letter-carriers of the country his firm friends for all time. He took a prominent part in almost every important debate that came up while he was a member of Congress, and, as a metropolitan Congressman, always forwarded the interests of New York by every means in his power. He was noted for the encouragement of a liberal construc-

tion of all laws affecting the reciprocity of trade and commerce, and in particular spoke and voted for the free registry of ships. He always set his face against high tariffs and monopolies. The bill which he introduced for the protection of immigrants and inspection of steamships, put an end to many scandalous abuses. His record is also notable for the frequency of resolutions involving the protection of American citizens abroad, and their release from illegal imprisonment, and a broad liberality in efforts to advance the civil status of the oppressed of all lands, and for religious toleration. Twice he endeavored to pass a bill for the protection of commercial travelers against the invidious action of severe and repugnant State laws. He was on the special committee appointed to investigate the doings of "Black Friday;" the matter of the New York post office; and the Ku-Klux troubles. He was for many years a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution. It was on his motion that the Thurman Bill, forfeiting lands given to the Pacific railroads, was taken from the table and passed in the House after one day's debate. By his opposition to the Eads Bill, he saved the country five million dollars; and he made the only speech against the "back-pay steal," and returned the money to the Treasury as soon as it was paid to him. As a specimen of one of Mr. Cox's methods of debate in the House, the following may be given from a characteristic speech made by him January 10, 1876, when the Amnesty Bill was under discussion. It was urged by the Republican members that the ex-President of the Confederacy should be made an exception to its provisions. Mr. Cox reviewed the whole history of the question from 1869, when he first introduced a bill for unrestricted amnesty, and attempted to show that the very legislation then proposed and objected to by the Republican members, had been approved by several of them, and that in the Forty-third Congress the Committee on Rules had unanimously reported in favor of a bill for a general amnesty of the South. Mr. Cox inquired:

"Who constituted that committee at that time? James G. Blaine, speaker and *ex-officio* Chairman of the Committee on Rules; James A. Garfield, who still stands out nobly for an unexceptional amnesty; Horace Maynard, Samuel J. Raudall and *another* who, perhaps, is not as good as the rest of the Committee.

"How can I picture the scene of that new transformation? I then rejoiced in my heart of hearts. It looked like the good old times again. I wanted something of the kind. My heart had been yearning for these men who had been erring. I wanted them back again in the track of the Government. When Mr. Maynard made the proposition, his swarth features and tall form showed, as it were, with a supernal light. The other gentleman (Mr. Garfield

from Ohio) seemed to have an aureole on his brow; and the gentleman from Pennsylvania—why, he was illumined with a kind of Centennial halo! As to the gentleman from Maine, I can still recall how he looked on that occasion: resplendent with some patriotic light, he reminded me of the apocalyptic angel: he shone so bright and beautiful, it was almost impossible to look upon him.

"Now, what a change have we here to-day! and for what purpose? Why do you now oppose your own measure? Why make exception? In the words of Sir Thomas Brown, which I once quoted here: 'You should draw the curtain for the purpose of hiding injury.' No partial pardon, for that is no pardon at all. Some gentlemen may find that out—if not in this world, in the other. But I remember, and the gentleman from Maine may recall the fact, that a member of the House, a distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania, now deceased (Judge Woodward) once sent to my desk to be read, the One hundred and twenty-sixth Psalm. I think I shall read it for the benefit of the gentlemen. It was composed after Cyrus had released the Hebrews from captivity. The psalmist touched his harp and sang in lyric loftiness of congratulation:

"1. When the Lord turned again the captivity of Zion, we were like them that dream.

"2. Then was our mouth filled with laughter, and our tongue with singing. Then said they among the heathen, The Lord hath done great things for them.

"3. The Lord hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad.

"4. Turn again our captivity, O Lord, as the streams in the south."

Mr. Cox then expressed his earnest hope that some herald from Philadelphia might proclaim deliverance to the South that centennial year, and closed with these words; "Theu a glorious, blessed light coming from above, the white radiance of Eternity itself, will shine upon architrave, pillar and dome of the temple of our American freedom." Mr. Cox's service as a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs was a duty for which he was specially and eminently qualified by his legal and political attainments, his extensive travels in foreign lands, his taste for the fine arts and diplomacy, and his habits of research. When, in 1883, he was a candidate for Speaker of the House of Representatives, no man was better adapted for the position, because of his perfect familiarity with the rules and practice of the House. Frequently occupying the position of Speaker *pro tem*, he proved himself an excellent parliamentarian, while he deported himself with dignity and force. Among the last Congressional efforts of Mr. Cox (for which the Chamber of Commerce of New York City thanked him by resolution) was the passage of a bill merging all minor police jurisdictions into the federal jurisdiction, so as to preserve New York Harbor and its tributaries from destruction. This

bill was passed in the House, but it was defeated on a point of order in the Senate. In the summer of 1881, Mr. Cox made his third trip to Europe, and during his stay there visited Holland, Sweden, Norway, Russia, Turkey, Egypt and Greece. In 1885, President Cleveland appointed him Minister to Turkey,—one of the first acts of that administration. Mr. Cox took his departure from New York soon after for the East. He was received at Constantinople by the Sultan in the most cordial manner, and made a most favorable impression upon the Turkish court. During his stay in Turkey, Mr. Cox was successful in clearing up several diplomatic complications, and the relations of the United States with that country were never more friendly. But he wearied of his absence from home, and about a year and a half after his arrival at Constantinople, returned to New York. In the following November he was re-elected to the same Congress from which he had resigned to accept the Turkish Mission. Both the Minister and Mrs. Cox, who accompanied him to Constantinople, and who was his constant companion in all his travels, were decorated by the Sultan—Mrs. Cox with the Order of the Shefakat, and Mr. Cox, while a private citizen after he returned home, received the Order of the Medjidie. Mr. Cox was married early in life to Miss Julia A. Buckingham, a young lady of Muskingum County, Ohio. They were devoted to each other throughout a singularly happy married life. Mrs. Cox, by her tact, geniality, courtesy and high attainments, aided her husband greatly in achieving his many successes. The death of Mr. Cox was felt as a National loss. It occurred just after his return from a visit to the four new States of the Northwest, which he had been so largely instrumental, through his Congressional work, in creating. The strain of the long journey, sight-seeing, and public speaking, proved too much for his constitution. During his sickness daily bulletins were issued, and his residence was visited by many prominent men, while telegrams from all parts of the country gave testimony to the universal solicitude. His last words, spoken shortly before his death, were that he hoped to be in Washington at the next Congress, for then the Representatives of the new States would come, and he would be so glad to make their introduction to the House a pleasant one; and that he wanted to make another speech, if he could; then, after a brief silence, he murmured something about "New Mexico and Wyoming." His death was painless, and he was sensible up to a few moments before it occurred. During the thirty years of Mr. Cox's Congressional experience his name was probably as well known throughout the coun-

try as that of any other public man. He was remarkable for his geniality and kindness and for the good humor with which his nature was fairly brimming over. He was versatile, and a man of great tact and power as a legislator. So great was his reputation that an announcement that he was about to speak would secure an attentive House. In addition to an inexhaustible fund of knowledge, he possessed many other brilliant qualifications. His profound understanding of all public questions, his readiness in debate, his remarkable memory and thorough mastery of parliamentary modes and business, made him one of the foremost and most esteemed of the members of the House and a leader in the conduct of its business. As a committeeman he was industrious, punctual and faithful. His power of memorizing was wonderful. It is related of him that when a young man he would read a printed speech requiring an hour's delivery, and then repeat it from memory almost word for word. A leading New York journal thus describes him :

"Mr. Cox is one of the most popular men in the House. His habitual good nature, love of fun, wit, intelligence, learning and sociability render him a desirable and a pleasant companion. As a debater he is a match for any one on the floor. He seems to have a general knowledge of everything and of everybody; and whether the debate turns upon the number of Bibles in Kamtschatka or the price of oil among the Sandwich Islanders, Mr. Cox is always ready with facts and figures to prove or disprove an argument, and to entertain the House. He is a celebrated humorist, and has made some of the most witty and epigrammatic speeches ever listened to in Congress. His satire is as keen as a Japanese sword, and not many are the knights in the House who dare throw down before him the satirical gauntlet."

While fully realizing that he possessed unusual talents in certain directions, Mr. Cox was of the opinion that he owed his success mainly to his habit of methodical work. Although he was of an imaginative bent of mind, yet the most detailed drudgery and tiresome study of dry facts never appalled him. He used to say that he never desired to go into a discussion or to take the lead in urging the passage of a bill unless he had the subject at his finger-tips; in fact, it was well understood upon the floor of the House that he relied less upon the inspiration of the moment, great as it was, than he did upon the information that came from study. He had a talent for using his information in a style frequently rising to an exhibition of high rhetorical inspiration. Mr. Cox was a consistent Democrat throughout his political career. His thorough attachment to the Union was well known. During the period of the Civil War, Mr. Lincoln often called

him into his counsel, and valued and made use of his advice. If he had not given up his life to politics, Mr. Cox would have made a great career as an author. The success he had in that direction was large. He wrote with great facility, and his command of English was excellent. He had an observing eye, and a faculty of quaintly illustrating facts which came very near rivalling classic literature. Besides the works already mentioned, he wrote "Puritanism in Politics," "Why we Laugh," "Free Land and Free Trade," "Arctic Sunbeams," "Winter Sunbeams," "Orient Sunbeams," "Three Decades of Federal Legislation," "Diversion of a Diplomat in Turkey," and "The Isles of the Princes." Concerning the "Three Decades" there is an instance which illustrates the elasticity of his mental powers. Speaking of literary work he said;

"I have found consolation in turning to that vast resource for comfort that my life has always given me. I think I shall retire from politics, not by a direct break, but gradually; and this morning as I lay in bed just as dawn was breaking, a conception came to me which compensates me for all that I have suffered in the past few weeks,—I am going to undertake a new book, and the whole form of it, even to syllables, framed itself in my mind as I lay between my covers looking through the shutters at the coming of the sun. I am going to write what I know of 'Union, Disunion and Reunion.' The chapters were all mapped out in my mind with a swiftness and vividness of an inspiration. I saw Union in Congress four years prior to the war. I saw Disunion and was in the very whirlpool of it. And of Reunion I was a part. This morning I go to the Congressional Library to begin my work."

An instance of the quick repartee, so frequent with Mr. Cox, occurred in the debate on the admission of the four new States, the two Dakotas, Montana and Washington. Speaking to his colleagues in caucus he said warmly: "This question of the admission of the four new States is as great a one as that with which Mr. Douglas struggled upon this floor." "But you are not Mr. Douglas," retorted Breckenridge of Kentucky, who was opposing. "No," replied Mr. Cox, "Mr. Douglas failed; I intend to succeed." And he did succeed with four-fold success. Immediately after the death of Mr. Cox, the Tammany Hall General Committee held a meeting, when the following resolutions of respect for the late Congressman were presented:

"The members of the Tammany Hall General Committee yield with profound grief to the omnipotent fiat which, in the full vigor and maturity of his great powers, has called from his sphere of active usefulness our beloved associate Samuel S. Cox, Representative in Congress from this city. The Democratic party, to which he was always an adherent, has lost in him one of its most brilliant ornaments and an eloquent and powerful exponent of



Thos. W. Keyes

its principles. Society at large has lost in him a member whose excellence of heart, rare gifts as an orator, and literary attainments render his death a most afflicting dispensation. The admirable traits which distinguished his character endeared him to all his political friends, and won for him universal respect and admiration. As a mark of the sorrow with which we have learned of the death of our departed associate, this tribute will be inscribed in the minutes of the Committee, and a copy be transmitted to his bereaved family."

Mr. Cox's funeral was attended by a large number of the leading citizens of New York, without distinction of party, the pall-bearers including ex-President Cleveland, Vice-President Morton, and members of both Houses of Congress.

MYERS, HON. THEODORE WALTER, Comptroller of the City and County of New York, ex-Treasurer of the Park Commission, and one of the leading financiers of the metropolis, was born in New York City, on January 11, 1844. His father, the late Lawrence Myers, whose death occurred in 1874, was a well-known New York merchant, and was long and favorably recognized as a leading spirit in commercial and social circles. The subject of this sketch received a thorough preparatory training for entrance to college at private schools in his native city and also in France and Germany, but ill-health led to his giving up a collegiate course. In 1864 he entered upon a financial career, joining, in a clerical capacity, the firm of Polhemus & Jackson, at that time well-known bankers and brokers in New York City. After a few years apprenticeship he became a member of the new firm of Camblos & Myers, and upon the dissolution of this partnership, several years later, he was for a few years in business under his own name. He was also, for several years, a special partner in the house of M. E. DeRivas & Co., and for a year or two traveled abroad before organizing, in 1886, the present banking firm of Theodore W. Myers & Co., of which he is the head. This house has from its inception taken high rank among the conservative and conscientious firms upon whom the credit of Wall Street rests. Doing a large commission business, with branches in Philadelphia and Chicago, it has earned and maintained a reputation second to none for legitimate energy and enterprise, combined with scrupulous probity. During the Civil War, Mr. Myers was very active in the work of organizing the "Siekles Brigade," and was, for a time, Captain in the Third Regiment of that command, and was afterwards for many years

connected with the City Guard, and later was a Captain in the Ninth Regiment of the National Guard of the State of New York. Mr. Myers, like his father, has always been an unswerving Democrat, but, while active in promoting the interests of that party, first came into political prominence by the leading part he took in the Presidential campaign of 1884, when he organized the Cleveland & Hendrieks Stock Exchange Campaign Club, and arranged for the great down-town Democratic rally held on the steps of the Sub-Treasury in Wall Street. He was largely instrumental in establishing the Business Men's movement in New York City, which exerted such a marked influence on the success of the Democratic ticket in this exciting campaign, and personally aided and encouraged the formation of the numerous clubs and associations of voters which constituted so notable a feature of the canvas. In May, 1887, he was appointed a member of the Park Commission by Mayor Hewitt and was soon after elected Treasurer of that board. He was nominated by the United Democracy as their candidate for Comptroller in the fall of the same year, and was elected by over forty-five thousand plurality. Since his assuming charge of the city's financial interests, on January 1, 1888, it has been the universal verdict of citizens, irrespective of politics, that for energy, fidelity to duty and far-seeing acumen, his administration has never been surpassed. As a member of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, the Sinking Fund Commission, the Boards of Street Opening and of Review and Assessment, the Aqueduct Commission and many other municipal boards, he has brought to bear with the best results the keen insight and foresight which have made him so successful as a business man, and has zealously guarded and promoted the interests of the city. Among the many striking features of his administration may be cited his successful placing of the first long (thirty year) loan ever known, at a rate of two and a half per cent. By this achievement he succeeded in placing the credit of the city on a higher pinnacle than that of any municipality in the world, and received universal and merited praise for this unprecedented financial triumph. Mr. Myers devotes himself with assiduity and zeal to his official labors, and in this respect sets a splendid example to all under him in this important department of the local government. Hundreds of persons enter his private office daily for the purpose of transacting special business with him, and all are cordially received, carefully attended to and courteously dismissed. The business of the office—exceeding in magnitude that of many foreign States—is constantly under the eye of this able officer and chief, and runs so smoothly as to excite

the surprise of those who are unaware of what may be accomplished by a judicious blending of politeness and discipline in the administration of public affairs. In 1870 Mr. Myers was married to Miss Rosalie Hart, a granddaughter of Bernard Hart, who was one of the most prominent of New York merchants of fifty years ago, being one of the founders of the New York Stock Exchange, an original member of the Tontine Society, and for many years intimately and prominently connected with every enterprise in which the city's welfare was concerned. He has one son, George L. Myers, at present (1890) a student in Columbia College. Mr. Myers has always been a patron of the arts, and is a familiar factor in social circles. He is a member of the Manhattan, New York, Reform, New Amsterdam, Thirteen, and many other clubs, of the Historical and Geographical Societies, and of a number of musical societies, and is as agreeable an exponent of the amenities of life as he is a zealous and indefatigable worker in its fields of toil.

LEWIS, DANIEL, A.M., M.D., Ph.D., a leading surgeon of New York City, late President of the Medical Society of the State of New York, and also of the Medical Society of the County of New York, and at present Professor of Special Surgery (Cancerous Diseases) at the New York Post Graduate Medical School, was born at Alfred, Allegany County, New York, January 17, 1846. On the paternal side he is of the fifth generation from ancestors who were among the early settlers of Rhode Island; his father, Alfred Lewis, being a native of that State. The latter, who was born in 1817, and died in 1873, married Miss Lucy Langworthy, daughter of Daniel Langworthy, Esq., of Ashaway, Rhode Island, who is still living. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch was Christopher C. Lewis, of Hopkinton, Rhode Island. Born towards the close of the last century, he early rose to prominence among his fellow-citizens, and was chosen to the office of Town Clerk of Hopkinton, the duties of which he so faithfully performed that he was retained in the position for the extraordinary period of forty years, by annual re-election. Among the well-known physicians of Rhode Island there have been many bearing the name of Lewis, all more or less closely related to the subject of this sketch. One of these, Dr. Daniel Lewis, of Westerly, Rhode Island, was a man of marked ability. Two of Dr. Lewis' paternal uncles and one maternal uncle, also two of his consins and an elder brother, all entered the medical profession. Dr. Lewis received his

early education at the Alfred Academy, and at the close of the term, the Civil War being then in progress, entered the naval service. He remained in the navy until the close of the war, when he resumed his studies, entering Alfred University, from which he was graduated in 1869. He had already devoted considerable time to the study of medicine under the instruction of his uncle, Dr. Edwin R. Lewis of Westerly, Rhode Island, and upon his graduation at Alfred University he entered the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, where he took his first course of lectures. He then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York and was graduated therefrom with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1871. The ensuing two years were devoted to practice at Andover, Allegany County, New York, after which he returned to New York City, where he has practiced steadily ever since, latterly making a specialty of surgery. When the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital was established, Dr. Lewis became Assistant Surgeon to that institution, and in 1885 was appointed Surgeon, and still holds this position. Shortly after the organization of the New York Post Graduate Medical School he became connected with that institution as Lecturer on Surgery, and in 1890 was appointed to the chair of Special Surgery (Cancerous Diseases). His researches in this department of medicine have been exceedingly thorough, and his experiences and views have been recorded in a number of valuable papers, which have attracted wide attention in the profession. Among his principal publications may be mentioned the following papers: "Cancer and its Treatment," *American Practitioner*, 1874; "Marsden's Treatment of Cancer," read before the Medical Society of the State of New York (1878); "Digitalis in the Treatment of Scarletina," also read before the State Society, in 1882; "The Development of Cancer from Non-Malignant Diseases," read before the same body in 1883; "Treatment of Erysipelas," *Journal of Cutaneous and Venereal Diseases*, (1885); "Treatment of Epithelioma with Mild Caustics," in same journal (1887); "Cancer of the Rectum," *Medical Monthly* (1887); "The Chian Turpentine Treatment of Cancer," read before the State Medical Society of New York (1888); "A Malignant Tumor in an Umbilical Hernial Sac, with Remarks on the Etiology of Cancer," *Medical Record* (1889); and "Horse Hair Sutures and Drainage," *Transactions of the New York State Medical Society*, (1884). The paper on Digitalis in Scarlet Fever, referred to above, has been quoted extensively by Bartholow and other eminent authorities, and has been republished and reviewed by a number of medical journals in Europe. Dr. Lewis is an interesting and impres-



Alfred Austin

sive speaker. A number of his addresses have been published and widely circulated; among others his address at the Eighty-fourth Annual Meeting of the Medical Society of the State of New York, in 1890, in which he argues strongly and with irresistible logic in favor of State control over the practice of medicine. He has been engaged for some time in the preparation of an exhaustive work on the Treatment of Cancer, which is announced for publication the current year (1890) by George S. Davis, of Detroit. Dr. Lewis joined the Medical Society of the County of New York in 1873, and for three years was a delegate from it to the State Medical Society and for five years a member of its Board of Censors. He was elected President of the Society in 1884 and was re-elected to that office in 1885. He is now the Editor of the *Medical Directory* published by this Society. Since 1880 he has been a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, and has served five years as a member of its Committee on Admissions. He has also been a member of the New York Pathological Society since 1880; and of the New York Dermatological Society since 1885. In 1884 he was elected a member of the Medical Society of the State of New York, and in 1889, had the distinguished honor of being chosen its President. He is likewise an active member of the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, and has been its President since 1887. He received the degree of Master of Arts, in course, from his *Alma Mater* in 1872, and in 1886, at the semi-centennial of this institution, was further honored with the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. In 1887 he was elected President of the Alumni Association of Alfred University and still holds that office. For purposes of research and recreation he has visited Europe several times, and in 1882 spent several months in the study of his specialty at the Cancer Hospital in London. For many years he has been an active member and Surgeon of Reno Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, in New York City; and in 1887 held the office of Medical Director (with the rank of Brigadier-General) of the Department of New York. He was married on October 10, 1872, to Miss Achsah D. Vaughan, daughter of L. C. P. Vaughan, Esq., of Springville, Erie County, New York.

AUSTELL, GENERAL ALFRED, a representative American financier, business man and planter, and one of the founders of the house of Inman, Swann & Co., of New York City, was born near Dandridge, the seat of Jefferson County, Tennessee, January 14, 1814, and died at his residence

in Atlanta, Georgia, December 7, 1881. General Austell was a striking type of the successful American business man, and that he was the peer of the best of his colleagues and associates in all that goes to make sterling character and respected manhood is amply shown in the events of his active, progressive, useful and well rounded life, which, in length of years, fell but a trifle short of the "allotted span" of Scripture. His ancestry was ever the source of pardonable pride to him. On the paternal side he was a descendant of that William de Austell, who, in the reign of Edward III., was Governor of Cornwall, and built the ancestral castle that is now in ruins in the town of St. Austell, in Cornwall, England. On his mother's side he traces his descent in an unbroken line from Fulk, that Count of Anjou who first adopted the *planta-genesta* as his emblem in the Crusades. His father, William Austell, and his mother, whose maiden name was Jane Wilkins, were both natives of South Carolina. The latter was a noted beauty before her marriage and the hospitality of her father's house was known throughout the State. While yet in her "teens" she married William Austell, and they moved from Spartanburg, South Carolina, into the new State of Tennessee, settling in the eastern section. William Austell was a man of far more than ordinary natural ability. The locality in which he took up his abode was sparsely inhabited and was then almost on the very borderland of civilization. A large part of his battle was with nature in its most rugged form, yet he waged it successfully, opposing his brain and brawn to the rude forces with which he had to contend, and unaided by machinery, railroads or any of the adjuncts and appliances now at the service of the agriculturist, achieved a notable success. He also won high recognition among his pioneer associates and neighbors as a man of restless energy, sound judgment and superior mind. Considering the great disadvantages under which he labored his success was extraordinary, and warrants the belief that under more favoring circumstances and in a more thickly populated section he would have amassed great fortune, and undoubtedly have risen to distinction. The schooling received by Alfred, the subject of this sketch, who was the second son of his parents, was meagre. In the section where his boyhood was spent other pursuits than the acquisition of book-learning occupied the thoughts of the people generally, and for a farmer's son to aspire to more than an elementary knowledge of the rudiments was unusual. His elder brother, William, had gone far beyond the ordinary course and had himself taught school successfully for a time, but was now engaged in business. Alfred seems to

have been quite as willing a student. He acquired his knowledge of the "three R's" in what was called an "old field school," presided over by a Mr. John Russell, a wounded hero of the battle of Chipewewa, whose stipend as a schoolmaster was a welcome addition to the pension allowed him by the Government. His studies and reading, although limited in extent, appear to have stimulated his ambition, for he was not yet sixteen years of age when he boldly determined to abandon agriculture for mercantile pursuits, with the view not only of finding more congenial employment, but of advancing his own interest and fortune. Speaking of this youthful resolve, one to whom the facts were related by the General himself said: "One day he cast down the hoe with which he was at work in a field, went to the house, put on his best suit of clothes, and told his father that he was going away in search of employment. He went to Dandridge, presented himself to an old merchant of the place, made known his desire and plan, and asked for a situation as clerk in his store. Although he failed in securing immediate employment, yet he inflexibly adhered to his purpose, and soon obtained a position with his brother, William, who had a store in the town of Spartanburg, South Carolina." Thus fairly launched in a mercantile career the young man realized that he was on the road to the goal of his ambition, and he resolved to bend all his energies to achieve prominence among business men, to make a name, and to win a fortune. The story of his labors and successes is an encouraging one, and while destitute of the glamour of romance is nevertheless interesting and instructive, since his rise from the farm to wealth and a commanding position among his fellow-men was accomplished solely by his own indomitable pluck and energy. In 1836, after he had spent a few years with considerable advantage to himself as assistant to his brother William, the latter retired from business. Free now to obey his inclinations, Alfred, who had just turned his twenty-second year, migrated to Georgia, and settled as a village merchant at Campbellton, the seat of Campbell County. Having spent about twenty-two years of his life at Campbellton, he removed with his family to Atlanta, where he had a larger field for the exercise of his business talents. Here he became prominently identified with financial interests of importance and took standing among the leading citizens. Although a Southerner by birth, and reared in all the traditions of his section, he greatly deplored the outbreak of hostilities between the seceding States and the Federal Government. But while a Union man in sentiment, he did not feel that he could con-

scientiously desert his native State, or that in which he had cast his lot, in any action their Legislatures might take or the popular voice sustain; he therefore espoused the cause they made their own by passing the ordinance of secession, and contributed liberally to its support. He came out of the ordeal of the Civil War with greatly impaired fortune, but no sooner had the contending armies ceased hostilities, than he threw himself with characteristic courage, vigor and resolution into the work of repairing his losses and rebuilding and advancing his business interests. His operations were of a four-fold nature, and comprised farming or planting, banking, railroad building and the commission business. He was the founder and first President of the Atlanta National Bank, (incorporated in 1865) which was the first national bank organized in the "cotton States," and remained in that position up to the time of his death. This institution under his management became one of the most solid, trustworthy and prosperous in the State of Georgia, and gained a name throughout the whole land for its fair dealing and unquestioned financial standing. General Austell's direct connection with the mercantile life of New York was established immediately after the Civil War. In company with his friend Mr. Wm. H. Inman, of Atlanta, he visited the metropolis in 1865, chiefly for the purpose of disposing of a quantity of cotton, a commodity upon the sale of which they relied for ready money, their other assets not being available for this purpose. Together they founded the cotton commission house of Austell & Inman of New York City, which began operations in the latter part of 1865. In 1871, he withdrew from the business, transferring his interest to his nephew, Mr. James Swann, of Tennessee, who had been connected with the house almost since its inception, the firm then taking the style of Inman, Swann & Co., which it still retains, although other changes have been effected in the meantime. General Austell's connection with railroad enterprises also began after the Civil War, and was prompted largely by a personal desire to connect the city of his residence, Atlanta, with the place of his birth. The project grew upon him and became a favorite and cherished scheme of his mind. In his attempts to carry it out he took an active and influential part in promoting the construction of two new and important railroads, viz.: the "Air Line," connecting Atlanta, Georgia, and Charlotte, North Carolina, and the Spartanburg, South Carolina, and Asheville, North Carolina, Road. In aiding and forwarding these enterprises the General may be regarded as a public benefactor, a promoter of the interests and

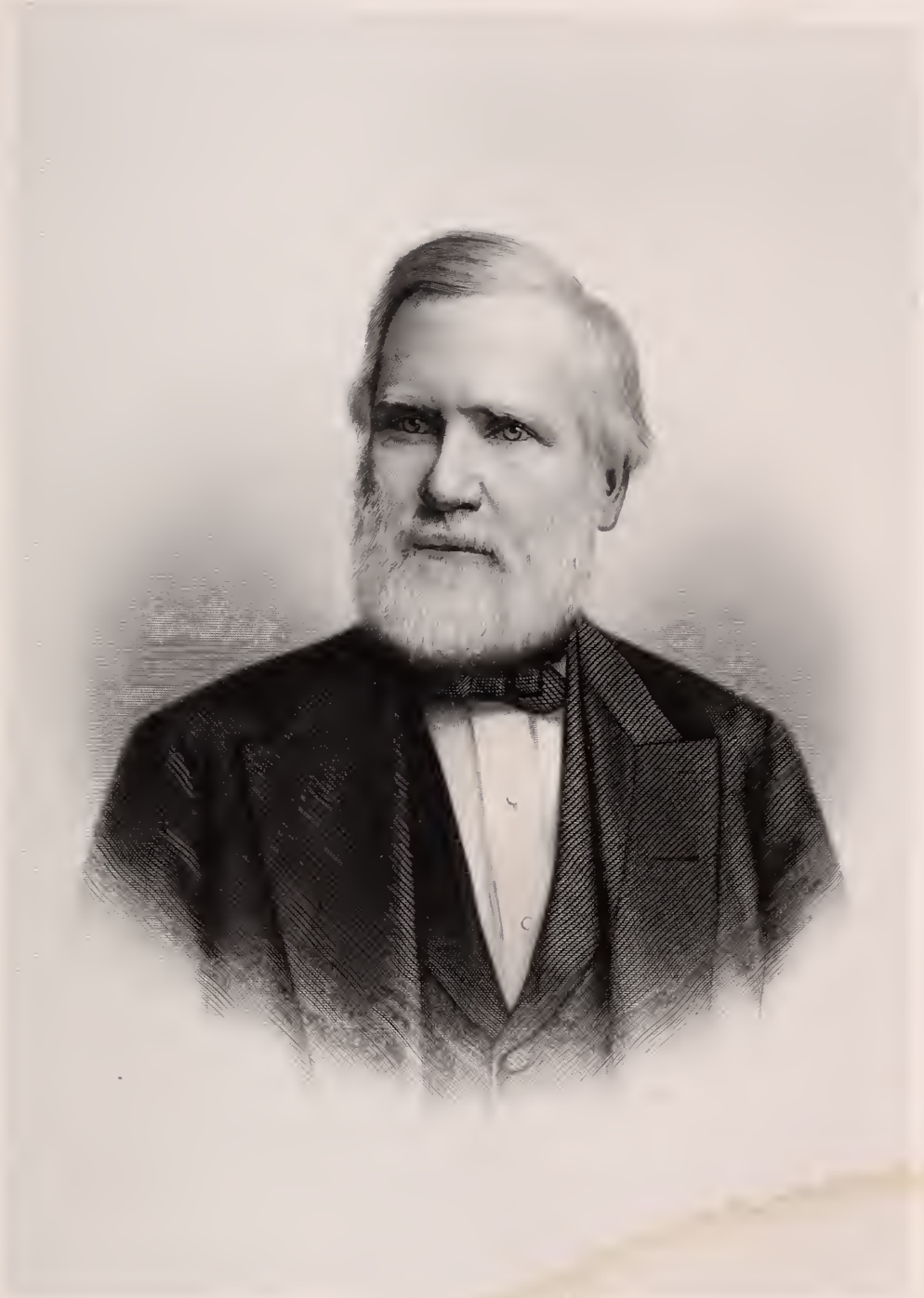
commerce of Atlanta in particular, and of the sections also through which these railways run. The desire and plan of a complete through line were almost realized before the close of his life, and were accomplished soon after his death. As a business man, General Austell was noted for his practical judgment, prudence, sagacity, and fixedness of purpose in attending to his affairs. Connected with these qualities were the traits of justice and integrity. No man ever more scrupulously fulfilled his obligations. So conscious was he of his moral rectitude in all business transactions, that he expressed a desire that his tombstone should bear the simple inscription: "Here lies an honest man." In the realm of finance General Austell held a conspicuous and honored position. He has been styled "the last of the old-time financiers of Atlanta." He was "of primitive, direct way, * * * able to hold his leadership through the subtle ties of latter day finance. * * * Connected with many of Atlanta's most important enterprises, he came out of each with a record above criticism or reproach." In all his varied enterprises, including many transactions of moment in the financial center of the country, he preserved his reputation unspotted. The possessor of high character, large means, and conspicuous for his business success and sagacity, General Austell quite naturally commanded attention in leading political circles, and his name was, on more than one occasion, proposed in connection with the nomination for the office of Governor of Georgia. There would have been a remarkable fitness in such a nomination, but the General personally never cared for a political career, believing that his greatest usefulness was in the field of work and development, rather than in that of government. The only official position he ever held beyond that of General of the State Militia, was that of Member of the Board of Education, to which he was chosen by the Common Council of Atlanta, to manage the system of public free schools in that city. Under a modesty which avoided everything like show or ostentation, he concealed a most charitable nature. He cheerfully assumed the care of the family of his brother William upon the latter's death, faithfully regarding their interests, and also helped and befriended in numerous ways many other persons. In the welfare and advancement of young men he was warmly interested, and not a few were heavily indebted to him for substantial favors and assistance. To worthy charities he invariably lent his aid, always in the most kindly and gracious manner. His impulses were always generous. His nature was warm and affectionate. He was fond of the society of his family and friends, and lively and

entertaining in his conversation. Every line of his countenance was indicative of decision and firmness of character, but with all this he was gentle and winning in his demeanor, and, as described by one who knew him well, was "a man of captivating address." Of splendid physique and commanding presence, he looked capable of both great and good deeds. His devotion to his family was marked. He married on May 30, 1853, Miss Francis Cameron, a daughter of James Camerou, of La Grange, Troup County, Georgia. This lady is a member of the Presbyterian faith, and through her the General became identified with "The First Presbyterian Church," which they attended when they took up their residence in Atlanta. General Austell was not only a regular attendant at its services, but a liberal helper in its special religious and charitable work, and eventually himself became a communicant. From his virtuous mother he had early learned the duties of a Christian, and he always cherished a fond recollection of the little church he attended in her company as a boy. For years before he became a professing Christian he took a peculiar pleasure in aiding churches and Sunday-schools, and when the old congregation with which both his father and mother had been identified decided to build a new church edifice in the stead of and about a mile from the site of the original structure, which had been burnt during the war, he and his two nephews contributed almost all the money required for this laudable undertaking. The last eight or ten years of his life were those of open profession of Christianity and marked usefulness in church work. He gave liberally of his means in support of the Third Presbyterian Church of Atlanta, the Bible Society, Theological Seminary, and other religious institutions. He also presented a house and lot to a congregation of colored Presbyterians of Atlanta, and aided in building churches in Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and other places. His death, which occurred at his home in Marietta Street, Atlanta, was directly occasioned by paralysis, and followed an illness of several months' duration. The press comments on this event were of the most laudatory character. The *Atlanta Constitution* spoke of the deceased as "one of Atlanta's best known and most prominent citizens, * * * for years a financial leader in Georgia, wise, prudent and sagacious, and eminently successful in his enterprises, * * * holding a high position in commercial circles, and wielding a great influence in whatever enterprise he took hold of." A writer in the *Banker's Magazine* describes him as "unwavering in friendship, blameless in integrity, zealous for the advancement of truth and educa-

tion, non-sectarian in his charities, true and devoted to his church, a fond father and indulgent husband." By order of the stockholders of the Atlanta National Bank, a life-size oil painting of General Austell was procured and hung on the walls of the bankinghouse as a perpetual memorial of its "Founder and First President." At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the bank, appropriate resolutions were adopted and ordered to be published in the New York *Journal of Commerce*, the Knoxville *Tribune*, and the Charleston *News and Courier*. General Austell leaves a widow and four children, two sons and two daughters. "His career," said the editor of the Atlanta *Constitution*, "was an eminently successful one, illustrating the strong record of self-made men only possible in America. Wise, prudent, and sagacious, he carried the enterprise of which he was the head through storm and sunshine, amassing fortunes for those who were connected with him, and standing as a bulwark of Atlanta's finances. Better than all this, General Austell dies in the fulness of integrity, without a blot on his name, leaving to his children the legacy of an honest and stainless name."

INMAN, WILLIAM H., a representative American banker and capitalist, and one of the original members of the firm of Inman, Swann & Co., of New York City, was born in Madison County, Alabama, in February, 1821, and died at Tate Springs, Tennessee, August 19, 1888. His parents were John Richie and Jane Walker Inman, natives of Tennessee, who removed from Jefferson County, in that State, to a farm on Flint River, Alabama. The subject of this sketch was the fourth son in a family of thirteen children. Death deprived him of his mother in 1831, and of his father in 1836, and, in consequence, he was obliged to begin the active duties of life without parental encouragement or supervision. The support of their younger brothers and sisters devolved upon William and his elder brother, who manfully assumed and successfully carried out this great task. From his earliest days William was noted for his industry and energy. Nature endowed him with the sanguine temperament, and he took a cheerful and hopeful view of life, and prosecuted every business enterprise in which he engaged with the utmost confidence and generally with splendid success. He was still but a mere youth when he was entrusted with the management of a large farming interest belonging to a wealthy woman living in the same county—familiarily known as "the Widow Campbell"—whose property he supervised

during two years or more, to the eminent satisfaction of the owner. He then engaged in farming on his own account for a year or two, and was quite successful. The section of Alabama where he was born was in the pioneer period of its existence as a civilized community at this time, and was very thinly settled. Opportunities for obtaining an education were limited, as schools were few and far between. Young Inman obtained his early education in what was called an "old field school," but he was an uncommonly bright, quick-witted lad, and made excellent use of his meagre opportunities. In 1844 he left the old homestead in Madison County, Alabama, and went to Dandridge, Tennessee, where his parents were well known, and whither his elder brother, Shadrack, had gone several years before. Intelligence and activity were written all over him, so to speak, and he speedily found a situation as a clerk in a country store. In a short time he made his mark as a salesman, secured a better salary, prudently saved his money, and then entered into negotiations with his brother Shadrack, with whom finally he formed a co-partnership in the general merchandize business in the town of Dandridge. In this untrammelled position his business talents developed with marvelous rapidity, and he soon became known as one of the leading merchants of the place. His chief characteristics were pushing energy and courage. He was never idle a moment, and he fearlessly embarked in the largest operations, finding in them a stimulus to the maximum of endeavor which afforded his business ambition the highest gratification. About the year 1854 the State of Tennessee passed a free banking law, under which parties putting up Tennessee or railroad bonds could establish banks in any section of that commonwealth. Acting under the provisions of this law, Mr. Inman, with other capitalists, established the Bank of Jefferson, at Dandridge, Tennessee, placing with the proper authorities, as security, one hundred thousand dollars in railroad bonds. About the year 1856, Mr. Inman removed to Ringgold, Georgia, where he, with others, established the Northwestern Bank of Georgia, which was managed successfully from the start, and was in a flourishing condition when the Civil War broke out. The bank continued in operation until the Federal troops overran that section of Georgia, which by the fortunes of war, was compelled to suffer the destruction of almost all wealth; when Mr. Inman and his family were obliged to go farther South to keep out of the way of the invading armies. In 1863 he left Ringgold for Atlanta, and in 1865 he removed to New York City, accompanied to the latter place by his friend, General Austell of Atlanta, with whom



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he at once organized the cotton commission house of Austell & Inman, which, in 1868, took the style of Austell, Inman & Co., and, in 1871, upon the retirement of General Austell, that of Inman, Swann & Co., Mr. Inman becoming the senior partner. Mr. Inman remained connected with this house until his death in August, 1888. The same boldness and energy which had made his earlier business operations so successful were brought into play by Mr. Inman, with even more notable results in the larger field of the commercial metropolis of the country. The cotton commission business, to which the operations of the firm were at first limited, was expanded to remarkable proportions, and the house became widely known as one of the strongest in the trade. As its wealth increased its policy was broadened, and other investments were sought for its surplus capital. Mr. Inman always retained the warmest interest in the section in which his early life was spent, and as a capitalist took extreme pleasure in aiding in its development and advancement. Having an unwavering faith in its future rehabilitation and progress, he was among the first and most energetic of those who invested largely and confidently in the New South, rising to its feet from the ruins of the old which perished in the Civil War; and his judicious fostering of railroad enterprises and of coal and iron mining, prosecuted in connection therewith, at a comparatively heavy outlay of capital, was of high value to the whole section, and had much to do with directing attention to it and encouraging other capitalists to engage in similar undertakings. In carrying out its enlarged policy, the firm came in time to transact an extensive banking business, its operations being chiefly in the Southern States, and its reputation and standing to-day, both commercially and financially, is among the best in the land. The business of the firm has grown with such marvelous rapidity that it has for some time been recognized as one of the foremost cotton houses in this country. Mr. Inman's career as a merchant and banker in New York City, while not greatly different from that of many other men who have acquired wealth and distinction in the field of commercial effort, was characterized by qualities which made him remarkable among his contemporaries. He was an optimist in business, yet at no time rash or injudicious. He seemed to have been born with the keenest business intuition. His intellectual grasp of the great and intricate problems of trade was that of a master mind, and in estimating results he appeared to comprehend without effort the subtleties of combinations, existing or possible, with rare foresight. He entertained broad and enlightened views on commercial affairs and invari-

ably had the courage of his convictions. His judgment was excellent and it was frequently consulted and its suggestions often followed to great advantage. He prosecuted his various undertakings with zeal and fidelity, and won and held the esteem of his associates. Several of his personal qualities deserve special mention. One of them, which he exhibited in a truly remarkable degree, was that of readily recalling to mind persons with whom he had ever become acquainted. He as readily recalled names, and his bearing was so courteous, under all circumstances, that a stranger approaching him was at once put at ease. His manner of receiving visitors was at all times marked by a blending of cordiality with dignity, the true characteristics of manly politeness. His friendships with business men and associates were of a demonstrative and cordial kind. He was an entertaining conversationalist, uniformly bright and pleasant, never by any change morose, and always manly. His personal acquaintance partook of the widest range, especially through his native South, in which region of the country his large business interests were chiefly centered. Without desiring to lift the veil of home life, it must be said that a sketch of Mr. Inman's career would be quite incomplete were it not to make mention of his marked devotion to his family. In the joys of the domestic circle he found his greatest happiness, and he brought to it a bright and affectionate cordiality which will ever be one of the most treasured remembrances of his devoted helpmeet and loving children. Kind and sympathetic towards all, he was especially so towards those of his kith and kin and his regular associates. Unlike many who are extensively engaged in business, he took a deep interest in the general affairs of the world, was well informed in a great variety of topics and conversed upon and discussed them with superior ability. He was a member of the New York Historical Society, and of the American Geographical Society, and followed their labors and proceedings with unfeigned interest and pleasure. He was a true Christian in heart and sentiment, and for many years preceding his death was a pew-holder of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, and an appreciative admirer of its distinguished minister, the Rev. John Hall, D.D. On September 6, 1859, Mr. Inman was married to Miss Fannie Jane Curry, daughter of Robert F. Curry, Esq., of Ringgold, Georgia. Four children were born to this marriage, viz.: Robert W., Jennie F., Willie Lee and Marguerite G., all of whom are now living. Mr. Robert W. Inman, born in Ringgold, Georgia, on November 13, 1861, is now responsibly connected with the business founded by his father.

SCOTT, GEORGE HOBART, a leading operator in realty in the city of New York, and President of the New York Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, of which he was one of the founders and the first Secretary, was born in Allen Street, Tenth Ward, in the city named, September 24, 1846. His paternal grandfather, George Scott, born in 1784, was a native of the North of Ireland, and, like all of the name, was of Scotch extraction. He married Miss Charlotte Bockhurst, born in New York City in 1792, whose father, John Bockhurst, was a gentleman of high respectability and the possessor of considerable means for those days. Richard Scott, one of the children of this marriage, and father of the subject of this sketch, was born in New York City in 1817, and was bred to the profession of law, and in passing his examination at Albany, as was then the custom, was admitted to the bar on the same day as Charles P. Daly, afterwards Chief-Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, New York City. He was clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen of New York, from 1846 to 1852; and attained some celebrity for the remarkable rapidity with which he framed and wrote out the proceedings and ordinances of that body. In 1850 he invested largely in vacant land in what is now the central and upper districts of the city of New York, and became one of the largest operators in the metropolis. At one time he owned over three hundred lots. When he was making these investments ex-Mayor Brady, Ex-Governor Morgan and other prominent men, who, like him, had the utmost confidence in the future growth of the city, were similarly engaged. Not long before his death, the last named, in a conversation held with the subject of this sketch, remarked to him: "Mr. Scott, do you remember when your father and I used to buy lots along Murray Hill, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, for a thousand dollars apiece?" It is interesting to note that at the time of this conversation, the lots referred to were worth upwards of thirty thousand dollars each. Richard Scott's wife, Mary L. Scott, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was a daughter of Captain Daniel L. Porter, a leading citizen of New Haven, and owner of the first packet line that ran between New York and Savannah. George Hobart Scott, the subject of this sketch, was the only surviving child of his parents, and received his middle name in honor of Bishop Hobart of the Episcopal Church, who was a friend of the family. In his boyhood he attended the Forty-seventh Street public school, of which James Monteith, the distinguished scholar, was then Principal, and when twelve years old was ready to enter the old Free Academy, now the College of the City of New York,

but was not up to the age requirement. He then attended the private school of the Rev. Dr. Noble, at Brookfield, Connecticut, where he entered upon the study of the classics. He finished this course and was prepared for admission to Yale College at the Columbia College Grammar School in his native city, and afterward attended the Washington Institute, where he was graduated in 1862. His proficiency in mathematics was such as to elicit the admiring comment of every teacher under whom he studied, one of whom remarked that he was "the best drilled arithmetician he ever met in his life." As companion to his father, who was then an invalid and in search of health, he spent the ensuing two years in extensive travel in the United States, during which he acquired a considerable knowledge of the ways of the world. The death of his father in 1864, caused him to change his views regarding a college education and he concluded to engage in business. Going into Pine Street, he devoted several years to mastering an acquaintance with the real estate business, to which this locality bore the same relation as Wall Street bears to finance to-day. He then became connected with the late William H. Raynor, at that time doing the largest real estate business in the city of New York. Subsequently he married Mr. Raynor's daughter, and in 1876—after the death of Mr. Raynor—he entered into partnership with Mr. Sinclair Myers, and organized the firm of Scott & Myers, which is to-day one of the most flourishing and best known real estate firms in the city. At the beginning the attention of the new firm was devoted principally to sales of real estate at auction and a general auction business. In 1879, when the resumption of specie payment caused a revival of sales of real estate at private sale, the firm returned to operations in vacant lots, in which it has since followed the general policy originally established by Mr. Raynor, making it, to-day, the real successor of the powerful house of which he was the head a quarter of a century ago. Mr. Scott and his partner, Mr. Myers, have the reputation of being two of the shrewdest and ablest real estate operators of the day. They have always been firm believers in real estate investments in the city of New York and have been enthusiasts on West-side property. As far back as 1880, they were backing it to such an extent that their books show an aggregate dealing of \$4,000,000 in lots to the westward of Central Park. The late A. H. Barney, his son Charles T. Barney, Francis M. Jencks, Wm. E. D. Stokes and other wealthy capitalists, were among those whom the firm induced to invest largely in West-side lots. None of those who followed their advice at that time have had any



Geo. H. Scott

PRESIDENT NEW YORK REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE
1891

Engraving by J. H. Johnson, N.Y.

occasion to regret their investment, while many have profited largely by doing so. In 1888, speaking on this topic to a writer for the *New York World*, Mr. Scott said :

"Any investment made to-day under judicious advice in New York City, is certain to bring handsome returns. Last summer I was abroad and I paid special attention to real estate matters as far as I could in European capitals, and I come back more 'bullish' than ever on real estate in this city. To-day the market is very strong and has a great future. * * * We want a few express trains on our rapid-transit lines, and then the high land, perfect drainage and many advantages of that section will make it the star residential portion of the city."

The firm of Scott & Myers also deals extensively in down-town improved property, and one of its particular specialties is the appraisal of property, a line in which it has done a large business for some time. Mr. Scott's acknowledged intimate acquaintance with realty values recently led to his appointment as an expert to condemn property under condemnation proceedings of the Elevated Railroad Company in the city of New York, to acquire future easements of land along the route. In this important labor he appraised upwards of one thousand pieces of property during the summer and autumn of 1889. Mr. Scott has also been called upon frequently to act as arbitrator between appraisers in renewal of long leases, a fact further confirmatory of the high estimate in which his skill and equity are held by his contemporaries. Mr. Scott took an active and prominent part in the organization of the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room of the city of New York, having as associates in the movement, Messrs. Ludlow, Harnett, Cammann, Cruikshank and other well-known real estate men. He was a prominent attendant at the first meeting for this purpose, held at the office of the *Real Estate Record and Guide*, and was one of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor to collect subscriptions. Upon the incorporation of the Exchange he was elected a Director and has been continued in that capacity ever since. When the first Board of Directors met, he was elected Secretary and held that office up to the close of 1887—serving during the administration of Presidents Ludlow and Cammann—when he resigned, receiving a special vote of thanks for his services, and many warm expressions of regret. The duties of the position during the time he held it were arduous and no salary was attached to it, but Mr. Scott devoted both time and energy unselfishly to the interests and advancement of the Exchange, even to the injury of his own private business. Mr. Scott has always entertained advanced views in regard to the importance and improvement of the Real Estate Exchange and has

been styled "the leader of the progressive party among its members." Giving expression to his views in the press, in the early part of 1888, he said :

"I want to see a ready plan of real estate transfer, and then I want to see listed on the Exchange, with a daily call or two calls, all stocks of companies which have their foundation in real estate. There are some of them now, and others could be organized to advantage. For instance, a man has a few thousand dollars to invest on mortgage; see what a bother it is. Instead, why could he not buy a few bonds of a company engaged in that business? The security could not be better. There is no possible star-chamber business about it, for everything is of record, and with a daily call a man could make a realization on a mortgage in an hour where it now takes weeks. There are too many antiquated methods about real estate, and from our experience and the standing which the Exchange would give listed stocks, we could keep all the safeguards and do away with the cumbersome machinery."

In the election of 1889, Mr. Scott's name was brought forward as that of a candidate for the office of President. He received the faithful and enthusiastic support of the progressive element in the Board and was elected, succeeding President Cruikshank, and being the fourth incumbent of the office. He entered upon his duties saying : "I intend to administer the affairs of the Exchange on an economical basis, and I shall devote my best efforts to increasing the influence and power of the Exchange in our State and city legislation, in the interests of the property owners and the people of this city." Since he assumed his duties, in the early part of 1890, the question of rapid transit has been brought up anew and is generally discussed as one of the most vital bearing upon the city's interests and the welfare of its residents. From the first, Mr. Scott has realized the importance of rapid transit and has been among its warmest advocates. The Real Estate Exchange, under his administration, has made vigorous efforts to procure the passage of a Rapid Transit Bill which would, in some degree, at least, secure to the tax-payers of the metropolis adequate and rapid transportation facilities. While the last Legislature was in session, a committee of fifty influential members of the Exchange, headed by President Scott in person, went to Albany and presented a memorial to the Senate and Assembly, praying that the Legislature would not adjourn without making provision for the people's wants in this respect. The committee were allowed the extraordinary privilege of the floor of the Senate, and its chairman, President Scott, was accorded the unprecedented honor of addressing the President of the Senate on the floor of the Senate Chamber, and of presenting the memorial in person. The committee were also allowed the privilege of the floor of the

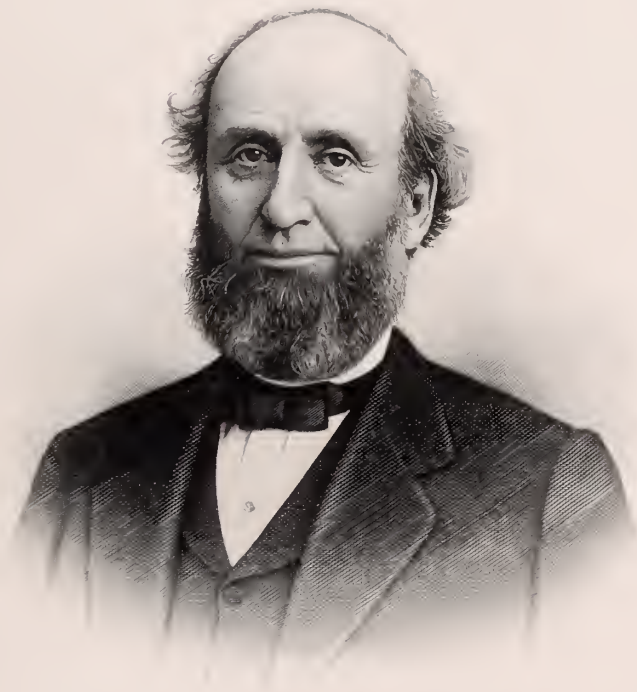
Assembly, and were introduced to the Speaker of the House and afterwards severally presented to the Governor of the State. When the Legislature adjourned without having given the people the required bill, President Scott called a meeting of all the members of the Exchange, for the purpose of petitioning the Governor to convene an extraordinary session of the Legislature, in order that this great question might be properly considered and a Rapid Transit Bill passed. In appreciation of his efficient administration, President Scott was recently presented by a few members of the Exchange with a handsome ivory gavel, suitably inscribed. At the time of the Johnstown floods, when the most prominent merchants and business men of the city were called together by the Mayor of the city of New York, and met in the Governor's room in the City Hall, to devise means for extending immediate relief to the sufferers, Mr. Scott was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Organization, which named the Executive Committee. This latter body, of which General Wm. T. Sherman was chosen Chairman and Mr. Scott one of the Secretaries, raised over a million dollars, which was all sent into the Conemaugh Valley. President Scott was appointed by the Mayor of New York, a member of the World's Fair Committee, called into being for the purpose of making arrangements for and holding an International Exhibition in the city of New York on the quadro-centennial of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus. He was among those who went to Washington, with Mr. Chauncey M. Depew and other influential citizens, to press the claims of New York before Congress, and while there devoted himself to interviewing Southern and Southwestern members, with most gratifying results. When Mr. Scott was chosen President of the Exchange, the *New York Record* commented upon his election as follows:

"Mr. George H. Scott, the newly elected President of the Real Estate Exchange, is well known by his long connection with this business. * * * He is thoroughly posted in everything relating to real estate matters and in his individual capacity transacts a large business in buying, selling and exchanging property. * * * Mr. Scott will bring to his new position an intelligence and executive ability of a high order, qualifying him for the performance of the responsible duties devolving upon him. An idea of the magnitude of the regular doings of the Exchange during the past year can be gathered from the following figures: The real estate sold at auction was to the value of \$49,943,113, an increase of \$3,352,766 over the previous year. This sum expresses the doings on the floor of the Exchange alone, the sales effected by individual firms outside of these transactions being far in excess of the figures mentioned. The financial condition of the Exchange is favorable, the balance sheet

showing a net profit of \$23,000.55 to the sinking fund. President Scott enters upon his official career under promising auspices, and, having the confidence and esteem of his associates, will doubtless so direct the affairs of the Exchange as to make it a still greater power in all matters relating to its legitimate business."

These predictions have been happily fulfilled, Mr. Scott's energy having kept the Exchange in the very forefront on all public questions. After spending twenty-one years of his business life in Pine Street, Mr. Scott—as a member of the firm of Scott & Myers—moved, in 1885, to 146 Broadway. The firm has recently removed to the Real Estate Exchange Building in Liberty Street. Mr. Scott served in the Second Company of the famous Seventh Regiment of the National Guard of the State of New York, from 1865 to 1873, and is now a prominent member of the "Veterans of the Seventh Regiment," and of the Veteran Club. He is also a member of the Manhattan, New York, New York Athletic, and Lawyers' Clubs; of the St. Nicholas Society (in which he derives membership on the maternal side) and of the Arion Society, in all of which, as well as in business and social circles, he is deservedly popular, being a man of many genial characteristics and of more than agreeable personality. He was married, in October, 1872, to Miss Libbie M. Raynor, of New York City, the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Dr. Morgan, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., taking place in St. Thomas' Episcopal Church on Fifth Avenue, and being one of the most notable ever held in that imposing edifice. He has five children, viz.: William H. Raynor, William Marsden, Edna May, Minnie and Madeline.

EATON, PROF. DARWIN GROVES, A.M., M.D., Ph.D., an eminent American educator and scientist, and for upwards of thirty years Professor of Mathematics and Natural Science in several leading educational institutions of the State of New York, was born at Portland, Chautauqua County, New York, on March 6, 1822. He is of the seventh generation of his name in America, and is a descendant of Jonas Eaton, who came from Wales about the year 1640 and settled in Massachusetts. The old records show that Jonas Eaton and his wife Grace resided at Reading, Massachusetts. They had eight children. John, the second of these, born September 10, 1645, and his wife Dorcas, had ten children. Jonas (2d) the fourth of these, born May 18, 1680, and his wife Mehitable, also had ten children. He removed from Reading to Framingham, Massachusetts, and built a house there, upon the site



D. G. Eakin.

of which stands "the old Eaton house," the home-
stead of the family for many years. Jonas Eaton (2d)
died in 1727. His ninth child, Benjamin, born
October 9, 1723, married Beula Stone and they had
five children, of whom the fourth, Benjamin (2d)
born July 27, 1754, married Mary Stacy. The chil-
dren of this couple were ten in number, of whom
David, the fifth, born in Framingham, February 2,
1782, was the father of the subject of this sketch.
The life of David Eaton presents many strong and
salient features. He possessed in a very marked
degree the characteristic traits of the best type of
the New Englander of his day, and more than a
mere allusion to him should be made in a biographi-
cal sketch of one of his children, who inherits in
notable degree many of his most estimable qualities
of head and heart. David Eaton was the eldest son
of his parents. His father, Benjamin Eaton (2d)
although a man of sterling integrity and a master of
the trade of boot and shoe making, seems not to
have been born with those pushing business quali-
ties which command or lead to financial success,
and, in consequence, remained a workman all his
life. Nevertheless, he was an intelligent and faith-
ful workman, and while not rich in the world's
goods, was really affluent in the esteem and good
will of all who knew him. For years he was in the
employ of Nathan Fay, an energetic business man
of Southbury, Massachusetts, whose boot and shoe
factory was among the pioneer establishments in
this great industry in "the old Bay State." He was
such a reliable workman that he was not required
to work in the factory, but was permitted to take
the stock to be manufactured to his own dwelling,
where, with the aid of his son David, he prepared it
for the market. David was a mere child when he
began to help his father, but he worked with a will,
and at fourteen years of age he was able to do the
work of a mature hand. In 1800 Benjamin Eaton
died, and to David, as the eldest son, fell the grave
responsibility of caring for his widowed mother and
a houseful of children. With a manliness of char-
acter which stands out with undimmed brilliancy
even after the lapse of almost a century, he took up
the heavy burden laid down by his honest father at
his death, and bore it nobly and faithfully until it
was lightened by the decrees of Providence. At the
death of their father, David and his only surviving
brother, Cyrus, "who was extremely anxious for a
liberal education, and had in part prepared himself
to enter college," made an arrangement whereby
the first named was to remain at home and care for
the family, and the last named, by teaching and by
other means, should make his way through college.
This arrangement was strictly adhered to, and Cyrus

eventually graduated at Bowdoin College, became a
teacher in his *Alma Mater*, and afterward Principal
of an academy in the same State. But this heroic
unselfishness of David was not without its reward.
Cyrus, during the vacation season, spent a portion
of his time at home, and devoted himself to teaching
his elder brother. He was an adept in the study of
the languages, yet his brother David surpassed him
in mathematics, astronomy and kindred science, al-
though he had no school training and only desultory
tuition from the clergyman of the parish. By the
time David became of age death had worked such
havoc in the family that only a few of the children
remained—the others succumbing to that dreadful
scourge—scarlet fever. In the winter of 1804-5
David Eaton abandoned the manufacture of shoes
to engage in teaching school near Bangor, Maine,
where he had gone on a visit to his brother Cyrus.
In the spring of 1805 he returned to Southbury and
in company with Mr. Nathan Fay, set out to explore
the Holland Patent (then being extensively adver-
tised as a desirable locality in which to found homes)
to which their eyes as well as those of their neigh-
bors had been longingly turned for many a day. In
a "biographical sketch of David Eaton," prepared
for the Chautauqua County Society of History and
Natural Sciences, by Dr. H. C. Taylor, of Portland,
New York, a very full account of the journey is
given, which shows it to have been one of great
hardship. Nevertheless the young explorers were
pleased with their investigations and, upon their re-
turn to Southbury, communicated their impressions
to their neighbors and friends, many of whom were
influenced to migrate westward, a large number as
far as Chautauqua County, New York, then a wild-
erness. In the winter of 1805-6, David Eaton again
taught school, and on April 20, following, was mar-
ried to Miss Elizabeth Horne. Early in May, 1806,
"he left the home of his fathers, with all his effects,
and a family consisting of a wife, mother and sister."
The limits of this article do not permit of even a
brief account of this memorable journey, during
which Mrs. Eaton, who was in delicate health, died.
Suffice it to say that David Eaton finally reached his
destination and took up land in the new town of
Portland, the *article* for which was dated July 9,
1806. "The clearing of land was the order with
every settler, and Mr. Eaton was no exception.
The sturdy blows of his axe soon opened the forest
and let in the sunlight, and a generous soil ever after
furnished him all the necessaries of life. His mother
kept his home, and his sister, Miss Anna Eaton,
taught school until 1815, when she married Solomon
Nichols and removed to Whitestown, Oneida Coun-
ty." On March 6, 1811, Mr. Eaton married Mery

Groves Fay, widow of Nathan Fay, his friend and brother pioneer, and daughter of Retire Groves, Esq., of Whitestown, Oneida County, New York, whose wife, born Abigail King, was the aunt of the Rev. Jonas King, the celebrated missionary to Athens in the early part of the present century. This marriage was the consummation of an attachment which had long existed and it was ideally perfect. In his new home David Eaton rose to be a man of consequence and position. As a Lieutenant in the militia he served in the War of 1812 from its beginning until 1814, and at the battle of Queens-town, October 3, 1812, was wounded by a ball which permanently disabled his wrist. He was promoted to the rank of regimental paymaster in 1814, and served as such until the close of the war, being present, however, at the battle of Black Rock and Buffalo, December 30, 1813, and on the Niagara frontier in August and September, 1814. He was Supervisor of the town of Portland in 1815, '16, '17 and '18, and again in 1834 and '35; Clerk of the Board of Supervisors from 1820 to 1827; Justice of the Peace from 1829 to 1834, and Superintendent of the Poor from 1844 to 1850. Mr. Eaton was always one of the leading spirits in every movement for the good of the town and its people. In 1815 and '16 he was active, with others, in the formation of a company, incorporated in 1817, formed for the construction of a turnpike road from the village of Buffalo to the east line of Pennsylvania. Through his influence a public library was established in Portland, in 1824, and was maintained for many years. He was also largely instrumental in founding the First Congregational Church in Portland, organized January 31, 1818. David Eaton was a splendid example of a self-educated man. He was a careful student and accurate observer of nature, and notwithstanding his family cares, and the demands made upon him by his official duties and the management of a large farm, he found leisure to pursue his studies and perfect his knowledge of mathematics and natural science. In the commodious house with which he supplanted the log cabin that served as his first abode in Portland, he had a room for himself alone where he kept his books, instruments and appliances, and to which he frequently retired to refresh his wearied physical nature by delving into the mysteries of the heavens. By the help of astronomical tables brought from his home in Massachusetts, he calculated with great accuracy all the eclipses of the sun and moon for more than twenty years in advance, and had them carefully depicted in a book which he kept for that purpose. He was an accurate surveyor and was frequently employed by his neighbors in that capacity, as also

in the drawing of deeds, mortgages, wills and other legal documents. His observations of natural phenomena were carefully recorded in a book kept for that purpose, and covered a period of more than thirty years. Three times a day he entered the temperature, direction of wind, and face of the sky. He was not able to have a barometer, but by means of an extemporized rain-gauge, he kept a record of the rain-fall, melting the snow for that purpose in winter. He recorded every hail-storm and thunder-storm, with any peculiar electrical phenomena noticed, and every unusual appearance in the heavens, such as aurora borealis, halos around the sun or moon, comets, meteors, etc., etc. He likewise carefully recorded the first appearance of the spring birds, of the house fly and other insects; the leaving out of forest trees, the blooming of fruit trees, of wild flowers, etc., etc. It is hardly necessary to add that "he was a Nestor among the early settlers and a patriarch in his family, a gentleman and a Christian." His mother died October 14, 1848, aged ninety-five years six months; his wife died, May 12, 1862, aged seventy-three years six months; and he himself died October 7, 1872, aged ninety years and eight months. He left five children—Edwin, Emily, Alfred, Oscar and Darwin Groves, all of whom were born in Portland. The last named and youngest, who is the subject of this sketch, was named Darwin after the grandfather of the great naturalist, who was a poet and wrote a poem on Gardening, which so pleased Mr. David Eaton that he named his son in his honor. The lad's other name—Groves—was in honor of his mother's family. Darwin Groves Eaton was bred on his father's farm, and received his early education at the local public school. His progress in the more advanced studies was accomplished under the tuition of his father, who displayed great pains and tact in carrying out the task. In the winter months Darwin taught school to earn money for an academic education in a neighboring village. His father was a very companionable man, and under his influence and tuition his children, as their minds expanded, naturally acquired a fondness for science and especially for mathematical and natural science. Darwin inherited a fondness for these pursuits and also great natural powers of observation. Soon after completing the course in algebra and geometry at the academy, he began, under his father's instruction, the study of astronomy, and soon became able to calculate eclipses. He also acquired a thorough knowledge of surveying and was able to survey neighbors' farms as occasion offered; and this, with teaching school winters, enabled him to earn money to aid in obtaining a higher

education. His father, never having studied botany, took up that science with his son, and together it was their custom to spend about two hours of Saturday afternoon in field work. The herbarium thus prepared comprised most of the plants native to that region. Later they took up the study of geology together, and the banks of Lake Erie and the deep ravines of tributary streams afforded ample opportunity for the study of rocks, especially those of the Portage and Chemung groups, with their characteristic fossils. The house of David Eaton was the abode of generous hospitality and frequently the resort of academic teachers and other scientific men. Prof. James Hall was occasionally entertained within its walls, during his early labors in that county; and some years later, Darwin, then himself a man of science, had the pleasure of studying palæontology at Albany under his tuition. Darwin G. Eaton began teaching at the age of eighteen and taught five years in the public schools, still hoping to compass a college education. Having, however, decided to adopt the profession of teaching as a life vocation, he entered the State Normal School at Albany, in 1845, soon after the opening of that institution, under the principalship of David P. Page, the pioneer of pedagogy in the State of New York. In the autumn of 1845 he was selected by Principal Page to assist Professor Albert D. Wright in conducting a Teachers' Institute at Monticello, Sullivan County, New York. At the close of that Institute he was induced by Prof. Wright to assist him in two other institutes, one at Cairo, Greene County, and one at Rome, Oneida County. The reputation he acquired in this work preceded him to Albany and bore fruit on November 5, 1845, shortly after his return to that city, in his appointment to the position of teacher in the State Normal School. His vacations, thereafter, while he was connected with that institution, were spent mostly in conducting Teachers' Institutes in New York and other States. In all, his engagements in this work numbered eighteen, eleven of which were in New York, three in Maine, two in New Hampshire and two in New Jersey. On March 10, 1846, having completed the full course of study at the Normal School, he was graduated from that Institution. He continued at the State Normal School as teacher of Physiology, Mathematics, etc., until July 24, 1851, when he resigned to accept a professorship in the Brooklyn Female Academy—which afterwards became the Packer Collegiate Institute. This position he occupied until 1853, when ill health compelled his resignation, which was reluctantly accepted. During his connection with the Packer Institute, he spent three vacation seasons in Europe,

and devoted one year to visiting educational establishments in England, France, Germany and Italy; on the latter occasion extending his travels to Egypt, Palestine and Greece. Dr. Eaton's connection with the Packer Institute began when the cause of the higher education for women was still in its infancy in America. The President of the Institute, the late Prof. Alonzo Crittenden, was one of the pioneers in the movement in this country; and from his long and intimate association with this distinguished and worthy man, Dr. Eaton, upon whom he leaned, particularly in the latter years of his life, will always be remembered and honored in connection with this great practical advance in educational work. During the absence of President Crittenden in Europe, Dr. Eaton was acting President for a year or two, during which the affairs of the Institute were not permitted to suffer in his hands. Upon the death of Dr. Crittenden, which occurred on January 23, 1853, Professor Eaton was elected President of the Packer Institute. At this time he, himself, was prostrated by serious illness, with no apparent hope of recovery, and under the circumstances felt compelled to decline the honor. While connected with the Packer Institute, Dr. Eaton was Professor of Chemistry in the Long Island College Hospital, of Brooklyn, for several years; and received from that institution the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1864. From his youth up the science of astronomy has been a favorite study with him. The early instruction in it, received from his father, developed a taste for research which has been enlightened with zeal and intelligence ever since, and has resulted in placing Professor Eaton's name in the list of American amateur astronomers. Among his more public labors in this field may be mentioned the observation of the total eclipse of the sun at Burlington, Iowa, in 1869, reported to Professor Coffin of the Government party; and the observation of the total eclipse of the sun in 1878, made at Idaho Springs, in the Rocky Mountains. Since severing his connection with the Packer Institute, Dr. Eaton has not been connected with any educational institution, but is an associate member of the Brooklyn Institute, in which he is a member of the Council and President of the Department of Geology. On recovering his health in 1855 he spent one year traveling in California, Oregon and Washington, and also visited the Sandwich Islands, for the purpose of studying the volcanic phenomena there exhibited. He has given much time to the study of volcanoes, having visited Vesuvius several times for that purpose. In 1858 he had the good fortune to be present during the grand eruption. In 1873 he visited Vesuvius again, and found the mountain had gained

six hundred and eleven feet in height since his former visit. Professor Eaton's special excellence as a teacher lies partly in the clearness of his explanations. He conveys instruction in such an interesting way that it produces its effect upon the mind without undue fatigue, but not without proper mental effort on the part of the student, and leaves a permanent and pleasant impression at the close of the lesson, rather than a feeling of exhaustion. His occasional public lectures on scientific subjects are very popular and are always well attended by intelligent and appreciative audiences. Among educators and scientific men he occupies an honored place, and is held in warm esteem. Dr. Eaton received the degree of Master of Arts from Hamilton College in 1850 and the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the same College in 1870. He has been a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science since 1870, and in 1874 was elected a Fellow. Dr. Eaton is a communicant in the Presbyterian Church and has held the office of Ruling Elder therein thirty-two years. He was twice elected to the General Assembly. For many years he was a Director in the Brooklyn City Bible Society, the City Mission and Tract Society and a member of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions. He was also for several years President of the Young Men's Christian Association of the city of Brooklyn. He took an active part in founding the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn, in which he retained membership until failing health compelled him to withdraw, temporarily, at least, from this and other organizations in which he took great pride and the associations of which were peculiarly pleasant. He has recently become a Trustee of the Packer Institute, in which he was so long a member of the Faculty. In concluding this sketch of one whose life has been given to the great cause of education, the words of the editor of the *Brooklyn Eagle*, eulogizing the teachers' profession, seem specially applicable:

"Honor to the educators of America. They are more than statesmen. They make the men and women who make the homes which make the land. Their reward is not in 'storied urn or animated bust,' in long obituary or Latin epitaph, but in the grateful memories of those whom they have taught and who under their patient teaching have ceased to do evil and learned to do well."

BEAL, WILLIAM REYNOLDS-, a leading citizen of New York. President of the Central Gas-Light Company of New York City and of the Wm. R. Beal Land and Improvement Company, also of that city, and for more than a quarter of a cen-

tury prominently identified with that section of the metropolis now comprised within the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, was born at Newark, New Jersey, May 13, 1838. His parents were Joseph Reynolds Beal, Esq., born in London, England, towards the close of the last century, and Elizabeth Austen Beal, also a native of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Beal were married in London and lived there during the earlier years of their wedded life, but came to America about the year 1830 and settled at Newark, New Jersey, where their younger children were born. Joseph Reynolds Beal was a gentleman of culture and refinement, and both he and his wife were of good family. Mr. Beal died at Newark, September 20, 1848; his wife died at the same place, November 16, 1846. William Reynolds Beal, the subject of this sketch, was the seventh in a family of nine children. He spent his earlier years at Newark and in boyhood attended the excellent school connected with Grace Episcopal Church in that city, of which John Lockwood, Jr., a distinguished educator of that day, and afterwards founder of the well known Adelphi Academy, in Brooklyn, was then Principal. Here he graduated with high honor and was about to enter upon a preparatory course for admission to college, when the death of his father at a comparatively early age caused him to turn his attention to a business career. At the age of fourteen years he secured a position as assistant in the office of the Newark Gas Light Company. About two years later he was appointed assistant to Mr. S. S. Battin, a prominent engineer, who was then building the gas works at Elizabeth, New Jersey, and continued with him until the completion of this work. In 1855, having accepted the position of Superintendent of the Gas Company at Yonkers, Westchester County, New York, he removed to that flourishing town and at once assumed charge of the company's works. As Superintendent he displayed good administrative ability, and although still a young man, gave ample evidence of having found a congenial field for the exercise of his natural talents. He remained with the company eleven years and during that time labored with rare zeal in its interests, leaving it at the close of this period in a most prosperous condition. While residing at Yonkers Mr. Beal was for a time also extensively and successfully engaged in the general contracting business, employing large numbers of men and horses and being concerned in a great many of the local improvements. With commendable spirit Mr. Beal took an active interest in public affairs generally and was prominent in every movement inaugurated during his residence in the town which promised well for its inhabitants. He was one of the prime movers in



A. R. Neal

the organization of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and gave material assistance in building the handsome edifice in which its congregation has since worshipped. He was otherwise prominent in church work and was a vestryman of the parish for a number of years. In 1866, declining flattering and substantial inducements held out to him to remain, Mr. Beal severed his connection with the Yonkers Gas Company and removed to Morrisania for the purpose of accepting the position of Superintendent and Secretary of the Westchester Gas Light Company. At that time this company supplied the towns of Morrisania and West Farms, and its business was of growing importance. In 1870 Mr. Beal, in association with the late Riley A. Brick, a prominent merchant of New York, took a leading part in establishing the Northern Gas Light Company for supplying West Farms, Fordham and adjacent villages, now constituting the Twenty-fourth Ward of the city, and was the engineer employed to design its works. He is now the Consulting Engineer of the company and Chairman of its Board of Directors. In 1874, upon the annexation to the city of New York of the towns of Morrisania and West Farms, now comprising respectively the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of the metropolis, the name of the company supplying the Twenty-third Ward was changed, for obvious reasons, to that of the Central Gas Light Company of New York City. In this company Mr. Beal, who is its largest stockholder, has had at different times as colleagues in the Board of Directors, a number of the principal residents in this upper district of the city, among them being the late Colonel Richard M. Hoe, Jordan L. Mott, H. P. Whitney, John J. Crane, Silas D. Gifford and Isaac D. Fletcher. In 1872 Mr. Beal was chosen President. His promotion to this position was a fitting recognition of his executive ability. Under his administration the affairs of the company have been conducted with zeal and wisdom, and its stockholders' interests have been faithfully and carefully conserved and promoted. Thoroughly familiar with every feature of the gas business, mechanical, clerical and administrative, and practically experienced in each of these departments, he has been able to accomplish what few merely executive officers could achieve. A number of his inventions have a value and usefulness which are widely recognized. Mr. Beal is now developing a new process for the manufacture of coal gas, which, if successful, will radically change the present methods, improving the quality of gas and cheapening the cost of production. Always a firm believer in the future of the "annexed district," he has purchased largely of real estate, principally in the Twenty-third

Ward, in which he has resided for about twenty-five years; and is also the owner of a number of houses in that ward. In association with several other wealthy gentlemen, he organized, in 1887, the William R. Beal Land and Improvement Company, which has at command and is now utilizing large means for developing its valuable property. From an early period in his life, Mr. Beal has been an active and intelligent as well as liberal promoter of public education. For six years he was a member of the Board of Trustees of Rutgers Female College, and is now a prominent member and was Chairman for several years of the Board of School Trustees of the Twenty-third Ward. In the section in which he resides are several of the largest schools within the city limits. Close observation of the present school system, extending through a number of years, during which his official connection with public education has afforded him ample and excellent opportunities for forming an opinion, has convinced Mr. Beal that there exists a legitimate demand for educational facilities beyond those furnished by the ordinary grammar schools. He is of opinion that the time is ripe for the establishment, in different sections of the city, of High Schools, in which a curriculum may be provided suited to the needs of many pupils, who may be unsatisfied with the ordinary grammar school course, and yet unable from one cause or another, to complete the full college course, requiring four or five years, and he has labored earnestly to impress his colleagues in the Board of Trustees with his apparently logical views on this subject, and recently framed and introduced in the Board of School Trustees of which he is a member, a resolution memorializing the Board of Education of the city of New York in behalf of this enlightened movement. Mr. Beal took a leading part in the establishment of St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church in the Twenty-third Ward, the corner-stone of which was laid by Bishop Potter, September 9, 1875. This edifice was erected on land formerly owned by Mr. Beal, who served efficiently upon the building committee and was afterwards for several years a vestryman of the parish. Of late years he has been a vestryman of St. Ann's Church, and served on the building committee of the new chapel attached to it, one of the most beautiful ecclesiastical edifices in the city. A warm friend of young men and deeply interested in every movement tending to promote their welfare, Mr. Beal has become prominently identified with the Young Men's Christian Union of the Twenty-third Ward, has the distinction of being its first honorary member, and is a member of its Board of Trustees, and its Vice-Presi-

dent. Actuated by a praiseworthy desire to see this Association comfortably housed, he has helped to further the project for a new building, plans for which have already been prepared, the site chosen being at One Hundred and Thirty-eight Street and Lincoln Avenue. In politics, Mr. Beal is a thorough-going Republican, active in the support of the principles of the party, which he joined at its inception, and well known to its local leaders as one of its staunchest and most consistent members. Although nomination to office has been frequently within his reach, he has declined all overtures of the kind, his business cares being too numerous and absorbing to permit of his bestowing attention upon public official duties, however honorable. During the Civil War, Mr. Beal went to the front with the Seventeenth Regiment, National Guard, State of New York, and he is now a member of Alexander Hamilton Post, No. 182, Department of New York, Grand Army of the Republic. He has been connected with the Masonic Order for a number of years, was a charter member of Gavel Lodge of Morrisania, and is still a member of it. Somewhat of an enthusiast in aquatic and athletic sports, he was for some years a member of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club, and is the president of a local athletic club. He has recently been elected to membership in the Central Turn-Verein. As a business man he has a deserved reputation for integrity and conservatism, and his advice and services are highly valued and frequently sought by corporation officers. He is the representative of the Board of School Trustees of the Twenty-third Ward in the School Trustees' Association of the city of New York, a prominent member of the American Gas Light Association, and a Director in the Twenty-third Ward Bank. "Mr. Beal," says a writer in the "History of Westchester County," [Philadelphia: L. E. Preston & Co., 1886,] "is a fair representative of the class of business men who, without the advantages of inherited wealth, have established both fortune and high reputation by their own activity, foresight and energy. His is a well-rounded character, and as a manufacturer, inventor and man of business, he is well known as among the most active and able of the public spirited citizens of the Twenty-third Ward of the city of New York." Possessed of inherited natural refinement, and the culture which comes from close observation, careful reading, good associations and extensive travel, he is an excellent type of the American gentleman, a man who finds no difficulty in blending the courageous activity and restless energy of business with the polite amenities of life, developing by the combination those high qualities of man-

hood which generally ensure success, and always command universal approbation and respect. Mr. Beal was married, on April 23, 1863, to Miss Eleanor Louise Bell, a daughter of the late Thaddeus Bell, Esq., of Yonkers and New York, (who was a leading citizen of the last generation, and at one time in his life of sufficient importance to be mentioned in the councils of his party in connection with the nomination for the Mayoralty of the city of New York), and a sister of the Hon. Alonzo Bell, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Interior during the administration of President Hayes. Mrs. Beal is a lady of rare graces of person, manner and conversation; she is a prominent factor in the social circles of the section of the city in which she resides, and is sincerely esteemed for her kindly and helpful labors in connection with religious, educational and charitable work. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Beal consists of six children: four sons, viz.: Reynolds, born October 12, 1867, who studied marine engineering at Cornell University, and is now engaged in professional labors at the Morgan Iron Works; Thaddeus, born June 23, 1870, now assistant to his father in the office of the Central Gas Light Company; Albert, born September 3, 1875; and Gifford, born January 24, 1879, both of whom are still at school; and two daughters, viz.: Alice and Mary, all of whom, as well as their father bear, besides their surname Beal, the additional family name of Reynolds.

CHENEY, ALFRED CONSTANTINE, a leading citizen and financier of New York City, President of the Garfield National Bank, of the Garfield Safe Deposit Company, of the National Board of Steam Navigation, and also of Cheney's Towing Line; late President and now Vice-President of the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company, was born in the town of Groton, Grafton County, New Hampshire, on April 15, 1838. The American family of Cheney is of Scotch origin, and is descended from one of the name who came from Scotland to America about the year 1650 and settled at Newburyport, Massachusetts, where he established a ship-building business. One of the principal ship-builders of the place to-day is Mr. Preston Cheney, one of his descendants, who is an uncle of the subject of this sketch. The widely known silk manufacturers—the Cheneyes of Manchester, Connecticut—are of the same family, and the Hon. P. C. Cheney, late Governor of New Hampshire and United States Senator, is a cousin of Mr. Cheney, who is also related to the well known proprietors of Cheney's Express,



W. & A. G. S. & Co. N. Y.

A. G. Cheney

at Boston. The parents of Mr. Cheney were Albert Gallatin Cheney and Hannah Heath Cheney, the latter a daughter of Joshua Heath, a prosperous farmer of Hebron, New Hampshire, and a native of Grafton County. Albert Gallatin Cheney was born in Groton, in the county just named, in 1803, and was a farmer in early life. He was a man of strong character, and was well-informed in regard to public events. He possessed a marked aptitude for public life and, while still a young man, was elected to the State Legislature to represent the district in which he was born. Upon leaving the Legislature he established himself as a merchant at Groton, and throughout the remainder of his life preserved his standing as a local leader. He died in 1847, at the comparatively early age of forty-four years, being at the time Treasurer of the county. His last illness was occasioned, it is said, by over-exertion in driving and traveling. Typhoid fever set in, and being treated in accordance with the absurd notions then prevalent in the medical profession, was almost necessarily fatal. The subject of this sketch was one of seven children, and the eldest of five boys. Deprived by death of a father's care and protection at the age of nine years, he did what he could for his own support and the assistance of his mother, brothers and sisters, by working ten months in the year on a farm until he was fifteen, getting two months schooling each year. He then went to the neighboring village of Wentworth and took a position as "boy" in a country store at that place, kept by J. S. Blaisdell, receiving for his services a salary of fifty dollars a year, and board and lodging. After remaining a year with Mr. Blaisdell, young Cheney turned his steps toward New York, arriving in that city on June 27, 1854. He soon found a place as boy in the store of Messrs. Bradford, Heath & Clark, importers of woollens, at the corner of Church and Chambers Streets, the last named, at that time, marking the extreme northern line of business houses in the city, as Fourteenth Street marked the extreme northern line of dwellings, with some few exceptions, goats and squatters occupying Manhattan Island above that point. Appreciating the advantages within his reach, the lad devoted a good share of his leisure to reading and study, and attended, during the evening sessions, Public School No. 44, in North Moore Street, where he may be said to have finished his education. In two years he reached the position of receiving clerk in the house employing him, but had enjoyed its salary of \$200 a year but a short time when the panic of 1857 made a reduction in the clerical force necessary, on the score of economy, and obliged him to seek work elsewhere. On January 1, 1858, he found employ-

ment as clerk in the house of George Opdyke, then at the head of the woolen trade in the city. A few months later he went to work for the firm of Burr, Griffiths, White & Co., which within a short time took the style of White & Heath. As traveling salesman for this firm he visited the cities and towns in the West, building up trade, and was thus engaged until the breaking out of the Rebellion. Being in New York at the time of the first call for volunteers for the support of the Government, he enlisted as a private soldier in Company "E" of the Twelfth Regiment of the National Guard, on the memorable 19th of April, 1861, and marched with it to the defence of the Capital. This regiment was commanded by Colonel (afterwards Major-General) Daniel Butterfield, and among its enlisted men was Boston Corbett, who afterwards slew the assassin of President Lincoln. It had the honor of occupying the right of the line on the 24th of May, 1861, when the Union army crossed the Potomac and first took possession of Arlington Heights; and it marched over the Long Bridge into Virginia on the same day that Colonel Ellsworth and his Zouaves, together with the Seventy-first Regiment of New York, went down and took possession of Alexandria. Mr. Cheney was one of a number of volunteer soldiers in the Twelfth Regiment, who, during the first two months of their service wore the civilian attire in which they had enlisted, the Government as yet not being able to supply uniforms to its defenders. The term for which the regiment enlisted expired on the day of the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, but it voluntarily remained ten days longer in the field, and finally returned to New York. Mr. Cheney then resumed his duties as salesman with White & Heath, and in 1867 was admitted to the firm as junior partner. A year later he retired from the firm and resumed his former position. On January 1, 1870, he left the woolen trade and engaged independently in the steamboat and ice business on the Hudson River, spending the year at Barrytown, managing the freight and passenger business between Stuyvesant along the river to New York City. He sold out his interest in this line at the close of the first season, and in April, 1871, organized the Mutual Benefit Ice Company, opening a depot at Fourteenth Street, North River, New York, and continued as managing director of the company until 1877, during which period he built the large ice houses of the company on the Hudson. He then devoted his whole time and attention to the business of Cheney's Towing Line, which he had established in 1874, and the principal business of which was towing ice down the Hudson for the principal ice companies, making that a specialty. In 1880 he bought out the Hudson

River Towing Company, a rival line that had been managed in the interests of the Knickerbocker Ice Company. This enabled him to make a contract with the latter company, and his fleet of steamers, now twelve in number, has ever since had its principal business in towing ice. In 1881 Mr. Cheney assisted in the organization, and was chosen a Director of the Garfield National Bank, which opened business in the Masonic Temple, corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, on December 19, in that year. He was elected Vice-President of this institution in 1883, and shortly afterwards was elected President, assuming the duties of the latter office on January 1, 1884. In 1888 he organized and was elected President of the Garfield Safe Deposit Company, for which capacious premises were secured adjoining the bank, in the Masonic Temple. In 1887 he was one of a company which organized the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua, and afterwards assisted in getting from the Congress of the United States a charter, authorizing the company to do business with a capital of one hundred millions of dollars. This bill was passed during the session of 1888-'89 and was signed by President Cleveland. The Nicaragua Canal Construction Company was then organized to build the canal for the Maritime Company, and Mr. Cheney was elected its President. Finding that his duties in connection with the Presidency of the Bank, Safe Deposit Company and other corporations, required all his time, and having secured the services of his friend, the Hon. Warner Miller, ex-Senator of the United States, he resigned the Presidency of the Construction Company into the latter's hands on March 1, 1890, being then chosen its Vice-President. He is also a member of the Executive Committee. In addition to holding the various trusts named, Mr. Cheney is a Director in the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and in the Union Dime Savings Bank. In 1884 Mr. Cheney was one of a number of gentlemen engaged in the steamboat business that established the National Board of Steam Navigation—the only organization of the steamboat interests in the United States, including all sea-going and inland steamers—and was elected President of that organization to fill a vacancy caused by resignation, and was re-elected in 1887 and 1888. He was renominated in 1889, but declined to allow his name to be used, as he had not the time to give to the duties of the place. Upon his retirement the Board passed a series of highly complimentary resolutions, a copy of which, beautifully engraved and mounted in album form, was presented to him. The Board further showed their appreciation of his services by making him an Honorary Member of the Executive Committee, an office

created especially for him. For a number of years Mr. Cheney (who wears the title of Captain, by virtue of his ownership of steamboats) has been a most prominent factor in all local maritime displays. In 1883 he organized, and, as Chairman of the committee in charge, successfully carried out a steamboat parade in the harbor of New York, in honor of the Centennial Celebration of the Evacuation of New York by the British. He also organized the parade of the merchant marine in New York Harbor in connection with the dedication of the Statue of Liberty, and, on October 28, 1886, was in command of the merchant marine on that occasion, having as flagship, the "A. C. Cheney," one of his own steamers. This is still remembered as one of the finest marine displays ever witnessed in American waters. On the occasion of the Centennial of the Inauguration of Washington as President of the United States, Mr. Cheney was a member of the General Committee having the celebration in charge, and was Treasurer of the Naval Committee, which, on board of the United States Steamer Dispatch—detailed for the purpose by the Secretary of the Navy—proceeded down the bay to receive the President of the United States, on his way from Elizabeth, New Jersey, to the foot of Wall Street, New York, following the route taken by his illustrious predecessor. The guests of the Naval Committee on the "Dispatch" included many of the most distinguished men of the time, among them the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Interior, the Attorney-General, the Assistant Secretary of State, the Governor of New York, the Mayor of the City of New York, the General of the Army, the Admiral of the Navy, and General Wm. T. Sherman, as America's most distinguished citizen and soldier. Mr. Cheney had the distinguished honor of being appointed by the President of the Republic of Nicaragua a representative of that government at the International Maritime Congress, which assembled in Washington in the autumn of 1889. In political faith Mr. Cheney has always been one of the most enthusiastic Republicans. He still refers with pardonable pride to his first meeting with President Lincoln, which occurred on the day in November, 1860, when he was a candidate for the suffrages of the people for the office of President of the United States. Happening to find himself in Lafayette, Indiana, the night before election, he took a train for Springfield and visited Mr. Lincoln at his home, his credentials being his activity in the Republican party in New York City. He was cordially welcomed by Mr. Lincoln, spent the day at his offices, met Col. Ellsworth, Mr. Nicolai and others who have since become famous; and had the honor of being



John D. Cramm

one of the three persons who escorted Mr. Lincoln to the polls to vote. He was in Chicago on the occasion of the reception given by the city to President-elect Lincoln and Vice-President-elect Hamlin, making the acquaintance of the latter at that time under agreeable circumstances, and being cordially greeted by both. Mr. Cheney's prominence in his party is attested by the fact that in the fall of 1888 he was tendered the nomination for Mayor of the city of New York by the Republican County Committee—an honor he was obliged to decline owing to the pressure of his duties as President of the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company and the official head of numerous other corporations. Mr. Cheney is a prominent member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and of the Union League Club, and also of Lafayette Post No. 140, Department of New York, Grand Army of the Republic. He has been connected for some years with the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Astor Lodge, of Phoenix Chapter No. 2, Royal Arch Masons, and of Palestine Commandery, Knights Templar. He is also a member of the New England Society of the City of New York, and of the Riverside Baptist Church. Vigorous in body and mind, he is to-day one of the most active of the business men of the metropolis, is known far beyond its limits, and both in business and political circles is looked upon as a man of pronounced character, sound views and stern integrity. Although one of the busiest men in the busiest city in the world, he is always able to find time to do a service for his fellow-citizens. Notwithstanding the numerous cares and responsibilities resting upon him, he is a genial companion, a good story-teller, and an expert with the hook and line. He was married, on January 20, 1864, to Miss Adaline Juliette Hull, daughter of Samuel Hull, Esq., of Owego, Tioga County, New York. Of the three children born to this marriage none are now living.

CRIMMINS, JOHN D., a distinguished citizen and business man of New York City, late President and Treasurer of the Board of Park Commissioners in that municipality, and conspicuous for many years in connection with building, engineering and many local improvements and public works of magnitude, was born in the city of New York, May 18, 1844. He is a son of Thomas Crimmins, a native of Limerick, Ireland, who came to America in the spring of 1837, and, engaging in the business in 1849 as a contractor, acquired both wealth and distinction. The grandfather and other relatives of Thomas Crimmins came to America in 1784, and

their business interests here were in the care of Mr. Thomas Addis Emmett, the famous counsellor, during his practice at the bar of New York City. Mr. Crimmins brought a letter of introduction to Mr. Thomas Addis Emmett, Jr., from his uncle Maurice Barry, who had property here, which he gave his young nephew power of attorney to manage. Mr. Crimmins was received with marked cordiality by the Emmetts and was taken into the employment of Mr. Thomas Addis Emmett, Jr., and became a manager of his farm and country place, which was then famous for their botanical gardens. Mr. Crimmins obtained great distinction in the displays at various county fairs and the exhibitions of the American Institute for special varieties of flowers, fruits and vegetables. He remained with Mr. Emmett until 1849, at his country seat, which was located at Fifty-ninth Street, near what is now Second Avenue, then on the old "Boston Post Road" and contained many acres, being conspicuous among country gentlemen's places for its cattle and great variety of fruit and flowers, and known as Mount Vernon. In 1849 this and the adjoining estates were laid out into streets and Mr. Crimmins became a contractor for the work. He continued in the employment of estates principally until leaving business in 1871. In 1842 Thomas Crimmins married, in New York City, Joanna O'Keeffe, a native of Waterford, Ireland. The children born to this marriage were John D., Mary E., who married Abraham Dowdney, afterwards Member of Congress; Rosa M., the wife of Morgan J. O'Brien, Justice of the Supreme Court; and Annie L., the wife of J. Henry Haggerty, and Thomas E. John D. Crimmins, the eldest son, and subject of this sketch, was born on the Emmett estate. He was educated at the public schools of the city, attending Grammar School No. 18 in East Fifty-first Street. He completed his course there at the age of fourteen, and not being old enough for admission to the "Free Academy," now known as the College of the City of New York, entered St. Francis Xavier's College, and completed the commercial course before he was sixteen years old. Having an aptitude for accounts, upon reaching this age the responsibility of keeping the books in his father's business was creditably borne by him. In his seventeenth year, in addition to having charge of the accounts of his father's business, he acted as Superintendent and very soon acquired the knowledge of values that entered into estimates and proposals for work of the character in which his father was then engaged. At twenty he became a partner of his father. The firm was then known as Thomas Crimmins & Son. About this period his valuations of the cost of building streets and sewers were recog-

nized as authority and largely determined the amount to bid upon all public work. During this time the firm employed about three hundred men, and owing to his natural aptitude, Mr. Crimmins could transfer the names of all those employees without reference, entirely from memory. He was conspicuous for being always able to recall incidents of the most trivial character in business matters and never failed to recognize a face once known to him. In his twenty-second year, building was added to the business and the name of the firm was changed to Thomas & John D. Crimmins, and the last named assumed charge of all the financial matters connected therewith. During the years of supervision of work, Mr. John D. Crimmins was the first to appreciate and use steam appliances and all improved methods that had merit, in which economy and time could be taken advantage of in carrying out excavations. He acquired a practical knowledge of mason work and in that way became competent to criticise the work of the best mechanic. About 1867-'68 Mr. Crimmins became a large operator in real estate, sometimes independently, and for five years purchased and sold more property than any man of his years. His knowledge of the value of property became quite as conspicuous as his knowledge of the value of excavation work. His judgment was sought after and paid for very handsomely, and he was frequently selected as an arbitrator in the settlement of large real estate questions. He was appointed by the Supreme Court on several occasions as a Commissioner in the adjustment of estates. His expert testimony on the values of work before Court and Commissioners has been the basis in instances upon which the entire decision rested. Mr. Crimmins, like others who were then dealing extensively in real estate, had considerable property when the panic of 1872 began. Between 1872 and 1876 the values of property fell off more than half, and all or very nearly all the dealers in real estate that were prominent at that time were forced to take advantage of the bankrupt law then in existence. In his large operations he became interested, with other parties, in the purchase of land, largely upon margins, that is from twenty-five to fifty per cent. in cash and the balance on bond and mortgage, the bonds being executed by the parties interested in the purchase. At the time of the great depression, his name was on bonds with other parties to the extent of several hundred thousand dollars. In several instances the property had passed out of his hands to other purchasers. In time they failed to meet their interest and taxes, and the usual proceedings of foreclosure took place. As fast as the proceedings were completed and the amount of the

deficiency, where it occurred, determined, he was called upon to make good all the deficiencies, and in addition thereto, the expenses of the litigation. This he did without a moment's default. It was some time before all the obligations could be ascertained. In the meantime he was carrying on business extensively as a contractor, and it required all his earnings and savings to meet the demands spoken of. He was strongly advised, in order to pass this trying period, to do as others were doing, and take advantage of the bankruptcy laws, but his answer was uniformly that he made the obligations and they should be met. When the last of these matters were settled, which involved a matter of several hundred thousand dollars as the principal, it left him exhausted in funds but strong in credit, and within ten days he immediately commenced exercising his judgment in relation to the purchase of real property. Land was being offered in every direction and the sales at the Exchange attracted a few purchasers and those who were bold enough to purchase, so little confidence had the financial institutions of the city in real estate, and although it may be strange to read to-day, the banks would refuse to afford such people the customary accommodations. Within a few years he had largely made good his great losses in consequence of the advances in property that he bought in that period, and his credit being beyond question, and his judgment showing itself so evident, offers came to him in several directions from capitalists to become associated with him, but his past experience had taught him a lesson, and from that period to the present he has never permitted himself to become interested with any other person in the purchase or improvement of real estate. His building operations have also been entirely exclusive of any connection with other persons. He has erected upwards of four hundred houses in the city of New York, the last of importance being the Lenox Lyceum—with the surrounding property, owned exclusively by him. For twenty years he has been the leading contractor in the city, employing more men than any two persons engaged in the business. The character of his contracting business has for fifteen years been for private individuals and corporations, and largely of that class which requires great skill and judgment, and the greater part of his business is done without competition, planning and carrying out the work to completion. The aggregate amount of Mr. Crimmins' work is positively surprising. He has had in his employ as many as five thousand men at one time, with hundreds of horses and machinery of every description used in excavations for gas works and mains, building of railroads,

docks, subways, the foundations of many of the largest buildings, and for refrigerating processes in connection with breweries. Mr. Crimmins early became conspicuous in public affairs and before he was of age was Secretary of several political organizations and also of the Contractors' Association, the President of which at that time, Mr. John Pettigrew, was the best known contractor of his day in the city. In his twenty-second year Mr. Crimmins was nominated for Councilman in the district comprising all that part of the city north of Twenty-sixth Street from the East River to the Hudson and Harlem Rivers. His party was not successful, but his personal strength was shown by the fact that he received four thousand and eight votes, just double the number polled by the other candidate nominated by his party. Since that time Mr. Crimmins has declined nominations for many public offices. After being twice nominated for Park Commissioner of the city of New York, first by Mayor Grace, he accepted the office at the hands of Mayor Edson, and assumed the duties of the office in 1883. While in the Board he was twice chosen its President and during one of his terms as such, served also as Treasurer. His resignation from the Board in 1887 was owing to the increasing pressure of his numerous business duties and occasioned wide-spread regret, as it was universally conceded that no more painstaking and efficient officer had ever filled the position. The Mayor requested him to remain in office and he did not withdraw until after his term expired, when Mr. Crimmins insisted on his resignation being accepted. Mr. Crimmins has accorded his support to all measures best calculated to advance the city's permanent welfare and prosperity, and there is no citizen more conversant with her needs. Mr. Crimmins is a member of the Board of Trustees (and also Treasurer) of St. Patrick's Cathedral, a body having charge of all the work in connection with the Cathedral and St. Patrick's Church (the former cathedral in the lower part of the city) including schools and cemeteries. He is also a member of the Board of Managers of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, a member of the Advisory Committee of the Foundling Asylum, a Trustee of St. Mary's Lodging House, and in each Board Chairman of the active committees. He has inaugurated conspicuous improvements both in the plans of buildings, and the method of training the children, and the asylums are considered to be the model institutions of their character in this country. He is also a Life Member and an officer of the Catholic Club; a member of the Board of Managers of St. John's Day Nursery, and also of the Home for Incurables; a member of the Executive Committee of the Prison Association, and also of the

Tenement House Association; an officer of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, a Trustee of the Fifth Avenue Bank and of a Bank for Savings; a member of the Real Estate Exchange and of the Chamber of Commerce; Treasurer of the Central Park Improvement Company and President of a Land Improvement Company; Vice-President of the Young Men's Democratic Club; a member of several leading city clubs, and a member of many committees in connection with charitable and educational organizations, including the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Museum of Natural History, and the American Geographical Society. On April 15, 1868, Mr. Crimmins, then in his twenty-third year, was married to Miss Lilly L. Lalor, daughter of Martin Lalor, a highly esteemed citizen of New York City. She was a graduate of the Sacred Heart Academy at Manhattanville, where she received the highest honors of her class and the gold medal on her graduation. Mrs. Crimmins was one of the most charitable women in the city, and spent much of her time in assisting the poor. She took special interest in asylums and many a parentless child owed comfort to her charity. In the truest sense of the word she was a helpmate to her husband, and her wisdom and counsel were of substantial value to him through their long and unclouded wedded life. She died on the 6th of March, 1888, and her funeral was one of the most notable tributes to womanly virtues that ever took place in New York. Fourteen children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Crimmins, of whom eleven survive. Mr. Crimmins himself is a man of extremely charitable disposition. It has been said of him that he never inquires who demands his charity or what may be the denomination of the applicant. Let him be convinced that suffering can be alleviated or need removed and his purse is opened. As has been aptly remarked, "Philanthropy with him is not a trade; it is a Christian duty." His brother Thomas E. has been connected with him in business for many years, and the contracting firm is known as John D. & Thomas E. Crimmins at the present time. As a contractor, Mr. Crimmins constantly has in his employ thousands of men. Many of them have been with him for years, and in numerous instances the children of his employees, growing up under his eye, have entered his service, as they became fitted for their positions. The most cordial and friendly relations have always existed between himself and his workmen. During the many years he has been in business, a strike has never occurred among his employees. He is frequently chosen as arbitrator in difficulties between employees and employers, and in every instance his decisions have been cheerfully

acquiesced in by both sides. In personal appearance Mr. Crimmins is distinguished and dignified, with an affable and courteous bearing, singularly free from that patronizing manner which is so often the offspring of great wealth and conscious power. The humblest of his employees may enter his office and be sure of meeting a kindly reception, as much so as if he were himself a millionaire. His career is inseparably interwoven with the history of New York during the past quarter of a century, with the extension of its unrivaled water fronts, the construction of its magnificent boulevards, the decoration of its beautiful parks, and its public charities. But what has commended him most of all is the unostentatious and noble manner in which he has guarded the interests of the poor and needy who are always to be found in a great city.

VANDERBILT, CORNELIUS, fourth of the name, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the New York Central Railroad Company, and of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, and Financial Manager of the entire Vanderbilt system of roads, was born at New Dorp, Staten Island, November 27, 1843. He is the son of William H. Vanderbilt, formerly President of the New York Central, and grandson of Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt, founder and original organizer of the Vanderbilt system. Commodore Vanderbilt's father, Cornelius Vanderbilt, was a descendant of Jan Aertsen Van der Bilt, a Dutch farmer, who settled near Brooklyn, New York, about 1650. The elder Cornelius Vanderbilt was a farmer at New Dorp, and there his grandson, William H. Vanderbilt, also became a farmer about 1841, the Commodore having a notion of testing his son's individuality and perseverance in making his own living out of comparatively small material, while he himself was rapidly accumulating wealth through his marvelously admirable prosecution of the great undertakings which from time to time occupied his attention. The success of this training, which was in fact that of the old Commodore himself during his boyhood and young manhood, resulted in making William H. Vanderbilt the self-reliant, determined and thoughtful man out of whom grew the railroad king of later days. Young Cornelius, the subject of this sketch, had, perhaps fortunately for himself under the changed conditions of life which opened up to him, a different training from that of his predecessors. In his boyhood and early youth he received an excellent academic education. From the beginning his growth and progress were watched over by the Commodore, who

evinced with regard to his grandchildren the deepest affection and the most earnest desire for their advancement. Perceiving, as did also Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, indications in young Cornelius, which promised abundant success if a sound business bringing up were provided, Commodore Vanderbilt strongly advocated such a course, with the result that at an early age he entered business life as a clerk in the Shoe and Leather Bank in New York City. Here no favor was shown him on account of his family connections or probable future position, but he was placed in the same relative condition as all others in the service of the institution, and while a simple clerk under the direction of his superior officers, was instructed in the work of the bank and thus introduced to his first knowledge of financial affairs. It soon became obvious to the department heads of the bank that Cornelius was a young man remarkably endowed with faculties whose proper encouragement and direction would unquestionably be of great value to the institution. All his work was seen to be faithful and remarkably accurate. He was industrious and indefatigable in the discharge of duty and close in his attendance to the service of the bank. All of this was recognized by the bank officials and he was gradually advanced from post to post as his service seemed to deserve such acknowledgment, his salary being adequately increased with each promotion. Meanwhile the Commodore, in the midst of all his engrossing occupations and the control of the vast interests in his hands, did not fail to keep an eye on this young man, in whom he foresaw a most able and honorable successor to himself. Accordingly, when young Cornelius was approaching his majority his grandfather had him transferred to the private banking house of Kissam Brothers, that he should, in this position and under the different conditions which obtained therein, gain a knowledge of the brokerage business and of the stock market which he could hardly have obtained in an ordinary bank of deposit and discount. The marked individuality of Cornelius showed itself at this period, in a direction which was illustrative of one of its very strongest features—the religious tendency. Perhaps without any specific intention, but certainly with a direct leading in that direction, he connected himself with the Episcopal church, and with such conscientiousness of purpose that the relation then formed doubtless stood as a barrier forever after between himself and those insidious and so often fatal temptations which act with such force and perseverance in the case of men whose inheritance includes great wealth and a lofty position. Of a strongly receptive nature, Cornelius Vanderbilt was endowed with a natural



Vanderbilt

manliness sufficient to strengthen him in any direction towards which his disposition or his environment might lead him, and at the same time he was peculiarly fortunate in his youth in being specially under the hands of the Commodore. Many of the latter's best qualities, his tenacity of purpose, his tremendous energy and his breadth of mental vision, were thus assimilated by the young man, while no less did he owe to his father, Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, the patience, foresight and self-discipline which were a part of the latter's character and greatly assisted in raising him to the eminence which he reached as one of the most remarkable financiers this country has produced. When Commodore Vanderbilt died, he showed by practical recognition in his will that the conduct and career of young Cornelius up to that period had met with his complete approbation. Subsequently a similar confidence both in his integrity and ability was exhibited by the will of his own father, and who so disposed the family arrangements made regarding the Vanderbilt estate after his death, that the bulk of the family fortune, including the railroad securities, was left to the management of the two brothers—Cornelius and William Kissam. In 1865, being then twenty-two years of age, Cornelius Vanderbilt was appointed to a position in the office of the Harlem Railroad, and for two years devoted himself more particularly to the study of railroad management and finances, with the result that in 1867 he became Treasurer of that company. This office he continued to fill during the next ten years and of course with an enormous accumulation of experience and knowledge regarding the affairs which it was to become his duty thereafter to supervise and control on a much larger and more important scale. Commodore Vanderbilt died in New York City January 4, 1877, and Mr. William H. Vanderbilt succeeded him in the Presidency of the New York Central Railroad, while Cornelius was made First Vice-President and given entire control of the finances of the road, and his brother, William K., became Second Vice-President, having charge over the road's traffic business. As Treasurer of the Harlem road, Cornelius had shown his peculiar aptitude for financial affairs and had in fact mastered their intricacies as applied to a railroad system. And thus the application of his acquisitions and his natural powers to the much larger volume of such business connected with the management of the New York Central Road was really felt by him but little. In his new position and brought into direct relation with the heads of departments of the New York Central and with the managers of the other roads of the Vanderbilt system, Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt

became speedily notable for the clearness and accuracy of his statements, for a quickness of perception which enabled him, almost at a glance, to unravel any account or financial statement, however complicated, and for a remarkable memory, which on requisition would recall any portion of his familiar knowledge of his work, and enable him to answer promptly and accurately the frequent and unexpected questions of his father concerning it. Having in charge the financial relations of the Central Road brought him also into familiar acquaintance with the outside world, and more particularly with the great banking and other business interests with which the system is necessarily identified. Such acquaintance gained for him the respect and admiration of the most prominent financiers, bankers and railroad men of the country, and it began to be recognized that in Cornelius Vanderbilt would eventually be found a fitting follower and representative of his father and grandfather. In May, 1883, Mr. William H. Vanderbilt retired from the Presidency of the Vanderbilt roads, and Cornelius and his brother, William K. Vanderbilt, resigned their Vice-Presidencies. The object of this apparently sudden and vital official change in the control and direction of the great system of roads, the reins of whose government had hitherto been held in individual hands, was the result of wise and conservative judgment, having for its purpose the best use in the direction, of all the best accessible wisdom. The object of the change was first to bring the Directors into more direct contact with the operations of the companies, and to make the management responsible to them. In this way, not only the trained ability of the Executive Officers was made available in the Board, but the representatives of the stock and bondholders were in touch with the movement of the business, and their wisdom strengthened the organization. Another and most important purpose was to bring the Vanderbilt lines east of Chicago into the closest alliance. Cornelius Vanderbilt became the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company and also of the Board of Directors of the Michigan Central, while William K. assumed the same position in the Lake Shore and Nickel Plate. Thus the Vanderbilt management and interests between New York and Chicago were brought into harmonious relations, and made subject to a common policy. By this arrangement the President of each of the lines becomes directly responsible to the Directors of his own company. Under this new system Mr. James H. Rutter was the first President of the New York Central, and at his death was succeeded by

Chauncey M. Depew, who still holds the office. But what is known as the Vanderbilt system extends from the Atlantic nearly to Salt Lake City, while its branches and other affiliated lines reach into every State and Territory of the Northwest, covering in all about twenty thousand miles of rails. It extends also far into the South, and by alliance with the Union Pacific, from ocean to ocean. The Vanderbilt system proper includes the Harlem; New York Central and Hudson River; the West Shore; the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern; the Michigan Central with its Canada Southern auxiliary; the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis; the Chicago and North Western, which stretches from Chicago to Omaha and six hundred miles beyond toward the Pacific ocean; and the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha, covering the entire Northwest. Of all these roads Mr. Vanderbilt has a thorough practical knowledge, as, besides having been First Vice-President and Financial Manager of the New York Central, he was in 1878, Treasurer of the Michigan Central and of the Canada Southern; in 1879, Vice-President and Treasurer of the latter; in 1880, Treasurer and Vice-President of the Michigan Central, and continued to hold these positions until 1883, when he was made Chairman of the Board of Directors of the New York Central, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Michigan Central, and President of the Canada Southern. In 1877 he was made Vice-President, and in 1886, President of the New York and Harlem Railroad, of which he had already been Treasurer from 1867 to 1877, and the position of President of this road he has continued to hold ever since, in connection with his other offices. With an aggregate of fine financial ability and experience, the reins of power still remain in the hands of a Vanderbilt, not by reason of the name or for the sake of conservatism, or because of precedents, but because Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt's established character for prudence and sound judgment, his recognized financial ability and his conceded integrity in council are, as is well known, all combined in the interest of all stockholders alike. And it has been thoroughly demonstrated and is fully recognized that he is determined that, without fear or favoritism of any kind, the roads shall be managed for the benefit of all the stockholders, a fact the knowledge of which forms a bulwark of strength and confidence in the Vanderbilt securities all over the world. Mr. Vanderbilt's training from the beginning has been financial altogether. And while, of course, he is thoroughly familiar, from his long official experience in the New York and Harlem and New York Central roads, with

everything in general relating to railroad transportation and traffic, it is as a financier that his immediate relations to the roads in his care have made him most prominent. He is a natural lover of figures. He delights in them, and the most complicated mathematical statements in connection with affairs with which he is familiar have not the slightest terrors for Mr. Vanderbilt. Of course, the duties which have been herein indicated are quite sufficient to occupy the time and attention of any one man to the exclusion of all other labor, but they do not, by any means, represent the totality of the interests which Mr. Vanderbilt has in his charge, and over all of which he exercises that degree of supervision which each of them appears to demand at his hand; for it is a marked feature in his character that to whatever interest, small or great, he attaches himself, to that extent he takes upon himself the burden of fulfilling such duties as to him appear essential in connection therewith. Mr. Vanderbilt is probably associated as a Director or Trustee with as many public organizations, societies and institutions as any other man in New York. Perhaps, indeed, he has more and wider relations of this character than any other man. It is remarked of him that he is just as rigid and methodical in his relation to positions of this nature as he is with regard to the broader interests connected with his railroad and financial duties. Mr. Vanderbilt's deep and conscientious religious nature has brought him into prominence as a member of religious organizations, and he is in the direction of many such, while, as a benefactor in religions and charitable works, he has been as generous as he has been modest in giving. He is a Trustee or Director, among others, of the following institutions: the Young Men's Christian Association, the General Theological Seminary, St. Luke's Hospital, the Seaman's Mission of the Episcopal Church, the Home for Incurables, the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, the House of Rest for Consumptives, the Eye and Ear Infirmary, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the Christian Home for Intemperate Men, and the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled. He is also a member or fellow of the following: New York Yacht Club, the Players' Club, the St. Nicholas Society, of which he was formerly President, the St. Nicholas Club, the New York Farmers; Trustee of the Union Trust Company, the New York Historical Society; Member of the Union League Club, the Union, the Knickerbocker, the Centry, the Grolier, the Down-town Club, the Thursday Evening; Fellow of the American Geographical Society, Director in the Museum of Natural History and the Metropolitan Art Museum; Member of the Episcopal Cathed-

dral Committee, of the American School for Classical Studies at Athens, and Member of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Vanderbilt is also a member of the Country and Tuxedo Clubs and is prominent at Newport, where he has a model farm, and where he interests himself greatly in the Casino and the Reading-Room and the Improvement Society. Although, as has been said, a man of deep religious convictions, and of faithful adherence to these in his personal and public life, Mr. Vanderbilt is by no means an ascetic, but is, on the contrary, a lover of art in all its phases, is fond of horses and yachting, although not in the least a sporting man, and only caring for either on account of the relaxation from business and exhilaration of spirits to which they are accessory. In most of his relations with institutions and other public organizations Mr. Vanderbilt proceeds upon the theory that he is by such connection performing a portion of his duty to the world at large, as to which his ideas are peculiarly conscientious. He is, therefore, as has been already indicated, punctilious in his attendance at meetings of Trustees or Boards of Directors of which he is a member, and devotes to whatever questions of interest may come before him in this capacity the same earnestness that he bestows on his customary duties. As is the case with all men of recognized fortune, Mr. Vanderbilt is the recipient of requests in season and out of season for the bestowal of charity in every possible direction. In connection with those institutions of a charitable nature of which he is a member, and as to the conduct and uses of which he is fully cognizant, he is always liberal, and helps them out of many a tight corner from which it would be difficult for them without his assistance to emerge. In other directions, however, than those covered by organized charity, the demand upon Mr. Vanderbilt often assumes the character of a persecution. Subject, as men of wealth are, to the clever and experienced attacks of skilled professional beggars, a constant watchfulness or else an entire abstention of charity must be observed with regard to such instances. Mr. Vanderbilt has always, where cases have been brought before him whose character has been recognized as deserving of assistance, been most liberal, while at the same time thoroughly judicious in extending such assistance as was needed. Unfortunately, as is the case with others under similar circumstances, it has been very much the experience of Mr. Vanderbilt that such cases only too frequently turn out to be simulated and fraudulent in their character. Mr. Vanderbilt is a lover of art. He possesses in his elegant and refined residence in Fifth Avenue a valuable and well selected collection of the works

of the best modern painters. It was he who gave to the Metropolitan Museum of Art the great painting of Rosa Bonheur of the Horse Fair, and to the same institution he presented a rare and valuable collection of drawings by the old masters. But the most important single benefaction by Mr. Vanderbilt, and a really remarkable instance of generosity and wise thoughtfulness combined, was the gift to the employees of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, and its leased and affiliated lines, of the splendid club house at the corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, New York. As to this club, which is supplied with reading rooms, game rooms, rooms for educational classes, a large hall for general meetings, gymnasium, bowling alleys, plunge bath and sleeping apartments for employees coming in late or detained in the city over night—it is also fortunate in the possession of the finest library owned by any club in New York. The Board of Directors of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company showed their appreciation of the value and importance of this gift to the employees of the road by recording upon their minutes and afterwards presenting to Mr. Vanderbilt in appropriate form the following letter :

NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD,
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
NEW YORK, June 30, 1886.)
C. VANDERBILT, Esq.,

My Dear Sir:—I am directed by the Board of Directors of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company to convey to you the expression of their profound appreciation of your generosity in the gift of the proposed building for the use of the men in the service of this and other companies centering at the Grand Central Depot. In leasing the land for the site of this structure, they feel that they are applying the property to the best purpose possible. While you could not be fairly called upon any more than other individual stockholders to personally incur this expense, in doing so you perpetuate in a way most honorable to yourself and beneficial to the company, a name already identified with the management of this corporation and its affiliated lines through two generations. Individually I am deeply sensible that this work will lighten the burdens of the administration of the affairs of the company, and promote that good feeling and mutual and interdependent interest between the executive and all departments of our business, which, increasing with years, will furnish more acceptable service to the public, and add to the value of the property.

Yours very truly,
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
President.

The significance of this gift was as well understood and appreciated by the employees of the road, for whose benefit it was designed and has since been conducted, as it was by the Directors of the road. Not only should an act of this nature be

considered in its personal relation, but also in regard to its influence upon the relations of all those connected with the road, encouraging, as it does, a degree of harmony and of the recognition of mutual interests as well as mutual duties which could not fail to be conducive to the best interests of the road, and therefore, to those of its stockholders. Mr. Vanderbilt married, in February, 1867, while quite a young man, Miss Alice Gwynne, the daughter of a distinguished lawyer of Cincinnati. Four sons and three daughters have been born to them. The two eldest boys, William H. and Cornelius, showed several years ago their possession of the hereditary family traits of enterprise and interest in affairs by publishing and editing a boys' newspaper called *The Comet*. At the top of their father's house they fitted up a large room with cases and a press and all the other *material* of a printing office, quite complete of its kind, and from which the young publishers turned out, besides their amateur paper, a number of creditable efforts of the art of printing. In his home life—as would certainly be anticipated of such a man, to whom fortunately have been accorded the blessings of a sympathetic wife, and respectful, obedient and intelligent children, and amid these surroundings—Mr. Vanderbilt is seen at his best. Thoroughly domestic in his personal nature, social and agreeable in his manner, his domestic life is one that would win the respect and admiration of any one fortunate enough to become personally familiar with it. One trait of Mr. Vanderbilt's character which has not yet been touched upon, and yet which, when it is prominent in the nature of a man, is sure to be specially noted by his associates, is the tenacity of his friendships. To those whom he knew during his youth and young manhood, he is always ready to extend the hand of friendship and kindly remembrance. Like the same trait in General Grant, to whom in his misfortunes Mr. Vanderbilt's father was so generous, but with better judgment in selection, Mr. Vanderbilt never forgets old acquaintances, or those whom he has known and cared for or admired, no matter what length of time may elapse without their meeting. Thus, in summing up his character, and with a view to all that has been here told with regard to him, perhaps the most salient feature, the rarest and most beautiful trait which he possesses, is fidelity. From boyhood up he has been noted for the characteristic of faithfulness to every duty which he assumes or which was thrust upon him, fidelity to the enormous monied interests placed in his hands and looking finally to him for their direction and management, fidelity to a public and social life most exacting in

its appeals and claims, fidelity to his family and more immediate and close personal ties and, at last, fidelity to those religious convictions whose warm and serene influence has guided him to mature life by ways unmarked with any divergence from perfect rectitude, and graced and beautified by earnest sympathy for his fellows and the full comprehension and pursuit of his duty to mankind.

GOULD, JAY, financier, was born in Roxbury, Delaware County, New York, May 27, 1836. The family were of English extraction, the first settler of the name having arrived there as one of a half dozen Puritan families from Connecticut. This was Captain Abram Gould, to whom was born the first male child in that section—John B. Gould—who grew to manhood, and was blest with two sons and four daughters. One of these sons was christened Jason Gould, and is the subject of the present sketch. Mr. John B. Gould was the owner of a small farm, which, notwithstanding his industry and intelligent exertion and careful management, yielded only a sufficient income to support his rather numerous family in a style of severe simplicity. During his early years young Jay worked on his father's farm; and all the educational advantages which he obtained at this period he gained from the district school, whose sessions covered only half the year; while his other opportunities for study were heavily handicapped by the severe and exacting duties which always fall to the lot of a small boy in a farmer's family. Even this district school was unfortunately closed before he reached his tenth year, on account of the troubles occurring by the breaking out of the famous "anti-rent war." Soon after this, dissatisfied with a farming life, Mr. Gould accepted a position as clerk in the country store of Benham Brothers, in the village of Roxbury. His pay was sixteen dollars per month, which was considered good wages in those days and in that locality. At the age of fourteen, however, we find that he entered Hobart Academy, New York; and that at this time he was also keeping the books of the village blacksmith; while from his elder sisters, who were young ladies of considerable culture, he obtained instruction which enabled him to start in his favorite study—mathematics. He supported himself during his stay at Hobart Academy and was of no expense to his father. At this time he is said to have been of a reserved nature, giving all the time possible to close application to his studies, until he made such remarkable progress that in a little more than six months he had passed through the prescribed course



JOHN W. WALKER.

of instruction to the entire satisfaction of his tutors. Leaving the academy, and at the same time the service of the village blacksmith, he obtained employment in a hardware store; still devoting his leisure hours to systematic study, and turning his attention to surveying, trigonometry and engineering. It is a curious fact in the young man's life that he should thus early have devoted himself to a study which was naturally to lead up to the prevailing business of his after life. It is said of him at this time, the only recreation he permitted himself consisted in the perusal of the works of the great historians; and this study also continued to his taste as he grew to maturity. With the determination to acquire a practical knowledge of surveying, he borrowed an old compass and a set of surveying implements, and practiced surveying on a limited scale, with the assistance of the boys of the village acting as flag and chain bearers. It is characteristic of the man and illustrative also of his remarkable inventive talent that he obtained the services of these youths by making them presents of toys of his own invention and construction. An anomaly in the history of boys of his age is presented in the fact that when only fifteen years of age he was made full partner in the business in which he was engaged, and shortly afterwards was intrusted with its entire charge. And under his skillful management this business grew largely, involving frequent visits to New York and Albany for the purpose of making purchases of hardware and other stock. During these visits he made so favorable an impression upon those with whom he had dealings that he was permitted to open an account with the well known firms of Phelps, Dodge & Company of New York, and Rathbone & Company and S. H. Ransom of Albany, upon their best terms for credit. But the hardware business did not prove suited to his taste, and in the spring of 1852 he gave up his business to his father (who had, in the meantime, sold his farm); and, still continuing his interest in surveying, he obtained the charge of a surveying party, to complete a new map of Ulster County, at a salary of twenty dollars per month. In this, his first surveying expedition, young Gould started out with only five dollars in his pocket. It was bitterly cold weather; he had no overcoat, and he walked sometimes at the rate of forty miles a day to keep his blood in brisk circulation. The surveying party came to pecuniary grief, his employer becoming embarrassed and unable to pay him; and he determined to carry out the enterprise on his own account, connecting with him two others of the party, none of whom were in possession of any capital, but all ambitious and determined. The hardships of this

period have been told by Mr. Gould in his own language, as follows:

"I was out of money, that is to say, all that I had at my command was a ten cent piece, and with that last coin I had determined not to part. (I did not part with it, and I never shall. I keep it now as a memento). Fall was approaching, and unless our surveys were completed before the winter set in, the completion of our enterprise would have been delayed until the next season, subjecting us to additional expense. This I saw would probably cause the abandonment of the enterprise, and I was determined to carry it through if possible. Had I had sufficient money to last me on a journey back to Delaware for fresh supplies, I could not have afforded the time. I was among entire strangers and consequently without credit. I could neither advance nor retreat without money, and so deeply did I deplore the prospective ruin of our enterprise, that I could not refrain from tears. When things are at the worst, however, they can only change for the better, and just when the clouds of my despair were thickest, Fortune came smiling through them. Tired out with my last day's tramp, hungry and dejected, I was resting in a rocky nook near the town of Shawangunk, with my tears trickling down on the face of the compass, when I was suddenly hailed by one of the farmers of the neighborhood, who asked me to accompany him home and make him a noon-mark, which is a north and south line drawn so that the shadow of an upright object thrown on it indicates the time of mid-day. Arrived at the farm, I was invited to take dinner first, an invitation which I joyfully accepted, as I had supped on a couple of small crackers the previous night, and, although I had been hard at work since daylight, had eaten nothing else, and consequently felt exceedingly faint. After a hearty dinner I made the noon-mark, and was about bidding the hospitable farmer "good day," when he asked me what my charge was for the mark. I told him he was welcome to it, but he generously insisted on paying me half-a-dollar, assuring me that that was the price his neighbor had paid for one. I accepted the money and started on my way rejoicing. Had I that moment discovered a new continent I could not have been more elated, for with sixty cents in my pocket, and the prospect of making other noon-marks along the route, I could now see a way to carry my enterprise to a successful termination. I can never forget that day. From that time forward I prosecuted my labors with a light heart; the fame of my noon-marks preceded me; applications from farmers came in all round, and out of this new source of supply I paid all the expenses of my surveys, and came out at the completion with six dollars in my pocket."

At about this time young Gould was wandering disconsolately along the banks of the Hudson and Delaware Canal when he met Oliver J. Tillson (a young man of twenty years of age) and introduced himself, and at the same time remarking that he was just the fellow that he had tramped a good many miles along the towpath that Sunday morning to see. With real tears in his eyes he related the story of his life. He said he had heard that young Till-

son had some knowledge of surveying and civil engineering, and he had come to see whether they could not form a partnership. He was in debt and entirely without ready money. The young men continued in conversation till they arrived at Tillson's house, by which time the latter had made up his mind to adopt Gould's plan and form a business partnership with him and his friend Brink. Not one of them had any ready money, but finally they raised sufficient to buy two odometers, one for Tillson and the other for Brink. Gould had his own odometer. They went to work with a vim, taking different routes, and trundling the odometers wheel-barrow fashion over the rough country roads. According to agreement, they met every Saturday afternoon at the house of Tillson's father in Rosendale, where on that day and on Sundays they "fixed things up," as Gould used to call it, and compared notes. The map of Ulster County was completed in December, 1852, and Gould said he would like to sell out and go back to his father's home. They held an auction among themselves, and Tillson and Brink together bought out Gould's right and title in the map. The following is a verbatim copy of the receipt:

December 27, 1852.

Received of Oliver J. Tillson and Peter H. Brink ninety dollars and wheel, in full of all debts and demands and dues against them and the Ulster County Map.

JASON GOULD,
for
JOHN B. GOULD.

John B. Gould was Jason's father, and had advanced his son a trifle. Besides, at the time the receipt was given, he was a minor and believed that was the correct way of signing. The "wheel" which is here mentioned, was the odometer he used to trundle all over the wild western portion of the county while making his surveys. The accuracy of the Ulster County map had attracted the attention of the late John Delafield, who applied to the Legislature of the State for aid in the completion of a topographical survey of the entire State, to be undertaken by Mr. Gould. Before success was met in the Legislature, Mr. Delafield, unfortunately died. But with the boldness and energy which had already so demonstrated themselves as a part of his character, Gould determined to prosecute the enterprise without waiting for Legislative aid. In the spring of 1853 he began the survey of Albany County, and completed it by the following fall. During the ensuing winter he drafted out his surveys, and produced a map which he sold on its completion at a very handsome profit. Meanwhile, during the summer of 1853, he was employed by the

Cohoes Company to survey and make a map of the village in which their manufactory is situated. This map netted him \$600. During the same year he surveyed and laid out the Albany and Nisecayuna Plank Road. This was a task involving embarrassing difficulties of engineering, but Mr. Gould mastered them all, completed the work to the satisfaction of the company, and was liberally rewarded. As will readily be judged, the year 1853 included for him an almost incredible amount of work; and he rose at daybreak and seldom retired for rest before midnight. The following year he sent a company of surveyors into Delaware County, New York, for the purpose of taking surveys for a map of that locality; and also organized and dispatched similar expeditions for two counties in Ohio and one in Michigan. Personally he attended to the supervision of the drafting department, but he kept himself also thoroughly familiar with all the details of the business. During the summer he surveyed a proposed railroad from Newburgh to Syracuse; but this last effort proved too much for his already overworked constitution, and he was taken seriously ill with typhoid fever, followed by inflammation of the lungs; and altogether, it was a long time before his health and vigor were sufficiently restored to enable him to attend to active business. He sold out his interest in the Ohio and Michigan surveys, and the map of Delaware County having been completed, he sold that. Meanwhile his investigations in Delaware County resulted in the collection of his notes and recollections, which he shortly afterwards published in a *History of Delaware County*, a thoroughly well-written and entertaining volume of about four hundred and fifty pages. This edition was made in 1856; and up to this time from his different surveys he had accumulated about five thousand dollars. It chanced that his attention now became accidentally directed to the business of tanning, and with his usual interest in any new matter which came before him, he made a study of the details of the business, conceived that it might prove more profitable than the work on which he was engaged, and at once entered upon a journey through the tanning regions of New York and Pennsylvania, for the purpose of inspection. Being attracted to the extensive forests of Luzerne and Monroe Counties, Pennsylvania, just rendered accessible by the opening of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, he made extensive purchases of land upon the Lehigh, bordering upon those counties, determining to establish there a site for a settlement which he had in his mind. Prior to this period Mr. Gould had made the acquaintance of Hon. Zaddock Pratt of Prattsville, the well known tanner. He now returned to New York

from his trip through Pennsylvania, and laid his plans before Mr. Pratt with such force that the latter made a journey to the location, approved it, and work was immediately commenced by the two, under the firm name of Pratt & Gould. A sawmill and blacksmith's shop were put up, and soon the firm was doing a large lumber business. Teams, wagons, and the necessary tools and materials for clearing the forest were brought from New York, skilled mechanics and laborers were engaged, and within one hundred days from the time the first tree was felled, the tannery was in full operation. This settlement was named by Mr. Pratt "Gouldsboro," as a compliment to his young and energetic partner. Next a good road was constructed, connecting the settlement with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; and, having been appointed postmaster, Gould applied to Congress and procured the passage of an act making this route a daily stage route. A company was organized under the name of the Delaware and Lehigh Plank Road Company. A charter was obtained; Mr. Gould was chosen President, and the work being prosecuted vigorously, the road was completed at a cost of twenty-five thousand dollars. It is a most interesting fact and most creditable to the founder of Gouldsboro, that among the first acts of his early days of prosperity were the establishment and maintenance of a school at his own expense, and the gift of a lot and a liberal subscription for the erection of a church. In the year 1857 he took an active part in the establishment of the Stroudsburg Bank, in which he was the largest stockholder. This was the beginning of his career as a financier. He soon became recognized to be one of the most capable and industrious of the members of the Board of Directors, and to such an extent that his influence prevailed with the administration of the bank and enabled it to pass over the disastrous panic of that year, which destroyed so many older financial institutions. With that individuality and self-confidence which have grown to be such powerful factors in Mr. Gould's nature, he now determined upon conducting his operations at Gouldsboro by himself, and accordingly he bought out (in 1859) Mr. Pratt's interest. Shortly after he associated with himself Messrs. Charles M. Leupp & Company, one of the oldest and most respectable firms in the trade, selling them an interest in his tanning business for eighty thousand dollars. The sudden death of Mr. Leupp in October, 1859, made a settlement of his estate necessary, and Mr. Gould was obliged to cancel important arrangements for the extension of his business, with great loss to himself. Misunderstandings occurred with the surviving partner of

Leupp & Company, Mr. Lee, who is said to have gone down to Gouldsboro with a posse of armed men, driven Gould's men out, and taken possession of the tannery. Mr. Gould was away at the time, but on his return routed the enemy, and regained possession of the tannery. The complete stagnation which occurred in the trade at about this time, however, necessitated the closing of the tannery, but it was shortly afterwards re-opened by Mr. Gould with two hundred and fifty men employed, and manufacturing a million and a half pounds of sole leather annually. Through all his varied engagements and lines of business it is apparent that Mr. Gould's attention, owing to his early predilection for surveying, had been more or less directed to the consideration of railroad affairs, and the immense value of transportation in a newly opened country. There is no doubt that while he was working his tannery at Gouldsboro and starting the Stroudsburg Bank, he had also his eyes open to any possible opportunity that might offer itself in the matter of railroading. It was about this time that the celebrated Schuyler frauds had given a great shock to railroad securities, many of which declined to a nominal value. At this crisis he invested the bulk of his own capital, and every dollar that he could borrow besides, in the purchase of bonds of the Rutland and Washington Railroad, which he acquired at ten cents on the dollar. At the same time he secured for himself the control of the mortgage bonds of the Troy and Rutland Railroad. This was a most daring and dangerous speculation, but it proved to be profitable beyond even the most sanguine expectations of the investor, and in less than two years from the time that he assumed control of the roads, Mr. Gould succeeded in extricating them from their pecuniary embarrassments, and consolidating them with the Saratoga, Whitehall and Rensselaer Railroad, under the title of the latter. The bonds of these roads were, by Mr. Gould's skillful management and able financiering, worked up above par, and the road became one of the most prosperous in the State. With the capital which he had accumulated from this, his first railroad investment, he removed to New York City in 1859, where he established himself as a broker. At this time the Erie Railroad was in what was considered by railroad men and financiers almost a hopeless condition of embarrassment, and it was questioned by such men if it were even possible to save that magnificent property from bankruptcy and ruin. Mr. Gould entered the directory of the Erie Company, and shortly afterward became President, holding that office until the reorganization of the company in 1872. Fully understanding the difficulties with

which he had successfully contended in his previous railroad management, he conceived that he would be able by judicious administration to lift this road out of its condition of stagnation, and place it where it had been before, on a par with the leading trunk lines of the United States. In his first battle toward this end, he met with those giants in railroad management—Daniel Drew and Commodore Vanderbilt—and it is historical that he completely defeated them. The methods which he used were new in railroad management, but they were effectual, and the result was, after much litigation and serious disturbance of securities, that he rescued the road from ruin and established its independence on an enduring basis. How much of this conclusion was due to Mr. Gould's foresight and administrative capacity is of course a question between his friends and his enemies. At about this time he became the owner of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh road, of which he made a success, afterwards leasing it to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He next made large purchases of stock of the Union Pacific, Wabash, Texas Pacific, St. Louis and Northern, Missouri Pacific, and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad companies, taking the latter out of the hands of a receiver. Concerning the Missouri Pacific Mr. Gould has made the following statement publicly:

"I bought from Mr. Garrison the control of the road, which ran from St. Louis to Kansas City, being two hundred and eighty-seven miles long. I gave him a check for it in full. I did not care for the money I made, for I had passed the point where I cared to make money. It was more of a plaything to see how much I could develop it; and I did develop it until now (in 1883) we have in the system some twenty thousand miles, extending from St. Louis through Kansas City to Omaha, with another line shorter than that on the east side of the St. Louis (?) River. Then there are two lines extending to Mexico; another line from St. Louis to Galveston. They concentrate at St. Louis, Chicago, Detroit and Toledo.

"I think the property when I bought it was earning about \$70,000 a week gross. I have just received an account of the gross earnings for last month, and I find them to be \$5,100,000.

"We have incidentally developed cattle raising, coal mining and cotton, so that we have created this earning power by the development of the system."

This statement on the part of Mr. Gould is given to illustrate the enormous grasp of a mind which could foresee such vast ultimate benefits to accrue from the consolidation of isolated roads into a single grand system. Mr. Gould is currently credited with being a "railroad wrecker." The same was frequently said of the late Samuel J. Tilden; yet the latter was not only a candidate for the Presidency

of the United States, but is by very many of the best political judges believed to have been elected to that high office. With regard to the matter of railroad wrecking, it is to be said that ninety per cent. of all the railroads in the United States have, at one time or another, been in the hands of a receiver. Railroads are the pioneers of settlement, and it is unfortunate for those who first undertake them, that they almost invariably prove losing investments. Their truly great value to the country consists first in their active influence as pioneer agencies, and next in their reorganization and recapitalization, when they become valuable and permanent objects of investment. As stated by Mr. Gould in the passage quoted above, the uses of such railroad lines in the opening up of new sections of country, organizing and encouraging new industries, and advancing the progress of agriculture and civilization, are certainly among the most magnificent objects to be gained by application of human intelligence to the use of human instrumentalities. Mr. Gould's great interest in railroads naturally drew his attention to the telegraph system of the United States, and he invested heavily in the stock of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company at its start, but he soon found out that his railroad interests lay more with the Western Union. He accordingly sold the Atlantic and Pacific stock to the latter company, but owing to the fact that he was not permitted to appoint, as the head of the United Company, the man whom he had selected for that position, he started the American Union (1879) in opposition to this, and continued this opposition until 1881, when that company was also merged into the Western Union. In December, 1880, official records showed that Mr. Gould was in control of ten thousand miles of railroad, being more than one-ninth of the entire mileage of the country. Early in 1881 he became interested in the elevated railroad system of New York. One of the most interesting incidents known to the history of finance in America occurred in 1882. At that time some doubt had been cast upon the financial standing of Mr. Gould, and on March 13th he summoned several of the leading capitalists of New York to his private office, and there spread before them for their examination, certificates of stock, all in his own name, having a face value of \$53,000,000 and offered to produce \$20,000,000 more if desired. As may be imagined, this act set at rest all questions as to his means. In 1883 he stated, in regard to the holders of the stock of the Western Union Telegraph Company, that of \$80,000,000 of that stock, \$60,000,000 was held by investors, while only \$20,000,000 was in the hands of the brokers. While testify-

ing before a Senate Committee as to the relations between capital and labor, being asked to give a description of the valuation of the Western Union plants, franchises, Mr. Gould answered as follows:

"I do not suppose that I can give you as intelligent an answer to that as a practical man could. I judge of these properties by a broader rule, by their money-earning power. It would be impossible to duplicate it, because our contracts with the railroads cannot be duplicated, and you cannot appropriate the services of the railroads. We have patents that are very valuable. We receive a share of the gross earnings of the telephone throughout the country. These are all elements of wealth and value. The telegraph is growing; it represents the entire growth of the country. A railroad represents only a partial growth. We are building lines now that are in advance of civilization, and will drag civilization after them."

Here, as in the previous quotation from Mr. Gould, is to be observed the largeness of his mental vision, in its application to the true value of great properties and growing interests. While a "practical man" would have stated to the Senate Committee, after proper preparation, the sum in dollars and cents, represented by the wires, the posts, the batteries and the other plant of the Western Union Telegraph Company, Mr. Gould, acknowledging his incapacity to make such a definition as this, in a few glowing words of absolute truth and plain meaning to those capable of understanding, sets forth such a presentment of the values pertaining to the question as a "practical man" could not by any possibility have offered. In March, 1887, Mr. Gould purchased a controlling interest in the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, which has an aggregate mileage of nearly nine hundred miles, and is joined by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company, the Atlantic and Pacific, and the western portion of the Southern Pacific Railroad Companies. These, with the projecting links, will give him control of an additional three thousand miles of rail. The names of few living men are more widely known than that of Jay Gould. For more than a quarter of a century his movements in finance, and his operations among railroads have influenced the market to a greater extent than have those of any other one man or body of men either in the United States or Great Britain. The boldness and audacity of his undertakings, his foresight, and the determination and tenacity of purpose which carries out every plan which he conceives, regardless of the magnitude of the obstacles in his path, are qualities which, while they have made him feared, have also made him respected. Concerning the net result of his acquisition of great railroad properties and his consolidation and after-administration of these, it is im-

possible but to admit that it has been to the advantage of the sections of country traversed by such roads. However many individuals may have fallen by the wayside or been trodden out of business existence through the development of Mr. Gould's plans, the people at large and the country have been benefited. In the face of those complaints which are made by men of less sagacity, but no less attention to self-interest, it may be bold to venture upon statements such as these; but thorough experience with railroad history during the past twenty-five years warrants them. From his boyhood up, Mr. Gould has displayed qualities of industry and earnestness and understanding in every business to which he applied himself, which are certainly worthy of being recommended to youth in general. Furthermore, it is to be said of him that whoever he may have injured during the progress of his career, he has never directly harmed the poor man. Rev. Dr. Talmage, after a trip through the West at the time when great railroad strikes were in progress there, delivered a lecture on the subject of his trip and generally on the conditions of labor and capital. In the course of this lecture he spoke as follows:

"All this contention of Jay Gould and the Knights of Labor only makes matters worse. Men have a right to band together in the interests of their occupation or profession, whether they call themselves 'Grangers' or 'Knights of Labor,' or an association of plasterers or carpenters or plumbers or clerical unions, and there is a legitimate and righteous use of such organizations. On the other hand, if a man by business application gets wealth, he has as much a right to it as the other man has to his poverty.

"For instance, many suppose that Mr. Gould has made and enlarges his fortune out of the laboring classes. Mr. Gould makes his money out of capitalists. Being an adroit business man, he absorbs the estates of those who compete with him in the great money markets. His regular diet is not poor men, but capitalists. Capitalists stewed; capitalists boiled; capitalists roasted; capitalists fricaseed; capitalists on the half-shell.

"Mr. Gould is one of the kindest of men, and would not hurt a fly; but he plays 'ten pins' in Wall Street with the many adventurers who come there to play with him, and their balls go down the side of the alley, and he makes a ten strike or has two or three spares, and the fellows beaten fill the land with their howls. If people would keep out of the Wall Street bowling alley, and play checkers and dominos with their wives and children, much of this trouble would be over."

In reviewing the leading incidents of Mr. Gould's life, and the extraordinary influence which he has wielded, it is proper to take into consideration his personal appearance, his habits and characteristics. A man rather below the medium height, he does not weigh much over one hundred and twenty-five pounds. Habitually reticent, this is not in the least

from lack of language in which to express himself: on the contrary, he is a fluent talker, with the capacity of expressing his views with the clearest and best selected words. His voice is rich and musical; he uses short sentences; never becomes excited, but is always cool and self-controlled, but is of a retiring nature and undemonstrative. His prevailing characteristic would appear to a casual visitor to be directness. He has an incisive quality of mind which will not permit him to indulge in, or listen to from others, statements which are vague or not directly to the point at issue. His eyes are sharp and penetrating, but it is very much his habit when conversing to close them. He does not use tobacco in any form, and liquor only in very small quantities. He always dresses well, but not obtrusively. He is an excellent listener, and his manner of talking when the subject interests him is impressive and emphatic. His health has not been good for years, although he is active in his movements and able to stand strains that would overcome the constitutions of much stronger men. Of course, the secret of this as of his success in life, is his tremendous will power, through which the mind has en-

tire control of the body, even to the extent of at least checking the inroads of disease. In his private character Mr. Gould is domestic, and his relations to his family and friends have been most agreeable and attractive. He married, while still young in life, Miss Helen D. Miller, daughter of a New York merchant, a beautiful and talented woman. The marriage was a love match, and Mrs. Gould made a tender wife and mother. She died January 14, 1889, in the presence of her husband, Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, her sons Howard and Edward, her daughters Helen and Anna, and her sisters Mrs. Harris and Mrs. Noyes and Mrs. Dickinson. Her death was a serious loss to Mr. Gould, whose affection for his wife and children had been notable. Mr. Gould's city residence is on Fifth Avenue, on the corner of Forty-seventh Street, and is enriched by a valuable collection of oil paintings and statuary and a well-filled library. His country seat at Irvington, New York, a magnificent estate, is chiefly remarkable for its possession of one of the finest conservatories in the country. Mr. Gould's office is in the Western Union building, Broadway and Dey Streets, New York.



