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Iowa State Institution for Feeble Minded Children

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4554
BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY

OF

FREMONT AND MILLS COUNTIES

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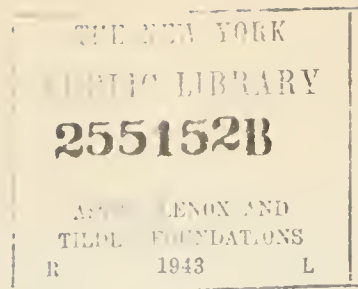
COMPENDIUM OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY

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CHICAGO
THE LEWIS PUBLISHING COMPANY

1901

ET AL



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

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



PREFACE.



UT of the depths of his mature wisdom Carlyle wrote, "History is the essence of innumerable biographies." Believing this to be the fact, there is no necessity of advancing any further reason for the compilation of such a work as this, if reliable history is to be the ultimate object.

The section of Iowa comprised within the limits of this volume has sustained within its confines men who have been prominent in the history of the State, and even the nation, for half a century. The annals teem with the records of strong and noble manhood, and, as Sumner has said, "the true grandeur of nations is in those qualities which constitute the greatness of the individual." The final causes which shape the fortunes of the individuals and the destinies of States are often the same. They are usually remote and obscure, and their influence scarcely perceived until manifestly declared by results. That nation is the greatest which produces the greatest and most manly men and faithful women; and the intrinsic safety of a community depends not so much upon that true and normal development from the deep resources of which proceeds methods as upon all that is precious and permanent in life. But such a result may not consciously be contemplated by the actors in the great social drama. Pursuing each his personal good by exalted means, they work out as a logical result.

The elements of success in life consist in both innate capacity and determination to excel. Where either is wanting, failure is almost certain in the outcome. The study of a successful life, therefore, serves both as a source of information and as a stimulus and encouragement to those who have the capacity. As an important lesson in this connection we may appropriately quote Longfellow, who said: "We judge ourselves by what we feel capable of doing, while we judge others by what they have already done." A faithful personal history is an illustration of the truth of this observation.

PREFACE.

In this biographical history the editorial staff, as well as the publishers, have fully realized the magnitude of the task. In the collection of the material there has been a constant aim to discriminate carefully in regard to the selection of subjects. Those who have been prominent factors in the public, social and industrial development of the counties have been given due recognition as far as it has been possible to secure the requisite data. Names worthy of perpetuation here, it is true, have in several instances been omitted, either on account of the apathy of those concerned or the inability of the compilers to secure the information necessary for a symmetrical sketch; but even more pains have been taken to secure accuracy than were promised in the prospectus. Works of this nature, therefore, are more reliable and complete than are the "standard" histories of a country.

THE PUBLISHERS.

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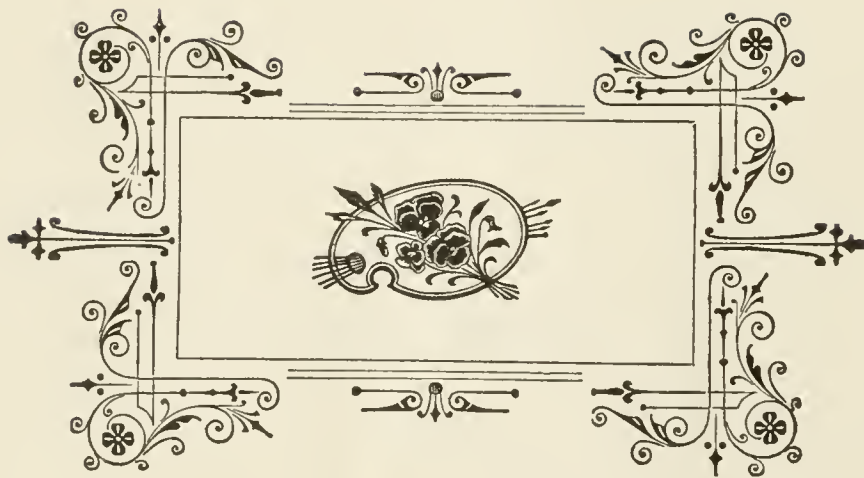
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INTRODUCTORY



THE greatest of English historians, Macaulay, and one of the most brilliant writers and profound thinkers of the present century, has said: "The history of a country is best told in a record of the lives of its people." This is a fact which is becoming more and more recognized as our people advance in education and intelligence, and our own great Emerson, whose name stands at the head of American writers of his day, in carrying forward and emphasizing the great fact expressed by Macaulay, says: "Biography is the only true history." It was for the purpose of gathering and preserving this biographical matter in enduring form that the design for this volume originated.

COMPENDIUM OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY.

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

COMPENDIUM OF LOCAL BIOGRAPHY.

That portion of the volume devoted to a "COMPENDIUM OF LOCAL BIOGRAPHY," or "Part II," is of the greatest value, and its value will increase as the years go by. In this department of local biography is carried out the object which led to the compilation of this work, in gathering together and placing in enduring form, before it becomes too late, the life history of those who have helped to build up this region and who have taken part in the progress and development in business, political, social, and agricultural affairs. The rank that any county holds among its sister counties depends largely upon the achievements of its citizens. Some add to its reputation by efficient public service, some by increasing its manufacturing or commercial

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interests, and some by adding to the general wealth and prosperity in cultivating and improving its lands. To give a faithful account of the lives of old settlers and representative citizens of this region is to write its history in the truest sense. Each year, as it rolls its endless way along the mighty pathway of time, is thinning the ranks of those hardy pioneers and old settlers whose lives are so thoroughly identified with this region. The relentless hand of death, pursuing its remorseless and unceasing avocation, is cutting down, one by one, those whose life histories should be preserved as a part of the history of the growth and development of this region. The necessity for the collection and preservation of this matter, before it becomes too late, is the object of this work.

Instead of going to musty records and taking therefrom dry statistical matter and official generalities, which can be appreciated by but few, our corps of writers have gone direct to the people, to the men and women who have by their enterprise and industry, brought about the development found in this region, and from their lips have written the story of their life struggles. No more interesting or instructive matter could be presented to an intelligent public. In this department, devoted to LOCAL BIOGRAPHY, will be found a record of many whose lives are worthy the imitation of coming generations. It tells how some, commencing life in poverty, by industry and economy have accumulated wealth. It tells how others, with limited advantages for securing an education, have become learned men and women, with an influence widely extended. It tells of men who have risen from the lower walks of life to eminence, and whose names have become famous. It tells of those in every walk in life who have striven to succeed, and records how success has usually crowned their efforts. It tells, also, of many, very many, who, not seeking the applause of the world, have pursued "the even tenor of their way," content to have it said of them as Christ said of the woman performing a deed of mercy,—“they have done what they could.” It tells how many, in the pride and strength of young manhood, left the plow and the anvil, the lawyer's office and the counting room, left every trade and profession, and at their country's call went forth valiantly "to do or die," for the cause and principles they held so dear. In the life of every man and of every woman is a lesson that should not be lost upon those who follow after.

Coming generations will appreciate this volume and preserve it as a sacred treasure, from the fact that it contains so much that would never find its way into public records, and which would otherwise be inaccessible and lost forever. Great care has been taken in the compilation of this work, and every opportunity for revision possible given to those represented to insure correctness in what has been written, and the publishers feel warranted in saying that they give to their readers a work with very few, if any, errors of consequence.

In closing this brief introductory the memorable words of Carlyle fittingly express the hope, aim, and desire of the publishers in the compilation of this volume: "Let the record be made of the men and things of to-day, lest they pass out of memory to-morrow and are lost. Then perpetuate them, not upon wood or stone that crumbles to dust, but chronicled in picture and in words that endure forever."

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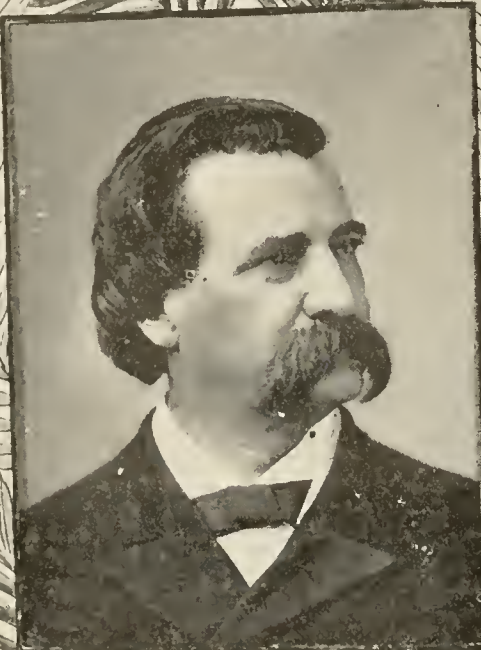
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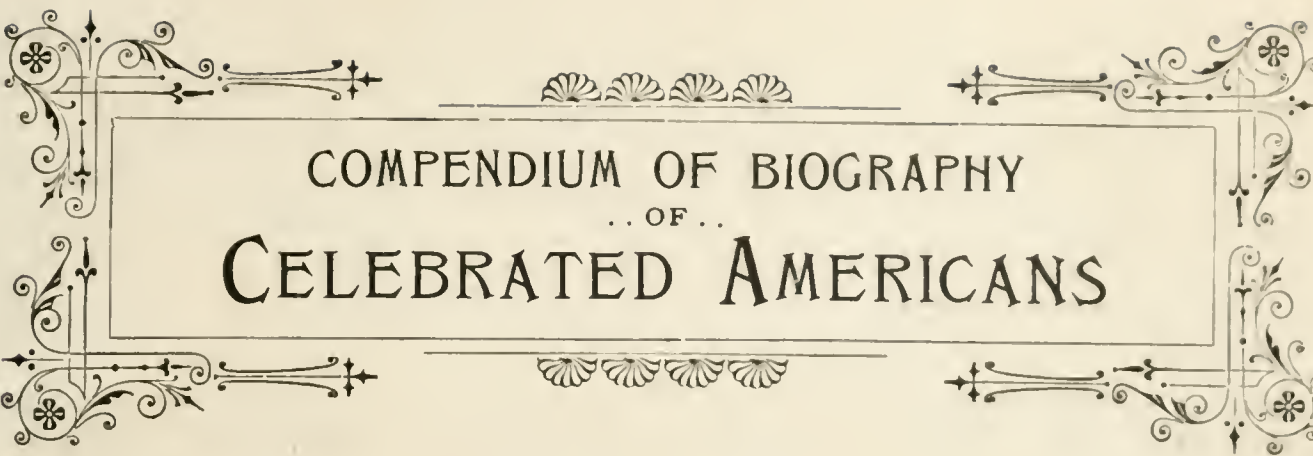
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COMPENDIUM OF BIOGRAPHY
.. OF ..
CELEBRATED AMERICANS



GEORGE WASHINGTON, the first president of the United States, called the "Father of his Country," was one of the most celebrated characters in history. He was born February 22, 1732, in Washington Parish, Westmoreland county, Virginia. His father, Augustine Washington, first married Jane Butler, who bore him four children, and March 5, 1730, he married Mary Ball. Of six children by his second marriage, George was the eldest.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In 1796 Mr. Adams was chosen presi-

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

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

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

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

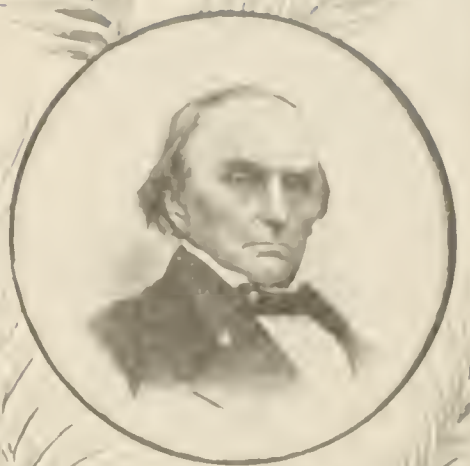
JOHN A. LOGAN, the illustrious statesman and general, was born in Jackson county, Illinois, February 9, 1824. In his boyhood days he received but a limited education in the schools of his native county. On the breaking out of the war with Mexico he enlisted in the First Illinois Volunteers and became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



RALPH W. EMERSON



E. C. STANTON



DANIEL WEBSTER



JAS. R. LOWELL



HENRY W. BEECHER



WENDELL PHILLIPS



HARRIET E. B. STOWE



WASHINGTON IRVING



JOHN G. TYLER

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Washington Irving was never married.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Jefferson landed in Virginia Novem-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



R. B. HAYES.



CHARLES SUMNER



GEORGE WASHINGTON



GROVER CLEVELAND



WILLIAM MCKINLEY



ABRAHAM LINCOLN



THOMAS JEFFERSON



WOODROW WILSON



ANDREW JACKSON

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

James Fenimore Cooper was born Sep-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



SUSAN B. ANTHONY.



W^m LLOYD GARRISON



CYRUS W. FIELD.



EDWIN BOOTH



HENRY WATTERSON



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN



FRED. DOUGLASS



T DeWITT TALMAGE



W^m J. BRYAN.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



HORACE GREELEY



ALLEN G. THURMAN



CHESTER A. ARTHUR



ABRAHAM LINCOLN



BENJ. HARRISON



HENRY CLAY



JAS. BUCHANAN



THOS A. HENDRICKS



MARTIN VAN BUREN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

gress in 1868, where he remained until 1874, having been re-elected twice. In 1877 he was appointed United States senator from Indiana to fill a vacancy caused by the death of O. P. Morton, and at the end of the term was elected for the ensuing term, being re-elected in 1885 and in 1891 to the same office. He served with distinction on many of the committees, and took a very prominent part in the discussion of all the important legislation of his time. His death occurred in August, 189 .

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

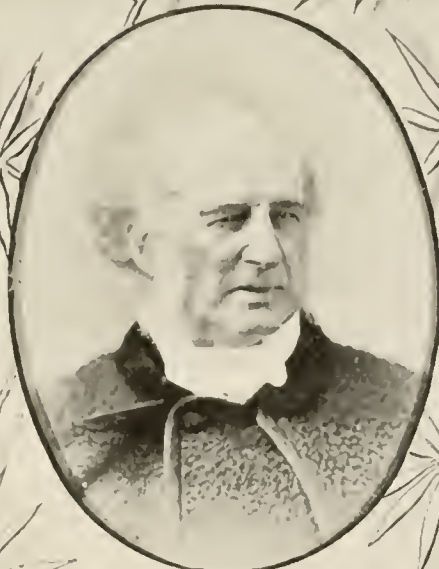
of his brother, and at this time added the name "Jones," having previously been known as John Paul. He settled down in Virginia, but when the war broke out in 1775 he offered his services to congress and was appointed senior lieutenant of the flagship "Alfred," on which he hoisted the American flag with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

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

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



N. S. QUAY



COM. C. VANDERBILT



HENRY W. TELLER



WM. M. EVARTS



JOHN SHERMAN



PETER COOPER



W. B. ALLISON



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ten years after the close of the war, Anna

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



RUSSELL SAGE.



HENRY GEORGE.



P. T. BARNUM.



C. M. DEPEW.



MARK A. HANNA.



MARSHALL FIELD.



GEO. M. PULLMAN.



ROBT. G. INGERSOLL.



S. J. TILDEN.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

His death occurred March 23, 1888.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

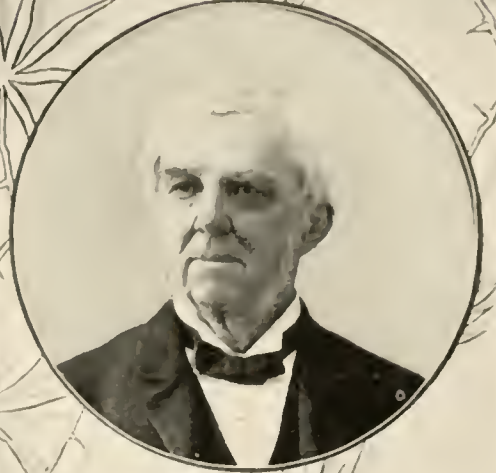
George Whitefield was born in the Bull Inn, at Gloucester, England, December 16, 1714. He acquired the rudiments of learning in St. Mary's grammar school. Later he attended Oxford University for a time, where he became intimate with the Oxford Methodists, and resolved to devote himself to the ministry.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



WT SHERMAN.



JAS G BLAINE



OLIVER W HOLMES



JOHN G. CARLISLE



LYMAN J. GAGE



P.D. ARMOUR



BENJ. BUTLER



CHAS. A. DANA



THOS REED

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ognized as one of the ablest leaders of his party.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

lar, and in 1838 he engaged European journalists as regular correspondents. In 1841 the income derived from his paper was at least one hundred thousand dollars. During the Civil war the "Herald" had on its staff sixty-three war correspondents and the circulation was doubled. Mr. Bennett was interested with John W. Mackay in that great enterprise which is now known as the Mackay-Bennett Cable. He had collected for use in his paper over fifty thousand biographies, sketches and all manner of information regarding every well-known man, which are still kept in the archives of the "Herald" office. He died in the city of New York in 1872, and left to his son, James Gordon, Jr., one of the greatest and most profitable journals in the United States, or even in the world.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, a noted American, won distinction in the field of literature, in which he attained a world-wide reputation. He was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, August 29, 1809. He received a collegiate education and graduated from Harvard in 1829, at the age of twenty, and took up the study of law and later studied medicine. Dr. Holmes attended several years in the hospitals of Europe and received his degree in 1836. He became professor of anatomy and physiology in Dartmouth in 1838, and remained there until 1847, when he was called to the Massachusetts Medical School at Boston to occupy the same chair, which position he resigned in 1882. The first collected edition of his poems appeared in 1836, and his "Phi Beta Kappa Poems," "Poetry," in 1836; "Terpsichore," in 1843; "Urania," in 1846, and "Astræa," won for him many fresh laurels. His series of papers in the "Atlantic Monthly," were:

“Autocrat of the Breakfast Table,” “Professor at the Breakfast Table,” “Poet at the Breakfast Table,” and are a series of masterly wit, humor and pathos. Among his medical papers and addresses, are: “Currents and Counter-currents in the Medical Science,” and “Borderland in Some Provinces of Medical Science.” Mr. Holmes edited quite a number of works, of which we quote the following: “Else Venner,” “Songs in Many Keys,” “Soundings from the Atlantic,” “Humorous Poems,” “The Guardian Angel,” “Mechanism in Thoughts and Morals,” “Songs of Many Seasons,” “John L. Motley”—a memoir, “The Iron Gate and Other Poems,” “Ralph Waldo Emerson,” “A Moral Antipathy.” Dr. Holmes visited England for the second time, and while there the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Edinburgh. His death occurred October 7, 1894.

RUFUS CHOATE, one of the most eminent of America's great lawyers, was born October 1, 1799, at Essex, Massachusetts. He entered Dartmouth in 1815, and after taking his degree he remained as a teacher in the college for one year. He took up the study of law in Cambridge, and subsequently studied under the distinguished lawyer, Mr. Wirt, who was then United States attorney-general at Washington. Mr. Choate began the practice of law in Danvers, Massachusetts, and from there he went to Salem, and afterwards to Boston, Massachusetts. While living at Salem he was elected to congress in 1832, and later, in 1841, he was chosen United States senator to succeed Daniel Webster, Mr. Webster having been appointed secretary of state under William Henry Harrison.

After the death of Webster, Mr. Choate

was the acknowledged leader of the Massachusetts bar, and was looked upon by the younger members of the profession with an affection that almost amounted to a reverence. Mr. Choate's powers as an orator were of the rarest order, and his genius made it possible for him to enchant and interest his listeners, even while discussing the most ordinary theme. He was not merely eloquent on the subjects that were calculated to touch the feelings and stir the passions of his audience in themselves, but could at all times command their attention. He retired from active life in 1858, and was on his way to Europe, his physician having ordered a sea voyage for his health, but had only reached Halifax, Nova Scotia, when he died, July 13, 1858.

DWIGHT L. MOODY, one of the most noted and effective pulpit orators and evangelists America has produced, was born in Northfield, Franklin county, Massachusetts, February 5, 1837. He received but a meager education and worked on a farm until seventeen years of age, when he became clerk in a boot and shoe store in Boston. Soon after this he joined the Congregational church and went to Chicago, where he zealously engaged in missionary work among the poor classes. He met with great success, and in less than a year he built up a Sunday-school which numbered over one thousand children. When the war broke out he became connected with what was known as the “Christian Commission,” and later became city missionary of the Young Men's Christian Association at Chicago. A church was built there for his converts and he became its unordained pastor. In the Chicago fire of 1871 the church and Mr. Moody's house and furniture, which had been given him, were destroyed. The

church edifice was afterward replaced by a new church erected on the site of the old one. In 1873, accompanied by Ira D. Sankey, Mr. Moody went to Europe and excited great religious awakenings throughout England, Ireland and Scotland. In 1875 they returned to America and held large meetings in various cities. They afterward made another visit to Great Britain for the same purpose, meeting with great success, returning to the United States in 1884. Mr. Moody afterward continued his evangelistic work, meeting everywhere with a warm reception and success. Mr. Moody produced a number of works, some of which had a wide circulation.

JOHAN PIERPONT MORGAN, a financier of world-wide reputation, and famous as the head of one of the largest banking houses in the world, was born April 17, 1837, at Hartford, Connecticut. He received his early education in the English high school, in Boston, and later supplemented this with a course in the University of Göttingen, Germany. He returned to the United States, in 1857, and entered the banking firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., of New York, and, in 1860, he became agent and attorney, in the United States, for George Peabody & Co., of London. He became the junior partner in the banking firm of Dabney, Morgan & Co., in 1864, and that of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in 1871. This house was among the chief negotiators of railroad bonds, and was active in the reorganization of the West Shore Railroad, and its absorption by the New York Central Railroad. It was conspicuous in the reorganization of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, in 1887, which a syndicate of capitalists, formed by Mr. Morgan, placed on a sound financial basis. After that time

many other lines of railroad and gigantic financial enterprises were brought under Mr. Morgan's control, and in some respects it may be said he became the foremost financier of the century.

THOMAS BRACKETT REED, one of the most eminent of American statesmen, was born October 18, 1839, at Portland, Maine, where he received his early education in the common schools of the city, and prepared himself for college. Mr. Reed graduated from Bowdoin College in 1860, and won one of the highest honors of the college, the prize for excellence in English composition. The following four years were spent by him in teaching and in the study of law. Before his admission to the bar, however, he was acting assistant paymaster in the United States navy, and served on the "tin-clad" *Sybil*, which patrolled the Tennessee, Cumberland and Mississippi rivers. After his discharge in 1865, he returned to Portland, was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of his profession. He entered into political life, and in 1868 was elected to the legislature of Maine as a Republican, and in 1869 he was re-elected to the house, and in 1870 was made state senator, from which he passed to attorney-general of the state. He retired from this office in 1873, and until 1877 he was solicitor for the city of Portland. In 1876 he was elected to the forty-fifth congress, which assembled in 1877. Mr. Reed sprung into prominence in that body by one of the first speeches which he delivered, and his long service in congress, coupled with his ability, gave him a national reputation. His influence each year became more strongly marked, and the leadership of his party was finally conceded to him, and in the forty-ninth and fiftieth

congresses the complimentary nomination for the speakership was tendered him by the Republicans. That party having obtained the ascendancy in the fifty-first congress he was elected speaker on the first ballot, and he was again chosen speaker of the fifty-fourth and fifth-fifth congresses. As a writer, Mr. Reed contributed largely to the magazines and periodicals, and his book upon parliamentary rules is generally recognized as authority on that subject.

CLARA BARTON is a celebrated character among what might be termed as the highest grade of philanthropists America has produced. She was born on a farm at Oxford, Massachusetts, a daughter of Captain Stephen Barton, and was educated at Clinton, New York. She engaged in teaching early in life, and founded a free school at Bordentown, the first in New Jersey. She opened with six pupils, but the attendance had grown to six hundred up to 1854, when she went to Washington. She was appointed clerk in the patent department, and remained there until the outbreak of the Civil war, when she resigned her position and devoted herself to the alleviation of the sufferings of the soldiers, serving, not in the hospitals, but on the battle field. She was present at a number of battles, and after the war closed she originated, and for some time carried on at her own expense, the search for missing soldiers. She then for several years devoted her time to lecturing on "Incidents of the War." About 1868 she went to Europe for her health, and settled in Switzerland, but on the outbreak of the Franco-German war she accepted the invitation of the grand duchess of Baden to aid in the establishment of her hospitals, and Miss Barton afterward followed the German army. She was deco-

rated with the golden cross by the grand duke of Baden, and with the iron cross by the emperor of Germany. She also served for many years as president of the famous Red Cross Society and attained a world-wide reputation.

CARDINAL JAMES GIBBONS, one of the most eminent Catholic clergymen in America, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, July 23, 1834. He was given a thorough education, graduated at St. Charles College, Maryland, in 1857, and studied theology in St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, Maryland. In 1861 he became pastor of St. Bridget's church in Baltimore, and in 1868 was consecrated vicar apostolic of North Carolina. In 1872 our subject became bishop of Richmond, Virginia, and five years later was made archbishop of Baltimore. On the 30th of June, 1885, he was admitted to the full degree of cardinal and primate of the American Catholic church. He was a fluent writer, and his book, "Faith of Our Fathers," had a wide circulation.

CHAUNCEY MITCHELL DEPEW.—This name is, without doubt, one of the most widely known in the United States. Mr. Depew was born April 23, 1834, at Peekskill, New York, the home of the Depew family for two hundred years. He attended the common schools of his native place, where he prepared himself to enter college. He began his collegiate course at Yale at the age of eighteen and graduated in 1856. He early took an active interest in politics and joined the Republican party at its formation. He then took up the study of law and went into the office of the Hon. William Nelson, of Peekskill, for that purpose, and in 1858 he was admitted to the bar.

He was sent as a delegate by the new party to the Republican state convention of that year. He began the practice of his profession in 1859, but though he was a good worker, his attention was detracted by the campaign of 1860, in which he took an active part. During this campaign he gained his first laurels as a public speaker. Mr. Depew was elected assemblyman in 1862 from a Democratic district. In 1863 he secured the nomination for secretary of state, and gained that post by a majority of thirty thousand. In 1866 he left the field of politics and entered into the active practice of his law business as attorney for the New York & Harlem Railroad Company, and in 1869 when this road was consolidated with the New York Central, and called the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, he was appointed the attorney for the new road. His rise in the railroad business was rapid, and ten years after his entrance into the Vanderbilt system as attorney for a single line, he was the general counsel for one of the largest railroad systems in the world. He was also a director in the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Michigan Central, Chicago & Northwestern, St. Paul & Omaha, West Shore, and Nickel Plate railroad companies. In 1874 Mr. Depew was made regent of the State University, and a member of the commission appointed to superintend the erection of the capitol at Albany. In 1882, on the resignation of W. H. Vanderbilt from the presidency of the New York Central and the accession to that office by James H. Rutter, Mr. Depew was made second vice-president, and held that position until the death of Mr. Rutter in 1885. In this year Mr. Depew became the executive head of this great corporation. Mr. Depew's greatest fame grew from his ability

and eloquence as an orator and "after-dinner speaker," and it has been said by eminent critics that this country has never produced his equal in wit, fluency and eloquence.

PHILIP KEARNEY.—Among the most dashing and brilliant commanders in the United States service, few have outshone the talented officer whose name heads this sketch. He was born in New York City, June 2, 1815, and was of Irish ancestry and imbued with all the dash and bravery of the Celtic race. He graduated from Columbia College and studied law, but in 1837 accepted a commission as lieutenant in the First United States Dragoons, of which his uncle, Stephen W. Kearney, was then colonel. He was sent by the government, soon after, to Europe to examine and report upon the tactics of the French cavalry. There he attended the Polytechnic School, at Samur, and subsequently served as a volunteer in Algiers, winning the cross of the Legion of Honor. He returned to the United States in 1840, and on the staff of General Scott, in the Mexican war, served with great gallantry. He was made a captain of dragoons in 1846 and made major for services at Contreras and Cherubusco. In the final assault on the City of Mexico, at the San Antonio Gate, Kearney lost an arm. He subsequently served in California and the Pacific coast. In 1851 he resigned his commission and went to Europe, where he resumed his military studies. In the Italian war, in 1859, he served as a volunteer on the staff of General Maurier, of the French army, and took part in the battles of Solferino and Magenta, and for bravery was, for the second time, decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor. On the opening of the Civil war he hastened home, and, offering his services to the general gov-

ernment, was made brigadier-general of volunteers and placed in command of a brigade of New Jersey troops. In the campaign under McClellan he commanded a division, and at Williamsburg and Fair Oaks his services were valuable and brilliant, as well as in subsequent engagements. At Harrison's Landing he was made major-general of volunteers. In the second battle of Bull Run he was conspicuous, and at the battle of Chantilly, September 1, 1862, while leading in advance of his troops, General Kearney was shot and killed.

RUSSELL SAGE, one of the financial giants of the present century and for more than an average generation one of the most conspicuous and celebrated of Americans, was born in a frontier hamlet in central New York in August, 1816. While Russell was still a boy an elder brother, Henry Risley Sage, established a small grocery store at Troy, New York, and here Russell found his first employment, as errand boy. He served a five-years apprenticeship, and then joined another brother, Elisha M. Sage, in a new venture in the same line, which proved profitable, at least for Russell, who soon became its sole owner. Next he formed the partnership of Sage & Bates, and greatly extended his field of operations. At twenty-five he had, by his own exertions, amassed what was, in those days, a considerable fortune, being worth about seventy-five thousand dollars. He had acquired an influence in local politics, and four years later his party, the Whigs, elected him to the aldermanic board of Troy and to the treasuryship of Rensselaer county. In 1848 he was a prominent member of the New York delegation to the Whig convention at Philadelphia, casting his first votes for Henry Clay, but joining the "stampede" which

nominated Zachary Taylor. In 1850 the Whigs of Troy nominated him for congress, but he was not elected—a failure which he retrieved two years later, and in 1854 he was re-elected by a sweeping majority. At Washington he ranked high in influence and ability. Fame as a speaker and as a political leader was within his grasp, when he gave up public life, declined a renomination to congress, and went back to Troy to devote himself to his private business. Six years later, in 1863, he removed to New York and plunged into the arena of Wall street. A man of boundless energy and tireless pertinacity, with wonderful judgment of men and things, he soon took his place as a king in finance, and, it is said, during the latter part of his life he controlled more ready money than any other single individual on this continent.

ROGER QUARLES MILLS, a noted United States senator and famous as the father of the "Mills tariff bill," was born in Todd county, Kentucky, March 30, 1832. He received a liberal education in the common schools, and removed to Palestine, Texas, in 1849. He took up the study of law, and supported himself by serving as an assistant in the post-office, and in the offices of the court clerks. In 1850 he was elected engrossing clerk of the Texas house of representatives, and in 1852 was admitted to the bar, while still a minor, by special act of the legislature. He then settled at Corsicana, Texas, and began the active practice of his profession. He was elected to the state legislature in 1859, and in 1872 he was elected to congress from the state at large, as a Democrat. After his first election he was continuously returned to congress until he resigned to accept the position of United States senator, to which he

was elected March 23, 1892, to succeed Hon. Horace Chilton. He took his seat in the senate March 30, 1892; was afterward re-elected and ranked among the most useful and prominent members of that body. In 1876 he opposed the creation of the electoral commission, and in 1887 canvassed the state of Texas against the adoption of a prohibition amendment to its constitution, which was defeated. He introduced into the house of representatives the bill that was known as the "Mills Bill," reducing duties on imports, and extending the free list. The bill passed the house on July 21, 1888, and made the name of "Mills" famous throughout the entire country.

HAZEN S. PINGREE, the celebrated Michigan political leader, was born in Maine in 1842. Up to fourteen years of age he worked hard on the stony ground of his father's small farm. Attending school in the winter, he gained a fair education, and when not laboring on the farm, he found employment in the cotton mills in the vicinity. He resolved to find more steady work, and accordingly went to Hopkinton, Massachusetts, where he entered a shoe factory, but on the outbreak of the war he enlisted at once and was enrolled in the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery. He participated in the battle of Bull Run, which was his initial fight, and served creditably his early term of service, at the expiration of which he re-enlisted. He fought in the battles of Fredricksburg, Harris Farm, Spottsylvania Court House and Cold Harbor. In 1864 he was captured by Mosby, and spent five months at Andersonville, Georgia, as a prisoner, but escaped at the end of that time. He re-entered the service and participated in the battles of Fort Fisher, Boyden, and Sailor's Creek. He

was honorably mustered out of service, and in 1866 went to Detroit, Michigan, where he made use of his former experience in a shoe factory, and found work. Later he formed a partnership with another workman and started a small factory, which has since become a large establishment. Mr. Pingree made his entrance into politics in 1889, in which year he was elected by a surprisingly large majority as a Republican to the mayoralty of Detroit, in which office he was the incumbent during four consecutive terms. In November, 1896, he was elected governor of the state of Michigan. While mayor of Detroit, Mr. Pingree originated and put into execution the idea of allowing the poor people of the city the use of vacant city lands and lots for the purpose of raising potatoes. The idea was enthusiastically adopted by thousands of poor families, attracted wide attention, and gave its author a national reputation as "Potato-patch Pingree."

THOMAS ANDREW HENDRICKS, an eminent American statesman and a Democratic politician of national fame, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, September 7, 1819. In 1822 he removed, with his father, to Shelby county, Indiana. He graduated from the South Hanover College in 1841, and two years later was admitted to the bar. In 1851 he was chosen a member of the state constitutional convention, and took a leading part in the deliberations of that body. He was elected to congress in 1851, and after serving two terms was appointed commissioner of the United States general land-office. In 1863 he was elected to the United States senate, where his distinguished services commanded the respect of all parties. He was elected governor of Indiana in 1872, serving four years, and in

1876 was nominated by the Democrats as candidate for the vice-presidency with Tilden. The returns in a number of states were contested, and resulted in the appointment of the famous electoral commission, which decided in favor of the Republican candidates. In 1884 Mr. Hendricks was again nominated as candidate for the vice-presidency, by the Democratic party, on the ticket with Grover Cleveland, was elected, and served about six months. He died at Indianapolis, November 25, 1885. He was regarded as one of the brainiest men in the party, and his integrity was never questioned, even by his political opponents.

GARRETT A. HOBART, one of the many able men who have held the high office of vice-president of the United States, was born June 3, 1844, in Monmouth county, New Jersey, and in 1860 entered the sophomore class at Rutgers College, from which he graduated in 1863 at the age of nineteen. He then taught school until he entered the law office of Socrates Tuttle, of Paterson, New Jersey, with whom he studied law, and in 1869 was admitted to the bar. He immediately began the active practice of his profession in the office of the above named gentleman. He became interested in political life, and espoused the cause of the Republican party, and in 1865 held his first office, serving as clerk for the grand jury. He was also city counsel of Paterson in 1871, and in May, 1872, was elected counsel for the board of chosen freeholders. He entered the state legislature in 1873, and was re-elected to the assembly in 1874. Mr. Hobart was made speaker of the assembly in 1876, and in 1879 was elected to the state senate. After serving three years in the same, he was elected president of that body in 1881,

and the following year was re-elected to that office. He was a delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention in 1876 and 1880, and was elected a member of the national committee in 1884, which position he occupied continuously until 1896. He was then nominated for vice-president by the Republican national convention, and was elected to that office in the fall of 1896 on the ticket with William McKinley.

WILLIAM MORRIS STEWART, noted as a political leader and senator, was born in Lyons, Wayne county, New York, August 9, 1827, and removed with his parents while still a small child to Mesopotamia township, Trumbull county, Ohio. He attended the Lyons Union school and Farmington Academy, where he obtained his education. Later he taught mathematics in the former school, while yet a pupil, and with the little money thus earned and the assistance of James C. Smith, one of the judges of the supreme court of New York, he entered Yale College. He remained there until the winter of 1849-50, when, attracted by the gold discoveries in California he wended his way thither. He arrived at San Francisco in May, 1850, and later engaged in mining with pick and shovel in Nevada county. In this way he accumulated some money, and in the spring of 1852 he took up the study of law under John R. McConnell. The following December he was appointed district attorney, to which office he was chosen at the general election of the next year. In 1854 he was appointed attorney-general of California, and in 1860 he removed to Virginia City, Nevada, where he largely engaged in early mining litigation. Mr. Stewart was also interested in the development of the "Comstock lode," and in 1861 was chosen a

member of the territorial council. He was elected a member of the constitutional convention in 1863, and was elected United States senator in 1864, and re-elected in 1869. At the expiration of his term in 1875, he resumed the practice of law in Nevada, California, and the Pacific coast generally. He was thus engaged when he was elected again to the United States senate as a Republican in 1887 to succeed the late James G. Fair, a Democrat, and took his seat March 4, 1887. On the expiration of his term he was again re-elected and became one of the leaders of his party in congress. His ability as an orator, and the prominent part he took in the discussion of public questions, gained him a national reputation.

GEORGE GRAHAM VEST, for many years a prominent member of the United States senate, was born in Frankfort, Kentucky, December 6, 1848. He graduated from Center College in 1868, and from the law department of the Transylvania University of Lexington, Kentucky, in 1853. In the same year he removed to Missouri and began the practice of his profession. In 1860 he was an elector on the Democratic ticket, and was a member of the lower house of the Missouri legislature in 1860-61. He was elected to the Confederate congress, serving two years in the lower house and one in the senate. He then resumed the practice of law, and in 1879 was elected to the senate of the United States to succeed James Shields. He was re-elected in 1885, and again in 1891 and 1897. His many years of service in the National congress, coupled with his ability as a speaker and the active part he took in the discussion of public questions, gave him a wide reputation.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN, a noted American statesman, whose name is indissolubly connected with the history of this country, was born in Paris, Maine, August 27, 1809. He learned the printer's trade and followed that calling for several years. He then studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1833. He was elected to the legislature of the state of Maine, where he was several times chosen speaker of the lower house. He was elected to congress by the Democrats in 1843, and re-elected in 1845. In 1848 he was chosen to the United States senate and served in that body until 1861. He was elected governor of Maine in 1857 on the Republican ticket, but resigned when re-elected to the United States senate the same year. He was elected vice-president of the United States on the ticket with Lincoln in 1860, and inaugurated in March, 1861. In 1865 he was appointed collector of the port of Boston. Beginning with 1869 he served two six-year terms in the United States senate, and was then appointed by President Garfield as minister to Spain in 1881. His death occurred July 4, 1891.

ISHAM G. HARRIS, famous as Confederate war governor of Tennessee, and distinguished by his twenty years of service in the senate of the United States, was born in Franklin county, Tennessee, and educated at the Academy of Winchester. He then took up the study of law, was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice at Paris, Tennessee, in 1841. He was elected to the state legislature in 1847, was a candidate for presidential elector on the Democratic ticket in 1848, and the next year was elected to congress from his district, and re-elected in 1851. In 1853 he was renominated by the Democrats of his

district, but declined, and removed to Memphis, where he took up the practice of law. He was a presidential elector-at-large from Tennessee in 1856, and was elected governor of the state the next year, and again in 1859, and in 1861. He was driven from Nashville by the advance of the Union armies, and for the last three years of the war acted as aid upon the staff of the commanding general of the Confederate army of Tennessee. After the war he went to Liverpool, England, where he became a merchant, but returned to Memphis in 1867, and resumed the practice of law. In 1877 he was elected to the United States senate, to which position he was successively re-elected until his death in 1897.

NELSON DINGLEY, JR., for nearly a quarter of a century one of the leaders in congress and framer of the famous "Dingley tariff bill," was born in Durham, Maine, in 1832. His father as well as all his ancestors, were farmers, merchants and mechanics and of English descent. Young Dingley was given the advantages first of the common schools and in vacations helped his father in the store and on the farm. When twelve years of age he attended high school and at seventeen was teaching in a country school district and preparing himself for college. The following year he entered Waterville Academy and in 1851 entered Colby University. After a year and a half in this institution he entered Dartmouth College and was graduated in 1855 with high rank as a scholar, debater and writer. He next studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1856. But instead of practicing his profession he purchased the "Lewistown (Me.) Journal," which became famous throughout the New England states as a leader in the advocacy of Repub-

lican principles. About the same time Mr. Dingley began his political career, although ever after continuing at the head of the newspaper. He was soon elected to the state legislature and afterward to the lower house of congress, where he became a prominent national character. He also served two terms as governor of Maine.

OLIVER PERRY MORTON, a distinguished American statesman, was born in Wayne county, Indiana, August 4, 1823. His early education was by private teaching and a course at the Wayne County Seminary. At the age of twenty years he entered the Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, and at the end of two years quit the college, began the study of law in the office of John Newman, of Centerville, Indiana, and was admitted to the bar in 1847.

Mr. Morton was elected judge on the Democratic ticket, in 1852, but on the passage of the "Kansas-Nebraska Bill" he severed his connection with that party, and soon became a prominent leader of the Republicans. He was elected governor of Indiana in 1861, and as war governor became well known throughout the country. He received a paralytic stroke in 1865, which partially deprived him of the use of his limbs. He was chosen to the United States senate from Indiana, in 1867, and wielded great influence in that body until the time of his death, November 1, 1877.

JOHN B. GORDON, a brilliant Confederate officer and noted senator of the United States, was born in Upson county, Georgia, February 6, 1832. He graduated from the State University, studied law, and took up the practice of his profession. At the beginning of the war he entered the Confederate service as captain of infantry, and rapidly

rose to the rank of lieutenant-general, commanding one wing of the Confederate army at the close of the war. In 1868 he was Democratic candidate for governor of Georgia, and it is said was elected by a large majority, but his opponent was given the office. He was a delegate to the national Democratic conventions in 1868 and 1872, and a presidential elector both years. In 1873 he was elected to the United States senate. In 1886 he was elected governor of Georgia, and re-elected in 1888. He was again elected to the United States senate in 1890, serving until 1897, when he was succeeded by A. S. Clay. He was regarded as a leader of the southern Democracy, and noted for his fiery eloquence.

STEPHEN JOHNSON FIELD, an illustrious associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, was born at Haddam, Connecticut, November 4, 1816, being one of the noted sons of Rev. D. D. Field. He graduated from Williams College in 1837, took up the study of law with his brother, David Dudley Field, becoming his partner upon admission to the bar. He went to California in 1849, and at once began to take an active interest in the political affairs of that state. He was elected alcalde of Marysville, in 1850, and in the autumn of the same year was elected to the state legislature. In 1857 he was elected judge of the supreme court of the state, and two years afterwards became its chief justice. In 1863 he was appointed by President Lincoln as associate justice of the supreme court of the United States. During his incumbency, in 1873, he was appointed by the governor of California one of a commission to examine the codes of the state and for the preparation of amendments to the same for submission to the legislature.

In 1877 he was one of the famous electoral commission of fifteen members, and voted as one of the seven favoring the election of Tilden to the presidency. In 1880 a large portion of the Democratic party favored his nomination as candidate for the presidency. He retired in the fall of 1897, having served a greater number of years on the supreme bench than any of his associates or predecessors, Chief Justice Marshall coming next in length of service.

JOHAN T. MORGAN, whose services in the United States senate brought him into national prominence, was born in Athens, Tennessee, June 20, 1824. At the age of nine years he emigrated to Alabama, where he made his permanent home, and where he received an academic education. He then took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1845. He took a leading part in local politics, was a presidential elector in 1860, casting his ballot for Breckenridge and Lane, and in 1861 was a delegate to the state convention which passed the ordinance of secession. In May, of the same year, he joined the Confederate army as a private in Company I, Cahawba Rifles, and was soon after made major and then lieutenant-colonel of the Fifth Regiment. In 1862 he was commissioned colonel, and soon after made brigadier-general and assigned to the command of a brigade in Virginia. He resigned to join his old regiment whose colonel had been killed. He was soon afterward again made brigadier-general and given command of the brigade that included his regiment.

After the war he returned to the practice of law, and continued it up to the time of his election to the United States senate, in 1877. He was a presidential elector in 1876, and cast his vote for Tilden and Hendricks.

He was re-elected to the senate in 1883, and again in 1889, and 1895. His speeches and the measures he introduced, marked as they were by an intense Americanism, brought him into national prominence.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY, the twenty-fifth president of the United States, was born at Niles, Trumbull county, Ohio, January 29, 1844. He was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and received his early education in a Methodist academy in the small village of Poland, Ohio. At the outbreak of the war Mr. McKinley was teaching school, earning twenty-five dollars per month. As soon as Fort Sumter was fired upon he enlisted in a company that was formed in Poland, which was inspected and mustered in by General John C. Fremont, who at first objected to Mr. McKinley, as being too young, but upon examination he was finally accepted. Mr. McKinley was seventeen when the war broke out but did not look his age. He served in the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry throughout the war, was promoted from sergeant to captain, for good conduct on the field, and at the close of the war, for meritorious services, he was brevetted major. After leaving the army Major McKinley took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar, and in 1869 he took his initiation into politics, being elected prosecuting attorney of his county as a Republican, although the district was usually Democratic. In 1876 he was elected to congress, and in a call upon the President-elect, Mr. Hayes, to whom he went for advice upon the way he should shape his career, he was told that to achieve fame and success he must take one special line and stick to it. Mr. McKinley chose tariff legislation and he became an authority in regard to import duties. He was a member of congress for

many years, became chairman of the ways and means committee, and later he advocated the famous tariff bill that bore his name, which was passed in 1890. In the next election the Republican party was overwhelmingly defeated through the country, and the Democrats secured more than a two thirds majority in the lower house, and also had control of the senate, Mr. McKinley being defeated in his own district by a small majority. He was elected governor of Ohio in 1891 by a plurality of twenty-one thousand, five hundred and eleven, and two years later he was re-elected by the still greater plurality of eighty thousand, nine hundred and ninety-five. He was a delegate-at-large to the Minneapolis Republican convention in 1892, and was instructed to support the nomination of Mr. Harrison. He was chairman of the convention, and was the only man from Ohio to vote for Mr. Harrison upon the roll call. In November, 1892, a number of prominent politicians gathered in New York to discuss the political situation, and decided that the result of the election had put an end to McKinley and McKinleyism. But in less than four years from that date Mr. McKinley was nominated for the presidency against the combined opposition of half a dozen rival candidates. Much of the credit for his success was due to Mark A. Hanna, of Cleveland, afterward chairman of the Republican national committee. At the election which occurred in November, 1896, Mr. McKinley was elected president of the United States by an enormous majority, on a gold standard and protective tariff platform. He was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1897, and called a special session of congress, to which was submitted a bill for tariff reform, which was passed in the latter part of July of that year.

CINCINNATUS HEINE MILLER, known in the literary world as Joaquin Miller, "the poet of the Sierras," was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1841. When only about thirteen years of age he ran away from home and went to the mining regions in California and along the Pacific coast. Some time afterward he was taken prisoner by the Modoc Indians and lived with them for five years. He learned their language and gained great influence with them, fighting in their wars, and in all modes of living became as one of them. In 1858 he left the Indians and went to San Francisco, where he studied law, and in 1860 was admitted to the bar in Oregon. In 1866 he was elected a county judge in Oregon and served four years. Early in the seventies he began devoting a good deal of time to literary pursuits, and about 1874 he settled in Washington, D. C. He wrote many poems and dramas that attracted considerable attention and won him an extended reputation. Among his productions may be mentioned "Pacific Poems," "Songs of the Sierras," "Songs of the Sun Lands," "Ships in the Desert," "Adrienne, a Dream of Italy," "Danites," "Unwritten History," "First Families of the Sierras" (a novel), "One Fair Woman" (a novel), "Songs of Italy," "Shadows of Shasta," "The Gold-Seekers of the Sierras," and a number of others.

GEORGE FREDERICK ROOT, a noted music publisher and composer, was born in Sheffield, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, on August 30, 1820. While working on his father's farm he found time to learn, unaided, several musical instruments, and in his eighteenth year he went to Boston, where he soon found employment as a teacher of music. From 1839

until 1844 he gave instructions in music in the public schools of that city, and was also director of music in two churches. Mr. Root then went to New York and taught music in the various educational institutions of the city. He went to Paris in 1850 and spent one year there in study, and on his return he published his first song, "Hazel Dell." It appeared as the work of "Wurzel," which was the German equivalent of his name. He was the originator of the normal musical institutions, and when the first one was started in New York he was one of the faculty. He removed to Chicago, Illinois, in 1860, and established the firm of Root & Cady, and engaged in the publication of music. He received, in 1872, the degree of "Doctor of Music" from the University of Chicago. After the war the firm became George F. Root & Co., of Cincinnati and Chicago. Mr. Root did much to elevate the standard of music in this country by his compositions and work as a teacher. Besides his numerous songs he wrote a great deal of sacred music and published many collections of vocal and instrumental music. For many years he was the most popular song writer in America, and was one of the greatest song writers of the war. He is also well-known as an author, and his work in that line comprises: "Methods for the Piano and Organ," "Handbook on Harmony Teaching," and innumerable articles for the musical press. Among his many and most popular songs of the war time are: "Rosalie, the Prairie-flower," "Battle Cry of Freedom," "Just Before the Battle," "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys are Marching," "The Old Folks are Gone," "A Hundred Years Ago," "Old Potomac Shore," and "There's Music in the Air." Mr. Root's cantatas include "The Flower Queen" and "The Haymakers." He died in 1896.

PART II.

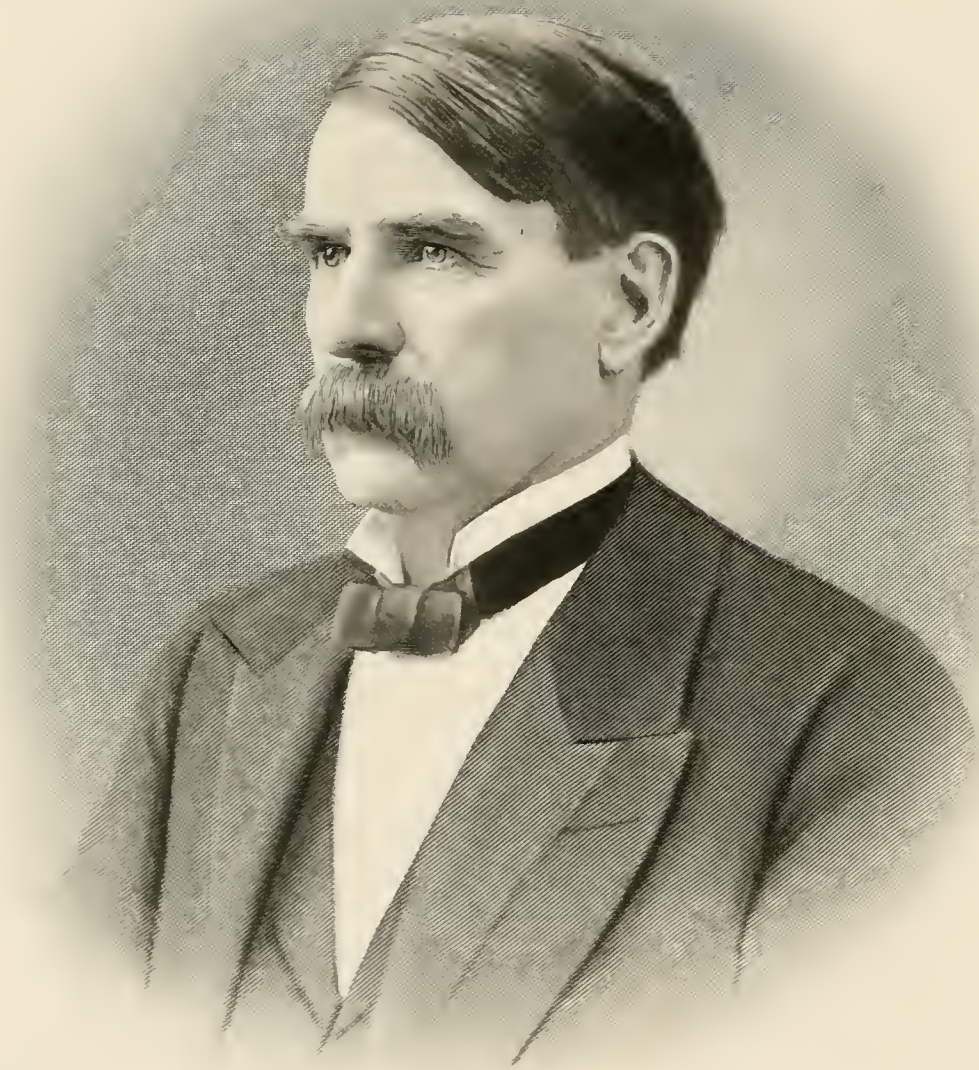
BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY

OF

FREMONT AND MILLS COUNTIES,

IOWA.

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS
F



James Stone,

FREMONT AND MILLS COUNTIES, IOWA.

HON. JOHN Y. STONE.

An enumeration of those men of the present generation who have won honor and public recognition for themselves, and at the same time have honored the state to which they belong, would be incomplete were there failure to make prominent reference to the one whose name initiates this paragraph. He holds prominence as an eminent lawyer and statesman, a man of high scientific and literary attainments, a valiant and patriotic soldier, and as one who occupied a most trying position during the most exciting epoch in the political and military history of this country in which he bore himself with such credit as to gain him the respect of all. He has been and is distinctively a man of affairs, and one who has wielded a wide influence. A strong mentality, an invincible courage, a most determined individuality have so entered into his makeup as to render him a natural leader of men and a director of opinion. A resident of Glenwood, Mills county, his reputation is not bounded by the confines of the state, for he is known throughout the country in connection with his political and professional labors. He is a western man and the enterprise and determined spirit that enabled so

many native sons of Illinois to win national distinction have been manifest in his career.

Mr. Stone was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, April 23, 1843. On both the paternal and maternal sides he is descended from old southern families, his ancestors being among the early settlers of Virginia and North Carolina. Ex-Governor William M. Stone, of Iowa, is authority for the statement that two brothers of the name of Stone came to America in 1620 on the Mayflower, one of whom took up his abode in New England, while the other settled in Virginia, and from the latter Mr. Stone is descended. Tradition tends to prove this statement, as do all the records of the family that are available. The paternal grandparents of Mr. Stone were Spencer and Elizabeth (Hargis) Stone. The former was a native of Virginia and in early life removed to Kentucky, whence he emigrated to Illinois during the pioneer epoch in the history of that state, when William Langford Stone, father of John Y., was but six years of age. In 1853 the grandfather came to Mills county, Iowa, and entered one or more sections of land on Silver Creek from the government or bought it from settlers. In the fall of 1856 he returned in a covered wagon to Illinois to get William Stone's three children, their

mother having died in February. His son William could not then leave Illinois, but the grandfather brought the boy and his two sisters, younger than he, the old gentleman and our subject sleeping under the wagon at night, while the bed was made within the wagon for the girls. Jefferson Stone, an uncle of our subject, and his family also accompanied the party. They left their Illinois home on the 1st of September, arriving at their destination on Silver creek, on the 13th of that month. In December or January following the father of these children also came to them. The trip was a very interesting one to the children. They journeyed westward over the prairies, crossed the rivers, camped out by night and prepared their food by the aid of fires built along the roadside. Spencer Stone developed his wild land into a well cultivated farm and thereon made his home until some time after the close of the Civil war, when he returned to Illinois, spending the evening of his life near Clinton, where he died at the age of eighty years. His father was in the war of 1812 and in the old Indian wars, and the story has come down the line of time that upon one of his hunting expeditions in the woods of Kentucky among hostile Indians, he was conscious of the fact that he was being watched by an Indian and at length discovered the red man in a hollow tree, and shot him before the Indian, who was taking aim at him, could fire.

William Langford Stone, Mr. Stone's father, was a native of Kentucky, born in 1822, and followed agricultural pursuits throughout his entire life, with the exception of a few months passed in Athens, Illinois, during which time he engaged in the coop-

ering business. He married Mary Ellen McLemore, a daughter of the Rev. Young and Nancy (Plumley) McLemore. Her father was an old-time Methodist preacher and school-teacher, and from him John Young received his second name. Both he and his wife were natives of North Carolina. Mrs. Stone died in Athens, Illinois, in February, 1856. She was born in or near Knoxville, Tennessee, and in early womanhood gave her hand in marriage to William L. Stone, who was at that time twenty years of age. They became the parents of three children, a son and two daughters. As before stated, the children accompanied their grandfather to Iowa and a few months later the father also took up his abode in Mills county. For two years he rented land from his father, and his son, then usually called by his second name—Young—assisted him in its operation. He then purchased eighty acres of land, making small payments thereon, and from that property the father and son developed a farm and built thereon a log house. About the close of the Civil war William L. Stone moved across to the west side of Silver creek, and bought land there until he finally had a farm of five hundred or more acres, on which he died in August, 1899, at the advanced age of seventy-seven years. He was again married in 1857, his second union being with Sophia Patrick, a noble woman, a daughter of one of the later settlers of the community. She was born near Cumberland, Maryland, and she became the mother of three children who are yet living. She was also to her step-children a devoted and loving mother, being possessed of noble qualities, of kindly manner and of genial disposition. She still lives upon the old homestead on Silver creek, near Silver City,

in Mills county, and her stepson feels for her the deepest affection, as one from whom he had received a mother's tender care and attention in his youth, and he finds great pleasure in visiting the old homestead and in maintaining the affectionate relations of his boyhood days.

It is with pleasure that we enter upon the task of compiling a brief life-history of Mr. Stone, although it is impossible in the space at our command to do full justice to one whose life activities have been so varied, and whose fields of usefulness have been along so many lines. He has truly won the proud American title of a self-made man. In his boyhood he had the privileges of the common school, but he was early trained to labor. He first entered school when seven years of age, and later was for four years a student at Athens, Illinois. He then accompanied his grandfather to Iowa, where his advantages were limited to the district school. He learned rapidly and soon distanced his classmates, manifesting special aptitude in his studies. After reaching the Hawekye state he attended school through the winter season, while in the summer months he worked on the home farm in the manner usual to farmer lads of that day. Steadily he worked his way upward step by step, ever making the most of his opportunities for advancement. He eagerly embraced every opportunity for acquiring an education. At the age of seventeen he entered the high school in Glenwood, Iowa, there pursuing his studies through the scholastic years of 1860-1. In the meantime he had devoted all his leisure hours to reading and study and thus became familiar with many books with which many young people of the time were totally unacquainted. In the country school he had

studied algebra, geometry and Latin. These were not in the regular curriculum, but the teacher, a Mr. Perry Crosswait, was a well educated man and assisted him in his studies along these lines—unusual in the common schools of the day. It is still told of him on Silver creek that he distanced all competitors in all studies and that he "spelled down" all the schools within a radius of many miles; and even about twenty years ago, when the spelling-school mania took possession of the country, and when there was a grand "spelling" tournament at Glenwood, he met and unhorsed all comers except his partner, Mr. S. V. Proudfit.

Mr. Stone early formed the desire to enter the legal profession. Before he was eighteen years of age he had secured a copy of Walker's American Law, and he devoted every leisure moment to studying the principles of jurisprudence. However, there was a pause in his legal study and a sudden change in his young life. War clouds gathered, there was a call to arms and his patriotic spirit was aroused. He put aside all personal ambitions and projects for the time being, and on the 9th of October, 1861, offered his services to the government, joining Company F, Fifteenth Iowa Infantry, under Captain E. C. Blackmar, of Glenwood. Before they left for the field he was appointed a corporal. In his boyhood's happy days he entered most heartily into everything which elicited his sympathies, and so with war. After the organization of the company it remained in Glenwood until the 10th of November, when the troops were driven in wagons—for there were no railroads—to Eddyville, where they took the cars for Keokuk, Iowa. He rapidly mastered military tactics, and notwith-

standing his inferior rank was often deputed to act as drillmaster for his company. He quickly acquired a knowledge of all the routine and minutiae of military life and of the army regulations. On the 19th of March, 1862, the Fifteenth, on a drizzly day, in the presence of assembled thousands of the people of Keokuk, embarked on a steamer for Benton Barracks, St. Louis. Concerning the embarkation a historian of Iowa troops has said: "Never shall I forget that memorable and sacred moment, when the boat, bearing the precious load of that noble regiment of patriots called the Fifteenth Iowa Volunteers, pushed off amid the huzzas, God-bless-you's and floating handkerchiefs from houses and steeples, as far as the eye could reach. It was, indeed, a moment worth a life-time. The regiment moved down the majestic river, Mississippi, and the rain continued to patter on the windows of the Gate City as though nothing had happened; the handkerchiefs continued to wave till long after the boat passed beyond the vision, and it was some time before the hospitable city realized that the Fifteenth had gone—many to return with new honors and pleasing fame, others to find 'glory and the grave' on the battle-fields of the south."

At Benton Barracks the regiment received their new Springfield rifles and took supplies; and a few days later they were ordered to the front, going down the Mississippi and up the Ohio and Tennessee rivers in the steamer Minnehaha, to take part in the great battle of Shiloh. Their boat reached the wharf at four o'clock A. M., and two hours later they heard the roar of battle. At eight o'clock that morning, the 6th of April, they were off the boat, receiving their ammunition, after which they marched

about three miles, and at ten o'clock were in the thickest of the battle with McClellan's division on the right. In this battle the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Iowa regiments fought together. By some error the Fifteenth was taken into the conflict across an open field, marching by the right flank instead of moving in line of battle. Being under a heavy musketry and artillery fire the regiment lost severely in going in. The line of battle was formed in the woods after crossing the field, under a terrific rain of lead and iron. Colonel Reid was dangerously and Major Belknap severely wounded. Captain Blackmar and First Lieutenant Goode, of Corporal Stone's company, were severely wounded, and the command of the company devolved upon Lieutenant Throckmorton, of Sidney, Iowa. In two hours the company and regiment lost more than one-third of their numbers. In marching through the underbrush Corporal Stone lost his bayonet, which in some way was pulled out of his scabbard. That part of the field had been the scene of a hard conflict just before, and many dead Union soldiers of some other command were lying around. From the scabbard of one of them having the same kind of gun, Corporal Stone took the bayonet and put it in his own scabbard. Captain James G. Day, then of Company I, and afterward judge for many years of the district and supreme courts of Iowa, was dangerously wounded near Corporal Stone, who with others placed the wounded officer on a horse, whose rider had been killed or wounded, and started him to a place of safety. Captain Day had been first lieutenant of Mr. Stone's company and had helped organize it, and lived at Sidney, in Fremont county, Iowa. Afterward Corporal Stone himself was wounded by a spent

grapeshot, but not dangerously. It was a bitter and disastrous day to the regiment and never afterward did it have so terrible a conflict, except before Atlanta, on July 22, 1864.

After the battle of Shiloh the command engaged in slow approaches to Corinth and the siege of that important point. One day while close up to the enemy Corporal Stone was on duty on the advance picket line. He had three men under him at a post a few hundred yards in advance of the main guard, and in front of this post one of these three was placed as a vidette at a rail fence about a hundred yards in advance. When the German lieutenant, who could not speak English plainly, gave Corporal Stone his instructions he was understood to say that if the vidette was fired upon the Corporal should immediately go forward with the other two men to support him. Once during the day several shots were fired at this vidette by some of the enemy across a small field. The corporal promptly took his two men to the front to support his vidette. The firing attracted the attention of Lieutenant Colonel Dewey of the Fifteenth Iowa, who was the grand officer of the guard for that day, and he came dashing up rapidly on horseback with his escort to see what was the matter. Not finding the corporal and the two men at the post, the colonel with his usual impetuosity began to storm about their deserting their post. But presently he ascertained they were out in front and he sent out after them and demanded of the corporal why he had left the post. On being informed of the instructions the corporal had received, the colonel said: "Well, you either misunderstood him or he got things mixed. My orders were that if the vidette was fired

upon he should fall back to the post. But since you 'retreated' to the front instead of to the rear, I will not look into the matter any further."

A few days after the battle of Shiloh the Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Iowa regiments were organized into a brigade which was placed under the command of General M. M. Crocker, of Iowa, who continued in that capacity till he was placed in command of a division later on. It was known ever after as the "Iowa Brigade," or "Crocker's Brigade," and as thus organized it continued till it was mustered out after the war. The siege of Corinth lasted nearly a month and every hour, day and night, was one of danger and death. Soon after the capture of Corinth Corporal Stone was promoted to the position of orderly sergeant, and a little later to that of second lieutenant. He was thenceforth in all the marches, skirmishes, sieges and battles of his regiment and brigade. Among these operations were embraced the campaigns and movements of General Grant to clear the enemy from that country; the march to Bolivar; the engagements near there; the return to Corinth, the march to luka and return; the battle of Corinth; the march to Grand Junction from Corinth; the maneuvers and skirmishes on the Hatchee; the march to Memphis, Tennessee; the minor actions and marches in southwestern Tennessee and northern Mississippi; the march down through Mississippi toward Vicksburg, until the capture of Holly Springs in the rear, thus compelling Grant to return and change his whole campaign against Vicksburg; the trip by steam-boat from Memphis to points opposite Vicksburg, in preparation for that great campaign; the

occupancy of Young's Point, opposite Vicksburg; the return up the river to Lake Providence; going back to Milliken's bend; the march to Grand Gulf, below the city; the investment and siege of Vicksburg, where danger and death were ever present; the defense on Black river, under General Sherman, of the rear of Grant's army, which was then threatened by a Confederate army under General Joseph E. Johnston, afterward the great Confederate leader against Sherman in the Atlanta campaign; and the march from Vicksburg to Monroe, on the Washita river toward Texas, the most exhausting and terrible march the brigade ever made and on a fruitless and useless errand. For two months, including this march, Lieutenant Stone was acting adjutant of the regiment. He also took part in the march under Sherman from Vicksburg eastward to Meridian to break the communications of General Bragg, who was commanding a large Confederate army near Chattanooga; the march from Clifton, Tennessee, where Lieutenant Stone was appointed aid-de-camp on the brigade staff, in April and May, 1864, by way of Huntsville, Alabama, to join Sherman at Acworth in the Atlanta campaign; the battle of Kenesaw Mountain; the innumerable minor conflicts of this great campaign and the desperate engagements near Nickajack creek, on the 4th and 5th of July, 1864.

On the morning of the fourth of July, Colonel W. W. Belknap, of the Fifteenth Iowa, received orders to take his own regiment, the Sixteenth Iowa, and two guns of the First Minnesota Battery, move out to the right and front and find a certain road, preparatory to a move by the Army of the Tennessee against the enemy. Lieutenant Stone

of the brigade staff was assigned to him to act as staff officer in this movement. Colonel Belknap had a high opinion of Lieutenant Stone's character and military ability, and on learning of his candidacy for attorney general twenty-four years later, wrote him the following letter:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4, 1888.

HON. JOHN Y. STONE, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

My Dear Stone: The days of August, as well as those of July, 1864, twenty-four years ago, near and around Atlanta, were about as hot in temperature as these and hotter, too, in another way. These summer days, July 4th and 5th, remind me of Nickajack creek, of July 20th, 21st, 22d, and 28th; of those fields and woods around Atlanta; and of the August days of that fearful siege when the whole line was a skirmish line and every sound seemed to speak of death.

I have lately seen mention made many times of your candidacy for the attorney generalship of Iowa, and this has taken me back to those days of 1864, when, on the staff of Colonel Hall, who commanded the Third Brigade of the Fourth Division, and of myself when I became a brigadier general in the Seventeenth Corps, you did your work well. So many years have passed since the war that we can hardly realize now, ourselves, how constant, how dangerous and how exacting the work of an aid-de-camp was. You certainly fulfilled your duties to the letter. Your career as a private and non-commissioned officer in Company F, of the Fifteenth, had won you credit and promotion to a second lieutenancy, and, had I needed any proof of your courage, ability, and real daring, I would have found it fully on that 4th day of July, 1864, when we advanced from Camp 173 with the Fifteenth Iowa, a section of the First Minnesota Battery under Lieutenant Hedrick, and the Sixteenth Iowa, "to find," as my order said, "the road to the bridge over Nickajack

creek, on the way to Turner's Ferry, on the Chattahoochee." On we went, with no guide and only a rough map made on my knee, with pencil, which is now before me, and all I knew was that I was to find "Widow Mitchell's Farm" and "file left towards the creek." We did find the farm, and we did turn to the left, and had in a few moments all the necessary salutes for the glorious 4th, which we could desire. We had there as sharp a fight for the numbers engaged as I ever care to be in. Colonel Hedrick, with the advance, did gallant service. You were with him, and were with myself, when needed. In fact you were everywhere in that sharp action, and you showed good judgment, original and true ideas as to the then unknown position of the enemy, and bravery under a hidden, and hence most dangerous and harassing, fire, which impressed me most thoroughly. In a minute or two we had many casualties. But our brave fellows drove them over a mile, and within a day or two we found that our detachment had engaged a large portion of the Rebel army. The heavy artillery pounding which we received from the Fort near Turner's Ferry soon afterward showed that our fight in which you took so gallant and prominent part, had developed a larger force there than our division and corps commander had thought of. Of this fight I wrote a report, giving you due credit. In the hurry of campaign movements I kept no copy. The original was never found and no report has been published. I regret this extremely, for it deserved full record. However, I do not hesitate to say that officers and men all behaved with great gallantry and did some of their best work in a few moments.

I have enlarged on this fight, my dear Stone, because you were nearer me there than usual, and I saw you "go in" with most manly courage and do your work well.

In the subsequent movements of the brigade, from Atlanta to Savannah, and to the

time of your muster out, you were always at the front, and always faithful.

I am sure that in civil life as well as military you will stay at the "front," and that you will always, wherever you are, do credit to the Fifteenth Iowa, and to the place where you began your law studies, "in the field," with the headquarters of the Iowa Brigade of the Seventeenth Corps.

Very truly yours,

W. W. BELKNAP.

At one time in this engagement Lieutenant Stone, sitting on his horse at an exposed point, was, with a field glass, trying to detect the position of a concealed portion of the enemy, when two shells from Confederate guns exploded almost simultaneously within a few feet of him. He was enveloped in a cloud of smoke and his comrades who witnessed the scene supposed he was torn to pieces; but when the smoke was blown away he was continuing his investigations as before and both he and his horse were unhurt.

Later in the day of that Fourth of July, the other two regiments of the brigade came to the assistance of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth, when Colonel Hall became the senior officer and took command. But these were not enough, and the balance of the division came up as reinforcements. The Iowa brigade, however, maintained the front, and during the following day pressed forward to the Nickajack, capturing two lines of entrenchments on the route; and late in the afternoon of the 5th seized the line of the creek under a heavy artillery fire from forts a half mile in front. When this important line was taken the brigade commander sent Lieutenant Stone, as an aid-de-camp on his staff, to make a verbal report of the facts to

General Walter Q. Gresham, the division commander, who was some distance in the rear. General Gresham, whose staff officers were all absent on various duties on the field, sent Lieutenant Stone to repeat the report to General Blair, the corps commander. General Blair was a mile or more in the rear, on the top of a small mountain where he could observe many of the operations on the field. Here Lieutenant Stone made the report briefly to General Blair, but there were present Major General James B. McPherson, the commander of the army of the Tennessee, and Major General John A. Logan, whose corps, the fifteenth, was then coming up. General McPherson asked Lieutenant Stone many questions about the topography of the ground, the depth and tortuousness of the creek and the like. After taking the line above mentioned that portion of the army went into camp. The headquarters of the brigade consisted of a tent fly and a mess chest, and were located a hundred yards behind a low ridge. Three-quarters of a mile in front and beyond the creek was a long high ridge on which the enemy were entrenched and along which they had posted twenty or thirty pieces of artillery in forts. On the low ridge in front of the brigade headquarters was posted the Tenth Ohio Battery, commanded by Lieutenant Budlong. One evening about sundown, soon after the events above narrated, this whole line of Confederate artillery opened a terrific fire of solid shot and shell on this devoted Ohio battery, and, of course, the headquarters, being in line just in the rear of the battery, caught the full force of the fire. The fury of the bombardment for a quarter of an hour was never surpassed by an equal number of guns. The six guns

under the intrepid Budlong contributed their share. This was the "heavy artillery pounding" referred to in General Belknap's letter above quoted.

Shortly afterward, being outflanked on their left by General Schofield's Army of the Ohio, the Confederate army retreated across the Chattahoochee river, soon followed by Sherman's army. In this movement the Seventeenth Corps marched rapidly to the left and crossed the river at Roswell's. While Hooker was fighting the battle of Peach Tree Creek on the 20th, on the south side of the river, the Iowa brigade was making a strong diversion on his left and front to hold the enemy from re-enforcing the command fighting him. In taking position to aid this purpose, part of the brigade was at the crest of a ridge, and across a narrow valley to the left the balance of the brigade was placed, after separating from the main body in the woods at the head of the valley. This valley was at least two hundred yards wide and was so exposed to the enemy entrenched on an eminence that it was not thought advisable to fill the gap at that time. After Lieutenant Stone had shown the part of the brigade on the left its proper position, it became necessary for him to go as quickly as possible to the ridge on the right to make a report. He could not go across the valley without great danger, and he could not make the long circuit in the rear without losing too much time. He decided to chance the run across the valley, four or five hundred yards from the enemy's entrenchment. Putting his horse at full speed he dashed into the valley in the open field. Hundreds of shots were fired at him as he made the run, but at the close he waved his cap at the enemy and entered unharmed behind the

ridge. The Confederates, no doubt glad of his escape, raised a tremendous shout of admiration. A minute or two after this, as Lieutenant Stone was going to General Gresham to report to him the condition of matters on the left, he found that officer near the top of the ridge dangerously wounded. Colonel Hall then took command of the division and Colonel Shane of the Thirteenth Iowa assumed command of the brigade. That night the ridge and the valley were entrenched and the gap occupied, and General Giles A. Smith assumed command of the division. On the 21st General Force's brigade was ordered to press forward on the left and take a strong position. The Iowa brigade was ordered to charge the works in their front, to hold the enemy there and keep them from re-enforcing against General Force. The brigade moved forward in splendid style, but, as was expected, were repulsed, with a heavy loss. The charge and return occupied twenty-seven minutes. It was one of those sacrifices that sometimes have to be made in war to help other points of the line, and in this instance the Iowa boys held the enemy to their entrenchments till General Force accomplished the work assigned to him. In the charge Lieutenant Stone's horse was shot and had to be abandoned. The brigade then resumed its position behind the works on the ridge and in the valley. During the night of the 21st the brigade moved further to the left and entrenched.

On July 22, one of the most savage battles of the war was fought in front of Atlanta. The Iowa brigade formed the extreme left of the Seventeenth Corps. There was a gap of a half a mile between it and Dodge's Corps coming up on its left.

Through this gap the Confederate division under Hardie entered and charged the rear of the division to which the Iowa brigade belonged. Here the heroic and talented McPherson was mortally wounded and died. His last act in life was to receive a drink of water from the hand of private George D. Reynolds, of the Fifteenth Iowa, who himself was severely wounded. For this brave and kindly act, done in the face of a charging, yelling column of the enemy, private Reynolds afterward received a gold medal of honor in the presence of the army corps. The brigade had only gone into the position late the night before. Attacked in the rear the Iowa regiments jumped over their own works and desperately resisted. No sooner would they repel assailants from one side than they would be charged by a large force on the other. Seven times these heroic Iowa boys jumped over the entrenchments to repel charges from the other side. Many Confederates charged squarely up against the works and were seized by the Iowa men and dragged over. The enemy made heroic assaults. The Confederate Colonel Lampley, of the Forty-fifth Alabama, rode up against the line of earthworks, sword in hand and wounded, animating his men. He was seized by the collar by Colonel W. W. Belknap of the Fifteenth Iowa, pulled off his horse and dragged over the works. As this Confederate officer came up he was waving a white handkerchief in his left hand. Colonel Belknap, supposing it to be a flag of truce and a confession of surrender, ordered his men to cease firing. By the side of the Alabamian's horse was a boy about sixteen years old. Colonel Lampley pointed his sword at Colonel Belknap, who was a large

man with a full, long red beard—a man who would attract attention anywhere—and ordered the boy to “shoot that officer.” The boy instantly fired at the Union colonel, but missed him. After pulling the Alabama officer over the works Belknap seized the boy by his hair and with his saber in his hand said to him: “If you were not such a brave little rascal I would chop your head off.” Then turning to the Confederate colonel said, “What do you mean by ordering your men to shoot me when I have ordered my men to stop firing out of respect to your flag of truce?” The Confederate then noticed for the first time the significance of his white handkerchief, and immediately explained that he was waving his handkerchief in leading up his men, and in his excitement had not thought of its being a sign of asking a truce. He apologized handsomely for his mistake, expressing the most profound regret, and seemed to be more sorrowful over it than over his dreadful wound, which Belknap had not observed till then. The battle was desperate and often hand to hand. Lieutenant Stone was in the midst of it, performing the difficult and dangerous duties of his position, and was a witness of the above incident of the battle.

At the beginning of the battle Lieutenant Stone had borrowed the horse of Lieutenant Safely of the Eleventh Iowa, who commanded the relief and ambulance corps. Some time after the battle began and when the ammunition was running low, Colonel Hall sent Lieutenant Stone some distance away to order an ammunition wagon. On his return the spreading columns of the enemy in the rear very nearly captured him and the precious wagon, but by a quick dash to the right he brought the wagon through to the

needy soldiers; but the borrowed horse was killed before the act was accomplished. Thenceforth during the battle Lieutenant Stone performed his duties on another borrowed horse, and, as General Belknap truly says in his letter, no duties are more constant, more exacting or more perilous in battle than those of an aid-de-camp on the brigade or division staff. All that long afternoon the battle raged. After it was over Colonel Hall, in his report to his superior officer, expressed the highest appreciation of Lieutenant Stone's help, conduct and services in the awful struggle. The Iowa brigade went in fourteen hundred strong and came out eight hundred. Though the command won a splendid victory, it lost—for a little while—some ground in the progress of the battle by moving to the right for a better position for defense. In doing this the headquarters of the brigade commander fell, for a time, within the Confederate lines. Colonel Hall had bought a bottle of champagne at St. Louis, which he kept in the chest, with the frequently avowed intention of drinking when Atlanta fell. The day following the battle a flag of truce came in from the Confederate general in front of that part of the line for permission to get the Confederate dead within our lines to bury them. The request was acceded to and Lieutenant Stone, as member of the staff, was one of the officers sent to supervise the affair. A strip of ground between the two lines, one hundred feet wide, was established with a Confederate guard along their side and a federal guard along the Union side. The dead of each side were brought in by the other and deposited here to be received. In this strip Lieutenant Stone met General Govan of the Confederate army, who had

commanded one of the brigades that had charged the Iowa brigade so fiercely the day before. In the conversation of an hour they had there during the pendency of the truce they talked about the battle. General Govan told Lieutenant Stone that he had captured some officer's headquarters the day before and had found a bottle of champagne in the mess chest. Lieutenant Stone then told him Colonel Hall had been keeping that wine to drink when the city of Atlanta was captured. The Confederate general smiled and politely said he regretted that the colonel must be disappointed, for he and his staff had drunk the champagne the night before. The champagne was not all the Confederates got in the brief space of time they were in possession of the headquarters. An officer's sixty-dollar overcoat, which Lieutenant Stone had bought in St. Louis, was taken, though it was in July and the weather was very warm. The mess chest remained, but its contents were gone. But we cannot follow these events in detail. Six days later another severe battle was fought by the survivors on the right of the line, known as the battle of the 28th of July, or Ezra Church, under the eye of Major General O. O. Howard, who had taken command of the Army of the Tennessee some days after the death of General McPherson.

Thenceforth the siege of Atlanta progressed, the Iowa brigade doing its full share. In the latter part of August, Sherman swung the left of his army, which included the brigade, far around to his right toward Jonesboro and thus forced Hood with his army out of Atlanta. The brigade had short rest. In a very few weeks the indomitable Hood was marching around and in the rear of Sherman. The Union army followed, but could not

overtake him. The pursuit of Hood was attended by many annoyances. Among them was a serious one in Snake Creek Gap, in the mountains near Resaca. The gap is a gorge or very small valley, with but little more than enough room for the wagon road. On each side was heavy timber. Through the whole length of the twelve or thirteen miles, the Confederates, after passing through had felled large trees across the narrow roadway. It took a long time for a large force to clear them out. Before starting on that pursuit General Sherman had issued a stringent order limiting wagon transportation, and prohibiting from the trains all carriages, buggies, carts and wagons picked up along the line. On the day the gap was being cleared of trees, General Sherman was sitting on a log beside the road near the head of the Iowa brigade, which had stopped, waiting on the work in front. There was a train of army wagons also waiting ahead of the brigade. General Sherman, on looking ahead, saw a small country wagon drawn by a pair of broken down horses, with a cow tied behind it, and a soldier servant in charge of it. General Sherman had the man brought to him and demanded to know whose wagon that was. He was told that it belonged to a colonel of the Sixteenth Army Corps, all of whose personal luggage and camp equipment were in the wagon. General Sherman then said to the man, "I'll have you shot." Then turning to Belknap the general said loudly, "General Belknap, I want you to put this man in charge of your provost guard and have him shot to-morrow morning at sun-up." General Belknap scrutinized Sherman's face long and well with a very earnest and serious countenance before he caught the correct ex-

pression. The man suffered great mental agony all that night, but was turned loose very happy at sun-up. After giving this order to General Belknap, General Sherman told the soldiers near by to "go through" the wagon and take everything they wanted and to destroy the rest. In less than a minute there was a Sixteenth Corps colonel without baggage and without camp equipage. General Sherman was an iron disciplinarian, and he could make people very unhappy at times, but he possessed a kind and generous heart. Though he loved his officers and men he sometimes chastened them.

Leaving Hood to be attended to by General Thomas at Nashville, Sherman slowly returned to Atlanta, tearing up the railroads as he went. He then destroyed the city, so it could not be used as a base of supplies for a pursuing army, and started on his ever memorable march to the sea. His army ate all the food that was in a belt of fifty miles to Savannah, Georgia, and destroyed all the railroads in that area. The march was comparatively easy and in the main agreeable. There was little fighting on the route, but as the command approached the city of Savannah many men were killed or horribly mangled, or both, by torpedoes buried near the surface in the roads, railroads and paths, and at all places where men were likely to march. The Iowa men had never met this kind of warfare before. General Sherman, who was with them at the time of the events about to be stated, was in a towering rage. He told General Blair, who commanded the Seventeenth Corps, that he might put a number of prisoners equal to the number of Union soldiers thus killed or mangled into the station building on the railroad east

of Savannah and burn them. Blair, of course, would not have executed the order, and General Sherman's rage gradually relaxed. But the next morning it rose again. The Iowa brigade was in front, marching toward the city preceded by the First Alabama Union Cavalry, or a portion of it. The road was wide and smooth. All of a sudden there was an explosion beneath the adjutant of this cavalry regiment whose horse was killed and the officer's leg torn off by the fragments of a torpedo shell. Sherman was just ahead of this Iowa brigade. He moved up to the scene of the catastrophe, followed by the Iowa command. He was white with rage and horror. Just then a woman, vicious and ferocious, came out of a good farm house near by and tauntingly exclaimed to Sherman, "I could have told you that torpedo was there; my husband helped put it in there last night, and there are more of them." General Sherman then ordered up a lot of prisoners from the rear of the brigade and, ordering the soldiers to get a proper distance away, directed the prisoners with picks and spades to find the other torpedoes. They protested and then refused. The general ordered that a platoon of soldiers be brought out to fire upon them. They then yielded and began scratching with their fingers in a most delicate and careful manner, to find the torpedoes barely below the surface of the road. They found four, each being about eighteen inches long and eight inches in diameter with a percussion or friction fuse barely beneath the dust in the road. When a horse with an iron shoe, or a man with a solid tack-heel shoe stepped upon it there was almost sure to be an explosion carrying death to those near by. The wicked and exulting woman

was given but a few minutes to get her household goods out of the house when it was ordered burned, because it had harbored the torpedo assassins of the night before. Lieutenant Stone witnessed these events, except the explosion of the torpedo that mortally wounded the Alabama adjutant. This cavalry regiment had been recruited and organized from the Union men of Alabama by Colonel Spencer, a former Iowa man, who was afterwards a United States senator from Alabama in the reconstruction days. General Sherman in his memoirs, in giving an account of this incident, seems to have forgotten the finding of the other torpedoes in the road, but the fact is well attested. It was not a big event to General Sherman, and in his busy life might easily be forgotten.

One day as the brigade was closing up before the works in front of the city, it halted about noon, two regiments being on each side of the main road, one in front of the other. General Belknap and Lieutenant Stone were at the roadside between. The men were snatching the opportunity to take a quick lunch, and all near the road were under a heavy artillery fire from the enemy's forts. Charles Hoag, who was either the sergeant major or principal musician of the Sixteenth Iowa, was sitting on the ground facing the rear and eating his short ration. He was struck squarely in the back of the head with a solid common shot and his brains scattered upon the persons of General Belknap and Lieutenant Stone and others who were within a few feet of him! The headless body was a weird and ghastly spectacle even to hardened soldiers familiar with scenes of blood and death.

After arriving in front of Savannah, the

soldiers had nothing to eat for a week but rice, which they had to thresh from straw the best they could. But after Fort McAllister was taken, at the mouth of the Ogeechee river, by General Hazen's division of the Fifteenth Corps, ship-loads of provisions came up Ossabaw Sound and supplied the hungry veterans. Lieutenant Stone's period of enlistment had expired some time before the march to the sea, but he voluntarily remained in the army until the end of that great event. In the latter part of December, near Savannah, he was discharged, after serving nearly three months over time. He, with other discharged soldiers, embarked in an old coast vessel for Hilton Head, South Carolina, which they reached next day, but were nearly shipwrecked on the way by reason of a terrible storm at sea and the weakness of the ship. At Hilton Head they embarked for New York on the steamship Arrago, a staunch vessel commanded by Captain Gadsden, and in eight days they were in New York. On the voyage the crew of the ship picked up sixty-five survivors, who had escaped in boats from the steamer North American, which had left New Orleans three or four weeks before, loaded with nearly five hundred souls, mainly discharged Union soldiers. The ship was fatally injured in a storm and sank with all on board save the sixty-five who were in the boats. One of them was a lady school-teacher from the state of New York. Her brother, a Union soldier, was ill in New Orleans. She resolved to go after him. For some reason she had to get permission from General John A. Dix, who commanded at New York. The conceited martinet about his headquarters would not let her see him.

She tried for three days, and then, desperate, forcibly pushed herself forward into General Dix's presence. He received her kindly and gave her permission and transportation, for she had little money. She went to New Orleans, got her sick brother, and with him embarked on the doomed *North American*. When it was known the ship would sink the captain ordered her into a boat. She refused to go without her brother. The captain said her brother could not go, but with hundreds of others must perish. She clung to her brother and declared she would perish with him. The captain at last ordered the crew to place both brother and sister in the boat, which was done. In this way they escaped the death that overtook those who went down with the ship. There were hundreds of discharged Union officers on the *Arrago* and they made up a purse of over a thousand dollars for the penniless but heroic girl.

Immediately on coming out of the army Mr. Stone resumed the study of law. During the lulls in campaigns he had, in camp and garrison, kept up a systematic course of study in language, mathematics, history and general literature, and to some extent of the law. He mastered many of the text-books of the schools as effectually as if he had studied at college. On his return he went into the law office of Hon. William Hale, an able lawyer of Glenwood, who died in 1885, while he was governor of the territory of Wyoming. Mr. Stone was admitted to the bar in the latter part of 1865 at Glenwood, by Judge Day of the district court, the same man whom, dangerously wounded, Corporal Stone had assisted at Shiloh. In 1867 he was taken into a law partnership with Mr. Hale, which continued till Hale

was appointed to the governorship of Wyoming in 1882, by President Arthur. They had a large business and before many years were regarded as one of the strongest firms of the state. In 1874 S. V. Proudfit was associated with the firm, thereafter known as Hale, Stone & Proudfit. Mr. Proudfit remained in the firm until 1881, when he was appointed to a position in one of the departments at Washington. He has long been in the law office of the interior department, and at this writing is assistant attorney-general in that department, a position earned by his intrinsic merits and ability. In 1884 Mr. Shirley Gilliland, a brilliant young lawyer, was associated with Mr. Stone under the firm name of Stone & Gilliland. This firm was dissolved soon after Mr. Stone was elected attorney-general, some years later. Without removing from his home and practice in Glenwood, Mr. Stone formed a law partnership with Jacob Sims, at Council Bluffs, in 1886, under the firm name of Stone & Sims. Mr. Sims was and still is one of the ablest lawyers at the Iowa bar. This relation continued till soon after Mr. Stone became attorney-general. About 1890 he and T. C. Dawson formed a law partnership at Council Bluffs, under the name of Stone & Dawson. In 1897 Mr. Dawson was appointed by the president as secretary of the United States legation at Rio Janeiro, a position he still holds. About the 1st of January, 1898, Mr. Stone formed a law partnership with Emmet Tinley, at Council Bluffs, which is still existing. Mr. Tinley is a young man of much ability and high character, and the firm has a large and increasing practice.

During the past twenty-five years Mr. Stone has been engaged in many large and

important cases and has had conspicuous success in achieving many notable victories. He maintains his practice at Glenwood, where he lives, but spends much time at his office in Council Bluffs, which can be reached in forty minutes after he starts from his home. His investigation of a case is searching and thorough, and in his preparations for trial he is industrious and exhaustive, though he possesses tremendous instantaneous power of thought and action, and can readjust or wholly change his line of battle on the trial as readily as a great military tactician can on the field of battle.

A distinguished judge of the state, before whom he has long practiced, writes of him as follows:

"To hear Mr. Stone in court upon some important legal question one would conclude that his understanding is pre-eminently a legal one. His arguments have the vivid freshness and virility which frequently characterize new investigation, and at the same time are supported by such careful analysis and profound knowledge of legal principles as to show that his researches have not been confined to the narrow scope of that particular case, but have covered the wide field of legal learning.

"In the last twenty-five years legal literature has increased tenfold, which makes it possible for the ordinary lawyer, in most instances, to support his contention with the decisions of some court, when he would be powerless if called upon to sustain his position by original thought and research; but it can be truthfully said of Mr. Stone that if all of the books were burned, the decisions of the courts blotted out, he would still be an eminent lawyer,—one of the few whose task would be to rebuild the fabric of the law and write its history.

"Many years ago an eminent judge told the writer that in his opinion Mr. Stone had the strongest grasp of legal questions of any lawyer in his district.

"From his boyhood Mr. Stone has been recognized as an eloquent and very effective public speaker. He has great power in analyzing complicated and apparently contradictory states of facts.

"An eminent judge said to the writer that Mr. Stone was the only lawyer who had ever led him to change his conclusion after he had fully made up his mind upon the facts in a case, and that he did this by his keen analysis of the facts. To this power of analysis is added the beauty and fervor of a poetic imagination and of strong emotion. His speeches are arguments, based on fact and reason, frequently interspersed with outbursts of the finest oratory. He is a reasoner and logician first; closely following this he is an orator of high rank.

"Mr. Stone has been very successful before juries and as a trial lawyer, and has won a wide reputation as an eloquent and very convincing public speaker. In great cases he has always succeeded in the end.

"For more than one-third of a century upon the stump and in the councils of his party he has been an earnest and powerful advocate of the equal rights of all men before the law; of the protection of American labor, and of honest money; one of the sowers of the good seed from which not only Americans but all men are now reaping a bountiful harvest. Long service has not weakened his excellent natural powers as a lawyer and speaker, but has added to them strength and wisdom,—the gifts of long years of experience and thought."

Lieutenant Stone has always been a Republican in politics. Even before the Civil

war when a mere boy he made speeches in the neighborhood on Silver creek. He cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, in 1864, at Marietta, Georgia, when his regiment was in camp preparatory to the march to the sea. In 1867, when but twenty-four years of age, he was elected a member of the house of representatives from Mills county to the Iowa general assembly. He was the youngest member of that body and was re-elected in 1869. In 1871 he was elected to the Iowa senate from Pottawattamie, Mills and Montgomery counties as its youngest member. He served four years in the senate, which included the period of the making of the code of 1873, in which he took an active part. In 1875 he was returned to the house from Mills county, was a candidate for speaker, but was defeated by Hon. John H. Gear, of Burlington. He then became chairman of the judiciary committee, and the unquestioned leader of the house. He was re-elected to the house in 1877, and in January, 1878, was made speaker without opposition from either party. In this capacity he gave great satisfaction and ruled over the house with firmness and justice. He was then and is yet regarded as one of the ablest parliamentarians in the country. Before he became speaker he had been chairman of many important committees and had served upon others. He secured the passage of many important measures, among them the first law in Iowa to regulate insurance companies. He introduced and over great opposition secured the passage of a bill for establishing the Institution for Feeble Minded Children at Glenwood, his home city. This was in 1876. He carried it easily through the house of which he was a member, but when it went to the senate it was defeated, lacking three votes. With his usual

energy he went about the work of resurrecting and passing it. With the assistance of his friends in the house and senate, of whom he always had many, the vote was reconsidered two days later and the bill passed. This institution has now grown to be one of the greatest in the country, and is conceded on all sides to be one of the most meritorious. When Mr. Stone was pressing the bill in the general assembly few people had any confidence in its merits and it was supported more through personal friendship for him than from any other motive. But they have long since seen his judgment vindicated. He was the first man that ever carried through an Iowa legislative body a bill providing for the appointment and then the election of commissioners to regulate the railways of the state and vesting them with power to fix railway freight charges. This measure he prepared, introduced and carried through the Iowa senate in 1874. Though the measure was defeated in the house, part of the principles of it were carried through four years later when he was speaker of the house. In 1888 all the principles of Mr. Stone's measure became engrafted into Iowa law. They have given complete satisfaction to the people of the state and even railway companies now recognize their justness and merit, and are content with them.

We cannot follow the record of this active man through his legislative career. During the course of twelve years, from 1868 to 1880, he was a leading factor in Iowa legislation. No important measure was enacted that had not received his careful consideration and his views of public law and policy have been impressed upon the statutes of the state.

In 1876 Mr. Stone was elected as a delegate at large to the Republican national con-

vention at Cincinnati, which nominated Rutherford B. Hayes. Mr. Stone supported the nomination of Hon. James G. Blaine for president. The names of great men like James G. Blaine, Roscoe Conkling and Oliver P. Morton were before the convention. Hon. Robert G. Ingersoll, one of the great orators of the world of any time, made the presentation address in behalf of Mr. Blaine. In immediate effect and startling power the speech was never excelled since the world began. It is doubtful if in these respects it was ever approached. If the vote could have been taken at its close there would have been no doubt of the nomination of Blaine, but by the rules of the convention that could not be done, and intervening time and things turned the attention of the delegates.

Mr. Stone was here elected as the Iowa member of the Republican national committee, and, by Zachariah Chandler, its chairman, was appointed on the executive committee. He was thus an active factor in the management of the campaign. The struggle ended in such doubt that congress appointed an electoral commission to decide who had won the presidency.

At the Republican national convention in Chicago, in 1880, Mr. Stone, as a member of the national committee, took an exceedingly active part. There had long been a conflict among leading Republicans over what was known as the "unit rule," by which was meant that if a majority of a state convention or of a state delegation should be favorable to a candidate the majority could cast the vote of the whole delegation; and thus delegates elected from districts who might be for some other candidates could have no voice for their preference. The question had long been one of contention. It was determined by the faction to which Mr. Stone belonged

to bring the matter to an issue and settle it forever, if possible. New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois had large delegations, the majority of each being against Blaine, but there being also a very large minority of each for him. The members of the national committee who were most active against the unit rule were Senator Chaffee, of Colorado; William E. Chandler—since senator—from New Hampshire; Representative, now Senator, Aldrich, of Rhode Island; Stephen B. Elkins, of Arizona, now senator of West Virginia; and John Y. Stone, of Iowa. The most active against them were Senator Don Cameron, of Pennsylvania—then chairman of the committee after the death of Zachariah Chandler; Chauncey I. Filley, of Missouri; George C. Gorham, of California; and Powell Clayton, of Arkansas. The fight was long and bitter. Thirteen or fourteen of the committee were in favor of the unit rule and a larger number against it, but the minority almost made up in boldness, courage and audacity what they lacked in numbers. The point was over the selection by the committee of a man for temporary chairman who would hold to unit rule or against it. The chairman of the committee finally refused to put questions proposed by members of the majority. He refused to allow an appeal from his decision. After several ineffectual efforts a recess was taken and the members of each faction assembled by themselves. In the majority faction a resolution was introduced by Mr. Elkins and unanimously adopted to remove Mr. Cameron as chairman of the committee and elect William E. Chandler. Mr. Aldrich was selected as leader to carry this daring though necessary scheme into effect. Motions were prepared and the precise lines of action agreed

upon. It was expected there would be resistance, more or less forcible, to the removal of Chairman Cameron, and preparations were made to meet that. But the expected conflict did not come about. Chicago was full of the spirit of the controversy and the excitement was great, for upon the result depended the nomination for the presidency. If the unit rule prevailed Grant would be nominated. If it failed probably Blaine would be, though it was not certain. After the secret proceedings above mentioned the committee began to reassemble. In the meantime it had leaked out that the majority had resolved to remove the chairman of the committee. This broke down the unit-rule entrenchment. The minority gave up the fight they had so audaciously kept up before. But here entered upon the scene a new feature. Thomas C. Platt was the New York member of the committee, but he now for the time being gave place to Chester A. Arthur, who at that moment had no conception of the fact that he would in a few days be nominated for vice president. He was a diplomatist and gentleman, and he was ever magnificent. He came to the majority with an olive branch. He carried the scroll of submission. Mr. Arthur captivated the victors. He stated that his faction would give up the unit rule, but in the interest of harmony he urged that some man be selected who was satisfactory to all, and who would still hold against the unit rule. This was agreed to and Senator George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, a grand old man even then, was unanimously agreed to as temporary chairman. And thus one of the most troublesome and dangerous questions that ever came up in the Republican party was finally settled. A few days later James A.

Garfield was nominated for president, and Chester A. Arthur for vice-president. In but little over a year the captivating peacemaker in the committee was president of the United States. This was probably the most interesting convention ever held in America. Roscoe Conkling, John A. Logan, Benjamin Harrison, James A. Garfield, William McKinley and many other great men were delegates.

In 1884 Mr. Stone was again a delegate at large from Iowa to the national Republican convention held that year in Chicago. He was the chairman of the Iowa delegation and was an active participator in the debates and proceedings of the convention. He was, with the others of the delegation and most of his party in the state, for the nomination of Mr. Blaine. He was efficient and active in the secret meetings and work of the friends of that illustrious man, who had the great satisfaction of seeing him there triumphantly nominated.

In 1888 Mr. Stone was nominated and elected on the Republican ticket as attorney-general of the state. He was re-elected in 1890 and again in 1892. He was the first attorney-general in the state to receive three terms, though he did not solicit or desire the last. During his incumbency of that office many questions wholly new to the jurisprudence of the country arose. The railway statutes of 1888 came up for judicial interpretation. Scores of suits in both federal and state courts were instituted under these laws. Many of them involved the constitutional power of the state to enact such statutes. The powers of the state railway commission had to be considered and determined, and during the six years Mr. Stone was obliged to constantly meet the

greatest railway lawyers of the country in these courts on these important questions. The work of the office increased four-fold. The best test of his ability to perform these complicated and laborious duties is found in the fact that none but words of praise were ever elicited for his conspicuous services.

Before the close of his last term as attorney-general he was elected by the house of representatives as one of the code commissioners to revise the Iowa code. This extensive and laborious undertaking was completed by the commission in the latter part of 1895, and the work thus wrought, together with the revisions of it made by the general assembly at its special session in 1897, constitutes the present code of Iowa laws. This was the second code he helped to make.

In 1894 he was a candidate for United States senator, but was defeated in the caucus by Ex-Governor John H. Gear, his old-time antagonist for the speakership.

In 1880 he was a candidate for the nomination for congress at the Republican convention at Council Bluffs. There were four candidates, Mr. Stone, Colonel W. F. Sapp, then congressman, Colonel W. P. Hepburn and Major A. R. Anderson, all prominent men of the state. The convention was in session six days and balloted hundreds of times. On the last ballot Colonel W. P. Hepburn was nominated. He has, in a changed district, been in congress ever since, save during the four years he was solicitor of the treasury department during the administration of President Harrison. Mr. Stone would undoubtedly have been sent to congress at different times, from the new district of 1882, if he had consented; but

he has uniformly declined to be considered in that connection. The intensity of his political aspirations has been greatly modified in his later years, though he is as earnest and active as ever in conventions and campaigns in support of his party and party friends. But his friends have noticed that while he has steadfastly refused to be considered for governor or representative in congress, he has never been heard to say he would refuse an election to the United States senate, where his many friends hope to see him yet.

There arose in Iowa long ago many serious controversies among the people along the Des Moines river as to the title to lands along that stream claimed by early settlers on them under acts of congress. The old Des Moines Railroad & Navigation Company got title from the state through an old contract with certain state commissioners. The title to about three hundred thousand acres was involved in the controversy between the settlers and this company and its grantees. Some early decisions of cases between claimants through the different sources of title were in favor of the company and persons to whom it had sold some of the lands. Settlers were being evicted, much distress was occasioned and great excitement arose and some serious personal conflicts followed, and many were threatened. In 1889 Governor Larrabee requested Mr. Stone, then attorney general of the state, to go to Washington and endeavor to get the attorney general of the United States to institute a suit, on behalf of the government, to forever settle these disputed titles. After protracted arguments by Mr. Stone and Senator Allison of Iowa, who freely assisted him, on the part of the settlers, and eminent

lawyers on behalf of the company, the attorney general of the United States made the order directing the suit to be brought. Mr. Stone was appointed by the attorney general as special attorney on the part of the government to institute and conduct the cause. It was argued by Mr. Stone for the United States before Judge Shiras, United States judge at Fort Dodge, in 1890. The cause was decided against the government and appealed to the supreme court. Mr. Stone was again appointed as special attorney to prepare and prosecute the appeal. He and the attorney general of the United States argued the cause in the supreme court. That court adhered to the declarations of the early cases, and decided that, in view of the long period of time that had elapsed during which the old cases had been relied upon as the law of the matter, it would not overturn the previously announced doctrines. The result of the suit, however, had the effect to induce congress to make an appropriation partially compensating the settlers for their losses.

In the spring of 1884 Mr. Stone commenced the work of planting an apple orchard a mile west of Glenwood. By the spring of 1892 he had purchased eight hundred acres of land in one body, on which he had in the meantime planted over one hundred thousand trees and seventy-five thousand grape vines. In the enterprise he invested all the money he had ever earned and saved and all he could borrow. The expense of the operation and maintenance of the orchard was afterward very great. But up to this writing there has been no crop of apples in this country since 1891, though all the trees have long since been of bearing age. Such a condition had never been known before

the orchard was planted. On this account Mr. Stone was obliged to let go much of it. He began this great undertaking from both sentimental and practical motives and from a desire to benefit the locality where, and the people among whom, he had so long lived. Though he has thus far gained nothing for himself in the enterprise, it has been of incalculable benefit to them. The price of land in that county and around it quickly went up ten to thirty dollars per acre, from which it has not receded. Mr. Stone does not doubt that the orchard will yet prove immensely profitable, and though it may not help him he is gratified to believe it will greatly help others.

In addition to his other studies during the war Mr. Stone learned to read well the French language, though, for want of a teacher, not to speak it. He obtained Jomini's and Schalk's works on the art of war and mastered them. He thus became well informed on the theories and principles of this great art and acquired a technical knowledge of the rules of grand strategy and grand tactics and the principles of military logistics. In an experience of more than three years of service in large armies under illustrious commanders in a great war over a large territory he continuously saw these great rules and principles put in practice.

Since the war he has been a constant student of language, literature, philosophy, science and history and few university graduates, who have been so long engaged in the active duties of an arduous profession are better scholars. The character of his mind is such that he is a profound, analytical and constructive thinker, and a clear, logical,

forcible and elegant writer. Since he retired from the attorney generalship he has devoted his time to his private practice with unabated energy, and few professional or business men work and study as many hours of the day and night.

John Y. Stone was married at Glenwood, January 8, 1868, to Miss Harriet Solomon. On that day he started to Des Moines to attend his first legislative session, taking his young wife with him for the winter. The name of Mrs. Stone's father was Joel Solomon. He was clerk of the circuit court in Fulton county, Illinois, when Stephen A. Douglas was judge of that circuit, and he was a warm personal and political friend of that distinguished man. Mr. and Mrs. Stone have but one child living, John Clarence Stone. He was born in 1871 and in 1894 was married to Miss Jessie DeLashmutt, daughter of W. C. Delashmutt, one of the most prominent men in the county. They have two children, boys, one named John Ernest and the other William Lawrence, the former after his paternal and the latter after his maternal grandfather.

JOHN D. KRUSE.

An industrious and energetic career has brought to John D. Kruse creditable success, making him one of the substantial farmers of Mills county. He was born in Holstein, Germany, and his parents, Hans and Katrina (Miller) Kruse, were also natives of the fatherland. Our subject and his brother Henry came to America in 1858, taking up their abode in Oak township, Mills county, Iowa, and three years later, in 1861, they sent for their parents, who also crossed the Atlantic to the new world and became

residents of Oak township, where they spent their remaining days, the father dying when eighty-two years of age, while the mother passed away at the age of eighty-three.

Of their six children John D. Kruse is the second in order of birth. After coming to the United States he spent three years in working for others and then with the capital he had acquired he began buying land and devoted his energies to its improvement and cultivation. As a companion and helpmate on life's journey he chose Miss Katrina Schroeder, a daughter of Henry and Marguerita Schroeder. Their marriage was celebrated October 29, 1861, and they became the parents of six children, four of whom are yet living, namely: Lena, now the wife of Matt Patterson, a resident of South Omaha; Charlie, who resides in Silver City, Mills county, and is engaged in the stock business; Lewis, who is employed in a store in Emerson, Nebraska; and Henry, who is located in Mineola, where he is extensively engaged in dealing in stock. Those who have passed away are William, who died at the age of eighteen years, and August, who died at the age of twelve years. The mother of these children passed away in 1875, and for five years Mr. Kruse remained single. He was again married, on Christmas day of 1880, his second union being with Mrs. Jena Domand. By her first husband she had three children: Otto, who resides in Wayne county, Nebraska, where he is engaged in farming; Theodore; and Martha. By the second marriage there are three children, Metha, Herman and John. In 1896 Mr. Kruse lost his second wife, who died on the 28th of February of that year, at the age of fifty-three.

Since first purchasing a tract of land

John D. Kruse has carried on agricultural pursuits, and as his financial resources have increased he has added to his possessions until he has owned nine hundred acres of fine farming land. He has engaged in the cultivation of the cereals best adapted to this climate and to the raising of stock, and both have brought to him an excellent income. He has made liberal provision for all his children, and those who are married he has settled upon good farms or else established them in business. He has earned the distinction of being what the world calls a self-made man. He has met difficulties and obstacles in his career, but has steadily advanced on the road to progress, for the trials which he has encountered have seemed to serve as an impetus for renewed effort. In politics he is independent. He and his family are members of the German Lutheran church at Mineola, and are people of sterling worth, enjoying the confidence and high regard of many friends. Mr. Kruse has never had cause to regret his determination to come to America, for he found in the new world the opportunity he sought and is today one of the substantial and valued farmers of Mills county.

MORTIMER W. NELSON.

A varied career has been that of Mr. Nelson, who from a very early period in his boyhood days has been dependent upon his own resources for a living. He is numbered among the veterans of the Civil war, has faced the hardships and trials of life, has been connected with various business and military concerns, and now, in the evening of life, is enjoying a well earned rest at his

home in Randolph, Iowa, where he is numbered among the representative citizens.

He was born near Hillsboro, in Montgomery county, Illinois, July 21, 1831, and was reared upon a farm. His parents were Robert C. and Elizabeth A. (Shull) Nelson, and the paternal grandfather of our subject was John R. Nelson, a native of Scotland and a member of the distinguished family of Nelsons living in Knoxville, Tennessee. Robert C. Nelson was born and reared in that city, acquiring a liberal education. He prepared for the practice of law and was admitted to the bar. A broad-minded, intelligent man, he also successfully engaged in teaching school, and he was called upon to fill a number of positions of public honor and trust. After his removal to Illinois he occupied the position of county clerk in Montgomery county and filled a number of minor offices. Prominent and influential in public affairs, he left the impress of his individuality for good upon the public life of the community with which he was associated. In his political preferences in early life he was what was known as a member of the Brownlow faction of the Tennessee and trust. After his removal to Illinois he became the owner of a farm, which he improved, making it his home for a number of years. Finally, however, he became dissipated through his political work, became involved in financial trouble and lost his property, leaving his wife and two little sons without means of support. He then accepted a position as clerk on a steamboat plying between New Orleans and St. Louis, and after a number of years he went to Jackson county, Illinois, where he died in 1866. His family had had no correspondence with him for a number of years and the only knowl-



MORTIMER W. NELSON

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edge they had of him was obtained through our subject's correspondence with a brother of his father, who knew of his place of residence. Robert C. Nelson had two brothers in Tennessee: David, a prominent attorney at law in Knoxville; and Matthew, who also made his home in that city.

The mother of our subject was born in Wayne county, Tennessee. After the father left home the mother kept her children with her, supporting them by working at the loom. In 1845 she removed to Van Buren county, Iowa, locating in Keosauqua, where she remained for a number of years. While there he was again married, becoming the wife of a Mr. Richardson, and from that date her sons were obliged to provide for their own support, receiving no further indulgence or kindness from the mother. Later she and Mr. Richardson separated and she removed to Fort Scott, Kansas, where her death occurred. Of the Methodist church she was a consistent and worthy member.

Mortimer W. Nelson was only two years old when his father left home. He was still very young when he began to earn his own livelihood. He received very limited educational privileges and his life has ever been one of industry and labor. He accompanied his mother on her removal to Iowa and was reared in Van Buren county. When sixteen years of age he entered upon an apprenticeship to learn the blacksmith's trade, and after mastering that business he was enabled to gain a good living for himself. About 1850 he joined Ned Buntline's expedition to invade Cuba. Mr. Buntline was to follow Crittenden and Lopez, of Kentucky, who had gone to Cuba with a force of fifty men. Ned Buntline then raised a company of about two hundred and fifty filibusters and

with his force made his way to New Orleans, where intelligence was received of the shooting of Crittenden and Lopez, and the expedition was therefore abandoned. From New Orleans many of the company returned to their homes, but Mr. Nelson, of this review, went to Texas, where he spent five years, following the blacksmith's trade and also speculated to some extent. In that way he made some money, gaining the nucleus of his present possessions.

Returning to his native county in October, 1856, Mr. Nelson was united in marriage to Miss Parlina Mitchell, and unto them was born a son, John H. Nelson. Our subject remained in Illinois until 1861, when he responded to the country's call for aid, enlisting with the Union army. While he was at the front he lost his wife. Mr. Nelson's mother then took care of his child, rearing him to manhood and when last heard from he was in Texas.

In May, 1861, Mr. Nelson was enrolled as a member of the First Illinois Cavalry, which was assigned to the western department of the army. He was detailed to act as wagon-master and was superintendent of all transportation for that division. At Lexington, Kentucky, seven companies of the regiment were captured, but were paroled on the ground and sent to St. Louis. Three days later Secretary Stanton, of the war department, ordered all to report at Benton Barracks for duty. The men responded and the regiment was re-organized, with their old colonel, John Marshall, of Coles county, Illinois, in command. The companies were then placed at different points to guard and protect supplies and other transportation. Mr. Nelson served in that way until July 14, 1862, when he was mustered out in ac-

cordance with the act which prevented him from being exchanged. He received an honorable discharge, and the 13th of August of the same year he re-enlisted, becoming a member of the Fortieth Iowa Infantry. With that regiment he also remained in the western department and saw much hard service. He was made sergeant of his company and participated in many battles and engagements, including the siege of Vicksburg. At Paducah, Kentucky, he was promoted to the rank of color-bearer and thereafter was in all the battles in which his regiment took part. At the battle of Jenkins' Ferry, in 1864, he was wounded in the left shoulder by a minie ball and was thus disabled for further duty in the field and was granted a furlough. His arm and hand were so crippled by the gunshot wound that he was never again able to work at the blacksmith's trade. The government now grants him a pension of twelve dollars a month; but this is certainly inadequate to the injury he sustained and the disability which has since followed. He served his country long and faithfully, doing everything in his power to uphold the cause of the Union. While at the front his loyalty and bravery were above question, and he was never known to neglect a duty whether on the firing line or on the tented field. No soldier who wore the blue has a better record, and his military service is one of which he has every reason to be proud.

After returning to Illinois Mr. Nelson was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Elizabeth Williams, who was born in Ohio, December 14, 1842, a daughter of Thomas Pulling, a native of England. He was a farmer and butcher and died in

Illinois. In his family were the following named: Charles; George; Benjamin; Adam, who was killed in the war of the rebellion; Thomas; Mary; Catherine; Elizabeth, the wife of Mr. Nelson; Mary, Emily, Joanna and Ann. With the exception of Thomas and Ann, all are yet living. By her former marriage Mrs. Williams had one daughter, Alpha, who was reared and educated by our subject and is now the wife of F. Walker.

Mr. Nelson continued farming in Illinois until 1882, when he came to Fremont county. Here he carried on agricultural pursuits for five years and then purchased a comfortable home in Randolph, where he has since remained, practically living retired from the active duties of business. He has, however, served as assessor for twelve years, and has been re-elected for three years more. He has also been street commissioner and tax collector and has filled all the offices with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He was nominated on the Republican ticket for the office of sheriff, but as the county is largely Democratic he failed of election. He has, however, never been an aspirant for political honors, and the offices which he has filled have come to him in recognition of his ability rather than from his seeking. On questions of state and national importance he votes with the Republican party; but at local elections, where no political issue is involved, he casts his ballot irrespective of party ties. Both he and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist church and Mr. Nelson is a licensed minister thereof. He has been very active in both church and Sunday-school work and has aided in organizing a number of Sunday-schools in the county.

GEORGE PULLMAN.

The value of character was demonstrated in the life of the late George Pullman, of Ingraham township, Mills county, Iowa, who left to his descendants a priceless legacy in a good name. Mr. Pullman was born in the province of Darmstadt, Germany, November 24, 1834, and died September 6, 1898, aged sixty-four years, ten months and twenty-three days. He was educated in his native city and at the age of eighteen came to America and joined his two sisters who had previously located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and who took a special interest in him because he was the youngest of six children and the only son in their family. He learned wagon and carriage making in Philadelphia, and worked at that trade until 1856. He went from Philadelphia to Chicago and from Chicago to Muscatine, Iowa, where he was married, January 4, 1856, to Elizabeth Hettinger, a native of Darmstadt, Germany, born October 3, 1838, and a daughter of George and Margaret (Buck) Hettinger, who made the voyage from Germany to the United States in a sailing vessel in 1848, the passage consuming thirty-six days.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Pullman began life as tenant farmers at Muscatine. Fourteen years later, on September 1, 1870, they set out for Ingraham township, Mills county, Iowa, by wagon, driving through in thirteen days and arriving September 13th. They settled on one hundred and sixty acres of new prairie land for which Mr. Pullman paid ten dollars an acre and which is now worth sixty-five dollars an acre. Later, from time to time, he bought other land until he owned six hundred acres,

most of it in one body, and for one eighty-acre tract he paid twenty-nine dollars an acre. He gave attention to general farming, but made a specialty of raising hogs and cattle, feeding his own crops largely, except wheat and barley, of which he raised good quantities and for which he received the highest market price. The Pullman farm is one of the best and most productive in the county. The present residence of the family was built in 1892 and the barns, granaries and other out-buildings were erected earlier, according to necessity and opportunity.

Mrs. Pullman is one of a family of ten children, of whom seven grew to manhood and womanhood and of whom Mrs. Pullman and four of her brothers are living. John Hettinger is a salesman at Silver City, Iowa. William is a farmer near Silver City, Iowa. Another brother is a hotel-keeper at Silver City, Iowa, and the eldest is a farmer at Humboldt, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Pullman had fourteen children, who were born at the dates mentioned. George Pullman, at Muscatine, April, 1857; William, 1858; Margaret, who was born in 1860 and married Frank Plummer; Sophia, who was born in 1861 and married William Mosley; Mary, born in 1862; Philip, in 1864; John, who was born in 1866 and lives at Silver City, Iowa; Henry A., born in 1868; Charles, in 1871; Edward, in 1872, Lizzie, who was born in 1874 and is the wife of Davis Greenwood, of Silver City, Iowa; Frank, born in 1876; Albert, in 1878; and James, in 1880. Eight grandsons and eight granddaughters of Mr. and Mrs. Pullman are living. The family are members of the Lutheran church, of which Mr. Pullman was a liberal supporter, and was interested also in public education and served his fellow

townsmen as school director and was many times elected trustee of his township on the Democratic ticket. All of his children received a good common-school education and three of his sons were graduated from the Gem City Business College, at Quincy, Illinois.

WALTER B. SHELDON.

Walter B. Sheldon is one of the most extensive landowners of Fremont county and for thirty-six years he has resided at his present place of residence in Benton township. He is truly a self-made man, having worked his way steadily upward from an humble position in life to one of affluence, and his life record contains many lessons that may well be emulated.

Mr. Sheldon was born October 27, 1818, in Watertown, Jefferson county, New York, and is a representative of one of the old and well known families of the Empire state. His grandfather followed farming there. His father, William Sheldon, was born in Jefferson county, in 1793, and after arriving at years of maturity married Miss Sela Bross, of Watertown. Their marriage occurred about 1812, and they became the parents of the following children: Mrs. Eliza Rogers, a widow who has six children and resides in Benton township; Walter B., of this review; Mrs. Artie Gates, of Benton township, who is the widow of a soldier and has one daughter; Amelia, wife of E. R. Hawley, of Percival; and Josiah B., a fruit farmer and capitalist of Texas, who has a wife and one son. The father of this family died in 1835, at the age of forty-eight years, and the mother was again married, becoming the wife of Alpheus Wilson. After his death

she remained a widow for many years, making her home with her son, Walter. She died in 1875, at the age of seventy-eight years.

Mr. Sheldon, whose name introduces this record, was reared to farm life and obtained his education before he was seventeen years of age. At his father's death he was left in charge of the farm of ninety acres, and upon him devolved the responsibility of caring for the family. Eight years later he sold that farm preparatory to removing west. He was married at Sackett's Harbor, New York, on the 1st of June, 1845, to Miss Sarah Hawley. She is a sister of Elijah R. Hawley and is the fourth in order of birth in the family of five children. She was born in 1819, and she and her brother Elijah are the only ones of the family now living. Her parents were farming people and commanded the respect of all who knew them. Her mother was a member of the Baptist church, and her father served as a trustee in that church. Mr. Sheldon's maternal grandfather served as a captain in the war of 1812.

Our subject and his wife resided in the east until the fall of 1864—the year of their arrival in Iowa. Mr. Sheldon secured one hundred and sixty acres of improved land, for which he paid fifteen hundred dollars. Since that time he has purchased other lands and he now owns thirteen hundred acres on the river bottom, while his son Charles has one thousand acres, all in this township with the exception of four hundred acres in Mills county, where the father and two sons have five hundred acres. Since arriving in Iowa Mr. Sheldon has carried on general farming and the breeding of and dealing in live-stock. He keeps on hand good grades of horses and cattle and everything about his place is neat

and thrifty in appearance. For thirty-six years he has resided on his present farm and has erected there one of the finest residences in the locality, and also has built near his home a large house for his son, William H. Sheldon.

Unto our subject and his wife have been born seven sons: Charles, a resident of Fremont county; Clark, who is living in Benton township; William, who died at the age of two and a half months; William H., who resides on the old homestead; Till W., who is also on the home farm; Eddy W., a resident of Percival; and Jay H., who died at the age of two years. The members of the Sheldon household during the past eight years have been our subject, his wife and Mrs. Pamela Ward, who was born in the town of Pamela, Jefferson county, New York, a daughter of Marseen and Catherine (Grems) Ward. Ten children were born unto Mr. and Mrs. Ward, of whom five were married, while three are yet living. Mrs. Ward has been a member of the family for fifty years. She is not a relative by the tie of blood, but the family entertain the greatest love and respect for her. Although well provided for she is still actively at work and is a most estimable lady. Upon the farm Mr. Sheldon and his sons have forty-five acres set in apple trees, which orchard brings to them an excellent income in good fruit seasons. This orchard and the large maple trees which adorn the lawn were planted by Mr. Sheldon and will stand as a monument to his memory long after he is sleeping beneath the sod. In business he has prospered, owing to his well directed his efforts. He had no inheritance and no influential friends to aid him, but steadily he has worked his way upward, improving his opportunities and annually augmenting

his capital by his perseverance and diligence. He is a Master Mason of thirty years' standing and in politics he is a Democrat, but has never sought or desired the honors and emoluments of public office. His wife and one of his sons are members of the Baptist church, and he has contributed to its support and assisted in building the house of worship. He withholds his co-operation from no movement or measure calculated to prove of public good, and all who know him esteem him for his genuine worth.

RICHARD P. LINDSAY.

Among those who have become prominently identified with the business interests of Sidney, Iowa, is Richard P. Lindsay, the subject of this review. He was born in Fulton county, Illinois, in 1860, a son of Elisha and Elizabeth (Pennington) Lindsay, the former of whom was born near Wheeling, West Virginia, in 1816, and is still living, residing with a daughter at Creston, Iowa. The mother of our subject was born in Ohio, and her death occurred in this county.

The early life of our subject was passed on a farm, coming to Fremont county with his relatives in 1877, and he continued an agricultural life for some years. He then entered public life as a clerk in several mercantile establishments, finally becoming messenger and baggageman on the Sidney branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, continuing that active life for nine years. Seven years ago Mr. Lindsay formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, R. S. Tate (whose sketch appears in this work), opening up a grocery business which

has been most successfully conducted ever since.

The marriage of Mr. Lindsay was celebrated in Sidney in 1889, by Rev. R. C. Hughes, now the president of Tabor College (a sketch of which appears elsewhere), when Miss Kate Argyle became his wife. She was a daughter of Archibald and Harriet (Bowman) Argyle, the latter of whom is still living in this city. Mr. Argyle was a native of Virginia, who came to Fremont county about 1856, engaged in conducting a store and became a prominent citizen. He was the first recorder of the county, and when his death occurred in 1866 he was sincerely mourned by all of the old residents.

Socially Mr. Lindsay has connected himself with the orders of K. of P. and M. W., in both of which he is very popular. He has been a prominent politician and has received recognition from his party, being elected to the office of county recorder, November 6, 1900. For three years he efficiently represented the city in the council and is justly regarded as one of the representative men of this section. Both he and his most estimable wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

MARSHALL J. WILLIAMS.

A very wealthy landholder and prominent farmer of Mills county, Iowa, is Marshall J. Williams, the subject of this sketch. He is the son of Dr. S. W. Williams and was born in Pottawattamie county, Iowa, July 4, 1864. His father, Dr. Williams, was a native of Ashtabula county, Ohio; and became a prominent citizen of Iowa, well and favorably known in his profession, and especially beloved in his family. His educa-

tional advantages in early life were very limited, but he applied himself to his books whenever opportunity offered, the result being that he acquired a fund of varied information which enabled him to take an equal position in life with those who had been more favored by fortune. When but fourteen years of age he went to Cape Girardeau county, Missouri, and engaged as a clerk in a mercantile business, remaining in this position for about seven years, quietly preparing all this time to enter the profession of medicine.

Dr. Williams attended a course of lectures at the Louisville Medical College and then commenced to practice at his former home, shortly afterward returning to the college, where he finished the course and graduated at the head of his class, in 1851. Removing to Council Bluffs, Iowa, he engaged in practice in connection with Dr. P. J. McMahan, a prominent physician of that place. He became very successful and was valued highly by the residents of Council Bluffs. He possessed those noble traits of character which the world loves to find in a physician, kindness, courtesy and sympathy. He was ever ready to respond to the call of the sick, making no distinction between the rich and the poor.

Owing to failing health Dr. Williams retired from practice in 1865, and located on a farm near Glenwood, Iowa. He was called upon very often to consult with brother physicians, but aside from this duty he entirely laid away his medical paraphernalia, realizing that work in that line was at the expense of his own health. He became closely identified with all of the progressive measures intended to promote the growth of Mills county. For several years he was a

member of the various county boards, and at one time was a candidate for representative. He labored to promote the interests of the Congregational church, of which he was a trustee. The death of Dr. Williams occurred June 8, 1880, at the age of fifty-seven. He had married Janet Grierson, in 1856, and three children were born of this union: Rowena; Sarah E., who married James Record; and Marshall J., our subject. The mother of these children died January 31, 1886.

Our subject was placed in a very trying and responsible position at the time of his father's death. He was but sixteen years old, and the care of the large estate fell upon his young shoulders; but he faced the responsibility and overcame the many difficulties. He took a trip to California, but with that exception has spent his life on his own land. He is the owner of three hundred and thirty acres, and a half interest in two hundred and seventy acres, both in Oak township, and eight hundred and eighty acres in Pottawattamie county. He has carried on farming in connection with stock-raising, in both of which he has been very successful. He has never had a case of disease among his hogs, which are of Poland China and Berkshire breeds. Their pens and yards are kept clean and disinfected, and probably this precaution explains the vigorous health of his stock. Among his cattle the same conditions prevail. He has made a scientific study of the science of breeding and the care of stock, and considers regular feeding a great factor in successful management of such a business. His preference in cattle is for the Hereford and Durham breeds, of which he owns a great number.

The marriage of Mr. Williams took place March 24, 1887, to Miss Gertrude L. Starbuck, a daughter of Elisha Starbuck, a native of Ohio, and now engaged in the practice of law at Glenwood, Iowa. To Mr. and Mrs. Williams has been born one child, viz.: Clifford Starbuck Williams, August 11, 1891. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are among the representative people of Mills county. They are highly esteemed and well-known residents, and their hospitable home is familiar to their many friends.

In politics Mr. Williams is a Democrat, but has never sought office, although he has been made chairman of the central committee for many years and at present is township trustee.

RANDOLPH SALMONS.

The successful and prominent agriculturists of Deer Creek township, Mills county, Iowa, are well represented by Randolph Salmons the subject of this sketch. He was born in this county, in 1857, a son of James and Sarah (Silkett) Salmons, the former of whom was born in Kentucky and died in this county, in 1879; the latter was born in Virginia, but her last days were spent in Mills county. They lived good and respected lives, and in their death the family and community lost worthy people.

The paternal grandfather of our subject was Randolph Salmons, who came to America from England and died in Indiana. Two brothers of our subject's mother, George and Jacob, were soldiers in the Union army during the Civil war, and George died in the service, one brother of our subject's father also serving through that war.

The parents of our subject came to Iowa in 1851 and located in Mills county, where they engaged in farming. Here Mr. Salmons was reared and obtained his education, and is now one of the best known and wealthiest of the farmers near the town of Emerson. His fine farm comprises two hundred and forty acres, which are well cultivated, improved in modern ways, and Mr. Salmons has demonstrated that he knows how to make agriculture a very satisfactory business.

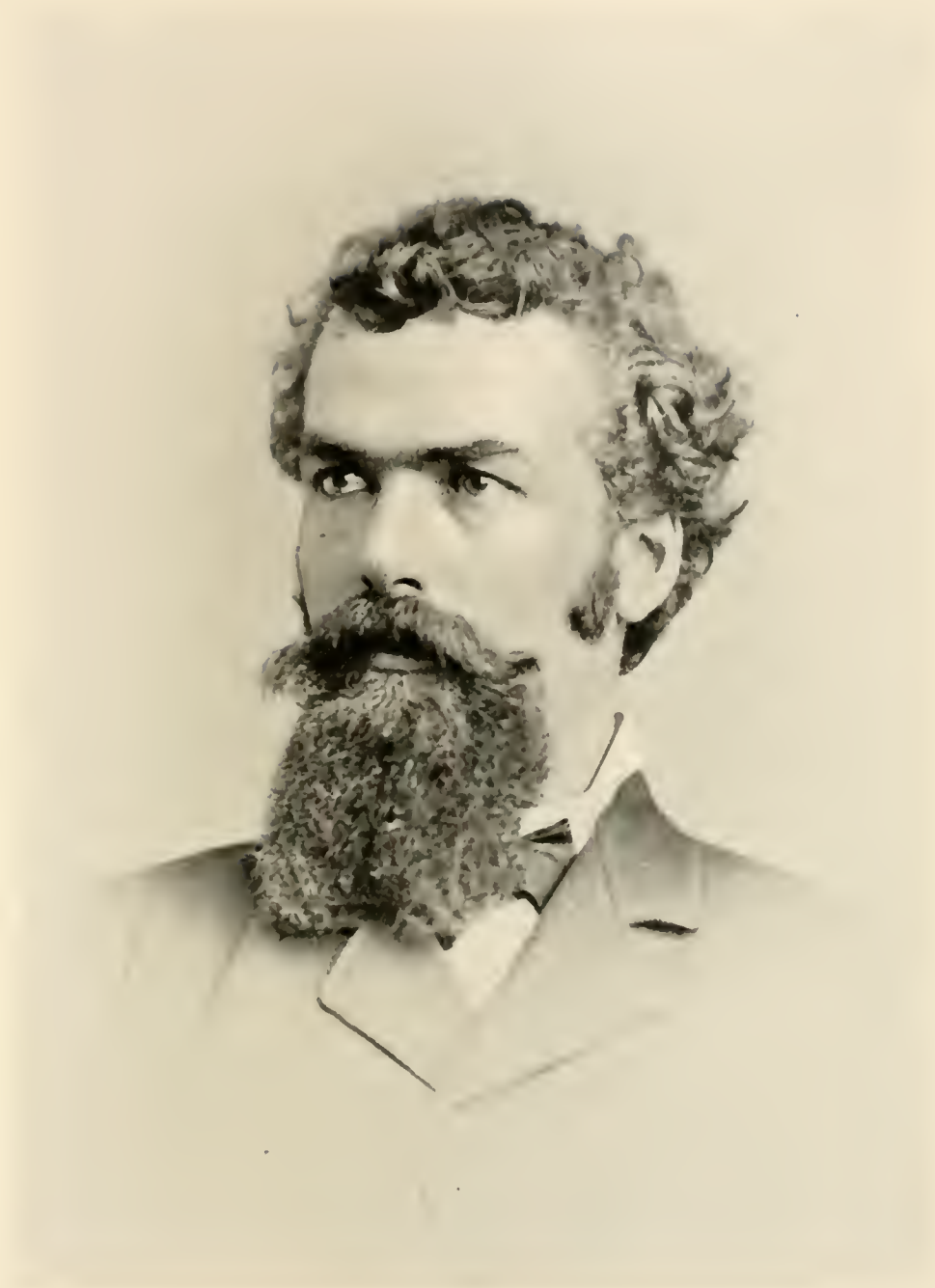
Mr. Salmons was married in this county, to Miss Euphie H. McMullen, a daughter of L. D. McMullen, of Indian Creek township. Three children have been born to this union—Jessie Blanche, Iva Iowa and Goldie Alice. Socially Mr. Salmons is a popular member of the I. O. O. F., the Modern Woodmen and A. F. & A. M., and is a prominent and active Republican. The family attend the United Brethren church, in which they are highly esteemed for many excellent traits of character.

MRS. MARY D. MAGEL.

Mrs. Mary D. Magel, the widow of the late Theodore Magel and one of the highly respected citizens of Fremont county, was born in Peoria county, Illinois, January 13, 1857, and is a daughter of Henry P. and Mary L. (Heaton) Brown. Her father was a native of Pennsylvania, and her mother of Peoria, Illinois, in which latter place they were married. The grandfather, Christian Brown, was also a resident of Pennsylvania and followed farming. Emigrating westward he became one of the pioneer settlers of Peoria county, Illinois, there making his home throughout the remainder of his

days. His religious faith was in harmony with the Presbyterian church. His children were: Elizabeth, the wife of J. Fisher; John, who died at the age of twenty-two years; Henry P., the father of Mrs. Magel; Mary, the wife of C. L. Stoner; Christian, a mechanic; Aaron, and Reuben, who follow agricultural pursuits; and Salinda, wife of H. Pearce.

Henry Brown, the father of Mrs. Magel, was a cooper by trade, but devoted much of his life to farming. He was reared and married in Peoria county, Illinois, and then took up his abode on a farm, where he remained until 1866, when he removed to Iowa, locating in Prairie township, Fremont county. There he purchased a tract of raw prairie land, which he transformed into a good farm. It was located in the valley of the Nishnabotna river, and upon it he made substantial improvements, and it became his permanent home. He was very systematic in all his work and was an energetic and enterprising man who acquired a handsome property. The poor and needy found in him a friend who freely assisted them, and among those who knew him best he was held in highest regard because of his noble traits of character. In his political views he was a stalwart Democrat, but never cared for the honors or emoluments of public office. He died February 25, 1887, and his wife, who still survives him, is hale and hearty. She has since married John B. Furbush, a native of New York, who for many years has resided in Sidney, engaged in various business pursuits, but at the present time he is living retired from active labor, having no business cares save the management of his property interests. His wife was a daughter of Henry J. and Deborah (Griffin)



THEODORE MAGEL

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Heaton, both of whom were natives of New York city, where they were married and where the father followed the carpenter's trade.

In the pioneer days of Illinois they located in Peoria county, where Mr. Heaton purchased land and improved a farm in connection with the work of his trade. He was also an inventor of note and invented the first corn-sheller. His business ability and keen sagacity enabled him to acquire a valuable property and his real estate in Peoria was extensive. He also owned a number of farms. His wife died in Peoria, in 1849, after which he sold his property in that city and in 1866 came to Fremont county, where he purchased land and improved a farm. He also bought farm land in Nebraska and the labor and improvement which he put upon it made it very valuable. His investments were judiciously placed and his business judgment was rarely at fault. In his political views he was an earnest Democrat, who always kept well informed on the issues of the day and had a broad general knowledge of all questions of public interest. In the evening of life he sold his homestead and found a good home among his children. Returning to Peoria to visit a daughter, he there died, January 10, 1889. Both he and his wife were attendants of the Episcopal church. Their children were: Mary L., who became the mother of Mrs. Magel; Margaretta, the wife of J. Armstrong; Richard, who married and followed farming in Fremont county, and there died in July, 1885, leaving a wife and four children; William Y., who also was a farmer of Fremont county and died in 1888, leaving a wife and two children; Harriet S., now the wife of William G. Randall, an attorney

at law of Chicago, Illinois; and Henry, who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Brown had four children: Mary D., the subject of this review; Nettie, who died at the age of twenty-one years; William H., who died at the age of twenty-seven, leaving a widow to mourn his loss; and Mrs. Emma L. Maxted. The mother was a member of the Episcopal church.

Mary D. Brown was born in Peoria county, Illinois, and with her parents came to Fremont county, where on the 24th of April, 1878, was celebrated her marriage to Theodore Magel. He was born in Des Moines county, Iowa, near the city of Burlington, and belonged to an honored pioneer family of the state. His parents, Sibert and Mary (Lee) Magel, were natives of Germany, and on the same vessel they crossed the Atlantic to America, locating in Iowa, in 1833. In this state they were afterward married. Among the pioneers they resided, experiencing the usual hardships which fall to the lot of frontiersmen. Burlington was little more than a steamboat landing, containing only a few houses and no market. Mr. Magel secured a claim three miles from Burlington and after some time established a good home there. He worked at any employment that he could secure that would bring him some ready money, and when not thus engaged his time and attention were given to reclaiming the wild land and transforming it into a productive farm. When the land was placed upon the market he had to borrow money at fifty per cent interest in order to pay for his farm; but he worked hard and soon cleared his place of all indebtedness. He found in his wife a faithful companion and helpmeet on life's journey, and as the years passed he prospered and

purchased other lands, becoming the owner of various farms which he improved. He also bought and sold city property and became a money-lender. Prosperity crowned his efforts and he entered claims in various localities, his realty possessions becoming extensive. He aided in erecting the first mill in Des Moines county and witnessed the development of the county into one of the most progressive and prosperous sections of the state, bearing his part in its advancement. He never sold his first purchase, keeping that as the homestead and thereon all of the children were born and reared. Death came to him on the 9th of August, 1897, and his wife passed away December 5, 1896. Two of her brothers, Conrad and William, came from Germany to America and followed farming in Iowa, but Mr. Magel had no relatives on this side of the Atlantic. Through life they were earnest adherents of the Lutheran church, in which they had been reared. They had ten children: Elizabeth, now the wife of W. Hillgartner; William and Henry, who reside in Des Moines county; Charles and Conrad, who are prominent farmers of Fremont county; Peter, who makes his home near Burlington; Mary, the wife of J. Schafer, of Burlington; Margaret, the wife of H. Steyh, who is also living in the same city; Theodore S., who became the husband of Mrs. Magel; and Benjamin, also of Des Moines county. The family was a well known and prominent one and the various members are now well located in life.

Theodore Magel was reared in Des Moines county, where he was early trained to habits of industry and economy, and in the public schools he acquired his education. Two of his brothers, Charles and

Conrad Magel, came to Fremont county in 1870 and later Theodore established himself there. He secured a tract of land upon which he made permanent improvements and in this county he was married, after which he turned his attention to farming and stock-raising. His progressive methods and practical work were indicated in his business career, making him one of the leading agriculturists in the community. He was a well known and prosperous farmer of Prairie township when his death occurred. He was accidentally killed by an unruly horse, January 25, 1896, leaving a wife and five interesting children besides many friends to mourn his loss. In his political views he had been a Democrat and in religious faith was a Lutheran. His life was in harmony with his professions and all who knew him respected him for his sterling worth. Mr. and Mrs. Magel became the parents of six children: Henry S., born May 11, 1879; Nettie, August 13, 1880; Edith L., September 28, 1882; Lucy, born November 17, 1884, and died August 20, 1886; Cara B., born September 9, 1890; and Paul, June 6, 1893. The devoted mother keeps her children together and superintends the management of the home place. She is a most estimable woman, possesses excellent business ability and enjoys the high regard of many warm friends. While the family bear the loss of a loving and devoted husband and father, they have every reason to be proud of the untarnished name which he left them. The Magels have ever been prominent people in Fremont county since they joined the first settlers here, and the present representatives of the name here are no exception to the rule.

SAMUEL P. RICKETTS.

Samuel P. Ricketts, who is engaged in farming on section 12, Benton township, Fremont county, was born on the 28th of March, 1851, in Lorain county, Ohio, and is a representative of one of the old families of the south. His paternal grandfather was a native of Baltimore, but died before the birth of his son, Richard R. Ricketts, the father of our subject. He had one brother, who became the father of General Ricketts, a distinguished officer of the Civil war. Richard R. Ricketts was born in Baltimore on the 6th of February, 1802, and when he was six years of age his mother died. He then went to live with his uncle, who had charge of the estate and remained with him until eighteen years of age, when he left Baltimore, his cash capital being a twenty-dollar gold coin. He started on foot to Kentucky and resided for some time in the vicinity of Maysville and Bowling Green.

He served a five-years apprenticeship at the cabinet trade, following that pursuit both in Kentucky and New Orleans. At the time of the cholera scourge in the latter city he was the only white man left in the shop. For four years he remained there and then returned to Kentucky, where he was married to Miss Betsey Platte, of New Haven, Connecticut. She was born January 7, 1816, and was a daughter of Manson Platte, a farmer of New York, who resided for three years west of Buffalo and in Lorain county, Ohio, prior to 1840. Mrs. Ricketts was engaged in teaching in Kentucky at the time she became acquainted with her future husband. They were married in the Blue Grass state and soon afterward went to Ohio, locating on a farm of eighty acres,

which was given them by her father. Until the summer of 1855 they remained upon that land and then drove across the country in a double-seated buggy to Fremont county, Iowa, that vehicle being the first of the kind ever seen in this locality. Having sold their property in Ohio Mr. Ricketts purchased nine head of horses, driving three double teams to Iowa. He possessed a very comfortable competence for those times, having twenty-five hundred dollars, and a portion of this money he invested in a tract of one hundred and eighty-two acres of land. His brother-in-law, L. W. Platte, had come to this state several years before and had made arrangements for the transfer of the property of which the father of our subject became the owner. The house was a cottonwood shanty and only twenty acres of the land had been cleared. This work was done in 1842, being the first clearing in that portion of the county. For two years after his arrival in Iowa Richard Ricketts remained in his cottonwood home and then built a part of the present residence, erecting a structure sixteen by twenty-four feet, of logs hewed by McKinney Lambert. The frame part of the house was erected in 1869 and the log structure was then weather-boarded. Mr. Ricketts provided well for his family and at his death owned his fertile farm, which was well improved and well stocked.

He had six children, of whom four are living, namely: Charlotte Elizabeth, the wife of George Lehman, of Columbus, Nebraska, by whom she had eight children, of whom four are living; Richard R., who died in 1857, when about thirteen years of age; Mary H., who died December 28, 1860, at the age of thirteen years; Samuel, of this

review; A. E., who is living on the south half of the home farm, on one hundred and sixty acres, with his wife and nine children; and Myra Grace, the wife of James H. Copeland, of Benton township, by whom she has two children. The mother died April 28, 1894, in her seventy-eighth year, and was laid at rest by the side of her husband in the Blanchard burial ground. He was a Baptist in his religious faith and she a Congregationalist, and both were consistent Christian people whose teachings and admonitions did much to shape the career of their children.

Samuel P. Ricketts, a well-known and esteemed farmer of Benton township, accompanied his parents on their emigration to Iowa and in the district schools here acquired his education. He displayed a special aptitude for mathematics and always stood well in every study to which he gave his attention. With the exception of four years spent upon other farms in the neighborhood he has always resided on the homestead. He was married in 1876, on his twenty-fifth birthday, to Miss Mahala Clift, of Kentucky, who was born October 14, 1854, and is a daughter of John D. Clift. By this marriage there were eleven children, five sons and six daughters, but they lost an infant son. Those still living are as follows: Roscoe R., born December 24, 1876, is living in Nebraska City where he follows carpentering; Ida C. is with her parents; Augusta C. is the wife of Robert Acord, of Benton township, Fremont county, by whom she has two children,—Walter R., a young man of twenty years, and George R., now eighteen years old, assisting in the cultivation of the home farm; Eliza-

beth is with her parents; Nellie M. is attending school; Grace L., Clara L. and Richard Henry, aged respectively eleven, nine and four years, are with their parents. The son who died in infancy was named Carl.

Mr. Ricketts is a member of the Masonic Order and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In politics he is a stalwart Republican and has served as assessor for two terms, and as school director and road supervisor. His wife is a member of the Congregational church. They are people of the highest worth, well known as honored representatives of the pioneer life.

Mr. Ricketts carries on general farming and raises about seven thousand bushels of corn annually. He also keeps a few head of cattle and he has on hand from six to twelve head of horses. His father was a fine workman in the cabinet manufacture and house-finishing in the early days, when the large black-walnut trees were peeled and placed on high skidways, where they were sawed into thick planks by two men, one under the log and the other on top,—which method is called whipsawing. Timber was abundant at that time, so that little veneering was used, but Mr. Ricketts was especially expert in executing that line of work. When the family first came to Iowa deer roamed over the prairie and through the forests and wild turkeys would frequently come into their yard. On one occasion a wild-cat made its way down the mud-and-stick chimney and into the cottonwood shanty in which they lived. Several times the mysterious visitor appeared at night and robbed them of poultry, although a watch dog was on guard. Finally Mr. Ricketts remained awake one night and struck a light just in time to see

the animal make its escape. The cat persisted in its visits for some time and he was unable to capture it.

The name of Ricketts is inseparably interwoven with the pioneer history of the county and from the earliest development of this portion of the state the members of the family have borne their part in the work of public progress and improvement.

FRED HIATT.

A successful and enterprising agriculturist of Fremont county, Iowa, located near the prosperous town of Sidney, is Fred Hiatt, who was born in Fremont county, in 1872, a son of Reuben and Martha Ann (Kauble) Hiatt, the former of whom was born in Illinois and died in Fremont county in 1897. The father was a very prominent man, being one of the first settlers of the county, coming here in 1851. Mrs. Hiatt was born in Indiana, in 1830, of German descent, a daughter of David and Mary (Kratzer) Kauble, and married Mr. Hiatt in Missouri. She still survives. The paternal ancestry of our subject can be clearly traced to Page Proctor Hiatt, the great-grandfather, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The paternal grandparents were Jesse and Mary (Proctor) Hiatt, the latter born in Madison county, Kentucky, the former in South Carolina, from which state he emigrated at a very early day to Peoria, Illinois, where he was one of the oldest settlers, and from there entered the army in the war of 1812.

Our subject received his education in Sidney, Iowa, passing through the high school at that place, and then engaged in farming. He has a fine tract of valuable land, compris-

ing ninety acres, upon which he carries on general farming and stock-raising, being particularly successful.

The marriage of our subject took place November 7, 1894, to Miss Olivia Alexander, who was born in Missouri, a daughter of Aaron and Martha (Stokes) Alexander, the former of whom died in Missouri, the latter now being Mrs. Henry Keyser, of this place. One interesting little daughter, Belma Fern, just three years old, has been added to the family.

In national affairs our subject is always found voting with the Democratic party, but in local matters he casts his ballot for the man he deems best for the position, regardless of general politics. He has been called upon to serve the township in some of the local offices, and has been a very efficient road supervisor for several terms. He is a valued member of the Methodist church at Sidney, while Mrs. Hiatt is connected with the Christian church. Both possess the esteem of the community and are regarded as among the most respected residents of the county.

HENRY KUHL.

German industry and thrift has had much to do with making the prairies of the west the garden spot of the world. Iowa has benefited materially by this good element in our population, and Mills county has its quota of German and German-American citizens, who have been successful personally and have been influential for the general prosperity of the people among whom they have cast their lot. One of the best known farmers of German birth in Ingraham township is Henry Kuhl, whose farm is in section 25.

Henry Kuhl was born in northern Germany, May 5, 1857, a son of Peter Kuhl, a farmer, and was reared to the work of the farm. His father, who was born in 1817, is now living in Ingraham township, aged eighty-three. He married Anna Steffen in 1841, and of their ten children they reared five sons and three daughters. The first of the family who came to America was Anna, the wife of Hentz Snecklot, who came in the spring of 1864 and lives in Nebraska. In the following fall Hans Kuhl came, accompanied by his sister Maggie, who is now the wife of James Kay, of Oak township, Mills county. John is a prosperous Nebraska farmer. Klaus Kuhl, another brother of Henry Kuhl, came three years later. In the spring of 1873 Katie, another sister, came, and she is now Mrs. John Helkan, of Scott county, Iowa; and Henry, the subject of this sketch, came in the fall of the same year. William came about 1878 and Peter and Anna (Steffen) Kuhl in the spring of 1880.

When Henry Kuhl came to America he was between sixteen and seventeen years old. He joined his brothers and sisters who had come to Scott county, Iowa, and worked there on farms until his parents arrived early in 1880, with Ferdinand, his youngest brother. In 1884 he bought his first farm of two hundred and forty acres, on which he had located the year before as a tenant, at the beginning of his married life. He paid thirty-seven dollars an acre for the place and began with a debt upon him of seven thousand dollars, but applied himself so diligently to the task he had assumed that he overcame all obstacles and not only paid for the farm but made money on it and sold it in 1900 at sixty-four dollars an acre. He then bought three hundred and fifty-three acres

south of Silver City at fifty-two dollars an acre, and in the fall of the same year he bought eighty acres more. He owns also twenty acres of timber land. Beginning without cash capital, he has made a marked success in life and now ranks as one of the heavy farmers and prominent stockmen of his township. He breeds shorthorns, of which he has about fifty head of registered stock, and forty-three of which he purchased at one hundred and thirty-five dollars a head. He keeps also sixty head of grade stock, raises about forty calves each year, and has sold one yearling bull and two heifers at two hundred dollars each.

Mr. Kuhl was married August 20, 1883, to Johanna Bickel, of Mills county, a daughter of Fred Bickel, of Germany, and they have had children as follows: William, now fifteen years old; Lennie, fourteen; Ferdinand, thirteen; Fritz, eleven; Lizzie, nine; Rudolph, five; and Emil. Mr. Kuhl's father and mother celebrated their golden wedding in 1891. His mother soon afterward fell and broke her hip and the accident resulted in her death, in the spring of 1892, when she was seventy-five years old. His father, in fair health, has his home with his son, Henry. Mr. Kuhl was reared in the Lutheran faith and he is independent in politics.

JAMES SIMEON FRANCIS.

The subject of this personal narrative is one of the successful and progressive farmers of Mills county, his home being in Silver Creek township. He has made his special field of industry an eminent success, and is highly esteemed and respected by all who know him.

Mr. Francis was born in Kalamazoo county, Michigan, on the 24th of January,

1838, a son of Lymon and Rachel (Fuller) Francis, both natives of New York. His paternal grandparents, Simeon Francis and wife, spent their entire lives in the Empire state, and the maternal grandparents, Abial and Dezier (Stephens) Fuller, were also residents of New York, though the former was born in Massachusetts.

The father of our subject was a farmer and carpenter and devoted his later years to wagon-making. He also was a shoemaker throughout the greater part of his life. In 1835 he removed with his family to Michigan, where he made his home until 1851, and then went to Illinois, but three years later came to Iowa, locating in Benton county, where his last days were spent. His death occurred when he was a little past sixty-eight years of age. His wife had died in the spring of 1851, when more than forty-three years of age. In their family were twelve children, six of whom are still living.

During his minority James Simeon Francis remained with his father, and although he commenced life for himself at the age of twenty-one he continued under the parental roof until his marriage. In the meantime, however, he was in the service of his country for three years during the Rebellion. On the 6th of August, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, Twenty-eighth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, under Captain William Gaston, who in turn was succeeded by the following: J. A. Shutts, John A. Palmer and William McGuire. Mr. Francis participated in every battle and skirmish in which the regiment took part with exception of the time he was confined in the hospital. For three months he was in the hospital at Jefferson Barracks, and was then transferred

to the hospital at Quincy, Illinois, where he remained for five months. At the close of the war he was mustered out at Savannah, Georgia, and discharged at Davenport, Iowa, August 12, 1865. His health being permanently impaired he now receives a pension from the government.

In March, 1866, Mr. Francis was united in marriage with Miss Mary Hawley, also a native of Kalamazoo county, Michigan. The parents of Mrs. Francis were Sheldon and Eliza (Hawley) Hawley, both natives of New York. They died in Benton county, Iowa, the father at sixty-eight years of age, and the mother at the age of seventy-six years and nine months. To Mr. and Mrs. Francis have been born five children, four of whom are still living, namely: Frank D., who is married and has one son and one daughter; William E., who married Miss Lizzie Jackson, of Silver Creek township, December 19, 1900, and resides near his father; Della E., who is married and has one daughter; and Iva E., at home. All have received good educational advantages and are now residents of Iowa.

As previously stated, Mr. Francis began his business career at the age of twenty-one, and was successfully engaged in farming in Benton county for several years, owning and operating a well improved place of eighty acres. In 1883, however, he removed to Mills county, and purchased the Davis farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Silver Creek township. Under his careful supervision it is made to yield a bountiful return for the care and labor bestowed upon it, and is to-day one of the most desirable places of its size in the locality.

Since attaining his majority Mr. Francis has affiliated with the Republican party, and

cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1860. While a resident of Benton county he served as township trustee, and has ever taken a commendable interest in public affairs. He and his family attend the Christian church at Malvern, and are people of the highest respectability.

CONRAD MAGEL.

The Magels are numbered among the pioneer families of Iowa. In the early days when Iowa was still under territorial government the parents of our subject took up their abode within its borders, and in Des Moines county, near the city of Burlington, on the 22d of November, 1847. Conrad Magel was born, a son of Sibert and Mary (Lee) Magel. The parents were both natives of Germany and on the same vessel they crossed the Atlantic to the new world and were married in Iowa. They belonged to prominent families in the fatherland and became frontier settlers in the new world. It was in the year 1833 that Sibert Magel cast in his lot with the pioneer settlers west of the Mississippi. He left his home full of hope, true-hearted and determined to make the best of his opportunities in the land of the free; and though he had no capital to assist him his resolute spirit, energy, perseverance and economy have enabled him to advance steadily toward success. Although he met many hardships and trials, he was not discouraged but worked hard to carry out his earnest purpose to gain an honest living and provide a good home for his family. His labors were crowned with prosperity, and when he was called to the home beyond he left a very large estate.

Near Burlington, which was then a collection of cheap houses, constituting a small hamlet, he located a claim and began improving it. He also worked at other employments that would bring to him some ready money. When he married he found an able assistant in his wife and together they labored to establish a home. When the land was put upon the market he attended the sale, and though he had not been able to save enough to purchase his claim, he found a friend who lent him the money, on which he paid fifty per cent interest until he was out of debt. From the claim he developed an excellent homestead, upon which he remained throughout the remainder of his days, passing away on the 9th of August, 1897. His wife preceded him to the home beyond, being called to her final rest December 5, 1896. Throughout their lives they were consistent members of the Lutheran church, in which they had been reared. He was a very important factor in the development and improvement of the section of the state in which he lived, and while promoting his individual prosperity also added to the general prosperity. He possessed superior business and executive ability and was an excellent financier, so that he was enabled to carry forward to successful completion whatever he undertook. He dealt quite extensively in real estate, purchasing and selling much farm land and city property. He was one of the leaders in all movements calculated to promote the improvement and upbuilding of Burlington, and at the time of his death his realty possessions in that city were extensive and important. When he came to Iowa there were no mills in Des Moines county, and he aided in erecting the first one within its



CONRAD MAGEL

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borders. He lived to see the county settled up by progressive and prominent people, and every line of business, agricultural, commercial and professional represented there. Towns and villages sprang up and Burlington developed from a few cabins to a city of splendid proportions and importance. Mr. Magel withheld his support from no movement or measure calculated to prove of general good, and just a year before his death gave one thousand dollars to the Burlington Hospital. He also reared a large and interesting family who are now well established in life, carrying forward the work he inaugurated. Elizabeth is the widow of William Hilgartner; William and Henry are living in Des Moines county; Charles is a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of Fremont county; Conrad, the subject of this review; Peter is living near Burlington; Mary is the wife of J. Schafer, of Burlington; Margaret is the wife of H. Steyh, also of that city; Theodore S., who was a prominent farmer, died January 23, 1895, being killed by a horse, and left a wife and five children; and Benjamin, who is living in Des Moines county, where he is a prominent and influential man.

Conrad Magel acquired his education in the country schools near his home and was reared to habits of industry and economy on the home farm. When twenty-two years of age he left the parental roof and went out into the world to fight life's battles, and in 1869 came to Fremont county with his brother Charles on a prospecting tour. They also visited Nebraska, making the western trip in order to look after lands entered by their father. Returning home they completed arrangements to take up the work of cultivating the Iowa land and in

1870 located permanently in Fremont county. They had means to prosecute the work, erected a house on the prairie, which they began breaking and soon were busily engaged in farming. A man was employed to assist in the work of the farm, while his wife did the housekeeping, for both Mr. Magel and his brother were unmarried at the time. The location of the farm was most favorable, being in the valley of the Nishnabotna river and extended back to the bluffs, the rising ground affording an excellent building site, upon which the brothers erected their house. At the time there were no farms near, and they could ride in any direction without hindrance. There were no fences in the locality and so they had to fence their entire property without the assistance of division fences. Their first crop was sod corn and soon their land was placed under a high state of cultivation and brought to them an excellent return. The brothers continued the business together until 1880, when they married and their property interests were divided by mutual consent, Charles retaining the first improvements, while Conrad Magel purchased an adjoining farm of one hundred and sixty acres, upon which he took up his abode. The work of improvement had been carried forward there to only a very slight degree, but with characteristic energy he labored early and late, and, being successful, he added from time to time to his property until he now owns nine hundred and twenty acres of land in this county and valuable tract in Nebraska. He has made many excellent improvements, including the erection of a fine two-story residence and supplied with all modern conveniences. A large barn furnishes shelter for grain and stock

and other substantial outbuildings have been erected. The home is seen through the vista of forest and ornamental trees, which have been planted by Mr. Magel, and an excellent orchard yields its fruit in season, and the place, pleasantly located five miles east of Sidney, is one of the finest country seats in the county. Mr. Magel also has business property in Malvern, is a stockholder in the Sidney Bank and lends money on security, but devotes the greater part of his attention to the management of his farming and stock-raising interests. He is an extensive feeder and shipper of cattle and hogs and in all lines of his business he is meeting with creditable success. His investments have been judiciously made and his enterprise and sound judgment have continually added to his income.

In 1880 Mr. Magel was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Newlon, who was born in Fulton county, Illinois, July 30, 1855. She is a lady of energy and culture, belonging to one of the honored early families of Illinois, her parents being William H. and Margaret (Schafer) Newlon. Her mother was a widow at the time she married Mr. Newlon and was a daughter of Jacob Linkenfelter, of Pennsylvania, and was of German descent, and at an early day emigrated westward, taking up his abode in Fulton county, Illinois, where he followed farming. His children were: James, of Washington, D. C.; William, of Altoona, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Margaret Newlon; and Mrs. Jane Feathers. After attaining womanhood Margaret Linkenfelter gave her hand in marriage to Jacob Schafer, a native of Germany, who crossed the Atlantic to America in early manhood with his father and family. They located in Penn-

sylvania and after a number of years removed to Fulton county, Illinois, where his father followed agricultural pursuits. Jacob Schafer learned the tailor's trade and was engaged in that line in Pennsylvania, but in Illinois he turned his attention to farming. He died in 1852, in the faith of the Lutheran church, in which he was an earnest worker. He left to his wife and four children a good farm. His children were: L. D., now a merchant of Sidney, Iowa; Henry E., who was an insurance agent in Chicago and died in 1898; L. A., a prominent agriculturist of Fremont county; and Louisa, the deceased wife of D. Morehead.

A few years after the death of her first husband Mrs. Schafer became the wife of William H. Newlon. They subsequently sold the homestead and lived in Fremont county, where they purchased a farm, upon which they lived until old age, when they sold that property and took up their abode in Sidney, where they lived until called to the home beyond. Mrs. Newlon died in February, 1897, and Mr. Newlon in March of the same year. He was a plain, unassuming but honest farmer, and both he and his wife were consistent members of the Methodist church. He had one brother, Hardy, who is now living in Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Newlon had but three children, namely: Mrs. Magel; Edward F., of Nebraska; and D. C., a carpenter of Sidney. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Magel has been blessed with four children: Sibert W., settled on a farm in Fremont county; Margaret, who died at the age of nineteen years and was deeply mourned by her family and friends; and Frank and James G., who are yet with their parents. Both Mr. and Mrs. Magel were reared in the Lutheran faith,

to which he still adheres, but his wife now belongs to the Methodist church. In his political affiliations he was a Democrat until 1896, when he joined the ranks of the Republican party, of which he is now an earnest advocate. His worth is widely acknowledged and his life record furnishes an example that may well be emulated, for through an honorable career he has gained a handsome competence and at the same time has kept untarnished the family name.

WILLIAM C. JOHNSTON.

Mr. Johnston has a remarkable record, and from the study of his life history one may learn valuable lessons. The spirit of self-help is the source of all genuine worth in the individual and is the means of bringing to man success when he has no advantages of wealth or influence to aid him. It illustrates in no uncertain manner what it is possible to accomplish when perseverance and determination form the keynote to a man's life. Depending on his own resources, looking for no outside aid or support, he has risen from comparative obscurity to a place of prominence both in the commercial and political world. The town of Randolph owes much to him on account of his connection with her business interests, and in the early days of his residence in Fremont county he was a prominent factor in agricultural circles. Mr. Johnston was born near Quebec, Canada, September 22, 1851. His paternal grandfather, Joseph Johnston, Sr., was a farmer and died in Ireland, his native land. All of his children remained in that country with the exception of his two sons, John and Joseph, who crossed the Atlantic to Canada. The former followed farming

and reared his family in the English province, and all of his children have now passed away.

Joseph Johnston, Jr., the father of our subject, was born in county Monaghan, Ireland, and when twenty years of age came to the new world, taking up his abode in Canada, where he followed any pursuit that would yield him an honest living. He devoted much of his time to the work of a farm hand and saved as much of his earnings as possible. Ten years later he married Miss Mary Ann Lackey, a native of the south of Ireland, born in Westmeath, whence she came to America in early life; but in the meantime Mr. Johnston had purchased a tract of land, on which the young couple began their domestic life. A small home was erected upon the place and a portion of the land had been cleared, but much of it was covered with timber and it required hard labor to clear, develop and improve it. However, with characteristic energy the father resolutely set to the task and there remained until after the birth of all of his ten children. In 1854 he sold the property and removed to Illinois, taking up his abode in Mercer county, where he purchased a large farm of fine land, becoming one of the leading and influential agriculturists of that community. He carried on general farming and stock-raising and his labors were attended with prosperity. His business career was also characterized by honest dealings and his name became the synonym for integrity in business transactions. He was a man rather under medium size, but was quite athletic and strong. While living in Canada he was an officer in the militia. He continued to make his home on his Illinois farm until his death, which occurred March

30, 1865, when he was seventy-two years of age. He was a broad-minded and intelligent man, possessing good business qualifications, whereby he acquired a very desirable estate. He was of a social nature, yet was quiet in demeanor and never aspired to public office or notoriety. The people of the community found him a good neighbor and the poor and needy an assisting friend. He was hopeful in his views of life, did all he could to better the condition of the human race and his own sterling integrity and honor left a strong impress for good upon all with whom he came in contact. His widow still survives him at the ripe old age of ninety-four years, having been born June 23, 1807. She is a large woman, of strong constitution, and has done her share of hard work in the world. After her children were born and married she sold the old homestead and came to Fremont county, Iowa, in 1877, in order to be near her children, who were living in this locality. Here she purchased a small farm, which she afterward sold, and erected a comfortable residence in Randolph, which has since been her place of abode. She yet supervises the work of her own home, and now in the full enjoyment of a well-spent life she is surrounded by many of her children, who are prominent citizens of the community and do honor to her name. She, too, is a member of the Episcopal church. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Johnston were born the following named: John, a leading business man of Randolph; Joseph, who is living in Rock Island, Illinois; James, who became a resident of Madison, Nebraska; Elizabeth, wife of William Jingles, a farmer of Fremont county; Mary Ann, wife of James Dickman, of Rock Island, Illinois; Isabel, wife of J. Allely, a prominent agriculturist

of Fremont county; Frank, who died at Omaha, Nebraska, in 1891, leaving a family of five children; Jennie, wife of M. Allely, an agriculturist of Fremont county; William C. of this review; and Isaac, who died in Omaha, leaving two children.

William C. Johnston was only three years of age when, in 1854, his parents removed from their Canada home to Mercer county, Illinois, where he was reared to manhood. He acquired a common-school education, remaining under the parental roof until 1875, assisting in the work of the home farm. He was then married, after which he located upon a farm and raised one crop in the Prairie state. In 1876 he came to Iowa, establishing a home in Fremont county. He had but a small amount of money at the time, and is practically a self-made man. He first purchased a tract of raw land from the government, making arrangements to pay for the same at a future date. His earnest labor and his excellent management enabled him to meet the payments at the required time, and his unflagging energy and honorable dealing brought to him continued success as the years passed by. He now owns three hundred and twenty acres for meadow and for pasturage purposes. Upon the place is a commodious home, substantial barn, good orchard and all other modern improvements which constitute the model farm of the twentieth century. He carried on general farming and also did some trading, but fed much of the products of his farm to his stock. Of late years he has rented his land, having in 1886 removed from the farm to Randolph, where he has a commodious residence,—one of the most attractive homes of the city. He has since been numbered among the leading

business men of the place. He engages in trading and also owns and conducts a large livery business, having two extensive barns. He has a block of eleven lots and also considerable improved property which he rents, including the Grand Hotel. He likewise rents a block of land adjoining the stockyards and on it he has a fine race track. Residence property in Omaha also belongs to him and brings a good rental, thus materially increasing his income. He is widely recognized as a progressive and prominent business man and an excellent financier, occupying a leading position in commercial circles and commanding the confidence and respect of all who know him.

Mr. Johnston was united in marriage to Miss Ruth I. Hasbrook, who was born in Mercer county, Illinois, December 3, 1856, and is a lady of intelligence and culture, belonging to one of the early families of that locality. Her parents, Thomas and Louisa (Wood) Hasbrook, were natives of Germany, and the former was a farmer by occupation. He removed to Texas and served in the Confederate army at the time of the Civil war. After the close of hostilities he started to return to Illinois, but died in his wagon while on the trip. The family continued on their way to the Prairie state, where they remained until after the children were grown when the mother made her home with her sons and daughters. Her death occurred in Nebraska. She was twice married, her first husband having been a Mr. Tennie. By that marriage she had three children, namely: Mrs. Emma Hasbrook; Mrs. Fannie Pierce; and Permilia, wife of W. Whan. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hasbrook were born five children: Mary, wife of W. Huett; Effie, wife of J. Clark; Kate, wife of

J. Weaver; Ruth, the wife of our subject; and Minnie, wife of H. Jackson. The mother of this family was a member of the Baptist church.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Johnston was blessed with eight children: Joseph T., who was born January 6, 1876; William T., born August 19, 1877; Leonard O., born March 9, 1880; Jennie Isabel, born December 1, 1885; Gertrude R., born April 4, 1888; Edith May, born June 20, 1890; Eva B., born June 11, 1893; and Ida Jessamine, born August 24, 1898. Mr. Johnston is an influential member of the Democratic party in Fremont county, and exerts his influence with telling effect in support of its principles. He served in the office of postmaster of Randolph for four years in a manner entirely satisfactory to the people of the community, but has ever been very modest in his demands, not asking for political reward for his services, which were given to the party because he believed in its principles as most conducive to good government. His life is that of a thorough-going business man. He is particularly prompt in keeping his business engagements and expects the same consideration of others. Many of his associates testify in strong terms to his kindness of heart, finding in him not only a safe advisor, but also one whose counsel is not that of words alone.

ELI FICKEL.

Among those farmers who have made comfortable homes and gained much of this world's desirable goods by the efforts of their own hands, is Eli Fickel, the subject of this sketch, who resides upon one of the

finest farms in Mills county, Iowa. He was born in Perry county, Ohio, November 13, 1830, a son of John and Rachel Fickel, the former of whom was born in Perry county, but died in Putnam county, Ohio, aged seventy-two. The latter was born in Baltimore, Maryland, and died in Mills county, Iowa, in her ninety-fifth year. Her parents were Peter and Mary Barnett, who were born in Baltimore, but died in Ohio.

Our subject was reared to farm life and had few educational advantages. Until twenty-one years of age he remained with his parents, but was married about that time to Catherine Madden, who died, leaving him one son. He had settled on a farm in Putnam county and it was not until after his second marriage, with Martha J. Madden, a cousin of his first wife, that he came to his present home. Mr. Fickel here owns two hundred and eighty acres of fine land, beginning with eighty acres, and has earned this large and productive estate by his own labor. He has engaged in farming and stock-raising, being very successful in both lines.

Of the eleven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Fickel, seven still survive. Two of those who died left children. The youngest child died when only a few weeks old. Mr. Fickel is a member of the Democratic party, thoroughly believing in its principles. He cast his first vote for Franklin Pierce and ever since has supported the candidates of his party. For years Mr. Fickel has been one of the efficient members of the school board, taking great interest in educational matters. Mrs. Fickel died at the age of forty-five. During life she had been, with her husband, a consistent member of the Methodist church. Mr. Fickel is active in

Sunday-school work, being superintendent, and is highly esteemed by the residents of Malvern and vicinity.

FRANCIS H. DASHNER.

The life history of Mr. Dashner, if written in detail, would form a volume containing many exciting and intensely interesting chapters. The old adage, "truth is stranger than fiction," is verified in his career. He has visited many parts of the civilized globe, has lived the wild life of a miner in the west and has followed the quiet pursuits of the farm in the Missouri valley.

It was on the Atlantic seaboard that his birth occurred, for he is a native of Jefferson county, New York, born February 28, 1827. The family is of French lineage. His grandfather and his father were both soldiers in the war of 1812 and were wounded in the battle of Sackett's Harbor. The latter bore the name of Francis Dashner and married Maggie July. In their family were three children, of whom our subject was the second in order of birth. He started out in life for himself at the age of nine years and has since made his own way in the world. Leaving his parental home, he went to Carthage, New York, and entered the employ of a man engaged in the manufacture of cheese-boxes. A year and a half later his mother and sister induced him to return home, but he remained only for a short time, going thence to Pamela Corners, in Jefferson county, New York, where he spent six weeks. On the expiration of that period he journeyed to Watertown, New York, and in the vicinity of that place worked for two years on a dairy farm. He was employed

in that locality during the greater part of the time until he had attained the age of nineteen years, when he became a representative of marine life, sailing on the different American lakes and seas for six years. During that period he was twice shipwrecked, once on a South Manitou island, when the vessel, the *J. Y. Scammon*, was lost; and again on the Big Sodus Reef, in Lake Ontario, the date of the latter being December 10, 1854. During his six years of seafaring life he was on all the principal lakes in North America, and he crossed the ocean to Queenstown, and also visited many other foreign ports.

At length Mr. Dashner abandoned the water, taking up his abode in Ogdensburg, New York, where he was engaged in business for two years. He next moved to Knox county, Illinois, where he began farming, but after two years passed in the Prairie state he removed to Idaho, where he followed ranching and mining for about three years. He was very successful in his undertakings, making much money there, but while returning to the east he was robbed, in Denver, of a large sum and was severely wounded in his struggles with the bandits. The next spring, 1855, he came to Mills county, Iowa, where he has since resided, either in Lyons or in Platteville township. On the 16th of October of that year he was united in marriage to Miss Lucy Gonsollay, a daughter of Benjamin and Eliza (Brower) Gonsollay, natives of Illinois. Twelve children were born unto them, as follows: Cora May, who died June 27, 1894, at the age of twenty-six years; Maggie Zelpha, who died on the 4th of May, 1896, at the age of twenty-seven years; Clara Frances, now the wife of Frank Johnson, a resident of St. Edwards, Nebraska; Francis Eugene,

who is living upon the home farm; Lillie Luella, who died January 23, 1898, at the age of twenty-five years; Stella Elouant, who departed this life on the 7th of June, 1896, at the age of nineteen years; Sabra Victoria, who died September 25, 1899, at the age of twenty; Emily Lenora, whose death occurred September 25, 1899; Clifford Clifton, who passed away at the age of sixteen years on the 30th of October, 1896; Clay Henry, who is living at home and assists in the operation of his father's farm; Clara Pearl, who died in 1899; and Earl Deville, at home. The mother of this family passed away on the 16th of August, 1894, when forty-seven years of age, and the father was afterward again married, on the 13th of January, 1897, his second union being with Mrs. Angeline Pfifer, a daughter of Elijah and Frances (Nix) Dalton, natives of Kentucky. Her father died in St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1885, at the age of sixty-five years. For many years he conducted a hotel in Lenox, Missouri, and in 1851 he came to Mills county, Iowa, locating in Oak township. His wife survived him for about ten years, passing away at her home in Oak township, in 1895, when seventy-nine years of age.

Since coming to Iowa Mr. Dashner has constantly and successfully engaged in farming, and is one of the most enterprising and progressive agriculturists of the entire county. He to-day owns three hundred and forty acres of land and is engaged in raising stock and fruit, having over eleven hundred fruit trees. His methods of cultivating his farm are progressive and practical and bring to him an excellent income. Mr. Dashner has had an eventful life, yet, altogether his career has been a successful one,

although he has met with many financial losses. He was twice robbed and has had many misfortunes, the greatest of which has been the loss of his children. He is a man of kind impulses, large-hearted and generous, and he possesses the friendship and esteem of all who know him.

H. E. HAWLEY.

Among the leading and prominent citizens of Sidney, Iowa, is Mr. Hawley, who is now so capably and satisfactorily serving as the treasurer of Fremont county. For several years he has been prominently identified with public affairs, and is a recognized leader in the ranks of the Republican party.

Mr. Hawley was born in Jefferson county, New York, on the 6th of August, 1849, and in 1864 came to this county with his parents, E. R. and Amelia Hawley, who were natives of Connecticut and New York, respectively. His early life was passed upon a farm, and his education was obtained in the public schools of Tabor, and in a business college at Burlington, Iowa. For some time he was engaged in the general merchandise business at Percival, this county, and was residing there when he first became identified with public affairs. His first official position was that of township clerk, to which he was elected about 1881. Later he became prominently connected with county affairs, and was elected auditor in 1885 and treasurer in 1898. The latter office he is still filling in a most creditable manner, and is one of the most popular officials of the county. His political support has always been given the Republican party since he cast his first vote for U. S. Grant in 1872.

Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and religiously is a member of the Congregational church. The marriage of Mr. Hawley took place October 20, 1875, with Flora Wadhams. Of this union there have been born seven children—Gertrude, Grace, Floyd, Edith, Ethel, Winnefred and Herman. Floy is the deputy county treasurer.

JAMES M. STRAHAN.

The history of mankind is replete with illustrations of the fact that it is only under pressure of adversity and the stimulus of opposition that the best and strongest in men are brought out and developed. Perhaps the history of no people so forcibly impresses one with this truth as the annals of our own republic. If anything can inspire the youth of our country to persistent, honest and laudable endeavor it should be the life record of such men as he of whom we write. The example of the illustrious few of our countrymen who have risen from obscurity to the highest position in the gift of the nation often serves to awe our young men rather than inspire them to emulation, because they reason that only a few can ever attain such eminence; but the history of such men as Mr. Strahan proves conclusively that with a reasonable amount of mental and physical power success is bound eventually to crown the endeavor of those who have the ambition to put forth their best efforts and the will and manliness to persevere therein. Certainly he deserves mention among the most prominent citizens of Mills county, having had a marked influence upon the business life and the sub-



J. M. Strahm



Mary W Strahan

stantial development of this portion of the state. His wide acquaintance will render his history one of special interest to many of our readers, and therefore we gladly give it a place in this volume.

Mr. Strahan is a native of Indiana, his birth having occurred in Putnam county on the 17th of November, 1829. His father, James Strahan, was born in Pennsylvania, August 6, 1781, and emigrated to the Hoosier state during the pioneer epoch of its development. He became identified with the farming interests of Putnam county, where he carried on agricultural pursuits until his demise. In June, 1813, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Ramsey, also a native of Pennsylvania, born December 16, 1793. They became the parents of seven children. The father died in Putnam county, Indiana, in September, 1835, and the mother, long surviving him, passed away in Davis county, Iowa, October 7, 1857.

The subject of this review spent the first six years of his life in his native state, and then accompanied his parents on their removal to Illinois, being identified with the farming interests of that commonwealth until 1850, when he went to California, remaining for three years on the Pacific coast. He then returned to Illinois, but in 1854 made a second trip to California, taking with him a drove of cattle across the plains. For a year he again remained in the land of gold and then retraced his steps to the Mississippi valley, but this time he located on the west side of the Father of Waters, becoming a resident of Marion county, Iowa, residing there until 1864, when he sold his land and removed to Lucas county, Iowa. In 1866 he removed to Henderson

county, Illinois, and in 1869 he returned to Marion county, Iowa. There he resided until 1870, which year witnessed his arrival in Mills county, where for almost a third of a century he has made his home. Since that time he has been a very prominent factor in the business interests which have contributed not alone to his individual prosperity, but have also promoted the general welfare of the community. Entering into partnership with John Evans, they engaged in farming and feeding cattle for the market, carrying on the latter branch of their business on a very extensive scale, selling from two hundred to a thousand head of cattle annually.

In 1873, in company with others, Mr. Strahan laid out that part of Malvern known as Strahan's addition into lots for building purposes. The town of Strahan, in Deer Creek township, has been named in his honor. His first home in Mills county was an old frame residence, but in 1881 he replaced it with one of the finest houses in the county. He first purchased eleven hundred acres of land, but is now the owner of fifteen hundred acres in Mills county and two thousand acres in Wayne county. His operations in land have been very extensive and they bring to him a splendid income. Not only have his stock-raising interests assumed large proportions, but he has also dealt largely in grain, making enormous profits.

A man of resourceful business ability, his efforts have by no means been confined to one line, but have been extended to many fields of endeavor and have always been attended by success, for he is a man of sound business judgment, rarely if ever at fault in an opinion on business matters.

His name figures conspicuously on the pages of the pioneer history of Mills county. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank, became its first president and has since occupied that position. His splendid executive ability, keen sagacity and strong purpose enabling him to place the institution upon a sound financial basis that has made it one of the leading moneyed institutions of the county. Its first cashier was L. Bentley, and the present cashier is J. J. Wilson, who has occupied the position for about ten years. Mr. Strahan is also the president of the First National Bank of Wayne county. He also has a private bank at Malvern, which is conducted under the firm name of Strahan & Christy. The family is a prominent one in connection with financial interests. His son, Frank E. Strahan, is the vice-president of the First National Bank at Wayne, Nebraska, while Otis, another son, is assistant cashier in the First National Bank of Malvern. Few men have a more comprehensive, accurate and reliable knowledge of the banking business than has Mr. Strahan, who is widely recognized as one of the leading financiers of this portion of the west. He is a man of keen discernment and excellent executive ability. He carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes and his perseverance and determined purpose have been important factors in his splendid success.

Mr. Strahan has been twice married. On the 3d of January, 1856, he led to the marriage altar Miss Frances C. Davis, of Henderson county, Illinois. Her father, Abner Davis, served in the war of 1812, and the farm upon which he made his home

was granted him in recognition of the aid which he rendered his country at that time. Five children, two sons and three daughters, were born of this marriage, namely: Otis A., who married Ida Morris and has two children; Lucy, who is the wife of D. A. Jones and has five children; Luella, who is the wife of June Conger, and they have five children; Francis E., who married Luella Larison, and they have had six children, of whom three are now living; and Rosetta, who is the wife of John Larison. The mother of these children died August 30, 1885, and in 1889 Mr. Strahan was again married, his second union being with Mary W. (Wheeler) Guilford, a daughter of William and Phebe Diana (Makyes) Wheeler. Her paternal grandparents were William R. and Hila (Curtiss) Wheeler, Connecticut people. The latter died in Michigan. The grandfather was born October 16, 1782, and died in Connecticut in the thirty-ninth year of his age. The Wheelers were from Denmark, and a very prominent family there. Mrs. Strahan was one of a family of fourteen children, ten of whom reached mature years, while the mother, who was born in Onondaga county, New York, died at the advanced age of eighty-one years. By her former marriage Mrs. Strahan had four children, of whom two are living: Jessie, now the wife of Alonzo Ring; and Lizzie, the wife of J. E. Cleaver, by whom she has three children. They also lost two daughters: Ella, who became the wife of F. B. Rumsey, of Kansas, and died at the age of twenty-nine years, leaving a daughter. Charta became the wife of M. P. Steele, and died at the age of twenty-eight years,

leaving one son, while one child died at the same time, occasioned by a gasoline explosion, March 6, 1899.

Mr. and Mrs. Strahan are prominent and influential members of the Baptist church, in which he has held membership since 1871. He has served as trustee and steward and has contributed liberally to its work, doing all in his power for its advancement. The cause of temperance finds in him a warm friend, and he now affiliates with the Prohibition party, having cast his first vote in support of its candidates when he deposited his ballot for Governor St. John, of Kansas. Prior to that he was a Democrat in his political affiliations. Mr. Strahan is a most progressive and public-spirited citizen, and his wife is also noted for her generosity. They contribute very liberally to all worthy enterprises calculated to prove of public benefit, giving their active co-operation to every measure intended for the public good. They are people of the highest worth of character and their lives are in harmony with honorable principles. Regarded as a citizen, Mr. Strahan belongs to that public-spirited, useful and helpful type of men whose ambitions and desires are centered and directed in those channels through which flow the greatest and most permanent good to the greatest number, and it is therefore consistent with the purpose and plan of this work that his record be given among those of the representative men of the state.

HON. LEWIS T. GENUNG.

Whatever else may be said of the legal fraternity, it cannot be denied that members of the bar have been more prominent actors

in public affairs than any other class of the community. This is but the natural result of the causes which are manifest and require no explanation. The ability and training which qualify one to practice law also qualify him in many respects for duties which lie outside the strict path of his profession and which touch the general interests of society. Holding marked precedence among the members of the bar of Mills county, stands Hon. Lewis T. Genung, who is a recognized leader of the Democratic party in this section of the state, and as a man prominent in public affairs, actively co-operating in many movements which have secured substantial advancement for the county.

Mr. Genung was born September 21, 1841, in Port Byron, Illinois. His father, John W. Genung, was born in France and came to the United States early in life. He died at his Illinois home when the subject of this review was but three years of age. His wife bore the maiden name of Mary Henderson, and was a native of Newtown, Maryland. She, too, died in Port Byron, and is survived by four of her five children.

Lewis T. Genung was reared upon a farm and in his native village, and from early boyhood has been forced to depend upon his own resources and labors for a livelihood. He was permitted to attend school for only a few weeks, but he has developed his latent talents and improved his opportunities until to-day he is classed among the men of strong mind and scholarly attainments. Reading, experience and observation have added continually to his knowledge. He was first employed by the day and month. He remained at home at intervals until about eighteen years of

age, but provided for his own support by working in the neighborhood. He then left home to accept a position as a farm hand, being employed in that capacity by the month. He applied himself diligently to the work entrusted to him and thus had the confidence and good will of his employers.

He watched with interest the progress of events at the south prior to the Civil war, and believing in the injustice of slavery and unconstitutionality of secession, he resolved that if the south attempted to overthrow the Union he would strike a blow in its defense. In the first year of the war he enlisted under Captain Beardsley, later Major Beardsley, as a member of the Thirteenth Illinois Infantry. The company did not leave the state for several months, and as a part of the regiment was cut off Mr. Genung was transferred to Company H, of the Fifty-first Illinois Infantry, under Captain J. T. Whitson. He thus served from August, 1861, until the close of hostilities, for in February, 1864, he re-enlisted in the veteran corps. At the battle of Franklin he was wounded by a bayonet thrust, was captured and placed in Cahaba prison, in Alabama, where he was incarcerated until the war was ended, when he received an honorable discharge there on the 13th of June, 1865. Previous to the time he was wounded by the bayonet he had sustained a wound while guarding one of General Rosecrans' wagon trains on the Secorn river, October 16, 1863. He was an aggressive soldier, whose patriotic loyalty was above question and he was ever found at his post of duty, whether on the picket line or on the firing line. When engaged in battle he was always in the thickest of the fight, being brave and fearless. At Chickamauga all of the

members of his company were killed save six, he being among the few who escaped. He reported each day for duty except when his wounds forced him to remain in the hospital. He participated in many of the important engagements in the war, including the battles of Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, the first battle of Corinth, Stone River, Chickamauga, and all the battles from Chattanooga to Jonesboro under Sherman, and at the battle of Franklin, Tennessee. While held as a captive he was made the sheriff of the prison. He has a most enviable war record, and his most bitter political enemies never hesitate to give him credit for his honorable history as a soldier. He knew not what it was to fear or falter when his country called, and his fellow men, who know of his military service, esteem and respect him for what he did for his country, although they may be opposed to him in political belief. In Neola, on the 4th of July, 1899, he delivered a splendid oration on the war, vividly portraying to his hearers the condition of affairs at the time and showing that the Civil war was the greatest that has ever occurred in the world.

When the stars and stripes floated over the defunct capital of the southern Confederacy, and the men of both the north and south returned to their homes to take up the pursuits of civil life, Mr. Genung made his way to Illinois, and there, soon afterward, was united in marriage to Miss Clara E. Proudren, a native of Illinois and a relative of President William McKinley. She died in Dakota only a few months later. About the time of his marriage Mr. Genung became interested in land speculation and railroad work in connection with the Union Pacific railroad. Traveling through Ne-

braska, he recognized the splendid opportunities offered for making money. A clear brain, shrewd business tact and an honorable business insight enabled him to place his capital in judicious investments which brought to him a good financial return. He traveled not only to the end of the railroad, but even beyond the line into Colorado, and obtained a contract for supplying ties. He was associated with a partner on an equal basis to furnish ties for the construction of the original Colorado Central Railroad. In 1869 he left that state and came to Iowa, arriving in Mills county on the 23d of June, 1870. Here he located near White Cloud, and subsequently removed to the vicinity of Hastings.

Although he carried on business along various lines, it was his desire to engage in the practice of law. He was never a student in a public or private law school, but mastered the principles of jurisprudence unaided. He would often ride horseback to the county seat to borrow law books, which he read and mentally digested, thus gaining a knowledge of the fundamental principles of the profession. His army wounds forbade him to engage in hard work, and it was therefore fortunate that he desired to take up the legal practice. He was admitted to the bar in the year 1875, and for twenty-four years he was a leading, prominent and successful lawyer of Hastings. His counsel was sought by young and old, rich and poor, and his standing as an adviser was very high. He carefully weighed all the points presented to him, and his opinions were sound and unbiased. Never has he undertaken the conduct of a case simply to secure the fee, but because he had faith in the justice of the suit. About

the 1st of July, 1900, he removed to the county seat, Glenwood, and is there controlling an extensive and important clientage. His success in the profession affords the best evidence of his capabilities in this line. He is a strong advocate before the jury and concise in his appeals to the court. His pleas have been characterized by a terse and decisive logic and a lucid presentation rather than by flights of oratory, and his power is the greater before court or jury from the fact that it is recognized that his aim is ever to secure justice and not to enshroud the cause in a sentimental garb or illusion which will thwart the principles of right and equity involved.

While in Hastings Mr. Genung became recognized as a leader in the Democratic ranks. His fitness for leadership has been demonstrated on many occasions, and it was this which led to his election to the position of mayor of the city on the independent ticket. In this county, which is usually strongly Republican, he was twice elected county attorney, and served for four years. He was also the attorney for the board of supervisors. He has never been a dictator, but his capable management of campaign work and his practical methods commend him to those who are endeavoring to secure party success. For nearly a quarter of a century he has stood as one of the most prominent and influential men in Democratic circles of Mills county. He has been a delegate at large to various conventions, and was an alternate to the national Democratic convention held at Kansas City in 1900, when Bryan and Stephenson were nominated.

Mr. Genung was the second time married, in 1872, Miss Julia Anderson becoming

his wife. Seven children have been born unto them: Clinton, the eldest, is a representative citizen of Mills county. He served for four years as postmaster at Hastings, under President Cleveland, and resigned that office in order to become the deputy county treasurer in 1897-8. Bert is married and manages the old home farm. Clarence also aids in the operation of the home farm. Clyde is a student in a law school. Norman, Ethel and Georgia are all at home. The children are well known for their strong mentality, which has been developed through good educational privileges; and in social circles, where intelligence, culture and character are received as passports into good society, they hold an enviable position. The family belong to the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Genung is a charter member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge at Hastings. Well does he deserve his place as a leading resident of Mills county. He holds distinctive precedence as an eminent lawyer, as a valiant and patriotic soldier, and as a man of affairs who has wielded a wide influence. A strong mentality, an invincible courage, a most determined individuality have so entered into his make-up as to render him a natural leader of men and a director of opinion.

REV. JONATHAN S. ZUCK.

Rev. Jonathan S. Zuck, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church and the proprietor of Pleasant View Farm and Fruit Land in Madison township, Fremont county, is widely and favorably known in southwestern Iowa and northwestern Missouri. He was born in Carroll county, Missouri, January 19, 1852, and is of German lineage,

his paternal grandfather, Christian Zuck, having been a native of Germany. Having crossed the Atlantic to America, he took up his abode in Erie county, Pennsylvania, and in 1831 he removed with his wife and children to Washtenaw county, Michigan, then a wild and unsettled region.

Washington Lafayette Zuck, the father of our subject, was born in Erie county, Pennsylvania, in 1826, but was reared in Michigan, amid the wild scenes of frontier life, for he was but five years of age when the family went to that state. His youth was passed on the home farm there until 1846, when he went to Carroll county, Missouri, and in 1851 he became a resident of Atchison county, that state, being one of the first settlers of Buchanan township. He was actively identified with the work of development and progress and was classed among those whose efforts laid the foundation of the present prosperity and advancement of the county. Upon the farm which he developed and made his home he remained until within a short time prior to his death. His last days, however, were spent in Hamburg, where he died in 1898, at the age of seventy-five years. He was first married in 1848 to Miss Abigail Wolsey, a daughter of Zephaniah Wolsey, of Tennessee. Her death occurred in 1874. By that marriage there were twelve children, ten of whom are now living, namely: Albert; Jonathan S., of this review; James, Fannie, Susan, Abigail, Lewis, Charles, Oliver and James. George W. and an infant unnamed are deceased. After the death of his first wife the father was again married, in 1876, his second union being with Mrs. Eleanor Jane Brown, by whom he had seven children: Mary, Eri, Arthur, Lincoln, Della, Neville

and Emma. Washington Lafayette Zuck was a prominent and progressive farmer and stock-raiser and acquired an estate of seventeen hundred acres of farm land, together with other property. He and his wife held membership in the Methodist Episcopal church and his life was at all times honorable and upright, manifesting qualities worthy of emulation.

Rev. Jonathan S. Zuck was reared on the old homestead farm in Atchison county, and practical experience soon made him familiar with the work of field and meadow. He attended the public schools and has even been a student. Possessing an observing eye and a retentive memory, he has added greatly to his knowledge, which has also been supplemented by extensive reading and study. Much time has been given to the study of the Bible and few men have a more extensive knowledge of the good book. He was married at the age of twenty-one to Miss Ada Egbert, a representative of a good family, and to him she has been a faithful wife. She was born in Atchison county, Missouri, and was there reared and educated. Her father, William Egbert, was a native of Kentucky, but was married in Missouri to Elizabeth Lemon, whose birth occurred in Sumner county, Tennessee, whence her people removed to Adams county, Illinois. In 1854 William Egbert removed with his wife and children to Atchison county, where he spent his remaining days, dying at the ripe old age of eighty-four years. Farming was his life occupation and through that channel he provided for his family. In political affiliations he was a Republican, and was a member of the Christian church. His widow is now living with her daughter, Mrs. Zuck, at the age of eighty-three years.

She has three children yet living, namely: Christopher, Samuel and Ada, while one son, William, died at the age of thirty years.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Zuck resided on a farm of one hundred and seven acres in Atchison county, Missouri, but in 1891 sold that property and purchased the Pleasant View Farm,—one of the best in Madison township, Fremont county. It had been well improved by John Burkheimer and is a tract of two hundred and ninety acres, whereon is an attractive residence surrounded by pines, evergreen and forest trees and flowering shrubs. Through the vista of the trees the house is seen, forming an attractive feature of the landscape. It stands on an eminence which commands a splendid view of the surrounding country for miles. An orchard contains twenty varieties of the best winter fruits, and all kinds of small fruits are also raised. Barns and sheds afford ample shelter for grain and stock; feed lots, pastures, meadows and richly cultivated fields are features of this farm, which in its neat and thrifty appearance indicates the careful supervision of the owner.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Zuck has been blessed with seven children, namely: William Ernest, who married Nellie Brown and resides near his father's home; Harry L., a student in Indianola College, of Iowa; Lyman L., Mabel E., Luke Talmage, Nellie and Bessie A., who are still under the parental roof.

In politics Mr. Zuck was formerly a Republican, but now is a staunch Prohibitionist, giving his earnest support to the principles of that party. For two years he served as a justice of the peace. Since 1872 he has been a local minister in the Methodist Epis-

copal church and is most zealous in the work of the church and Sunday-school. He does everything in his power to promote the cause of religion, temperance and good morals, teaching both by precept and example. His home is celebrated for its hospitality and he is recognized as a man of broad humanitarian spirit, faithful in friendship and loyal to every duty in all the relations of life.

FRANCIS M. POWELL, M. D.

The exemplification of the text, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me," is certainly found in the life record of Dr. F. M. Powell, the superintendent of the State Institution for Feeble Minded, at Glenwood. The misanthrope to-day has no place in the world. Never before in the history of the race has man had such a just appreciation of the ethical relations,—of his duty to his fellow man,—and his value in the world is reckoned not by what he has accomplished, but by what he has done for others. The far-reaching influence of the labors of Dr. Powell is incalculable, but hundreds of homes hold him in grateful remembrance for what he has done for their unfortunate little ones. A man of broad humanitarian spirit and wide sympathy, he devotes his life to the benefit and assistance of some of the world's unfortunate children, and has built up an institution at Glenwood which is indeed a credit to the state and its people.

The Doctor was born in Ohio, in 1848, a son of William Powell, a native of Virginia, whose parents were James and Ellen Powell, who were of Welsh descent.

Throughout his life William Powell carried on agricultural pursuits, but also devoted his time to the intellectual and moral improvement of the race, following school-teaching through a considerable period, while for fifteen years he preached the "glad tidings of great joy" as a minister of the Christian church. He died in Virginia, at the ripe old age of seventy-six years. His wife, Mrs. Melissa Powell, was born in Ohio, and died in Wisconsin when about forty-eight years of age. She became the mother of six children, the Doctor and his sister, Mrs. Ida M. Ward, of San Francisco, being now the only surviving members of the family.

The Doctor spent the first ten or twelve years of his life under the parental roof and then went to Wisconsin, where he began earning his own livelihood. He was employed as a farm hand, in a store, and afterward in a printing office, and at the age of seventeen engaged in teaching in an old log school-house in Vernon county, Wisconsin, where many of his scholars were older than he. At the age of nineteen he began the study of medicine, which he continued, as opportunity offered, for several years, throughout that period being associated with a young medical practitioner. He also taught at intervals for ten years, and thus provided for his support while continuing his professional studies. Entering the Starling College of Medicine, at Columbus, Ohio, he was graduated with the class of 1875, and immediately afterward entered upon the practical work of his profession at Hastings, Iowa, to which he has since devoted his energies.

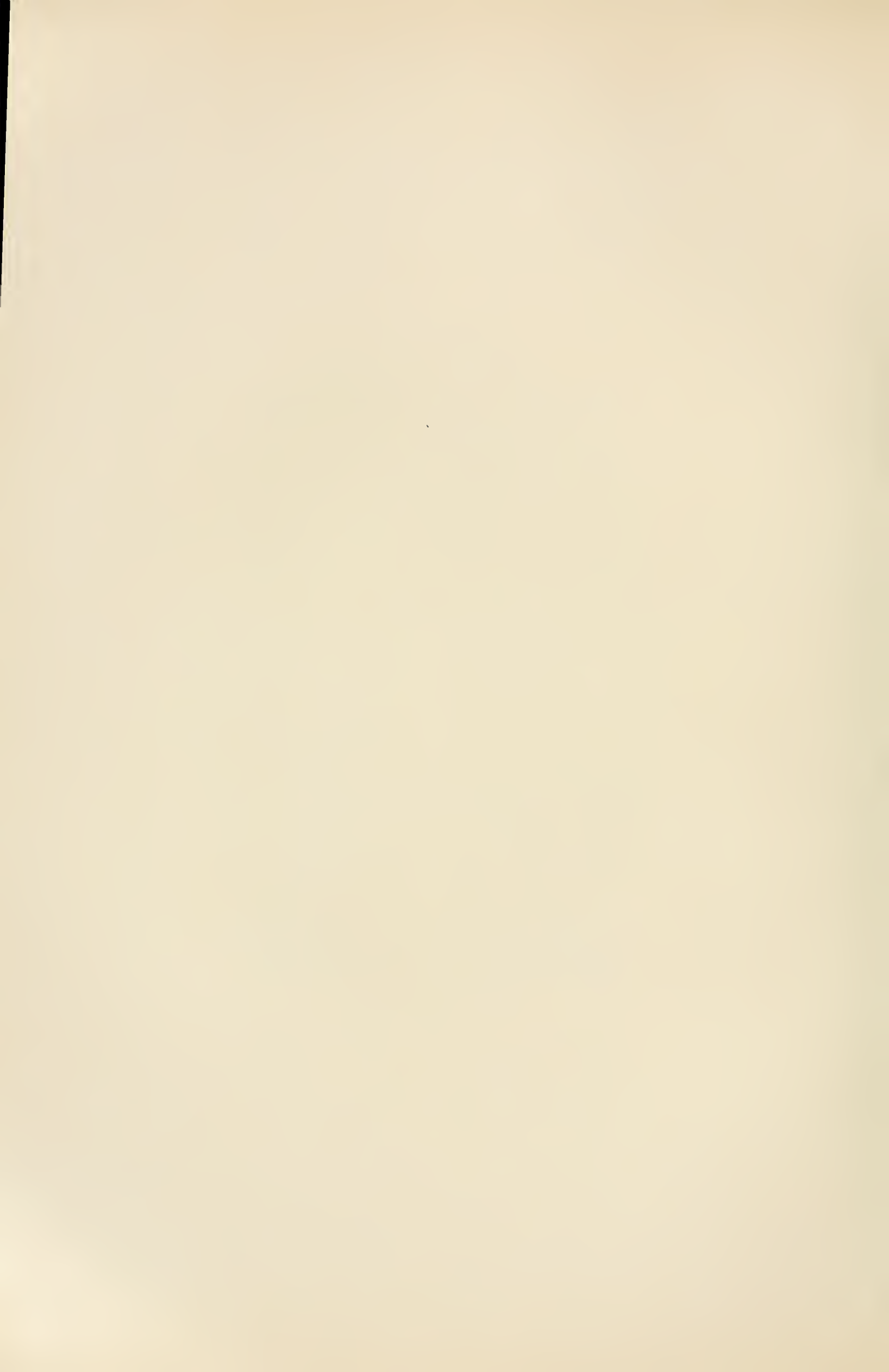
In September, 1873, Dr. Powell was united in marriage with Miss Louise M.



G. M. Powell M.D.



Louise M. Powell



Newton, a native of Ohio, and unto them have been born five children, four of whom are yet living: Ida M., now the wife of E. E. Black, by whom she has one daughter; Velura M., who is now a student in the medical department of the Michigan State University, at Ann Arbor; O. W., who is engaged in the lumber business in the state of Washington; and Fred M., now a practical engineer.

After his graduation Dr. Powell came to Mills county, Iowa, where he has since remained. His marked skill in the line of his chosen profession soon won him recognition in a constantly increasing patronage, and in 1882 his ability secured for him the appointment to the position of superintendent of the State Institution for Feeble Minded Children, at Glenwood, a position which he has retained since that time. There are now nearly one thousand inmates in the institution. The almost phenomenal development of the school is due almost entirely to Dr. Powell and his excellent wife, who has indeed been a helpmeet to him in his work. Everything about the place is characterized by order, neatness and cleanliness. Amusements and recreations of various kinds contribute to the happiness of the children, while the utmost attention is given to sanitary and healthful regulations. The institution and its work is certainly most praiseworthy, its value incalculable and its influence far reaching. The Doctor's strongly sympathetic nature, kindly and genial manner, combined with his excellent business ability and executive force, well qualify him for the position in which he has been the incumbent for almost two decades, and the citizens of the state have every reason to feel grateful to him for what he has ac-

complished in behalf of one class of its unfortunate citizens.

In his political views the Doctor is a stalwart Republican, having unswervingly supported that party since casting his first presidential vote for General U. S. Grant, in 1872. His wife holds membership in the Christian church in Glenwood, and he is a member of the Masonic lodge of Glenwood, and of Ivanhoe Commandery, K. T., of Council Bluffs. He also belongs to the State Medical Society and to the National Organization of Organized Charities. He is also active and prominent in horticultural circles, was president of the State Horticultural Society for two consecutive terms, and his knowledge of that great branch of science is comprehensive, accurate and practical. Still an active factor in the world's great work, he is in touch with the great universal movement of progress and helpfulness, which is one of the signs of the times and indicates the onward march of truth and the right.

WILLIAM R. WALL, M. D.

Many years have passed since Dr. William R. Wall arrived in Iowa, and he is justly numbered among her honored pioneers and representative citizens. He has been prominently identified with her business interests as a member of the medical profession. His is an honorable record of a conscientious man, who by his upright life has won the confidence of all with whom he has come in contact. He has rounded the psalmist's span of three score years and ten, and, though the passing of years has whitened his hair, he has the vigor of a much younger man, and in spirit

and enterprise seems yet in his prime. Old age is not necessarily a synonym of weakness or inactivity, and it need not suggest, as a matter of course, want of occupation, of helplessness. There is an old age that is a benediction to all that comes in contact with it, that gives out richness from its stores of learning and experience and grows stronger intellectually and morally as the years pass. Such is the life of Dr. Wall, an encouragement to his associates and an example worthy of emulation to the young.

Dr. Wall was born February 28, 1826, in Knoxville, Tennessee, and is a son of William and Jane (Wolfe) Wall, the latter a niece of General Wolfe, who fell at Quebec in the French and Indian war. Her father was a second cousin of George Washington and was a man of brave military spirit, who, when the country became involved in war with England, aided the colonists in their struggle for independence. He joined the American army, and the sword which he carried throughout the period of hostilities is now in the possession of Dr. Wall, of this review, and was carried by him in the Civil war. The family has always been noted for its military spirit. Through every war in which the country has been engaged it has furnished many representatives, who by their valor and loyalty have upheld the flag of the nation, battling earnestly for its principles and its rights. The grandfather was one of two brothers who settled in New York at a very early day. The maternal grandfather of the Doctor emigrated from London to South Carolina and then to Tennessee, and was there extensively engaged in mining, in which pursuit he attained wealth, becoming one of the leading and

substantial citizens of his adopted state. William Wall, the father of our subject, resided for many years in Tennessee, his death occurring in Knoxville when he was thirty-five years of age. His widow passed away in Palestine, Indiana, at the age of eighty-four.

Dr. Wall, whose name introduces this sketch, was reared in the Hoosier state, and pursued his education in Indianapolis, where he was a classmate of General Lew Wallace and a son of Governor Noble. He was a young man of twenty-one years when he first became connected with military affairs. With the blood of Revolutionary ancestors in his composition, his patriotic spirit was aroused at the trouble between the United States and Mexico, and on the 12th of April, 1847, he enlisted for service in the Mexican war under Lieutenant Snyder. For two years he remained in the army and was then mustered out at Covington, Kentucky, in 1849. Again he served his country when the sectional differences between the north and the south involved the nation in civil war. Believing firmly in the cause of the Union, he resolved to aid in establishing the supremacy of the government at Washington, and therefore "donned the blue," enlisting April 17, 1861, as a member of the Eighth Indiana Infantry, with which he went to the front as a private. There his fidelity to duty, his meritorious service and the readiness with which he mastered military tactics and discipline caused his promotion. He served three months and then went home and helped to organize, in 1862, six cavalry regiments. First he was a captain, then a major and lieutenant colonel, and at Nashville, Tennessee, he finally was bre-

vetted a brigadier general. He commanded the Ninth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, at Nashville, Franklin, and then brought the regiment home, and was with it mustered out at Indianapolis, at the close of the war. The Doctor is a natural soldier and commander, and it is said that when the Spanish-American war broke out he was as eager to go to the front as any of the young men. He possesses that quality of mind so necessary to a soldier of grasping a situation at a glance and deciding at once and correctly what to do.

Dr. Wall prepared for practice as a member of the medical fraternity in Chicago and Cincinnati, and for thirty years he has resided in Mills county, Iowa. Although he is now seventy-four years of age, he is still an active representative of the profession and has attained a wide fame as a specialist in the treatment of cancers. As his financial resources have increased he has made judicious investments in real estate and is to-day the owner of three hundred and fifty acres of valuable land, which brings to him an excellent income. He votes the Republican ticket, having been a stalwart advocate of the party since its organization. He is in hearty sympathy with its principles of protection to American industries, of a gold standard and expansion, believing that the stars and stripes wherever they have been planted should be upheld. He is a man of kindly nature, of generous impulses, liberal in his dealings, and at all times honorable in every relation of life. Much might be said in terms of laudation, but to those who know Dr. Wall it is unnecessary. He is a man of broad general information and ripe scholarship, who has labored earnestly in the paths of his profes-

sion; and, whether his work has resulted in pecuniary benefit or not, no trust reposed in him has ever been slighted. A ripe old age, crowned with the efforts of his former toil and honored with the esteem of his fellow men,—this in brief is the record of William R. Wall.

December 10, 1849, he married Miss Elvira Scott. His second wife was a Miss Allis, and his present wife was Louisa Lacey.

WILLIAM H. NORCUTT.

Among the practitioners at the bar of Fremont county is William H. Norcutt, of Sidney, who is now serving as the county attorney and is well qualified for the important duties which devolve upon him. He is numbered among Iowa's native sons, his birth having occurred in Grinnell, Poweshiek county, on the 2d of October, 1866. His father, A. H. Norcutt, was a native of Massachusetts and a graduate of Yale College. He became a successful teacher, following that profession for years, and in the war of the Rebellion served as a soldier. His father was also a soldier, in the Illinois Gray Beard Regiment. He was a native of Massachusetts, representing one of the old and honored New England families, of Scotch lineage, and died at the age of seventy-eight years; and his wife passed away at the age of ninety-one years, while the maternal grandfather of our subject reached the advanced age of ninety-seven, and his wife was called to her final rest at the age of sixty-eight. A. H. Norcutt was reared in the east, but in ante-bellum days they removed westward to Illinois, and when the country became involved in hostilities over

the question of secession he joined the Twelfth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, loyally defending the Union on the battlefields of the south. When the supremacy of the northern arms was established he returned to his home in the Prairie state, and afterward removed to Iowa, settling near Grinnell. Subsequently he became a resident of Adams county, Iowa, where he is now living at the ripe old age of seventy years. He married Lucy A. Boils, who was born in Pennsylvania, and they became the parents of ten children, of whom nine are yet living, namely: Henry H.; M. F.; R. C.; Mrs. Henrietta Wright; William H.; S. B.; Mrs. Lucinda Strain; D. M.; Quincy, who died in childhood; and Mary, a popular and successful teacher of Adams county, Iowa. The father of these children was a stalwart supporter of the Republican party for a number of years, but in 1876 voted for Peter Cooper and has since been a third-party man. He and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church and his sterling worth and high moral character have gained him the regard and confidence of all those with whom he is associated.

William H. Norcutt, whose name forms the caption of this article, spent his youth upon his father's farm, and at the age of fifteen began earning his own livelihood by working as a farm-hand. The public schools afforded him his educational privileges, and, being a close student, he acquired knowledge sufficient to enable him to engage in teaching. He afterward attended the Villisca high school, under the tutelage of Professor J. A. McLean, now of Tarkio, Missouri. He became a student of law in the office and under the direction of the law firm of Bryant & Bryant, of Griswold, Iowa, and

was admitted to the bar in 1898, since which time he has practiced in Fremont county. He possesses a studious nature,—an element that is very essential to the successful lawyer, who, no matter how broad his knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence, must study carefully each case, weigh the evidence and determine upon the points of the law applicable thereto. He has already gained a distinctively representative clientage and is rapidly working his way to the front among the leading members of the bar of southwestern Iowa.

In politics he is a stalwart Populist, zealous in his advocacy of the principles of the party and often speaking on campaign subjects. He was recommended as the best man for the nomination as county attorney, and to that office was elected over L. A. Hill, a capable lawyer and the incumbent at the time of the election. Mr. Norcutt, however, received a majority of sixty votes, a fact which indicates his personal popularity as well as the confidence reposed in him. He is discharging the duties of his office in a most capable manner, showing that the trust of his fellow townsmen was not misplaced. Mr. Norcutt is a man of fine physique and is a robust athlete. He has been actively interested in base and foot-ball, playing in many teams. His manner is cordial and genial, winning him confidence, and wherever he is known he is held in high esteem, being a popular resident of the community.

HON. JOHN COOPER.

Hon. John Cooper is a prominent and influential citizen and well-known early settler of Fremont county, where for more than half a century he has made his home,

having located there in 1850. He was born October 13, 1820, in Mason county, state of Kentucky, and belongs to one of the old and prominent families of that state. The county was noted for its brave men, the unfailing courtesy of its citizens, for its fine horses and its good marksmanship. His father, Thomas Cooper, was born in New Jersey and his ancestors were prominent in peace and patriotic in war. His parents were of English birth and he was a cousin of Peter Cooper, the noted financier, who was a candidate for president of the United States on the Greenback ticket in 1876. When a young man Thomas Cooper went to Ohio, where he was married to Susan Middleton, a native of that state, his parents having emigrated from the Mohawk valley in New York, where his ancestors had located at an early period in the development of that portion of the country. Some of the representatives of the family served in the early wars of the United States. For a number of years Thomas Cooper and his wife resided in Mason county, Kentucky. They had the following children, four sons and four daughters, namely: William, now deceased; John, of this review; Eliza Ann, who also has passed away; Mary Ann, who is living in Kansas City, Missouri; James, deceased; Martha, who makes her home in Virginia; George, who has passed away; and George.

In 1835 the parents removed with the family to Clay county, Missouri, taking up their abode near Kansas City. That section of the country was then undeveloped, and Indians roamed at will over the prairies and wild beasts and wild game could be shot near the pioneers' cabins. Mr. Cooper built a log house and upon the farm which

he developed both he and his wife spent their last days. He was born in 1795 and died at the age of fifty eight years, while his wife, whose birth occurred in 1796, died at the age of fifty-seven years. Throughout his business career the father carried on farming, making that the means for the support of his family. In politics he was a Jacksonian Democrat, and in religious belief both he and his wife were Baptists.

John Cooper, whose name introduces this record, was reared in Kentucky until fifteen years of age and acquired his education in the public schools. In 1835 he accompanied his parents on their removal to Clay county, Missouri, and amidst the wild scenes of frontier life was reared to manhood. In 1850 he married Miss America Bruce, who has been to him a faithful companion and helpmeet on the journey of life for more than half a century, sharing with him in the joys and sorrows, adversity and prosperity which checkers the life of all. She was born in Kentucky and was reared in that state and in Indiana. Her parents were Singleton and Louisa (Farris) Bruce, natives of Kentucky, whence they removed to Indiana and subsequently came to Fremont county, Iowa, casting their lot among the pioneer settlers here. They had six children. When Mr. Cooper came to this portion of the country it was included within the boundaries of Holt county, Missouri, and there he made choice of a location and began the development of a farm. He has voted both as a citizen of Missouri and Iowa and yet has never changed his place of residence. When he took up his abode here there was a log cabin upon the place, but otherwise no improvements. He at once began to break the prairie and to-day he is

the owner of a very valuable farm of two hundred and twenty acres, constituting one of the best country seats in Madison township. His home overlooks the entire Nishnabotna valley. It is surrounded by a fine grove of walnut and elm trees, in the branches of which the squirrels play, while bees also have their home in the big trees; and though they gather the honey he does not allow the trees to be cut down nor the squirrels to be shot. The farm is well improved, good out-buildings have been erected, the pastures rival the blue-grass region of Kentucky, the orchard contains fine varieties of fruits, and everything upon the place is neat and thrifty in appearance, showing that the owner is very systematic in his work and that his methods are at once practical and profitable.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Cooper have been born two children: William Bruce, who is now living in Hamburg; and Mrs. Hattie Fletcher, who died, leaving four children, three of whom are now married and have children of their own. One of the number, John Fletcher, with his wife resides on the old Cooper homestead and assists in the operation and management of the farm.

In former years Mr. Cooper was a strong advocate of the Greenback party and an ardent admirer of his cousin, Peter Cooper, who was the originator of that political organization. He was nominated and elected to the state legislature in 1873, and took his seat in the general assembly the following year, serving there with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He is now a "silver" Democrat and a warm personal friend and admirer of William Jennings Bryan. For forty-five years he has been a Mason in good standing, having

been initiated into the order at Rockport, Missouri. He now belongs to Riverton Chapter, R. A. M. Mr. Cooper is six feet in height and used to weigh two hundred pounds. He is genial in manner and kindly in disposition, is very hospitable and the latch-string of his home always hangs out. His business integrity is unquestioned and his word is as good as any bond. He has been identified with the county from the pioneer epoch of its development when he had to go eighty miles to mill. Long since, however, good markets have been established nearer home, towns and villages have sprung up and the county has become the place of habitation for a prosperous and progressive people.

E. F. COWGER, M. D.

In the subject of this review we have one who has attained distinction in the line of his profession and has been an earnest and discriminating student and holds a position of due relative precedence among the medical fraternity of Fremont county. He is the pioneer representative of his profession in Riverton, where he arrived on the 17th of September, 1873. Since that time he has been actively engaged in the practice of medicine and now has a large patronage.

The Doctor was born on the 30th of August, 1843, the year in which occurred the birth of President McKinley. He is a son of Rev. James Cowger, who was born in Highland county, Ohio, a grandson of George Cowger and a great-grandson of Gustave Cowger, who was of German-Russian parentage, their ancestors having been active in the wars of Russia and Germany one hundred and fifty years ago. The mo-

ther of our subject bore the maiden name of Susan Garver, and was a native of Ohio. Her father, Adrian Garver, was of Irish lineage. James Cowger and his wife Susan came to the territory of Iowa in 1845. With the exception of a few settlements along the Mississippi the state was almost entirely uninhabited. There was not a single railway line within its borders or west of the river, and the wonderful work of progress which has since transformed the county, and seems almost phenomenal, was then a labor of the future. The father took up his abode in Van Buren county, Iowa, near Keosauqua, and in addition to the development of his farm he engaged in preaching the gospel in the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, riding the circuit in the wilds of the Hawkeye state. In 1859-60 he accepted of a church of this denomination in Glenwood, Mills county, this state. He was a very sincere and active worker in the cause of the ministry and did everything in his power to secure the advancement of Christian principles among the people. He died at the age of fifty-four years, and his wife, who survived him some time, passed away in Riverton, Iowa, at the age of sixty-nine, having spent her last days there in the home of her son, the subject of this sketch. She was a good Christian woman, greatly beloved for her kindness of heart. Mr. Cowger had three children, namely: E. F., of this review; D. L., who is living near Downs, in Mitchell county, Kansas; and W. A., of Riverton township, Fremont county, Iowa.

The Doctor was reared in Iowa, acquiring his education in the public schools of the state. On the 25th of July, 1862, he offered his services to the government as a defender of the Union, enlisting in Company D,

Nineteenth Iowa Infantry, with which he was connected until honorably discharged, on the 6th of July, 1865. He served under General Blunt on the frontier of Missouri for nine months, and in 1863 participated in the siege of Vicksburg, after which his regiment was attached to the Department of the Gulf and was stationed at Brownsville, Texas, for six months. Dr. Cowger was eventually commissioned second lieutenant of the Eighty-first United States Colored Infantry and served until November, 1866, with credit and honor. During that time he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant.

On leaving the military service of his country Dr. Cowger returned to Abingdon, Jefferson county, Iowa, and began the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. R. J. Mohr, a prominent and well-known physician, who had served as a surgeon in the Tenth Iowa Infantry. Dr. Cowger is also a graduate of the Keokuk Medical College, of Keokuk, Iowa, and of the Ensworth Medical College, of Missouri. Well equipped for the practice of his chosen profession, he came to Riverton in 1873 and has since been classed among the leading practitioners in this part of the county. He has ever been a close student and is constantly adding to his professional knowledge by reading, study and careful thought.

On the 10th of August, 1865, Dr. Cowger was united in marriage to Miss Susan Cline, who was born in Fayette, Ohio, a daughter of James Cline, who resides in Abingdon, Iowa, at the age of ninety years. The Doctor has five children: R. J., who is a druggist by profession, but is now living on a farm in Fremont county; Mrs. Mary E. Mawhor, of Riverton; Anna L., who is en-

gaged in clerking in the store owned by Kidd & Company; Ernest E., who was born in 1878 and served in the Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry during the war with Spain and in the Philippines until honorably discharged; and Susie M., at home.

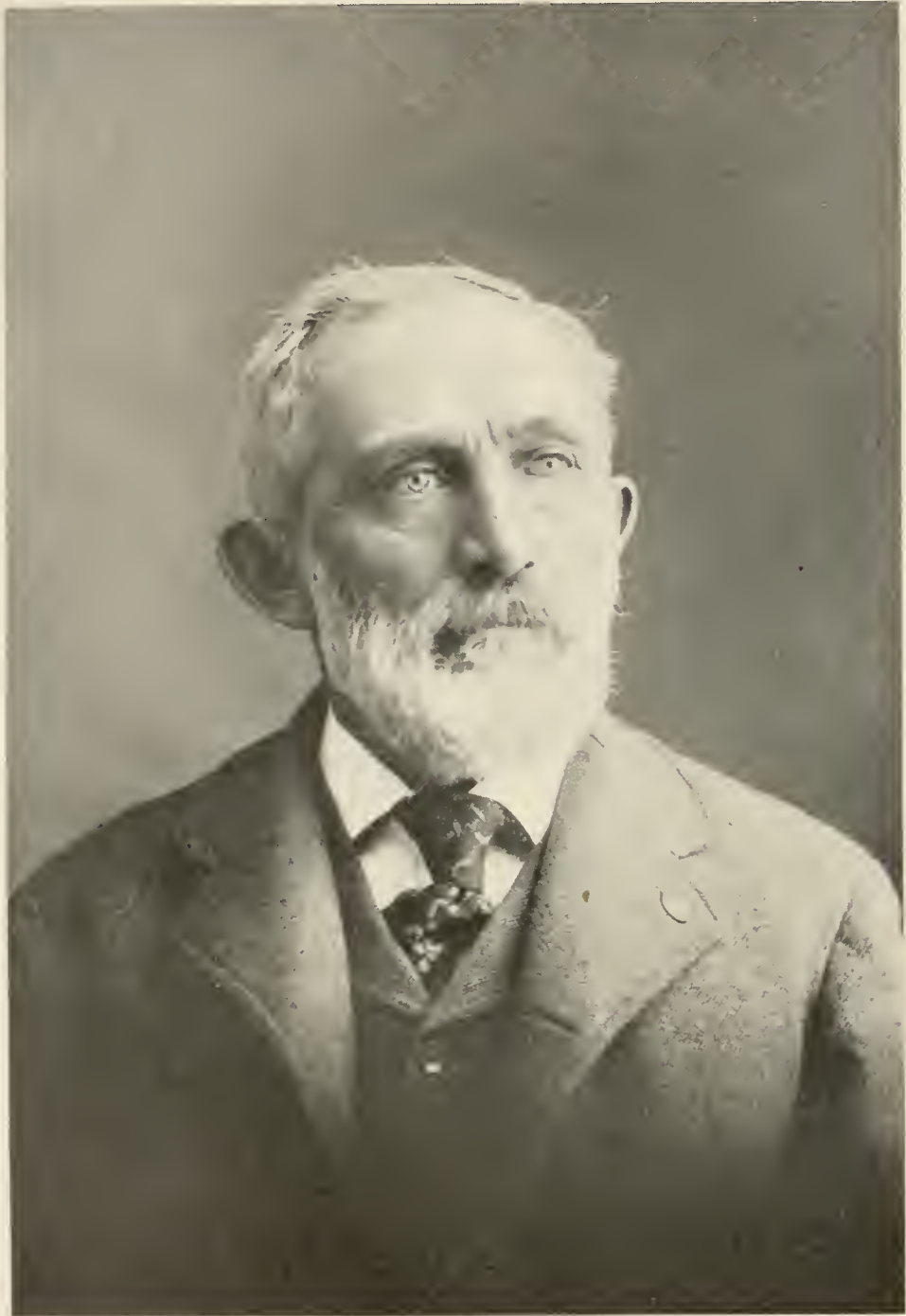
In his political views the Doctor is a stalwart Democrat and ranks as one of the leading members of the party in this section of the state. He has often delivered addresses to further the interest in the cause and is recognized as a good stump orator. He served as county coroner, but has never sought or desired other official preferment. Socially he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias fraternity, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Grand Army of the Republic, and Masonic fraternity. The success which attends his efforts is but a natural sequence, for his position soon became assured because he was an able physician, a man of sterling integrity and one who devoted himself to his profession and to the interests and welfare of those to whom he ministered, as indeed he yet does. He is a physician of great fraternal delicacy, and no man ever observed more closely the ethics of the unwritten code or showed more careful courtesy to his brother practitioners than does Dr. Cowger.

H. C. ROBBINS.

H. C. Robbins, who is classed among the well-known and energetic farmers of Mills county, was born in Athens county, Ohio, on the 9th of November, 1843, his parents being Joseph J. and Harriet (Coe) Robbins. The paternal grandfather of our subject was one of the heroes of the Revo-

lution and participated in the battle of Lexington. He was one of the original minute men who watched for the British at the opening engagement of the war, and on many a battle-field displayed his loyalty to the cause of liberty and fought for the independence of the nation. Among the ancestors of our subject were those who served in the war of 1812, including Captain Nathan Robbins. Joseph J. Robbins was born in Massachusetts in the year 1803, and became a successful business man, following merchandising for a number of years. When about eighteen or twenty years of age he removed to Ohio, becoming one of the pioneer settlers of that state. He was employed by the month for a time and afterward removed to another county in Ohio, where he devoted his energies to mercantile pursuits. He was married on the 31st of May, 1828, when in his twenty-sixth year, to Miss Harriet Coe, who was a native of Connecticut. His death occurred in Athens county, Ohio, December 20, 1873, and his wife passed away in the same county, at the ripe old age of eighty-nine years. This worthy couple were the parents of eleven children, five of whom are yet living.

Mr. Robbins, of this review, was educated in the village school, and after putting aside his text books he was employed in his father's store for four years. At the time of the Civil war he enlisted, in 1862, as a member of Company A, Ninety-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Elmer Golden. He was first in camp at Marietta, Ohio, for a month, and then went to the front, where he was on duty every day, receiving an honorable discharge at Columbus, Ohio, at the close



H. C. Robbins



Mary J. Robbins

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of the war. Had he remained at the front three weeks longer he would have been in the service an entire three years. He participated in every battle and skirmish with his company and regiment, and was one of twenty of a hundred who returned without having been injured in some way.

A year prior to the war Mr. Robbins had come to Iowa. His father had purchased some wild land in this state in 1860, and our subject made his way westward in order to look over the location. He and his brother Louis journeyed westward with a wagon and team, and after a year returned to Ohio. Louis Robbins subsequently became a resident of Nebraska, where his death afterward occurred. When mustered out of the army Mr. Robbins returned to his Ohio home, and three months later came to Mills county, Iowa, settling on section 23, in Indian Creek township. His first home was thirty-two by sixteen feet, which was then one of the best houses in this part of the county. He began the development of the farm, and chose as a companion and helpmate on life's journey Miss Mary J. Barrett, their marriage being consummated on the 2d of February, 1869. She was born in Illinois and was a daughter of Dr. William and Mary (McCoy) Barrett. Her father was a native of England and on coming to Iowa, in 1854, he took up a tract of wild land from the government, continuing its cultivation for some time. He was widely known as a physician, and as he traveled over the country he would leave word at each house where his next visit would be, so that any one in need of his services would know where to find him. He wedded Mary McCoy in September, 1840, and they traveled life's journey to-

gether until 1873, when he was called to his final rest. His wife, who was a native of the Empire state, died on the 23d of March, 1899. By the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Robbins four sons have been born, namely: William E., who is married and resides in Gage county, Nebraska; Joseph J., who is married and has one daughter, and resides in the same county; Selma C.; Ralph E. and Frank A., who are with their father upon the home farm.

After his marriage Mr. Robbins resided for eleven years upon the old homestead, and in 1880 built his present fine residence, in which he took up his abode the following year. This is a very attractive country seat and his farm is a modern one, improved with all the accessories and conveniences found upon the model farm of the twentieth century. He has always given his attention to agricultural pursuits and stock-raising. He was at first the owner of six hundred and forty acres, but has added to that property until he now has eleven hundred and forty acres. He is also president of the bank at Hastings and for eleven years was the vice-president.

His life has been one of marked industry, and his unflagging efforts, guided by sound business judgment, have resulted in bringing to him the success for which every man strives. He cast his first vote for the nominee for governor of Ohio, and his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1864. He has always been a Republican, unswerving in his advocacy of the principles of the party. Socially he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Hastings, and with the Grand Army of the Republic. He belongs to the Presbyterian church, and withholds his

support from no measure or movement calculated to prove of public good or to the uplifting of his fellow men. The family is one of prominence in Iowa, its representatives being people of sterling worth. During the thirty-four years of his residence in Mills county Mr. Robbins has ever commanded the esteem and confidence of those with whom he has been associated. As a citizen he is as true and loyal to his duty as when he enlisted under the stars and stripes in defense of the Union.

SAMUEL B. HUTCHINGS.

Forty-five years have passed since Samuel B. Hutchings came to Mills county to cast his lot with its pioneers. People of the present century can scarcely realize the struggles and dangers which attended the early settlers, the heroism and self-sacrifice of lives passed upon the borders of civilization, the hardships endured, the difficulties overcome. These tales of the early days read almost like a romance to those who have known only the modern prosperity and conveniences. To the pioneer of the early days, far removed from the privileges of city or town, the struggle for existence was a stern and hard one, and these men and women must have possessed indomitable energies and sterling worth of character, as well as marked physical courage, when they thus voluntarily selected such a life and successfully fought its battles under such circumstances as prevailed in the northwest. As one of the honored pioneers of Mills county and as a leading and enterprising citizen, Samuel B. Hutchings certainly deserves representation in this volume. At the

present time he is serving as mayor of the city.

A native of Indiana, he was born in the year 1847. His father, William Hutchings, was born in Ohio seventy-eight years ago and is now a resident of southern Kansas. The paternal grandfather of our subject was Samuel Hutchings, a native of Ohio. He married Margaret Stout, and they removed to Indiana, where they spent their remaining days. Their children were William; John, who formerly followed merchandising, but is now deceased; George W., a resident of Indiana; Jacob J., who is living in the same state; Samuel, deceased; Wilson R., also of Indiana; and Frank, a well-to-do physician in Crawfordsville, that state. One of the brothers, Wilson R. Hutchings, was a valiant soldier in the Civil war, serving with distinction in the effort made to perpetuate the Union. On one occasion he was wounded in battle. The father also attempted to enlist, but on account of physical disability the government refused his proffered service.

William Hutchings in early life accompanied his parents on their removal to Indiana, and in Delaware county, that state, he was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Cecil, also a native of Ohio. In 1855 they came to Iowa, casting in their lot among the pioneer settlers of Mills county, where for many years they resided, taking an active part in the work of transformation and development here. The mother died at the old family homestead in Indian Creek township. In their family were two sons and four daughters, namely: Samuel B., of this review; John J., who is living with his father in Cowley county, Kansas; Mrs. Phebe Gustin, a resident of Pottawattamie county,

Iowa; Mrs. Esther Martin, of Cowley county; Mrs. Barbara Elizabeth Allen, of Harrison county, Iowa; and Mrs. Nancy Rebecca Campbell, who is living in Indian Creek township, Mills county.

In taking up the personal history of Samuel B. Hutchings, we present to our readers the life record of one who is widely known in Mills county, for he came hither when only seven years of age. The family located on a farm in Indian Creek township and experienced the usual hardships and trials which fall to the lot of early settlers. In those days it was no unusual sight to see deer and elk drinking at the streams almost as commonly as the cattle do at the present date. The greater part of the land was still in possession of the government and the work of improvement seemed scarcely begun; but the labors of the pioneers laid broad and deep the foundation for the present prosperity and made possible the establishment of a commonwealth which is certainly a credit to the nation. By earnest effort and close application to the few school-books which he could obtain, Mr. Hutchings acquired a good education. For a few terms he was a student in the subscription school, his first teacher being Mrs. J. U. Cox. The school-house was built of logs, with an immense fire-place in one end of the building, while a heavy slab board placed on pins driven slantingly into the wall served the pupils as a writing desk. The other furnishings were primitive, the school-books few; but therein Mr. Hutchings gained a knowledge of the branches of learning that fitted him for life's practical duties and, as the years have passed, reading, experience and observation have added to his stock of useful knowledge until he is now a well in-

formed man. Throughout his active business career he has been engaged in farming, but about five years ago he removed to Hastings, where he has a beautiful cottage home and is now living in honorable retirement.

In 1867 Mr. Hutchings was united in marriage to Miss Emma A. Cary, the marriage being performed by the Rev. Isaac Kelly. The lady is a daughter of Abel Cary, who was born in Ohio, thence removed to Indiana and afterward came to Iowa. His father was Ephraim Cary and the paternal grandmother bore the name of Abigail Watson. The year 1852 witnessed the arrival of Mr. Cary in Mills county, where he died in October, 1900, at the advanced age of seventy-nine years. He wedded Elizabeth Stansberry, who died in Mills county, in 1863. Her father was Jesse Stansberry. Farming has been the usual occupation of the Cary family. Mr. Hutchings had the following children: Ira R., who is married and lives in Mills county; Mrs. Ida Traplett, a resident of Montgomery county, Iowa; Mrs. Nora Cary, of Mills county; Ora, who was a student at the Western Normal College at Shenandoah, Iowa, and also pursued a shorthand and commercial course in the Omaha Commercial College, and is now employed in an important commercial position in Omaha; Luella, who is at home; Elizabeth, who was a student in the Western Commercial College at Shenandoah and is now teaching school in Henderson, Mills county; and Charles Oscar, who also is with his parents.

In his political affiliations Mr. Hutchings is a Democrat, having supported the men and measures of the party since casting his first vote for Horatio Seymour for president of the United States in 1868. On that ticket he was nominated and elected to the office of

mayor of Hastings, and is now a capable and efficient officer, discharging the duties of the position in a most prompt and business-like manner. He is also a justice of the peace. Socially he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of the World, and his wife holds membership in the Methodist church. They are people of the highest respectability and of sterling worth and enjoy the warm regard of all who know them.

Mr. Hutchings is a self-made man, without any extraordinary family or peculiar advantages at the commencement of life, has battled earnestly and energetically, and by indomitable courage and integrity has achieved both character and fortune. By sheer force of will and untiring effort he has worked his way upward, and to-day he is not only numbered among the substantial citizens of his adopted county, but is also classed among the honored residents who have borne an important part in the work of progress and development.

ARNOLD JOLLY, M. D.

Since 1894 Doctor Jolly has been engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Hamburg and has gained a foremost position as a representative of his chosen profession. He was born in Birmingham, Alabama, July 25, 1861, and is a member of one of the old and prominent families of the south. The Jollys were originally from Virginia and were of Scotch and French lineage. Permeated with a spirit of patriotism and loyalty, members of the family aided the country in its important wars, the great-grandfather of our subject serving in the Revolution, while the grandfather aided his country in the war of 1812. They were

alike prominent in days of peace, actively connected with important events which went to form the early history of the Old Dominion.

Colonel J. J. Jolly, the father of our subject, was a distinguished statesman and a gallant officer in the Civil war. When the trouble between the north and the south culminated in hostilities he joined the Forty-third Alabama Infantry and loyally supported the cause which he believed to be just and right. He afterward became a well-known figure in political circles and in 1881 received the nomination for governor of Alabama. He was elected by the vote of the people, but before the time came for him to take the oath of office he was called to his final rest, passing away at the age of forty-six years. He was well fitted for leadership, being a man of strong mentality, of sterling worth, broad-minded and public-spirited, and his deep and sincere interest in the welfare and progress of his state was manifest in his loyal devotion to every cause which he believed would prove of general good. His widow bore the maiden name of Sue W. Richardson and was a member of a prominent southern family. Her brother, Major James D. Richardson, was an eminent and well-known statesman of Tennessee. Unto Governor Jolly and his wife were born the following named children: Arnold, whose name introduces this record; McKee G. Jolly, a manufacturer of Birmingham, Alabama; James R., a minister of the Gospel; Mrs. Van Hook, of Richmond, Virginia; Sue R.; Juliet, the wife of S. Perry, a wholesale tobacco merchant; and Jacqueline, who is residing in Atlanta, Georgia.

Reared amid the refining influences of a cultured home, Dr. Jolly also received ex-

ceptionally good educational privileges, pursuing his studies in the University of Alabama and in Tuscaloosa College. He read medicine under the direction of Dr. Ed H. Sholl, a prominent and well-known physician of Alabama, and after completing his preparation for the calling which he makes his life work he engaged in practice in Birmingham. Soon he won prominence and his skill and ability secured him an appointment to the position of chief of the largest hospital in the state, its location being in his native city. He acted in that capacity from 1887 until 1894, and at the same time was the surgeon for three different mining companies, two street railway companies and two railroad companies. He remained in practice in Alabama until 1894 when, on account of ill health, he sought a change of climate and established his home in Hamburg, Iowa. It was not long before he gained a large and distinctively representative patronage. In the line of his profession he has long since left the ranks of the many to stand among the successful few, for, added to his comprehensive knowledge of the science of medicine is an abiding sympathy without which success is never attained in the line of medical practice.

Dr. Jolly was married in February, 1887, in Marengo county, Alabama, to Miss Euphradia Johnston, a lady of culture and refinement, whose family is one of distinction in the south. Her father, General George D. Johnston, was a gallant officer in the Civil war, representing his district in the state senate of Alabama, and was also in the civil service. The Doctor and his wife now have an interesting little son, Arnold B., who is ten years of age. Dr. Jolly is a valued representative of the Knights of Pythias fratern-

ity, and belongs to both the subordinate lodge and encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is the surgeon for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad Companies. His manner is courtly, genial and kindly and his home partakes of the old-time southern hospitality. A man of broad general culture and unflinching courtesy, his companionship is much to be desired and the circle of his friends is very extensive.

WILLIAM W. VANSANT.

William W. Vansant, who follows farming and stock-raising in Fremont county, is numbered among the worthy citizens that Ohio has furnished to the Hawkeye state. His birth occurred in Hamilton county, Ohio, November 30, 1847, his parents being William and Barbara A. (Stur) Vansant. The mother was born in Pennsylvania, and the father probably in New York or New Jersey, their marriage being celebrated in Hamilton county, Ohio, where the father followed the trade of stone and brick mason. He was also a local preacher and devoted much of his life to the work of the church. In 1848 he removed to Burlington, Iowa, making the journey by team, and from that city he went to Pontoosuc and to Dallas City, both in Hancock county, Illinois. In the last-named place he purchased a hotel, which he conducted until during the spotted fever epidemic, when he was taken with the disease and died, his remains being interred at that place. He was a Royal Arch Mason in good standing and enjoyed the high regard of his brethren of the fraternity. His widow afterward became the wife of G. C.

Shull, and with their family they removed to Mercer county, Illinois, where Mr. Shull engaged in farming, becoming one of the extensive agriculturists and prominent stock men of that part of the state. After many years he sold his property and removed to Kansas, where he again devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits and to stock-raising. Success attended his labors and he was thus enabled to surround his family with all the comforts that go to make life worth the living. Both he and his wife died in the Sunflower state. There were two children of the second marriage, Charles and Barton Shull, while the children of the first marriage were as follows: Eveline, now the wife of L. Herron; Garrett, a veteran of the Civil war, who was for seven months in Andersonville prison, after which he was released after the close of hostilities, but died on his way home from the effects of the ill treatment he received in the southern prison; William W., of this review; John, who died in early manhood; and Mary J., now the wife of James Price, of Kansas. Her first husband was John Jerdoe. During the father's lifetime he and his wife held membership in the United Brethren church, but subsequently to his death she became a member of the Methodist church.

William W. Vansant was only about six years of age at the time of his father's death. About a year later his mother married again and she and her husband made arrangements to bind him out to an Englishman who followed farming. Not liking the man or the idea of being a bound boy, he therefore left home without telling the family of his intention, and since that time he has depended entirely upon his own resources for a living. His educational privileges

were necessarily very limited. For a few years he had a very hard time to get along in the world, but his determined spirit enabled him to improve his condition; and as the architect of his own fortune he has builded wisely and well. He has every reason to be proud of the prominent position which he holds among the leading citizens of his adopted county. He followed farm work and was in the service of both good and bad employers. For a number of years he met many hardships and difficulties, but at length was fortunate in getting a position in the employ of Mr. Streator, an extensive farmer and cattle king of Mercer county, Illinois, whose favor he won. Subsequently he was afterward entrusted with buying stock, showing keen discrimination and judgment.

He was thus engaged until 1863 when he enlisted in the one-hundred-day service in the war of the Rebellion, as a member of the One Hundred and Fortieth Illinois Infantry, with which he served for six months, when he received an honorable discharge. Again enlisting, Mr. Vansant became a member of the One Hundred and Second Illinois Infantry, which was assigned to duty in the Army of the Tennessee, and thus he served under General Sherman. While with the first regiment he met the Rebel troops under General Forrest. Although he was in a number of hotly contested battles he had no bones broken, sustaining only slight injuries. However, he met with internal injuries which troubled him for some time. When Lee surrendered he was at Goldsboro, North Carolina, and was at Raleigh at the time of Johnston's surrender, after which the command marched to Washington, D. C., and participated in the grand review in that

city. He afterward veteranized in the Sixteenth Illinois Veteran Regiment and was sent to Louisville, Kentucky. On again being mustered out he was sent to Springfield, Illinois, where he received a second honorable discharge and was paid for his services.

Returning to Mercer county, Mr. Vansant again entered the employ of Mr. Streator, with whom he remained for one year and the following year he began teaming on his own account, also buying and handling stock. In 1867 he chose as a companion and helpmate on life's journey Miss Eliza McMullen, who was born in Mercer county, Illinois, January 21, 1856, a daughter of Horace and Elizabeth (Norman) McMullen, the former a native of New York and the latter of Illinois. The father was a farmer and stock dealer and died in Illinois. The mother held membership in the Methodist church. There were but two children in the McMullen family: George, who died in infancy; and Eliza, now Mrs. Vansant.

After his marriage Mr. Vansant purchased a small farm in Mercer county, Illinois, and there began the real struggle of life. He worked earnestly in order to provide a good home for his family. Not afraid of labor, his unflagging industry and perseverance have enabled him to advance steadily upward to the plane of affluence. His well cultivated fields brought to him good crops, and as his financial resources increased he made judicious investments in property, buying and selling a number of farms, each time becoming the owner of one larger than the one he had previously owned. He continued to make his home in Illinois until 1877, when he sold his Illinois home and came to Iowa, here buying two hundred and forty acres of wild prairie land in Fre-

mont county. Upon the property he has since been located. A small house was the only improvement on the place, but he at once began to clear and cultivate the land and add other improvements. The farm was soon self-supporting, and not only has he given his attention to the cultivation of the cereals best adapted to this climate but is an extensive and successful dealer and shipper of cattle and hogs. His farm is in every way desirable, being equipped with all modern accessories, conveniences and improvements. His landed possessions now aggregate about eighteen hundred acres, which are operated by him and his sons. He has some thoroughbred stock of all kinds and is the owner of some of the finest bred horses in the western country. Improvement and progress have formed the keynote of his labors. He is improving seed corn and is shipping his seed to all parts of the corn belt. He is quick to adopt all new methods of practical value and at the same time has introduced many improved lines of farm work which have facilitated his own labors and have been adopted with benefit by his friends and neighbors. He still retains possession of the first home which he secured in the county and now has a commodious and attractive residence there, while in the rear are a large barn and extensive outbuildings, wind-mills, good farm machinery and everything found upon a model country seat of the twentieth century. An orchard is numbered among the improvements of the place and the home is surrounded by a beautiful grove of ornamental and forest trees. The place is located eight miles west of Shenandoah and four miles north of Farragut.

Mr. and Mrs. Vansant have reared fourteen children: Horace W., a farmer resid-

ing in Monroe township, Fremont county; Garrett and Henry, who are also agriculturists of the same county; Minnie, the wife of Grant Stickler; Hattie, now the wife of J. Cowger; Arthur, a farmer of Fremont county; Lizzie, the wife of C. Kidd; Burt, a farmer; Barbara and John, who are at home; Le Roy, who died January 26, 1900, at the age of fourteen years; and Grant, Harry and Myrtle, who are still with their parents. Mr. and Mrs. Vansant hold membership in the Christian church, contribute liberally to its support and take a very active interest in its work. He belongs to the Odd Fellows order, in the local lodge of which he has filled all the chairs, and is also a member of Farragut Post, G. A. R. On questions of state and national importance he is a Democrat, but at local elections, where no issue is involved, he supports the men whom he believes will conduct a business-like administration. His has been an eventful life of varied experience, and from the hand of an adverse fate he has wrested a handsome fortune. His career excites the admiration of all for few men situated so unfavorably have advanced to so prominent a position in financial circles. Without educational advantages or the assistance of friends, and in spite of obstacles and difficulties, his laborious efforts have enabled him to reach the goal of prosperity, and in Fremont county he is numbered among the most honored and esteemed as well as wealthy citizens.

FRANK ROBBINS.

A country can have but one chief ruler, be he king, emperor or president; comparatively few men can attain to the highest offices in civil or military life; but com-

merce, agriculture and the industrial walks of life offer a broad and almost limitless field in which one may exercise his powers unrestrained and gain prominence as a representative of the calling which he makes his life work. Drawing the lessons which we do from the life of Mr. Robbins, we learn that the qualifications necessary for success are a high ambition and a resolute, honorable purpose to reach the exalted standard that has been set up. From the age of seventeen the gentleman whose name begins this review has depended upon his own resources.

He was born in Athens county, Ohio, October 6, 1854, and is descended from good old Revolutionary stock. His paternal grandfather was one of the minute men who watched for the coming of the British at Lexington. He participated in the first engagement of the war that brought independence to the nation and on many occasions loyally fought for the cause of liberty. The family was also represented in the war of 1812 by Captain Nathan Robbins. The father of our subject was Joseph J. Robbins, a native of Massachusetts, born in the year 1803. When about eighteen or twenty years of age he cast his lot with the pioneers of Ohio and was employed by the month for a time, but afterward successfully engaged in merchandising in Athens county, that state. He was married on the 31st of May, 1828, to Miss Harriet Coe, who was born in Connecticut and died in Athens county, Ohio, after passing the eighty-ninth milestone on life's journey. The father of our subject also died in the same county, on the 20th of December, 1873, and is survived by five of his eleven children.

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Frank Robbins



Minnie Robbins.

Among the number is Frank Robbins, who pursued his education in the schools of Athens county, Ohio. At the age of seventeen he entered upon an independent business career, being employed as a salesman in a dry-goods store for some time. On attaining his majority he came to Mills county, Iowa, and has since been identified with its agricultural and stock-raising interests. He secured six hundred acres of land and has developed therefrom a splendid farm. All of the buildings upon the place stand as monuments to his thrift and enterprise. His first home was a little frame building, sixteen by twenty-four feet, and in that he resided until about 1893, when he erected his present fine residence, and completed his arrangements for a home by his marriage to Miss Minnie Brower. The wedding ceremony was performed on the 1st of March, 1894. The lady was born in Madison county, Iowa, and is a daughter of William P. and Wealthy (Terry) Brower. Her paternal grandfather was Abraham Brower, of Pennsylvania. Her father was born in St. Joseph county, Michigan, and when nine years of age came to Iowa with an uncle, living first in Madison county. In 1856 he came to Mills county, where he still makes his home, being located a few miles north of Malvern. His wife also survives. Mr. and Mrs. Robbins became the parents of five children, of whom three are now living: Gladys J., a lovely little daughter of two summers, who was born on the farm where they now live on the 1st of July, 1898, and Clifford H. and Clinton C. (twins), born December 11, 1900.

Since coming to Iowa Mr. Robbins has largely carried on the stock business, and

as the years have passed and his financial resources have increased he has made judicious investments in property until his landed possessions now aggregate thirteen hundred acres, two miles east of Malvern. This is probably one of the finest valley farms in southwestern Iowa. Well-tilled fields, verdant meadows, rich pasture lands, fine modern buildings and good stock are the prominent features of the place, and everything upon the farm indicates the supervision of the progressive and wide-awake owner. He also has a ranch of five thousand acres in Phillips county, Kansas, which is largely stocked with cattle, which he brings to his Mills county farm and here fattens for the market. His stock finds a ready sale in the city, for he raises good grades and always has the cattle in excellent condition for sale.

In his political views Mr. Robbins has been a stalwart Republican since casting his first presidential vote for Rutherford B. Hayes, and his wife is a member of the Presbyterian church. Endowed by nature with a strong character, Mr. Robbins has developed and strengthened his latent powers and has become a successful business man, occupying a very enviable position among the representative stockmen in his portion of the state. His name is synonymous with integrity in commercial transactions and his record should serve to encourage those to whom fate has not vouchsafed a fortune, and who must depend upon their own efforts for advancement in life.

LEANDER STILES.

An honored retirement, which should ever follow a long and useful business career, has been vouchsafed to Leander Stiles, whose

earnest efforts in the active affairs of life brought to him the handsome competence which now enables him to live in quiet, enjoying the fruits of former toil. He was born upon his father's farm in Athens county, Ohio, March 10, 1833, his parents being George and Mary J. (Little) Stiles, both of whom were natives of New Jersey, in which state they were married. In 1829 they emigrated westward, taking up their abode in Ohio, where the father entered land from the government and improved a farm. He lived a quiet, unassuming and honest life and died in 1839. Both he and his wife were worthy members of the Christian church and he served as a deacon therein. His integrity was above question and he won that good name which is rather to be chosen than great riches. In politics he was a Democrat, but never aspired to public office. His wife survived him for about a year and passed away in 1840. They were the parents of seven children, namely: Sarah, now the wife of T. J. Dunfey; Mary A., now Mrs. McLaughlin; Munyon, now deceased; Smith, who entered the army and went to the Mexican war, but never returned; E. G., who died in Iowa, leaving a wife and two sons; Hannah, the wife of G. Cooper; and Leander, of this review.

Mr. Stiles of this record was only six years of age when his parents died, and he therefore knew nothing of the parental indulgence and kindness which most children enjoy. He is truly a self-made man, for when left an orphan he was bound out to a farmer, with whom he remained until twenty years of age, receiving no compensation for his services. He acquired a limited education in the common schools, but his privileges were very meagre. Although he had

no capital when he started out in life for himself, it was with a light heart that he left the farmer by whom he had been reared, for he knew that ever after his labors would bring him in a financial return. Therefore with a pair of strong hands and a resolute will as capital he entered upon the struggle for a livelihood, with all to make and nothing to lose. His first work was as a farm hand. He was employed for two weeks and received three and a half dollars. With that small amount he started for Illinois, making the journey by steamboat. He paid his passage by aiding in unloading the boat, and when he arrived at Peoria, Illinois, he had more money than he possessed when he started upon the trip. Making his way to Henry county, he there attended school through one winter and was employed as a farm hand throughout the remainder of the year. He continued to work in that way until the 5th of October, 1861, when he was married to Miss Mary Whan, who was born in Mercer county, Illinois, in September, 1841, a daughter of Samuel and Agnes (Gorman) Whan, both of whom were natives of Ireland, whence they came to America, locating first in Pennsylvania. Subsequently they removed to Illinois and both died in Mercer county, where her father was known as an extensive and prominent farmer, his steady habits and unflagging industry bringing to him success. Both he and his wife held membership in the Presbyterian church. Unto them were born the following named children: George, now deceased; Robert, who died in the Union army during the Civil war; Frank, who also died in the military service of his country; Mrs. Stiles; Samuel, who died in Kansas; Winslow P., Alonzo and Lorena, all of whom are deceased;

and Otis, who is living on the old homestead.

At the time of his marriage Mr. Stiles had saved money enough to purchase a team, and with this to do his farm work he rented a place for two years. With the capital he had then acquired he purchased a small tract of land, to which he afterward added, conducting the farm until 1881, when he came to Fremont county, Iowa, and purchased three hundred and twenty acres of partially improved land. He then carried on general farming and stock raising, feeding cattle and hogs. Prosperity attended his efforts and he became one of the substantial citizens of the community, operating his land continuously and successfully until 1895, when he purchased seven and a half acres adjoining the corporation limits of Randolph. Thereon he erected a commodious, two-story frame residence, a good barn and outbuildings and planted an orchard, otherwise improving the place. He is now living retired from active farm work, his place being operated by his sons. They work under his supervision, but he is relieved of all the more arduous duties that form the lot of the agriculturist.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Stiles has been blessed with seven children: Alonzo, a mechanic; Edgar, who was formerly a druggist in Randolph but has sold his store; Harvey, a farmer of Nebraska; Scott and Ralph, who are operating the old homestead; Lillie and Daisy, who are attending school. The parents hold membership in the Methodist church, and of the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Stiles is a member, acting as treasurer of the organization in Randolph. His life, faithful to every duty and true to every manly principle, commands for him the con-

fidence of all with whom he has been associated. In politics he is a Democrat, and in Illinois he filled a number of offices of public trust. He has never sought office in this county, but has been chairman of the Democratic county central committee and committeeman of his township. He is recognized as one of the leaders of his party and his wise counsel has proven an effective agent in promoting the growth and success of Democracy here. The career of Mr. Stiles is one of which he has every reason to be proud. Deprived of almost all the advantages and privileges which boys enjoy in youth, he started upon his business career without a single dollar, and all that he has acquired has come to him through his earnest effort. His home and possessions are a monument to his perseverance, his labor and his diligence.

WILLIAM H. MATTHEWS.

Among the honored pioneer settlers of Fremont county is William H. Matthews, who has passed the psalmist's span of three-score years and ten and receives the veneration and respect which should ever be accorded those who in the evening of life can look back over a well-spent past. He was born in Ross county, Ohio, December 7, 1825, his parents being Andrew and Mary (Murray) Matthews, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania, but their marriage was celebrated in Ohio. David Matthews, the grandfather, was born on the green isle of Erin, and after his marriage he emigrated from Ireland to the new world, locating in Pennsylvania at an early day. There he spent a number of years and subsequently became one of the pioneer settlers of Ohio.

He lived among the Indians, who were then numerous in that state, and in Ross county he entered from the government a tract of wild land, which he afterward transformed into a fine farm, becoming one of the prosperous agriculturists and prominent citizens of the community. He was a stone mason by trade and followed that pursuit in early life, but afterward gave his attention to the tilling of the soil. His labors were crowned with a high degree of success and he aided his children to gain homes for themselves. He was a member of the Covenanter church and died in that faith in Ross county. His children were John, Thomas, Andrew, David and Mrs. Peggy Devoss.

Andrew Matthews, the father of our subject, was reared to manhood in Ross county, Ohio, and there spent the greater part of his life, continuing to make it the place of his abode until called to his final rest, in 1864. He, too, was a stone-mason by trade, but during the greater part of his active business career carried on farming, and his last days were spent in retirement from business at the old homestead. He first gave his political support to the Whig party and on its dissolution he joined the ranks of the new Republican party. He filled several township offices but never aspired to political preferment, continuing to devote his attention to the quiet and honorable work of the farm. In business transactions his name was a synonym for integrity and fair dealing, and among the consistent and faithful members of the Presbyterian church near their home he and his wife were numbered. She survived him some time, and passing away on the old homestead in 1875. Her father was a native of Germany, and on emigrating to the new world located in Pennsylvania,

where he followed farming. His children were John, Ritchey, Robert, William, Mrs. Mary Matthews and Mrs. Jane Roane. The parents of these children were also Presbyterians in religious faith. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Matthews were born six children: Isabel, now the wife of J. Robbins; David, deceased; William H., of this review; Robert, who is living in Ohio; Mrs. Margaret J. Prizer; and James I., deceased, who was a school-teacher and a noted musician.

William H. Matthews was reared and married in Ross county, Ohio, the latter important event in his life occurring in September, 1844. The lady of his choice was Miss Louisa Taylor, who was born in Ross county, January 13, 1822, a daughter of David and Abigail (McClure) Taylor, the former a native of Kentucky, while the latter was born in Pennsylvania. Her grandfather Taylor was one of the early settlers of Kentucky and was of Scotch descent. He became a well known and prominent resident of the blue grass state, where he followed farming and was widely known for his sterling integrity and trustworthiness. David Taylor was a leading and influential agriculturist of Ross county, Ohio. At length he sold his country homestead and removed to Chillicothe, Ohio, where he spent his last days in retirement from labor, his death occurring in 1857, while his wife died in 1852. They were loyal members of the Presbyterian church. Their children were: Lucinda, the wife of W. McClellan; Margaret, the wife of R. Pearson; Mary A., the wife of T. Taylor; Jane, the wife of E. Taylor; Elizabeth, who remained single; Morrison, who died at the age of twenty-five years; Abigail, the wife of W. Cool; Sarah, who died at the age of seventeen years; Louisa, the wife

of Mr. Matthews; David, a physician, who died in Illinois; W. J., who died from wounds received in the war of the Rebellion, and left a wife and five children; and John M., who also served in the Union army during the Civil war.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Matthews located upon his father's farm, and there, in connection with the development and improvement of his fields, he followed carpentering. Subsequently they lived for a few years elsewhere, but afterward returned to the old homestead, and Mr. Matthews erected a home on a plat of ground given him by his father, there remaining until 1864, when he traded his home for one hundred and sixty acres of land in Fremont county. This quarter-section has since been his place of residence. When he took possession seventy acres had been broken and a small cabin built, while a fence had also been constructed around the tract. It was in the fall of 1864 that Mr. and Mrs. Matthews came to Iowa, and through the thirty-seven years which have since come and gone he has been a well known representative of the farming and stock-raising interests of this portion of the state. His place is now very valuable, for the fields have been highly cultivated and excellent modern improvements have been added. Mr. Matthews has also purchased another improved farm which he rents. Since coming to the county he has also worked at his trade to some extent, taking contracts for the erection of various buildings, including school-houses and residences.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Matthews has been blessed with eight children: David, who, when only eighteen years of age, enlisted in the Eighty-first Iowa Regiment

and died at Chattanooga; Frank, a farmer of Walnut township; Mary A., who became the wife of W. Vancuren and after his death married John Porter; Abigail, who died in childhood; Isa D. B., now the wife of L. Gammon; Sophia J., now the wife of William Strunk; William A., a farmer; and Margaret, the wife of J. J. McMullen. In his political views Mr. Matthews is a stalwart Republican, unswerving in his advocacy of the principles of the party, for whose interests he has labored untiringly in many ways. He has served as justice of the peace and in other township offices. During the Rebellion he was a strong advocate of the administration and participated in the chase after Morgan, when the latter made his famous raid through Indiana and Ohio. Of the Methodist Episcopal church he is an earnest and faithful member and formerly took a very active part in church and Sunday-school work, serving as an exhorter and class-leader. He and his wife have now traveled life's journey together for more than fifty-six years. They are well preserved people and now in the evening of their days can enjoy the fruits of a successful career. Through the years of their residence in Iowa they have won the unqualified regard and confidence of those with whom they have been associated, for their lives have ever been in harmony with upright principles.

DAVID M. STORY.

David Miron Story, who is engaged in general farming near Sidney, Iowa, has from pioneer days been identified with the settlement, growth and development of Fremont county. He came here at an early period in

its history and as the years have passed has borne his part in the work of public progress and improvement. He was born in New York, January 21, 1831, and his parents, David and Almira (Fairbanks) Story, were also natives of the Empire state and were descended from old English families that were founded in New England in colonial days. Among the ancestors were several who participated in the war of the Revolution, including four men of the Fairbanks family.

David Story, the father of our subject, was reared on a farm in the Empire state and learned the hatter's trade, which he followed for a number of years in order to provide for himself and family. He was for some time a resident of Genesee county, New York, where he died in 1835. He was a conservative and worthy member of the Methodist church. He had two sons, D. M., of this review, and L. D. F. Story. The latter came to Fremont county in 1856, and, braving the hardships of pioneer life, he purchased land and improved a farm, making his home in this locality throughout his remaining days. He died February 26, 1884, leaving seven children. After the death of her first husband Mrs. Story became the wife of J. W. Stephens, a native of Vermont, who removed to New York, where he married Mrs. Story. With his wife and her family he soon afterward removed to Wabash county, Indiana, where he entered land from the government and improved a farm, which was situated near the present site of the town of Manchester. The village was not founded, however, at that time, but was subsequently platted and the town was there developed. The family remained upon the farm for many years and the mother died

there in 1850. In 1856 Mr. Stephens sold the homestead and removed to Fremont county, where he purchased a tract of wild land, spending his remaining days thereon, his death occurring in 1863. He lived an honest, upright and useful life and never aspired to public office, although he served for a number of years as justice of the peace while living in Indiana. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Stephens were born five children: Joseph, a prominent farmer and ex-treasurer of Fremont county; Jacob H., a farmer and also an expert in the line of bee culture, who became a lecturer on phrenology, in which science he was well versed, died at the old homestead, leaving five children; Margaret R., who resides in Kansas, and is the widow of C. Beauchamp, who died in 1863, while serving his country in the Union army, and left two children; Martha, the wife of F. Coffin, a minister of the Quaker church, residing in Kansas; and Lucy, the wife of E. Richards, and living in Fremont county. The parents were worthy Christian people, holding membership in the United Brethren church.

D. M. Story was only four years of age at the time of his father's death. He accompanied his mother and stepfather on their removal to Indiana and assisted in the cultivation of the home farm until seventeen years of age, when he entered upon an apprenticeship to the cabinet-maker's and carpenter's trades. When his term had expired he served as a journeyman for a while, after which he turned his attention to merchandising in Manchester, Indiana, where he continued in business until 1857, when he disposed of his stock of goods and came to Fremont county, Iowa. Soon afterward he purchased a tract of wild land in Sidney

township and improved a farm, upon which his family remained for twenty-two years. During that time he carried on merchandising in Riverton and later in Sidney, being a representative of commercial interests in this county for seventeen years. He was also extensively engaged in trading and purchased several tracts of unimproved land, which he improved and afterward sold.

In 1882 he disposed of the homestead farm and removed his family to Sidney, where he established a general mercantile store, conducting the same with success until 1893, when he disposed of the place and removed to his farm near Farragut. That property he also sold at a later date and again spent one year in Sidney, after which he took up his abode upon the farm which is now his home. He had owned the property for some time and had transformed it from a tract of wild prairie into richly cultivated fields. On taking up his abode here he remodeled and enlarged the house, which occupies an excellent building site, commanding a magnificent view of the surrounding country, of the well-tilled fields of his own place and of the many excellent improvements there to be seen. The home is conveniently located four miles north of Riverton and there Mr. Story carries on general farming and stock-raising. He formerly fed cattle and hogs on an extensive scale, but has now relinquished that branch of his business in order to give his entire attention to his farm.

Mr. Story was united in marriage to Miss Amelia Hogmire, who was born in Washington county, Maryland, September 27, 1835, a daughter of Daniel and Amelia (Grosh) Hogmire, both of whom were na-

tives of Maryland and were of German descent. In 1848 they removed to Wabash county, Indiana, and the father, who was a shoemaker by trade, there carried on agricultural pursuits, devoting his life to the work of the farm until 1874, when he was called to his final rest. His wife passed away April 10, 1855, in the faith of the Lutheran church, of which she was a member. Mr. Hogmire held membership in the Christian church. They had eleven children, as follows: Ann M., the wife of A. Simpson; Frederick, who is living in Indiana; David, Samuel, Catherine, Isabel and Rebecca, all of whom died in childhood; Amelia, the wife of Mr. Story; Prudence; Philena, who died at the age of fifteen years; and Mary, who died in childhood.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Story has been blessed with five children, namely: Thomas B., who resides in Sidney; Charles F., who died at the age of seven years; Clarence F., who is with his parents on the old homestead; Miron Oliver, a merchant of Riverton; and Jacob W., who is at home. In religious belief Mr. and Mrs. Story are Methodists, holding membership in the church and doing everything in their power for the advancement and adoption of its cause. At the time of the Civil war Mr. Story served as first sergeant and lieutenant in the state guard from 1861 until 1865. He has ever been a strong and influential Republican and has creditably filled many township offices. He served as township trustee, as the president of the board of health and as a member of the school board. He is enterprising and public spirited, a good neighbor and faithful friend, and is charitable to the poor and needy.

WILLIAM LEEKA.

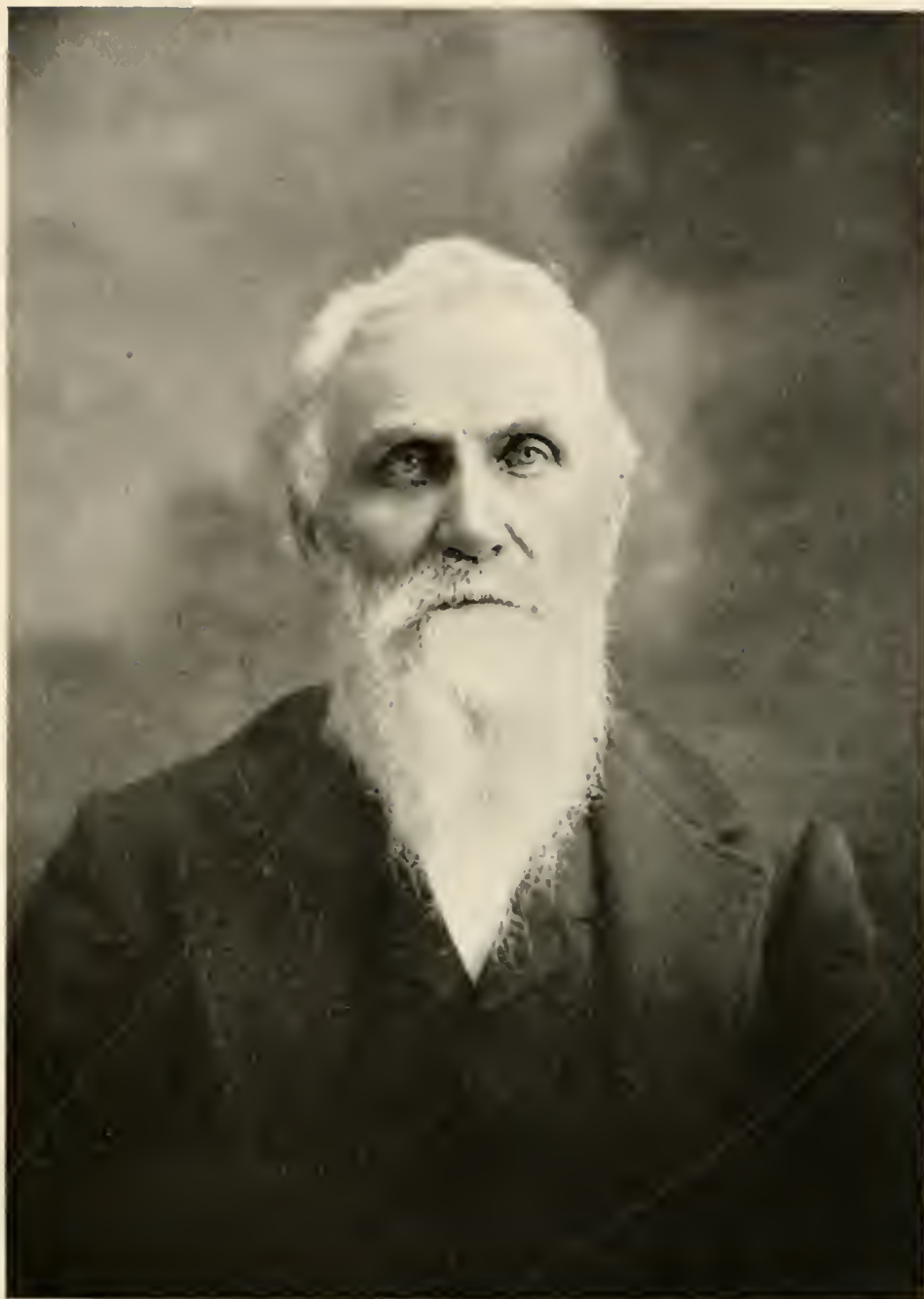
The subject of this review is one whose history touches the pioneer epoch in the annals of Iowa, whose days have been a component part of that indissoluble chain which linked the early, formative period with the latter-day progress and prosperity. Fifty-two years have passed since he came to the county and cast his lot with the pioneer settlers who lived on the prairies that were still largely in possession of the government, while the timber tracts stood in their primitive strength and the work of progress and development was scarcely begun. Mr. Leeka is to-day one of the most prominent, successful and extensive land-owners and agriculturists of Green township, Fremont county, his home being on section 30.

He was born in Clinton county, Ohio, June 14, 1830, and is a representative of one of the old families of Germany. His grandfather, Christian Leeka, was a native of Germany and served as a soldier in the British army during the war of the Revolution, and when peace was declared he took the oath of allegiance to the United States and located in Virginia, where he married Miss Elizabeth Armantrout, who also was of German lineage. They removed to Ohio, becoming early settlers of that state, and there they made their home throughout their remaining days as residents of Clinton county. They lived on military land and were in comfortable circumstances. They had six children, four sons and two daughters, all of whom married and located in Clinton county. One uncle and aunt afterward removed to Indiana, where they reared families and became successful

residents of the community. The grandfather of our subject died when about seventy years of age, but his widow reached the very advanced age of one hundred years. Both sleep in Clinton county, the grandfather having been buried in the Sharp cemetery. Mr. Leeka has visited his grave, thus paying a tribute to the memory of his honored ancestor.

John Leeka, the father of our subject, was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, February 22, 1802, and when he had reached man's estate he wedded Miss Sarah Carter, who was born in Greene county, Tennessee, December 5, 1805, a daughter of David and Nancy (Antrim) Carter, also of Tennessee. On both the paternal and maternal side they were of Irish lineage. Mr. and Mrs. Carter had eight children who reached years of maturity, namely: Godfrey, a farmer of Clinton county, Ohio, who was accidentally shot in a deer hunt; Hugh, who died in Pike county, Illinois, about 1845, soon after locating there; Mrs. Leeka; and Hannah, Nancy, Mary Ann, Rachael and Elizabeth. The parents of William Leeka were married in 1827, and they had but two children. David, the one besides our subject, was born February 9, 1829, and is still living, with his brother. He was injured in a gristmill in 1875 and this has affected his mind. He has a family of six children.

In the spring of 1839 the parents removed from Clinton county, Ohio, to Van Buren county, Iowa, making the journey down the Ohio river and up the Mississippi and Des Moines rivers, bringing with them some household goods and one horse. The father purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land from a squatter, to whom he



WILLIAM LEEKA

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paid six hundred dollars, and later, at a public sale, he purchased this quarter section for two hundred dollars. Afterward he bought one hundred and twenty acres of land of a settler, thus becoming the owner of two hundred and eighty acres, divided into two parts. He was a prosperous farmer, being numbered among the well-to-do men of his day. The country was then new and the settlers were widely scattered. The Indians still living in the state made their way down the river in canoes. The father served as a school director, but he did not seek political honors. He and his wife were earnest Christian people and held membership in the church of the Latter Day Saints. In 1846 they sold their property in eastern Iowa, at a small profit, and removed to Holt county, Missouri, in 1847, the father having rented a farm there for a year.

In November, 1848, he came with his family to Fremont county, where he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land from the government, at one dollar and a quarter per acre. The first winter was passed in an old log house south of the present homestead, and during that season the father, with the assistance of his sons, cut and hauled the hewed logs which were used in building their house in the spring. It was sixteen by eighteen feet and a story and a half in height, and when it was completed the family took up their abode therein. Subsequently the father purchased an additional tract of two hundred and forty acres, for one dollar and a quarter an acre, so that the home farm comprised four hundred acres. The mother died June 30, 1880, when about eighty-two years of age, and the father died on the 10th of January,

1892, forty-two days before his ninetieth birthday. They retained their mental and physical faculties unimpaired to the last, and they now rest in the Thurman cemetery.

Mr. Leeka and his brother were reared to farm life, and at the age of nineteen years he began in the milling business with his father and brother. They built a water-power mill on the farm on Plum creek, in 1849, and did the custom grinding for a large section. Many of the patrons came from a long distance on horseback or with ox teams. The mill was a burr-stone mill, and in addition, in 1857, a sawmill was erected, containing a circular saw of fifty-two inches. The two mills were operated until 1878, when the gristmill was discontinued, but the sawmill was in use until 1890. The old frame residence which was so long the abode of the family is now used as a granary, and has been a silent witness of the progress of the county since 1859. The ruins of the log house were torn down in 1899.

On the 28th of August, 1873, Mr. Leeka was united in marriage to Miss Rachel S. Seward, of Van Buren county, Iowa, a daughter of B. P. and Nancy (Carter) Seward, the mother being a sister of Mr. Leeka's mother. Six children have been born unto them, and all are yet living: Roy Bismarck, who is a graduate of the Lincoln Normal School, of Nebraska, and now owns and operates a gristmill in Thurman; Madison, who is married and follows farming near Thurman; Clarence Oliver, also a graduate of the Lincoln Normal School, who now has charge of a gristmill in Oklahoma; Lorena, a student in the Drake University, at Des Moines; Sadie, attending

school in Thurman; and Jay D., the youngest of the family, also a student in the schools of Thurman.

Mr. Leeka is independent in his political affiliations, but was one of the original supporters of the Republican party in Fremont county. He was the first township clerk of Scott township and was a county commissioner for three consecutive years. He served as a justice of the peace for two years. He and his wife hold membership in the reorganized church of the Latter Day Saints of Jesus Christ, in which he has been an elder. In October, 1892, Mr. Leeka began the erection of his fine home, which was completed in the spring of 1893, and in April he took up his abode therein, removing from the old frame house into his elegant residence, which is attractive in architecture, neat and tasteful in adornment, both on the exterior and in the interior. It is forty-six by forty feet and the ceilings are ten and eight and a half feet. The building is two stories in height, with a dormitory. It is a very substantial frame and is located on a fine elevation, against a bluff which has been walled up sixteen or eighteen feet with brick. There are two large cellars in the bluff, and every convenience of modern times is found in the home. The building faces south and east, and is one of the finest and best farm houses in Iowa. In addition to his home farm Mr. Leeka owns extensive landed interests in Iowa, Texas and Oklahoma, having thirty-two hundred acres in this state, which is in Fremont county. He also owns fourteen hundred and fifty acres in Kansas, and three hundred and twenty acres in Oklahoma. The work of the farm is now carried on by tenants, which enables him to enjoy the fruits of his former

toil. He inherited four hundred acres of land from his father, but other than this he has acquired his possessions entirely through his own efforts. His business efforts have been commendable and irreproachable, and his example should serve as a source of inspiration to others. He is one of the wealthy farmers of Fremont county and stands high in the estimation of his fellow men, justly meriting the warm regard in which he is held.

M. F. COOLEY.

If those who claim that fortune has favored certain individuals above others will but investigate the cause of success and failure, it will be found that the former is largely due to the improvement of opportunity, the latter to neglect of it. Fortunate environments encompass nearly every man at some stage in his career, but the strong man and the successful man is he who realizes that the proper moment has come, that the present and not the future holds his opportunity. The man who makes use of the Now and not the To Be is the one who passes on the highway of life others who have started out ahead of him and reaches the goal of prosperity far in advance of them. It is this quality in Mr. Cooley that has made him a leader in the business world and won him a name with industrial interests that is widely known.

Mr. Cooley came to Fremont county in 1865, during his boyhood. He is numbered among the native sons of the Hawkeye state, his birth having occurred in Centerville, in Appanoose county, on the 3d of December, 1851, his father, A. W. Cooley, being one of the honored pioneer settlers and promi-

ment business men of that locality. In the year 1865 he came with his family to Fremont county, where he engaged in dealing in grain and stock, carrying on business with good success until his death, which occurred in 1892, when he was sixty-one years of age. He was a native of Indiana and was of English descent. His father, S. E. Cooley, however, was an Indiana farmer, and upon the old family homestead in the Hoosier state the father of our subject was reared until he had attained the age of eighteen years, when he became a resident of Appanoose county, Iowa, his home being near Centerville. In that locality he married Abigail Cox, a representative of a well-known and influential family. She was to him a most excellent wife, to her children a devoted mother, and to her neighbors a kind and loyal friend. She was loved by all for her goodness of heart, and at her death, which occurred in 1891, many mourned her loss. Unto Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Cooley were born seven children, four of whom are yet living, namely: M. F., of this review; J. E., who is living in Belgrade, Nebraska, where he is engaged in the lumber business; W. L., who is connected with mining interests in Colorado; and W. S., who is interested in mining and also in a Spanish ranch in California. One son, S. A., and two daughters, Sarah E. and Mira, have passed away, Sarah having been six years of age at the time of her death, while Mira attained the age of sixteen years. The father of these children was a Republican in his political faith and gave an unwavering support to the principles of the party. He held membership in the Methodist church, took an active part in its work and did all in his power to promote the moral interests

of the community. He enjoyed the confidence and respect of all with whom he was associated, and through thirty-five years the name of Cooley has been honorably connected with the history of Fremont county.

Mr. Cooley, whose name introduces this review, was reared upon the old homestead farm and attended the public schools, also broadening his knowledge through practical experience, reading and observation. His business training was received under the direction of his father in connection with the grain and stock trade. In early manhood he spent ten years in the far west in the mines and upon a ranch. He visited Montana, Colorado, Wyoming, Nevada and Texas and became familiar with all phases of life in that portion of the country. It was a valuable experience, teaching him to become independent and self-reliant. In that way he gained a start in life, and upon his return to Fremont county, about 1877, he engaged in farming and cattle raising. He was also connected with the drug trade for some years and was actively interested in the organization and establishment of the Hamburg Banking Company. He became one of its leading stockholders and the vice-president, and has since been connected with the institution, the success of which is due in no small degree to his efforts, for he has a wide acquaintance and all know him to be a reliable and substantial business man. The public has therefore given him its patronage, and the business of the bank has constantly increased in volume and importance until the concern has become a very paying one.

On the 5th of March, 1877, Mr. Cooley was united in marriage to Miss Alice Mann, a lady of intelligence and good family, who at that time was living in Atchison county,

Missouri. She was born in Nemaha county, Nebraska, and was reared and educated in Missouri and Iowa. Her parents were A. C. and Sarah (Workman) Mann, early settlers of that state, coming to Fremont county in 1845. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Cooley have been born four children: Maud S. and Grace Mary, who are at home; Milton, who died at the age of four years; and a daughter who died in infancy.

Socially Mr. Cooley is connected with a number of organizations. He is a very prominent Mason, belonging to the blue lodge and chapter of Rockport, Missouri, to the council of Maryville, Missouri, to Brule Commandery, K. T., of Red Oak, Iowa, and to Moilah Temple, of St. Joseph, Missouri. In his political affiliations he is a stalwart Democrat, earnest in his advocacy of party principles, and for six years he has served as a member of the city council in Hamburg. He has been a delegate to many conventions, including county, congressional and state, and does all in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of his party. He is a man of fine physique, five feet, ten and a half inches in height and weighing two hundred pounds. Mentally, also, he is a strong man, of excellent judgment, fair in his views and highly honorable in all his relations with his fellow men. His manner is frank, genial and cordial. He enjoys out-door sports, especially hunting, and as opportunity offers indulges his taste in that direction.

MRS. MARY A. BAGLEY.

Mrs. Mary A. Bagley is the widow of P. M. Bagley. From a very early period in the development of Fremont county the

name of Bagley has figured conspicuously on the pages of its history, especially in the work of reclaiming the wild lands for purposes of civilization. Mrs. Bagley has always resided in the Mississippi valley.

She is a native of Hancock county, Illinois, born April 5, 1846, her parents being Nathan and Ruby (Abbott) Biddlecome. Her parents were residents of Ohio but were married in Illinois. Her father's parents were Kentucky people of German lineage, and on leaving New England took up their abode in the Buckeye state, where they followed farming. Nathan Biddlecome was eighteen years of age when he accompanied his parents to Ohio, where he remained until after he had attained his majority. He also went with his parents to Missouri and later returned with them to Illinois, where he was married. Subsequently he removed to Iowa, settling in Cedar county, where he remained until 1850, when, attracted to California by the discovery of gold, he started across the plains with his family. They had traveled as far as Council Bluffs when smallpox broke out among them and as soon as able he returned to Cedar county, continuing at his old home there for three years. On the expiration of that period he started for Nebraska, but after reaching Missouri made a location in that state and did not resume his journey to Nebraska until two years had passed. However, he arrived in the latter state in 1854 and cast in his lot with the pioneers of Brownville, remaining there until 1857, when he removed to Pawnee county and located a land claim, upon which he made some improvements.

In 1861, however, he sold that property and came to Fremont county, where again he lived among frontier people and experi-

enced all the hardships of pioneer life. Purchasing a tract of unimproved land, he began the arduous task of transforming it into cultivated fields, and his labors were at length attended with prosperity. He became one of the leading, influential and successful farmers of his community and remained upon the old homestead until after the death of his wife, when he sold the property, having since lived among his children, spending much of his time in the home of his daughter, Mrs. Bagley. He has been actively associated with the development and progress of this portion of the state and has lived to see its wild lands transformed into beautiful homes and farms, while the county has become settled with a prosperous and contented people. Land values have continually increased and labor now brings a good return. Mr. Biddlecome has long been an earnest and faithful member of the Christian church, and its teachings have found exemplification in his honorable career. His wife died January 13, 1897, mourned by a large circle of friends. She was a daughter of Rufus Abbott, who was of sturdy New England ancestry. His people were natives of Connecticut and followed farming. The children of the Biddlecome family were: Rebecca, Nathan, Ashley, Jane, Joseph and George. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Biddlecome were born five children: Mrs. Clarissa Kelley; Mrs. Bagley; Minerva, the wife of Ira Ames; Margaret, wife of F. Wheeler, and Elizabeth, the wife of J. Newell.

Mrs. Bagley, whose name introduces this record, was born in Illinois and accompanied her parents on their various removals, coming with the family to Fremont county in 1861. She assisted her mother in the house work and other such duties until 1864, when

she gave her hand in marriage to P. M. Bagley. He was born near Cleveland, Ohio, on Christmas day of 1835, and died on the old homestead in Fremont county, February 23, 1899. Reared in Ohio, he was descended from an honored New England family, his people having been valued pioneer settlers of Cuyahoga county, Ohio. They emigrated westward when the Buckeye state was an almost unbroken wilderness and Cleveland was a village composed of a few houses. The Indians were yet numerous and roamed at will over the country. The parents of Mr. Bagley were Russia and Rebecca (Newell) Bagley, the former a native of Vermont and the latter of Connecticut. Before his marriage the former removed to Ohio and the latter went to that state with her parents. His father and the family afterward became residents of Ohio and all settled in Cuyahoga county, where land was entered from the government and farms improved. All of the representatives of the family of the older generations died in Ohio. Russia Bagley served in the war of 1812, and throughout his life carried on agricultural pursuits. His brothers were: George, a physician, who died in the Buckeye state; Nathaniel, deceased farmer of Putnam county, Ohio; Parley, who lived in Minnesota; and his sister was Ruth, now deceased. The parents were members of the Methodist church. The children of the Newell family were: Polly, who became Mrs. Edgel; Rebecca, who became the mother of P. M. Bagley; Mrs. Adelia Colby; John, who died in Buchanan county, Iowa; Mrs. Elmira Baker, of Fremont county; and George, a farmer and broom manufacturer.

Russia Bagley, the father-in-law of Mrs. Bagley of this review, was the second of the

family of children to which he belonged. After his marriage he located upon a farm in Ohio, but subsequently exchanged that property for four hundred acres in Fremont county. He had not seen the land at the time of the purchase and found it was not very valuable, but it has since been drained and thereby has been made very productive. In 1859 he took up his abode upon the place, his home being a short distance west of Randolph, and with characteristic energy he began cultivating and improving the fields, meeting with a fair degree of prosperity. He afterward purchased land on Deer creek and improved a second farm, upon which he spent his remaining days, his death there occurring November 17, 1885, when he had attained the very advanced age of ninety-two years. He was well preserved and a few days before his demise walked to the polls and voted the Republican ticket. He served as a justice of the peace and enjoyed the esteem of all his fellow townsmen by reason of his honor and integrity. His wife survived him and passed away at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Clark, December 26, 1894, at the age of eighty-seven years. They were earnest Christian people, holding membership in the Methodist church. Mr. Bagley was twice married, his first union being with a Miss Toman, by whom he had six children: Mrs. Helen Marble; Mrs. Elemath Link, who died in Indiana; Mrs. Margaret Robe; William and Joseph, who died in Ohio; and Lucina, now of Missouri. By his second marriage Russia Bagley also had eight children: P. M., now deceased; Mary, who became the wife of O. A. Clark and died in Fremont county; Amy, deceased, was the wife of William Ruse; A. G., a prominent farmer of Fremont county; and

Fanny, the wife of Mr. David Shultz, also an agriculturist in Mills county. Christina died in infancy, also an infant son and Elvaretta.

With his father and the family P. M. Bagley came to Fremont county in 1859, and from his father he secured some land, which he improved, thus making a start in business life on a small scale. After his marriage, in 1864, he located upon his land, and for thirty-five years he and his wife fought the battle of life together, beginning when the country was new and hard labor lay before all who wished to make homes in this section of the country. Prosperity, however, attended their efforts, and with one exception they became the largest tax-payers in the county. For many years Mr. Bagley was a rather frail man, but his wife was strong and well, and proved to him a most able assistant and companion, becoming his confidential adviser in all matters of business.

As he acquired some capital he purchased stock, believing that stock-raising would prove a profitable industry, as the broad and unclaimed prairies of Iowa offered excellent pasturage. Ultimately he became one of the most extensive stock-raisers and dealers in this portion of the country, was recognized as an excellent judge of stock and seldom erred even in the slightest degree in making his purchases. His ability as a financier was widely known and his executive force enabled him to carry forward to successful completion whatever he undertook. Not only did he realize a handsome profit from the products of the soil and from his stock interests but also in later years through lending money. He was conservative, especially in discussing his business affairs

with friends, relying upon his own judgment, which was rarely if ever at fault. He found, too, that his wife's advice and counsel were very valuable, and business affairs were discussed between them with mutual profit and satisfaction. When the business depression of 1895 occurred and there was little market for land, Mr. Bagley purchased extensively and thus became the possessor of some of the finest farms of the county, owning over two thousand acres at the time of his death. All are now extremely valuable and the Bagley estate is extensive. Adding continually to his property, our subject thus became the second highest tax-payer in the county.

No children were born unto our subject and his wife, but the kindness of their hearts prompted them to give a home to Miss Mary Dilts, a little orphan girl, born May 18, 1875. She became a member of their household when six years of age and has ever received from them the kindest care and consideration, and in return Mr. and Mrs. Bagley have ever had from her the love and attention of an own daughter.

In his political views Mr. Bagley was an influential Republican, and, though he never sought office, he was always well informed on the issues and questions of the day. He was strictly a business man, enterprising, industrious and at all times reliable. His career was as the day, with its morning of hope, its noontide of activity, its evening of rest, ending in the grateful quiet of night. As the result of his own labors he was enabled to enjoy the comforts and luxuries of life and to provide amply for his wife, and when called to his final rest he passed away respected by all who had known him. Mrs. Bagley still controls the old

homestead and the estate, and is a lady of superior business ability. Her long association with her husband in his work well qualified her for the responsibilities which now devolve upon her. She was reared in the Christian church, with which she has always affiliated, yet her support is not withheld from other denominations. Her friends are many and the circle is constantly increasing by reason of her many excellent qualities of head and heart, which gain for her the respect, confidence and good will of all with whom she is associated.

MRS. HARRIET M. KELLOGG.

The owner and proprietor of one of the farms in Benton township, Fremont county, Iowa, is Mrs. Harriet M. Kellogg, the subject of this sketch. She is the widow of one of the early settlers of this township, Samuel J. M. Kellogg, who was born in Newington, Hartford county, Connecticut, and died at Percival, Fremont county, Iowa, January 29, 1883, in the sixty-first year of his age. Samuel J. M. Kellogg came to Iowa in 1857 and settled at Gaston, now Percival, where he bought eleven hundred acres of land in Benton township, Fremont county. Until the time of his death he engaged in farming, although he did not till but one hundred and sixty acres himself, having suitable tenants upon different farms. Mr. Kellogg was a Republican in his political belief. He was a member of the Congregational church and was a man who was interested in religious work.

On March 23, 1858, occurred the marriage of Samuel Kellogg to Miss Harriet M. Rogers, who was born in Waterford,

Connecticut, although she was reared in New London, that state. She was the daughter of Dr. James Rogers and Elizabeth (Latimer) Rogers, names known all through New England. They reared three daughters and two sons. One of the sons died at the age of twenty-two years. The survivors are one son, two daughters and Mrs. Kellogg. Dr. Rogers died in New London, Connecticut, January 1, 1851, where he had been a successful physician for many years. He was closely identified with the improvement of New London and was respected in all that locality. His lamented death was caused by accident, when he was but sixty-three years old. He was a lineal descendant of the martyr John Rogers, while the mother of Mrs. Kellogg was one of the Latimers, a daughter of Pickett and Eunice (Douglass) Latimer. Mr. Latimer was connected with the West India trade and was a relative of the well-known family of Saltonstall. His father was a man of wealth, and his fine brick mansion on the outskirts of New London was burned by Benedict Arnold and the British soldiers, September 6, 1781, when New London was laid in ashes. The people of New London had taken their most valuable possessions there for safe keeping. Every article was burned. The aged mother of Mrs. Kellogg died in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1878.

Mrs. Kellogg has two sons. Samuel L. is a farmer in Percival, where he resides upon a fine farm with wife and four children. Roger W. resides on the farm of eighty acres upon which his mother settled after her husband's death. Mrs. Kellogg was educated at Mount Holyoke College, at South Hadley, Massachusetts. Her sons have attended college, Samuel L. in Oskaloosa and Tabor,

and Roger W. in Tabor and Simpson Colleges. The family is well represented throughout the county.

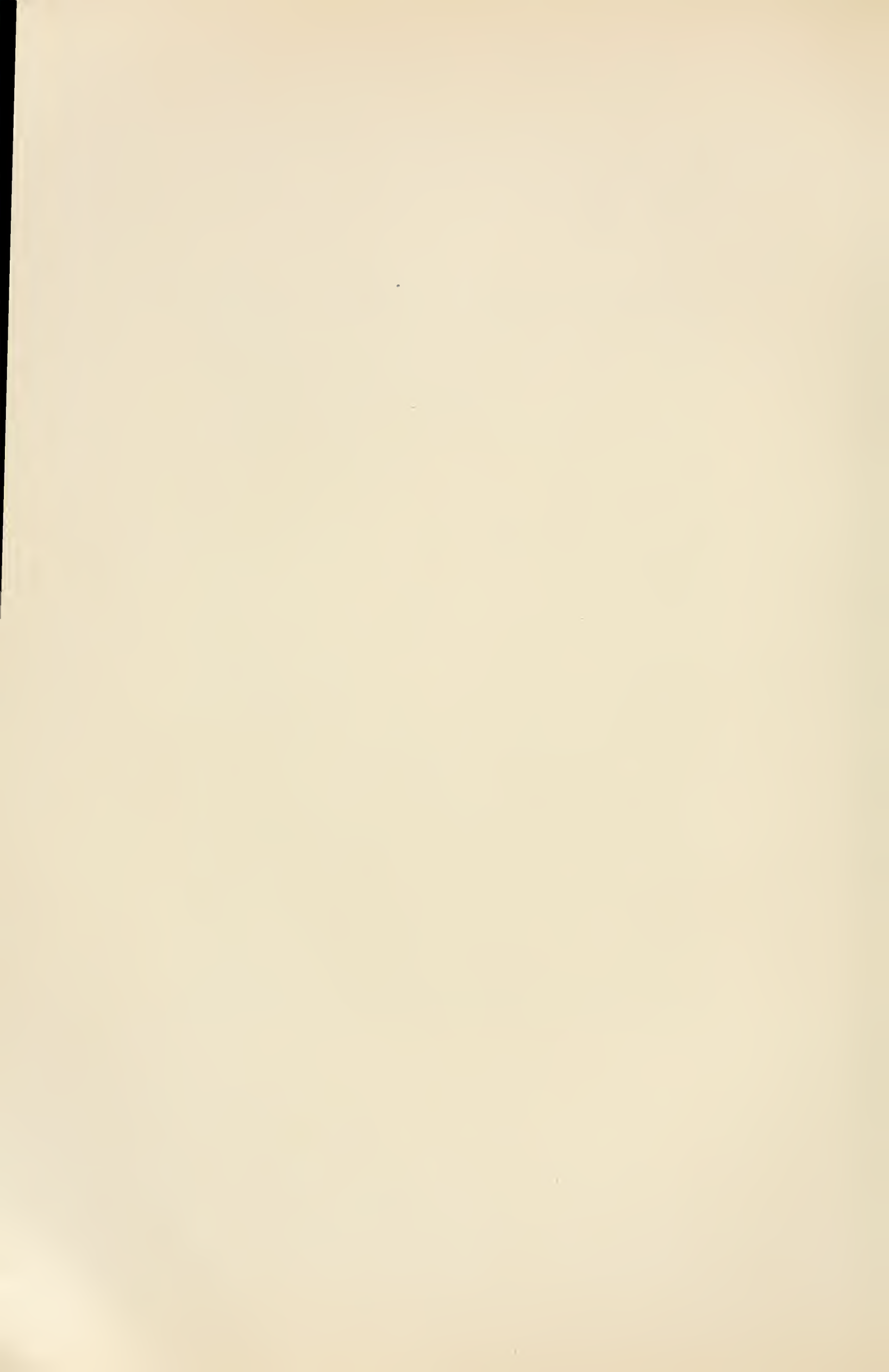
JUDGE L. W. TUBBS.

The name of Tubbs is so inseparably interwoven with the history of Mills county that this volume would be incomplete without the record of him whose name heads this review. For years he was one of the leading citizens and most extensive land-owners in this section of the state. Not only has he been prominent in business affairs, but also his influence and aid were ever freely given in support of all worthy measures and movements which were calculated to prove of public benefit. In his business career he energetically prosecuted his labors and his life stands in exemplification of what may be accomplished through determined purpose when guided by sound judgment.

Judge Tubbs was a native of the Empire state, his birth having occurred in Binghamton, New York, on the 4th of January, 1826. His father, Nathaniel Tubbs, was at one time a member of congress from the Albany district of New York. The family is of English lineage and was founded in America previous to the Revolutionary war. The paternal grandfather of our subject served as a soldier in the war for independence. Nathaniel was born at Worcester, New York, on the 14th of June, 1797, followed the occupation of farming throughout his life, and died in Ohio. Mary (Hanford) Tubbs, the mother of the Judge, was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, August 15, 1800, and died at Malvern, Mills county, Iowa, on the 19th of April, 1892.



L. W. Lubbs



The Judge spent the first eleven years of his life in New York and then accompanied his parents on their removal to the Western Reserve, in Ohio. Much of his youth was spent upon a farm, where he assisted in the labors of field and meadow, his character developing naturally and strongly amid the untrammelled life of the country. His education was acquired in the city schools of Sandusky, and at the age of thirteen he was apprenticed to learn the miller's trade. Six years later he went to Michigan, where he engaged in the milling business until 1849, when, attracted by the discovery of gold in California, he made his way to the Pacific slope, acting as the captain of a company of miners who journeyed westward in search of fortune.

The strength of his character was soon manifest, and his ability for leadership was quickly recognized in the community, where men of sterling worth by right take their place at the head of affairs. He entered political life there, and in 1851 was elected a member of the first legislature of California. In the summer of that year he was employed by the governor of the state to locate a road from the headwaters of the Sacramento to the Willamette valley of Oregon, an enterprise which claimed his attention until the spring of 1852. He spent the succeeding winter in the Sandwich islands, which, almost a half century later, were to become the property of the United States.

On his return Judge Tubbs again took up his abode in Michigan and engaged in the milling business until the spring of 1856, when he came to Iowa, locating on the present site of the town of Malvern. Here, too he took leadership, and in 1858

was elected by a popular vote to the office of judge of the probate court for Mills county, a position which he filled with marked ability and fidelity until the office was abolished. He was one of the first two men ever elected on the Republican ticket in Mills county. Throughout the years that have since passed he has had considerable influence in public affairs, yet has never been an aspirant for office, preferring to devote his time and energies to his business interests, which constantly grew in volume and importance. In May, 1861, imbued with the martial spirit of the time, he organized the first cavalry company ever formed in the state and was elected its captain. The organization was formed for state protection and was known as the Mills County minute men. A peculiar fact connected therewith is that this company has never been mustered out.

In 1869 Judge Tubbs sold his Malvern farm and located in Emerson. However, he continued his active connection with agricultural interests, and under his supervision large tracts of land were cultivated and improved. He became one of the most extensive land-owners in this section of the state, his property comprising thirty-two hundred acres in Mills county. He also had much valuable town property and twelve hundred and eighty acres of land in Texas. As his financial resources increased he made judicious investments in real estate and derived therefrom a handsome income as the land increased in value and productiveness, owing to the continued growth of the county and to the cultivation which was bestowed upon the fields. He also dealt largely in stock, and in the various branches of his business gained that

prosperity which always rewards persevering effort when guided by keen business discrimination.

On the 1st of October, 1853, in Kalamazoo, Michigan, Judge Tubbs was united in marriage to Miss Sybil J. Wheeler, who was born October 13, 1836, and is a daughter of William Wheeler. By the marriage of Judge and Mrs. Tubbs eight children were born, of whom six are now living, namely: William L., Mary D., Hattie M., Volna V., Bertha E. and Ray B. The family is one of prominence in the community, enjoying the high regard of many friends who delight in the generous hospitality of the Tubbs home. Socially the Judge was connected with the Masonic lodge of Emerson and served as its first master. He joined the craft in Michigan in 1853, and in his life exemplified its benevolent teachings. He was a man of true worth, honorable in all his life's relations, straightforward in business and faithful in friendship. He was entirely free from ostentation and commanded the respect and confidence of all, enjoying the warm friendship of a large majority of the best citizens of Mills county. His death took place February 28, 1901, at his home in Emerson, which gave occasion to the public to renew in their memories his many excellent qualities and exemplary character.

ALBERT G. MALCOM.

The name of Malcom has long figured on the pages of the history of Fremont county, for the family to which our subject belongs was established in this locality when it was a wild western district, situated on the borders of civilization. His birth occurred

February 2, 1860, on the old family homestead where he yet resides, and he was reared to the honest toil of the farm.

His parents, McCoy and Sarah (Jones) Malcom, were married in Indiana, of which state the father was a native, while the mother was born in Ohio. They began their domestic life upon a farm in the Hoosier state and there resided until 1856, when they came to Fremont county, settling on land which Mr. Malcom entered from the government, thus securing a tract of eighty acres on section 28, Prairie township, in the Nishnabotna valley. At that time there were but few permanent settlers in the county and the country was wild and unimproved. Broad stretches of land were still unclaimed; wild game was plentiful; and various kinds of wild beasts roamed through the forests or over the prairie at will. Mr. Malcom was an excellent shot and his trusty rifle secured to the family much venison and other meat. He built a cabin upon his claim, fenced his farm with rails, and with characteristic energy began to plow and plant his fields from which he soon gathered rich harvests. When he first came to the county, in order to get some corn for meal, he rented a piece of land across the river from his home and there raised a crop. The following winter he and his thirteen-year-old son took an ox team and went to the field for a load of corn. The place was situated about four or five miles from the house. They had completed the task of gathering the corn when a blizzard set in. They started for home and crossed the river on the ice, but the storm raged so violently and the snow became so blinding that the oxen refused to proceed. So Mr. Malcom unhitched them and let them seek shelter as they wished,

while he and his son started for the house; but the boy soon became exhausted. Protecting him as well as he could, Mr. Malcom then had to leave him in order to go for help. The neighbors came to his assistance and they started to carry the boy home; but he was so badly frozen that he died on the way, and Mr. Malcom also suffered so greatly from that storm that he was unable to work for a year following, and never fully recovered! Such were some of the trials which the early settlers had to encounter in opening up this region to civilization. In those early days people had to go long distances to mill, mostly to Council Bluffs, but Mr. Malcom found a home market through selling his products to emigrants. Soon the country began to be settled and he lived to see the vast prairies transformed into beautiful homes and farms, the white houses standing in the midst of green fields and forming a very attractive landscape.

In politics he was a Democrat, but never aspired to office. Of the Christian church he was a worthy and consistent member and died in that faith April 26, 1893, at the age of seventy-five years. His wife yet survives him and is now residing in Sidney. Two of her brothers, William and John Jones, came to Iowa, but both returned to Indiana. Mrs. Malcom preserved her health and strength to a remarkable degree, caring for her home until her death, February 14, 1901. She spent the evening of life among friends and children and looked back over the past without regret and forward to the future without fear, for her life had been in harmony with her religious belief, as a member of the Christian church. She had seven children: Sarah, now the wife of M. Smith; Robert, whose death is referred

to above; James, who died, leaving a wife and four children; John and Isaac, who are farmers of Fremont county; Albert G., of this review; and George, also an agriculturist of Fremont county.

Born and reared on the old family homestead, where he yet lives, the place is endeared to Albert G. Malcom through the associations of his boyhood, as well as those of later years. He remained under the parental roof, caring for his parents in the evening of life. In 1880 he was married to Miss Martha Hiskey, and brought his bride to the old home. For a year he carried on farming there and then removed to another farm, which was their place of residence for seven years; but on the expiration of that period they returned to the old homestead, where they have since remained. For twenty years Mr. Malcom has engaged in general farming and to some extent has raised and dealt in stock. He also operated a corn-sheller for fifteen years and has been content to carry forward the work inaugurated by his father, whereby he has developed a very fine farm that yields to him an excellent return for his labors.

Mrs. Malcom is a lady of intelligence and culture and also represents one of the early families of Fremont county. She was born in Madison county, Iowa, December 17, 1861, and is a daughter of Jacob and Arminda (Cornwell) Hiskey, both of whom were natives of Ohio, in which state their marriage occurred. They afterward came to Iowa and the father, who had previously followed carpentering, turned his attention to the farm, entering land from the government. He improved the place and made it his home for a number of years, after which he removed to Nebraska, where he died July

10, 1869. He was a consistent and worthy member of the United Brethren church, and in his political views he was a stalwart Republican, but was never an aspirant for the honors of office. His wife passed away in Nebraska, February 7, 1892. Her mother was Lydia Shafer Cornwell, of Ohio, who had three children: Mrs. Hiskey, and Isaac and James, both of Ohio. The children of the Hiskey family are: Franklin, Albert and Allen, all of whom are living in Nebraska; Mrs. Martha A. Malcom; Wilbret, who is living in Nebraska; Caroline, now the wife of B. Stockton; and Margaret, the wife of F. Huffman.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Malcom has been blessed with five children, namely: Ethel, born August 17, 1882; Walter, born January 10, 1884; Orville, born April 11, 1886; Cora, born September 28, 1889; and Clyde, born August 17, 1896. Mr. and Mrs. Malcom are well-known people of the community in which they reside and have gained many friends by reason of their excellent qualities. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen at Sidney, but gives little time to outside interests, his attention being devoted untiringly to his farm work, whereby he is enabled to surround his family with all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. Mrs. Malcom is a member of the Royal Neighbors, of Farragut, Iowa.

DANIEL T. RHODE.

Among the agriculturists and stock-dealers of Green township who successfully carry on the business to which they give their attention is numbered Mr. Rhode, whose name introduces this record. He was born in Warren county, Indiana, December 18,

1838. His father, John Rhode, was a native of Ohio, born in the western part of that state in 1817. When a boy he went to Indiana and afterward to Arkansas, where he remained for four years, after which he returned to the old home in the Hoosier state. He was of German lineage, for the great-grandfather of our subject came to the new world from Germany.

The grandparents of our subject were Jonathan and Harriet (Rosencrans) Rhode. The latter died in Arkansas about 1842, and the grandfather subsequently returned to Indiana, where his death occurred about 1845, having reached an advanced age when called to the home beyond. They reared five sons and two daughters, who have families. Two uncles and two aunts of our subject lived and died in Indiana, while John, Daniel and Joe Rhode all came to Iowa, John and Joseph having arrived in the state in 1851, while Daniel preceded them, having removed from Arkansas to Iowa in 1847. He was among the early settlers in the vicinity of Hamburg and before 1851 he came to Fremont county and filed claims to a large tract of land, thus becoming the owner of eighteen hundred acres. He was one of the wealthy men in the county, for his time. He entered nearly all of the land at one dollar and a quarter per acre and took an active part in reclaiming the primitive prairie for purposes of civilization, his improvement of his property promoting the general prosperity as well as his individual success. On coming from Arkansas he drove one hundred head of steers to Iowa, where he sold them to the Mormons who were en route to Utah. The purchase price was about eight dollars per head and he sold them at from eighty to one hundred dollars per yoke, thus

realizing a handsome profit. The Rhode brothers were prominently known in Fremont county as leading business men and the name has been inseparably connected with the history of this portion of the state. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Polly Cobb and was born in Lawrence county, Indiana, in which state she gave her hand in marriage to John Rhode.

Our subject was their first child and at the time of his birth the father was but twenty-one years of age. In their family were four children, the second being Elizabeth, the wife of Josiah Eggleston, who is living at Puget Sound, Washington, and has three children. Hannah is the wife of Mr. Buffington, a farmer of Nebraska, living in the Niobrara river country. Her first husband was Mr. Tarpening and she has three children. The fourth member of the Rhode family was a son who died in infancy. The mother died in Indiana, about 1825, and the father was again married, in Lawrence county, that state, his second union being with Miss Martha Scott, by whom he had eight children, five sons and three daughters. The eldest, Joseph, died at the age of fifteen years, and with the exception of two others all were married.

Great changes have come since John Rhode and his brother Joseph traveled to Iowa in the true emigrant style, with two large covered wagons, each drawn by four yoke of oxen, and two two-horse wagons, while each of the brothers also had five cows. As they crossed Illinois in the spring their wagons often got stuck in the mud, at which times they would double the teams and thus extricate the wagons. They were two months in making the journey and arrived in Fremont county in July or August.

The two brothers located near their brother Daniel, and the father of our subject paid six hundred dollars to John Hughes for his timber claim. He secured timber land, which everybody considered the most desirable, the prairies being regarded as comparatively worthless, as there was not timber to fence them. Then, too, on the prairies it was so cold and bleak that the settlers feared that they might freeze to death. Several of the pioneers did die upon those broad open stretches of country. About six years before his death John Rhode buried his second wife. He passed away about 1890, upon the farm where he located in 1852, living then in a log cabin. About 1857, however, he had erected the present large frame house. At one time he was the owner of eight hundred acres of land and at his death he was still in possession of three hundred acres having given the remainder to his children, to whom he either donated land or money.

Daniel T. Rhode, whose name begins this record, was reared upon his father's farm. He was thirteen years of age when he came to Iowa, and here he remained until the 1st of May, 1859. He was of the number who started for Pike's Peak, on the discovery of gold there, but after spending one summer in that country he returned home. While en route he saw a number of buffaloes and killed three in one place. He remained with his parents until the spring of 1862, when he returned Pike's Peak, Colorado, remaining for eighteen months, during which time he worked on the stage route, building log houses and barns. He then went to Idaho, where he engaged in mining gold for three months, and then returned with ten thousand dollars of the

precious metal. In one day he secured gold to the value of fifteen hundred and twelve dollars, having in one pan eighty-two dollars. This fortunate find came to him just at the right moment, for he and his partner were almost destitute of funds when they discovered the mine, in what was known as Stinking Water Gulch. They accidentally discovered the gold by digging at the side of a boulder, and Mr. Rhode still has in his possession nuggets which he found and which are worth from fifty to one hundred and twenty-seven dollars.

When twenty-nine years of age, on the 21st of March, 1868, Mr. Rhode was united in marriage to Miss Sarah C. Taliaferro, who was born in Missouri, a daughter of James and Catherine (Holland) Taliaferro, the former a native of Missouri and of French ancestry, while the latter was a native of Ohio. Unto our subject and his wife have been born eleven children, three of whom died in childhood. The others are: Dora, the wife of Charles Delaney, by whom she has two children; Clara May, who is the wife of George Plank, and has two children, both of whom are now in Oregon; Wilbert, who died at the age of twenty-six years; Alonzo, who is a farmer of this neighborhood and has a wife and one son; Maggie, the wife of Alonzo Kempton, also a resident farmer of Green township; Curtis, a young man of twenty-one, now in Oregon; Albert, who died at the age of fourteen years; Pearl, Richard and Daniel, aged respectively, seventeen, fourteen and nine years; and Ruby, who died at the age of four years.

Mr. Rhode is six feet in height and weighs two hundred and fifty-three pounds, and we seldom meet a man of greater

strength or endurance. Of strong domestic tastes, his greatest enjoyment comes to him through his associations of home. He is to-day the owner of four hundred and eighty acres of land, of which one hundred and fifty is timber. He also has ten acres and a good residence in Tabor. He has recently purchased two thousand acres in Kansas, upon which he has placed his son Alonzo. He carries on general farming and in addition successfully follows stock-raising, keeping on hand twenty-four horses, while annually he feeds and sells one hundred head of shorthorn cattle. He has the most of his land seeded down and has grown from six to seven thousand bushels of corn in a year. His fine timber is largely black walnut. Fine modern improvements may be seen on his place, including his mammoth barn, which is forty by seventy-two feet, with sixteen-foot posts. It is all built of hewed frame timbers from his woods and has an eight-foot basement. Everything about the place is neat and thrifty and up to date.

In his political views Mr. Rhode is a Republican, having supported the party since casting his first presidential ballot for Abraham Lincoln. He has served as school director and road commissioner, but has never been an aspirant for office, preferring to devote his time and energies to his business affairs, in which he has met with creditable success.

WILLIAM C. FUGITT.

William C. Fugitt, who since pioneer days has been a resident of Fremont county, was born on the old family homestead in Madison township, July 26, 1854. His

father, Townsend F. Fugitt, was one of the prominent early settlers of this portion of the state, coming here in 1848, when this part of Iowa was first opened up to civilization. He was born in Platte county, Missouri, in 1824, and his father, Hiram Fugitt, was one of the pioneer settlers of the Platte purchase, where he established his home about 1822. He was born in Kentucky and was of French extraction. His wife, Martha, was also a native of that state and represented a good family there. They were married in Missouri, and the grandmother of our subject died in Clay county, while Hiram Fugitt passed to his final rest in 1873, at the age of seventy-seven years, while living on the old homestead.

Townsend F. Fugitt was reared in Clay county, Missouri, amid the wild scenes of the frontier. Indians still lived in the neighborhood and all kinds of wild game could be found. In 1848 Mr. Fugitt came to Fremont county and secured a claim of government land. He married Eliza McKissick, a young woman who had been the housekeeper for his brother Jacob, one of the first settlers of the county, living at McKissick's Grove. She was born in Missouri and was a daughter of William and Eliza McKissick. With characteristic energy Townsend Fugitt gave his attention to the cultivation and improvement of his land, and developed one of the best farms in the township. Upon it he erected a fine residence, substantial barns and made many other improvements. His blue-grass pastures rivaled those of Kentucky, and everything about his place was neat, thrifty and attractive in appearance. He became the owner of four hundred acres of land, and

in addition to the cultivation of the fields engaged extensively and successfully in the raising of horses and cattle. He took quite an active interest in public affairs and was a wide-awake, enterprising citizen who withheld his support from no measure which he believed would prove of general good. His political support was given at different times to the Democracy and to the Greenback party, and for years he was very active in political circles, doing all in his power to secure the adoption of the principles in which he believed. He was one of the early Masons of the county and his life exemplified the beneficent spirit of the fraternity. In personal appearance he was striking, being six feet in height and weighing two hundred and fifteen pounds. His manner was always cordial, genial and unaffected, and the latch-string of his home always hung out, hospitality being extended to the weary and the hungry as well as to the immediate friends of the family. His life was permeated by his Christian belief as a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church and his word was ever as good as his bond. Both he and his wife were loved by all who knew them.

This worthy couple were the parents of nine children, four sons and five daughters, of whom five are yet living, namely: William C.; Sally, the wife of John McClellan, of Shenandoah, Iowa; Ed H., of Hamburg; and Effie and John, who reside in Broken Bow, Nebraska. Those who have passed away are Henry Clay, who died at the age of sixteen years; Mrs. Nancy Nelson, who died in Shenandoah, Iowa; Martha, who died on the old homestead; and Mrs. Betty Finnell, whose death occurred in Atchison county, Missouri. The mother passed away

at the age of forty-eight years and the father died at the age of sixty-four.

William C. Fugitt spent the days of his childhood and youth on the old family homestead and in early boyhood took his place in the fields to assist in their cultivation. The habits of industry which he then formed have been a salient feature in his success in later life. He acquired his education in the public schools and continued at home until twenty-three years of age, when he began farming on his own account on a tract of wild land in the eastern part of Madison township. There he opened up a fine farm of two hundred and forty acres, while he still owns. At the age of twenty-six he secured a companion and helpmate on life's journey by his marriage to Miss Martha Ackerman, who was born, reared and educated in Fremont county, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Ackerman, of Madison township. Four children were born of their union, of whom two are yet living: Ernest, now nineteen years of age, and Pearl, the wife of J. S. Johnson, of Fremont county. One daughter, Goldy Ethelyn, died at the age of twelve years. The mother of these children was called to her final rest on the 19th of May, 1893, at the age of thirty-two years. She was a consistent member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church and had a large circle of warm friends who deeply mourned her loss. On the 1st of November, 1894, Mr. Fugitt was united in marriage to Florence Mary Harris, whose birth occurred May 6, 1870. She was born in Maine, but was reared and educated in Fremont county, and is a daughter of A. F. Harris, who came to this county in 1872. In the east he engaged in merchandising. He married Ellen E. Poor, also a native of

the Pine Tree state, and unto them were born seven children, but only two are now living—Thomas H. and Mrs. Fugitt. The father is a member of the Christian church, the mother of the Unitarian church. By the second marriage of Mr. Fugitt there are two children—Ellen May and Oliver Townsend.

Mr. Fugitt owns and operates a fine farm of sixty-two acres adjoining Riverton. His home is built in a modern style of architecture, furnished in good taste and stands in the midst of a well-kept lawn. He also owns his farm of two hundred and forty acres in Madison township, and this is well improved with substantial buildings, and everything about the place is kept in good condition. In his political views he is a Democrat, strongly supporting Bryan. For a number of years he has served on the school board, and the cause of education, temperance and religion find in him a warm friend. For a number of years he served as an elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian church and is deeply interested in all that pertains to the welfare of his community and to the uplifting of man. Both he and his wife are honored and respected by all who know them.

CHARLES MAGEL.

Charles Magel is a self-made man who, without any extraordinary family or pecuniary advantages at the commencement of life, has battled earnestly and energetically, and by indomitable courage and integrity has achieved both character and fortune. By sheer force of will and untiring effort he has worked his way upward and is now one of the substantial farmers and stock-dealers of Fremont county. He claims Iowa as the



CHARLES MAGEL

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state of his nativity, his birth having occurred in Des Moines county, March 16, 1846. His parents, Sibert and Mary (Lee) Magel, were both natives of Germany and in early life came to the United States. The father located in Iowa in 1833 and the parents were married in this state. Both were descendants of influential families, representing important farming interests in Germany.

On reaching Iowa the father found a wild, open country, only a few settlements having been made, the work of improvement and cultivation being scarcely begun. Like many pioneers, he had very limited capital, but was hopeful and not afraid to work, and his energy and financial ability enabled him to advance steadily on the road to prosperity. He secured a claim and when he could not find profitable labor in the service of others he gave his time to the cultivation of his land, making good improvements upon it as the years passed. He completed the arrangements for a home by his marriage, and both he and his wife labored earnestly and underwent many deprivations and hardships incident to pioneer life in order to gain a good start in the world. At that time Burlington contained but a few cheap houses and was too small to be called even a village; but the steamers made a landing there. When the government survey was completed and the land was placed upon the market, Mr. Magel attended the sale and purchased his claim. He had not been able to save enough to make the entire payment, but found a friend who lent him the money, for which he paid fifty per cent interest until his indebtedness was discharged. His first farm was located about six miles from Burlington and he made it a highly

improved property. As claims were established he placed his crops on sale and success followed his efforts. About 1850 he moved within three miles of Burlington. He made many substantial improvements upon the homestead and there reared his children, spending his remaining days upon the old farm, where he passed away on the 9th of August, 1897. His wife preceded him to the home beyond, dying on the 5th of December, 1896. Both had been reared in the Lutheran church and held membership therein throughout their lives.

Mr. Magel was known as a very prominent and influential citizen of Des Moines county, proving a very important factor in the work of improvement and upbuilding there. After placing his home farm in good condition he purchased land and improved other farms, which he sold, becoming quite an extensive real-estate dealer. He also aided materially in the development of Burlington, building houses and dealing in property in that city. At the time of his death he owned some very valuable real estate there. He lent money and all of his efforts in a business way were crowned with success. He was an excellent financier, energetic, determined and persevering, and those qualities enabled him to advance steadily on the progressive path of prosperity. He was an intelligent, broad-minded man, of sterling integrity and honor, and among all by whom he was known he commanded uniform confidence and respect. He had no near relatives in this country, but his wife had two brothers, Conrad and William Lee, both of whom were farmers and are now deceased.

Sibert and Mary (Lee) Magel were the parents of ten children: Elizabeth, the de-

ceased wife of W. Hillgartner; William and Henry, who are living in Des Moines county; Charles, of this review; Conrad, a prominent farmer of Fremont county; Peter, who makes his home near Burlington; Mary, the wife of J. Schafer, of Burlington; Margaret, wife of H. Steyh, of the same city; Theodore S., who became a prominent citizen of Fremont county, where he followed farming until he was accidentally killed by a horse February 23, 1895, leaving a wife and five interesting children; and Benjamin, of Des Moines county. The family is an influential one, the members being leading citizens of the various communities in which they reside.

Charles Magel remained under the parental roof throughout the period of his minority, and practical training at farm work well fitted him for agricultural pursuit when he entered upon his business career. In 1869 he and his brother Conrad made a prospecting tour to Fremont county in order to look after some land which his father had entered. They returned by way of Nebraska, and in the spring of 1870 again came to Fremont county and began the improvement of the father's land. They broke the wild prairie, erected a house and employed a man and his wife to care for the home and assist in the work of the fields. They got a good start at farming and stock-raising and soon took their place among the substantial agriculturists of this portion of the state. In 1880 Charles Magel was married and by mutual agreement a division of the property was then made. Our subject obtained possession of the improved portion of the land and Conrad purchased a claim adjoining, upon which were some poor improvements. Both became substan-

tial residents and their homes are still within sight of each other. They have reared large families and have well improved farms in the valley of the Nishnabotna river.

Mr. Magel of this review owns nearly one thousand acres of land, all under a high state of cultivation, while well kept fences divide it into fields for the raising of grain or into meadows and grazing pastures. His residence is a modern, two-story house, built in a modern style of architecture and supplied with all the late conveniences. There is also a large barn and outbuildings and the home is surrounded by a beautiful grove of ornamental and forest trees. A large orchard yields its fruits in season, the fields are well tilled and in the pastures are found excellent grades of cattle and hogs. The farm is conveniently located five miles east of Sidney, and Mr. Magel is successfully carrying on farming and stock-raising. He also lends money to his neighbors and friends, on good security, and has become one of the leading and prominent business men of his section of the state. He is widely and favorably known, commanding the confidence and respect of those with whom he is associated. An excellent business man and financier, he has labored not only for his own advancement but is also enterprising and public-spirited and gives his support to many measures for the general good.

The lady who bears the name of Mrs. Magel was in her maidenhood Miss Lizzie Schultize, who was born in Des Moines, Iowa, September 19, 1858, a daughter of William and Margaret (Kitzer) Schultize, both of whom were natives of Germany and became early settlers of Iowa. Her father purchased land and improved a farm, and later, attracted by the discovery of gold

in California, he crossed the plains to the Pacific coast, where he engaged in mining for five years. Returning then to the Mississippi valley, he resumed farming, which he carried on until 1864, when death ended his labors. His wife still survives and resides on the old homestead. Both were worthy and exemplary members of the Lutheran church. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Schultize were born four children: Henry, who is living in Fremont county; Lizzie, now Mrs. Magel; John, of Des Moines county, and Mary, the wife of William Diehl. After the death of her first husband Mrs. Schultize became the wife of N. Helt, also a native of the fatherland, and they had seven children: Kate; Anna, the deceased wife of William Brown; Christina, the wife of I. Avery; Emma, the wife of H. Kingsolver; George, a farmer; Julia, the wife of E. Baumgardner; and William, who is yet at home.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Magel has been blessed with six interesting children: William C., George, Lee, Lulu, Grover, and Freddie, all still with their parents. Mr. and Mrs. Magel are earnest members of the Methodist church. He was reared in the faith of the Democracy but is now a Republican. He, however, does not seek office, preferring to give his attention to his farm work, which has brought to him an excellent financial return, so that he is now numbered among those who may well be proud of their success, as it has come to him through his own labors, his keen enterprise and his perseverance.

SEYMORE T. RHODE.

The history of Randolph would be incomplete without the mention of Seymore T. Rhode, who is a representative of an

honored pioneer family and is one of the most prominent and influential business men of the town, being the senior member of the firm of S. T. Rhode & Company. His birth occurred on the 23d of June, 1852, in the county which is still his home, his parents being Joseph and Elizabeth (Gray) Rhode, both of whom were natives of Warren county, Indiana, in which place they were reared and married. The paternal grandfather, Jonathan Rhode, was born in Ohio and was of German descent, his father having come from Germany to America. He located first in South Carolina, where he served under General Marion in the commissary department in the Revolution. He was a farmer, operating his plantation by the aid of the slaves that he owned, but becoming disgusted with the slave traffic he disposed of his interests in the south and went to Ohio.

Jonathan Rhode, the grandfather of our subject, was reared to agricultural pursuits in the Buckeye state, and at an early period in the development of Indiana he became a resident of that state, where he carried on farming. He married and became the father of seven children, namely: Daniel A.; Elsa, the wife of William Cobb; and John, both of whom were agriculturists; Joseph, the father of our subject; Hannah, the wife of R. McCord; Caleb, and Seymour. The parents were both members of the Society of Friends, and the kindly spirit so characteristic of that sect was exemplified in their lives.

Joseph Rhode, the father of our subject, was married in Indiana and there began farming, and subsequently he and his family accompanied his father's family on their removal to northwest Arkansas, in 1840. A few years later, however, they returned to

Indiana and in 1851 they came to Fremont county, Iowa, where Joseph Rhode entered land from the government, developing and improving the farm upon which he remained throughout the remainder of his days. He became an extensive agriculturist and stock-raiser and dealer, being one of the leaders in this line of business in the community.

In politics he was a stalwart Republican and was recognized as one of the leaders of the party in his portion of the state, his influence being used with telling effect in support of the principles in which he believed. He took a deep interest in the war, but ill health prevented him from going to the front. His fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, frequently called him to public office and he was chosen to represent Fremont county in the state legislature. He also served as a member of the county board for a number of years and filled many minor offices, exercising his official prerogatives in support of every measure which he believed would contribute to the general good. He was instrumental in securing the passage of the act for an assessment upon vacant lands owned by speculators. Of strong mentality, he viewed each question that came up for consideration, not only from the standpoint of to-day but of the future as well, desiring that all his official acts should prove of not only immediate good, but of continued benefit. He was liberal, charitable, enterprising and public-spirited, and his life—in purpose and in act—commanded the confidence and genuine regard of all with whom he was associated. He died January 17, 1886, and the community thereby lost one of its most valued citizens, his neighbors a faithful friend and his family a considerate father. His wife

had passed away many years before, her death occurring in 1863. She was a daughter of John Gray, who settled in Lawrence county, Indiana, in the pioneer days. His father was killed at the battle of King's Mountain in the Revolutionary war. The Gray family is of Scotch-Irish descent, and John Gray died in Lawrence county, leaving ten children, namely: William, Jacob, Lidia, Dorothea, Wesley, Ephraim, James, Mrs. Elizabeth Rhode and Hamilton.

Unto Joseph and Elizabeth (Gray) Rhode were born ten children: Mary, who became the wife of L. O. Baker and died in 1880; Harriet, the wife of S. P. McCormick; Dorothea S., who became Mrs. Reed and died in 1882; John, who died in childhood; Mrs. Martha F. Loveland; Seymore T., of this review; Mrs. Esther R. Hurst; Sarah, who is the widow of Dr. William Matthews, and is living in Colorado; Charles H., of Cass county, Iowa; and Elizabeth A., of California. After the death of his first wife Joseph Rhode, the father of our subject, married Mrs. West, a widow and a daughter of Deacon Kinney, of Ohio. Their children were Edith, who became the wife of A. A. Failing, and Mrs. Lucy Stevens. Their mother having passed away, Mr. Rhode married Mrs. Snow, a widow and a daughter of D. M. Paul, of Thurman, Iowa. Two children graced this marriage, Guy and Ray, who are living on the old homestead with their mother.

Seymore T. Rhode has spent his entire life in Fremont county. He remained under the parental roof throughout the period of his minority and acquired a common-school education. He afterward rented a farm for two years and then purchased a half interest in a drug store at Tabor, con-

ducting the enterprise for eighteen months, when he sold out and became an equal partner in a hardware and grocery store of that place. Again, after two years, he sold out and then came to Randolph, where he spent a year and a half as a salesman in a general store, owned by Mr. Barbour. On the expiration of that period he went to Silver City, Mills county, Iowa, where he followed clerking for a year and a half in a hardware and grocery store. He was married in 1880, and the following year he came to Randolph, where he purchased an interest, with Mr. Ashbaugh, in a hardware and implement business. The following year that association was discontinued and Mr. Rhode entered into partnership with Isaac Johnson, in the conduct of a hardware, lumber and agricultural implement business, which they carried on until 1893, when Mr. Rhode purchased Mr. Johnson's interest and incorporated the business under the style of S. T. Rhode & Company. The firm now buys and ships grain and does a general trading business of considerable volume.

On the 24th of October, 1880, Mr. Rhode was united in marriage to Miss Violet Alensworth, who was born in Ohio, February 17, 1854, a daughter of John and Mary Alensworth, who came to Mills county, Iowa, in 1875. Her father was a farmer, but after coming to this state retired from active business and died in Mills county in 1879. His wife, who was a consistent member of the Methodist church, survived him until 1893. The father was twice married and the children of the first union were William, James, Anna, Kate and Rebecca; while of the second marriage the following were born: Albert, who is now an engineer in Nebraska; Violet; Lewis, a farmer of

Mills county; Estella, the wife of W. Adamson; and Emma, the wife of S. H. Earl. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Rhode have been born six children: Elsie, born February 20, 1881; Ethel, born July 6, 1883; Joseph, born August 8, 1886; John, born March 22, 1888; Edward, born June 28, 1892; and Dorothea, born September 22, 1896.

Mrs. Rhode is a consistent and worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal church; while socially Mr. Rhode is a Mason, belonging to both the blue lodge and the chapter. In politics he is a stalwart Republican, unwavering in his allegiance to the party, but he has never sought office. His attention has been exclusively given to his business affairs, and through the legitimate channels of trade he has acquired a handsome competence. There are no startling or exciting chapters in his life record, but his history is that of a man who has ever been faithful to his duty, to his family, to his neighbor and to his country.

JOSEPH A. McINTIRE.

The efficient postmaster at Sidney, who in the discharge of his duties has manifested a most business-like spirit, is Joseph A. McIntire, who was born in Keokuk county, Iowa, August 25, 1848. His father, Alexander McIntire, was a native of Fairfield county, Ohio, whence he removed to Indiana and subsequently to Iowa, locating in this state in its territorial days. He married Lovina Hiatt, who was born about twelve miles from Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1826. Their wedding was celebrated in 1846, and their marriage was blessed with six children, of whom four sons and a daughter reached mature years, namely: Jo-

seph A.; Martin L., a farmer who resides in Marion county, Iowa; Harvey, a resident farmer of Brooks county, Kansas; Malon L., who also resides in that county and possesses considerable musical talent, being the author of a number of musical compositions of note; and Olive M., the wife of Dayton Greeson, who resides at Pleasant Plain, Jefferson county, Iowa. All are married and have families. The father died in April, 1855, at the age of thirty-one years. The mother remained a widow for many years and died in Brooks county, Kansas, July 9, 1900, when nearly seventy-four years of age.

Joseph A. McIntire pursued a two-years course of study in the Central University, of Iowa, and engaged in teaching at the age of twenty-one. He successfully followed that profession for many years, being an instructor in vocal and instrumental music, giving lessons on the piano. He possesses a remarkably sweet and clear tenor voice and has been the leader of many choirs. His services are always in demand at local entertainments and he has done much to promote the musical taste and culture of the town in which he resides.

In the fall of 1878 Mr. McIntire was united in marriage to Miss Susan A. Strawn, of Kirksville, Iowa, a daughter of Nelson and Elizabeth (Rhodes) Strawn, all of Ohio. Four children were born unto them, but the eldest, a daughter, died in infancy, and Bertha died at the age of nine years. Walter Ray was graduated in the high school in Sidney, and in 1900 matriculated in Grinnell College, in Grinnell, Iowa. He served in Company E, of the Fifty-first Iowa Infantry, in the Philippines, for more than a year and participated in fifteen en-

gagements. He made an excellent record as a soldier and is a good student, being particularly proficient in mathematics. Elsie May, the youngest of the family, is now a young lady of fifteen years, attending the schools of Sidney.

In his political views Mr. McIntire is a stalwart Republican, unswerving in his support of the principles of the party. For two years he served as the postmaster of Sidney, under President Harrison, and since July, 1897, he has been the postmaster under President McKinley's administration. He is a very efficient, faithful and accommodating officer, always found at his post of duty, and even those of different political belief commend him for his fidelity and trustworthiness in office. For eleven years he has made his home in Sidney, at his present place of residence. Holding membership in the Baptist church, he has served as one of its deacons. He has also served as the leader of the choir for a number of years and takes an active part in church work. As a citizen he is public spirited and progressive.

ZEDEKIAH McNEW.

One of the well-known citizens and early settlers of Iowa and an honored veteran of the Civil war is Zedekiah McNew, a native of North Carolina, born January 7, 1845. His father, William McNew, was of Scotch-Irish lineage and was reared and educated on the Emerald Isle. When a young man he decided to try his fortune in America and, crossing the Atlantic to the United States, located in North Carolina. In Kentucky he was united in marriage to Lucinda Williams, who was born in that state, and was of Welsh ancestry. Her father was a sol-

dier in the war of 1812 and fought with General Andrew Jackson at New Orleans, where the American loss was so small that the engagement became known as the "tearless" battle. It was indeed a signal victory for the American army.

In 1854 William McNew removed with his family to Iowa, locating in Lucas county, north of Sheridan. This state was then upon the wild western frontier. No railroads had been built and the most farsighted could not have dreamed of the wonderful changes which were soon to occur and transform this portion of the country into one of the leading commonwealths of the Union. Unto Mr. and Mrs. McNew were born six children, of whom four are living, namely: Mary, of Peoria, Illinois; Zedekiah; Columbus, who makes his home at Riverton, Iowa; and William, of Maryville, Missouri. Two sons loyally served their country in the Civil war and one of them was Carlton, of the Thirty-fourth Illinois Infantry, who was killed at the battle of Arkansas Post, thus giving his life in defense of his country. The other member of the family was Mrs. Angeline Atkinson, who died in Cuba, Illinois. Her husband was a soldier in the Civil war and is now deceased. The father of these children was a Protestant in religious training. He died in 1849, and the mother died twelve years ago, aged seventy-seven years.

Zedekiah McNew was reared on the home farm in Iowa and assisted in the work of cultivating and developing the fields until the 12th of August, 1863, when, in response to the President's call for aid, he offered his services to the government and was assigned to Company D, of the Thirty-fourth Iowa Infantry. He participated in the siege

of Vicksburg, under General Grant, and took part in the battle of Arkansas Post, where his brother was killed, and in the battles of Black River bridge, Fort Gaines, Fort Morgan, Fort Blakely and the Red River expedition. For a time he was stationed at Houston, Texas, and after the close of the war was honorably discharged from the service at Davenport, Iowa. He was ever found true and loyal to the banner under which he enlisted and was a brave and faithful soldier. Mr. McNew resided in Worth county, Missouri, until 1870, and for some time was employed by T. O. Morgan, one of the prominent agriculturists of Fremont county. He made his first purchase of land twenty-one years ago, becoming the owner of fifty acres, which has been transformed into highly cultivated fields. There is a new modern cottage upon the place, good barns and outbuildings and an orchard containing all kinds of fruit. The farm is conveniently located about a mile from Hamburg and thus the accessories of city life are easily attained.

In 1874 Mr. McNew was united in marriage to Mrs. Sarah Mathews, who was born in Ohio, a daughter of Channing Cowles, who became a pioneer settler of Fremont county in 1847 and died here in 1891. Mrs. McNew passed away in 1896, at the age of fifty-two years. By her first marriage she had two children: John C. Mathews and Ada, who is the wife of John Crone. They were reared by Mr. McNew. On the 29th of April, 1900, our subject was again married, his second union being with Mrs. A. Donnell, a lady of intelligence and good family. She holds membership in the Baptist church and enjoys the warm regard of many friends. In his political views Mr.

McNew is a free-silver Democrat, believing in the principles of Democracy as presented by W. J. Bryan. Socially he is connected with Hamburg Post, No. 210, G. A. R., of which he is a charter member. His life has been well spent, characterized by industry, honesty and fidelity to duty, and in the community where he makes his home he is widely and favorably known.

WILBUR W. MICKELWAIT.

Fortunate is the man who has back of him an ancestry honorable and distinguished; and of the families from which he is descended Mr. Mickelwait has every reason to be proud, for among them are numbered men who have become prominent in the early annals of the country. They have acted an important part in the events which have framed our colonial history, and have been honored pioneers, carrying into the newly settled regions the works and customs of civilization. His ancestors were distinguished early settlers of Virginia, Kentucky and of Ohio and at a later date members of the family have been prominent in molding the destiny of the great commonwealth in which our subject now resides. Not only has he seen southwestern Iowa grow from a wild country with only a few white inhabitants to a rich agricultural country, containing thousands of good homes and scores of growing towns, inhabited by an industrious, prosperous, enlightened and progressive people, but also he has participated in and assisted the heavy and wearisome work of development which was necessary to produce a change so complete as to be popularly referred to as magical.

Among the native sons of Mills county is numbered Wilbur W. Mickelwait, who was born on the old family homestead where he yet resides. It is a magnificent estate of six hundred and forty acres and is situated two miles west from Hillsdale. It is a monument to the enterprising and progressive spirit of the pioneers who became possessors of the land at an early day and transformed it into a valuable estate. There the subject of this review first opened his eyes to the light of day August 16, 1864. His father, Hon. James Mickelwait, was a native of England, born in York, and when only four or five years of age was brought to the United States. He was a son of Willoughby and Susannah (Woods) Mickelwait, both of whom were natives of England, whence they came with their family to the new world. In 1851 he cast in his lot with the pioneer settlers of Mills county, Iowa, and secured his present family homestead, which was then a tract of wild land, upon which not a furrow had been turned or an improvement made. As the years passed he wrought great transformation in the appearance of his land, for under the processes of cultivation the wild prairie was changed into blossoming fields, giving promise of abundant harvests. All modern accessories and improvements were added to the farm, which is now one of the best in the entire state.

Mr. Mickelwait was a man of marked individuality and strong character and was recognized as a leader of public thought and movement. He was known as one of the distinguished residents of southwestern Iowa, and his fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, had at different periods called him to fill minor local offices of



W. W. Mickelwait

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trust. Higher honors, however, awaited him and in 1874 he was elected to represent his district in the state legislature, becoming a member of the fifteenth general assembly of Iowa. He was a man of sound judgment whose opinions were relied upon in all matters of public importance, and his loyalty and fidelity to the best interests of his county, state and nation was ever above question. He died February 9, 1892.

James Mickelwait was united in marriage to Miss Sarah A. Bayles, a representative of an eminent Ohio family whose ancestors are famous for the prominent part they took in reclaiming the wilderness of Kentucky and the western reserve of Ohio for the purpose of civilization. Her father was Joseph Bayles, a native of Virginia who when about ten or twelve years of age became a resident of Ohio, living among its early settlers engaged in the work of carrying civilization into the wild districts of the then far west. He remained in the Buckeye state until 1845, when he removed to Iowa, where his last days were passed. He died at an advanced age, his birth having taken place in 1760. His wife, who bore the name of Anne Arrow Smith, was born in Maryland, in 1766, and died in Lee county, Iowa. She, too, represented a family distinguished in colonial history. The maternal great-grandmother of our subject was Miss Kenton, a sister of the famous General Simon Kenton, who was born in Virginia in 1755, and his name figures conspicuously in the annals of Kentucky as an associate of Daniel Boone and George Rogers Clark in the Indian wars which occurred in that state and gave to that portion of the country the name of the "dark and bloody ground." Simon Kenton also took an active part in

conquering the wilderness, making it habitable for the white race and was a loyal soldier in the war of 1812. The histories of Ohio have much to say concerning General Kenton's capture by the Indians, his daring exploit in escaping by running the gauntlet and of his numerous other deeds of bravery. He had the faculty of making friends with the Indians and on one occasion defended them against an attack of the white people of Urbana, Ohio, in which town he was then living. By his foresight in this matter he saved the white settlers from massacre by the red men, for the revengeful spirit of the Indians would have led to a massacre in the natural course of events if the white men had been allowed to carry out their designs against the red race. General Kenton died in 1836, at the advanced age of eighty-one years. Some of the oldest residents of Urbana still remember him as one of the bravest soldiers of the times. The Kentons lived in Kentucky throughout the stirring scenes connected with the establishment of the first settlements of the white race there, and emigrated from Kentucky to Ohio in the year 1801. In this state they encountered similar experiences, and the work which they did in carrying civilization forward into the wilds of the west cannot be estimated, but humanity certainly owes them a debt of gratitude which can never be repaid.

The Bayles family was also prominent as pioneer settlers. David Bayles, the maternal great-grandfather of our subject, was born in England and died in Ohio, in 1836, at the age of seventy-five years. His people settled originally in Virginia. William Bayles, a cousin of Mrs. Mickelwait, was killed at the battle of Buena Vista in the Mexican war. Two of her brothers were

soldiers in the Civil war, loyally defending their country at the time when the Union was threatened by the rebellion of the south. One of these is Mason Bayles, now a resident of Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and the other is Jesse W. Bayles, who makes his home in California. Mrs. Mickelwait is still living at the old homestead in Mills county, at the age of seventy-three years, and is a very interesting woman, conversing entertainingly upon many events connected with pioneer life in the states where she has resided. She had three children: Wilbur W., of this review; Mrs. Lizzie M. Coates, of Mills county, and James M., living in El Paso, Texas.

Mr. Mickelwait, whose name introduces this record, has spent his entire life on the old family homestead and early became familiar with the labors of the farm in its various departments. He is practical and progressive in his farming methods and is a wide-awake, enterprising business man, conducting one of the largest and finest farms in the entire state. Every thing about the place is neat and thrifty in appearance, bearing testimony of his careful supervision. The fields are highly cultivated and he makes a specialty of the raising of highbred cattle and hogs. He is also extensively engaged in dairying, and in both branches of his business is meeting with success, owing to his well directed efforts, sound business judgment and honorable dealing. At Omaha at the the Trans-Mississippi Exposition in 1898, he received a diploma and bronze medal for scoring over ninety-five points in butter-making. He is also the vice-president of the State Bank at Tabor, Iowa, and a director in the State Bank at Macedonia.

The lady who bears the name of Mrs. Mickelwait and presides with graceful hos-

pitality over their pleasant home, was in her maidenhood Miss May Pitzer. She was born in Nebraska, in 1867. They have four children: Nellie B., Mabel C., Claude B. and Edna. The parents hold membership in the Hillsdale Methodist church, contributing liberally to its support, and take an active part in its work. Mr. Mickelwait is a Prohibitionist in politics and is now serving as a school director, and the cause of education finds in him a warm friend. His co-operation is heartily given to every movement calculated to prove a benefit along material, social, intellectual and moral lines, and he is justly numbered among the most valued and respected citizens of the community.

WINFIELD S. GREENWOOD.

Throughout his life Winfield S. Greenwood has resided in Fremont county and represents one of the pioneer families. People of the twentieth century can scarcely realize the struggles and dangers which attended the early settlers, the heroism and self-sacrifice of lives passed upon the borders of civilization, the hardships endured, the difficulties overcome. These tales of the early days read almost like a romance to us. To the pioneer of the early days, far removed from the privileges and conveniences of city or town, the struggle for existence was a stern and hard one, and these men and women must have possessed indomitable energies and sterling worth of character, as well as marked physical courage, when they thus voluntarily selected such a life and successfully fought its battles under such circumstances as prevailed in the northwest.

Mr. Greenwood is numbered among the representatives of the agricultural interests of Fremont county, takes an active interest in public affairs and ranks among the leading and influential citizens of this portion of the state. His fellow townsmen have indicated their confidence and trust reposed in him by electing him county commissioner, and to those who are familiar with his upright life it is needless to say that his duties have been performed in a capable and efficient manner. He was born in this county October 29, 1848, his parents being Thomas and Eliza (Brubaker) Greenwood, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania, in which state they were married. Afterward they removed to Missouri, locating in Daviess county, that state, in 1843. While a resident there the father engaged in freighting across the plains to Fort Kearney, and about 1846 he brought his family to Fremont county, being one of the first settlers in this portion of the state. He entered a claim from the government, and as soon as the land was placed on the market he improved a farm near the town of Thurman, and also did some freighting after coming to Iowa, but ultimately put aside all business cares in order that he might devote his entire attention to agricultural pursuits. As a citizen he was recognized as one who exerted a strong influence for good in public affairs. For a number of years he filled the office of county judge when much of the business of the county devolved upon that official. He was a school-teacher and also examined other teachers. In politics he was a Whig, supporting the party until its dissolution when he joined the ranks of the new Republican party. He gave earnest consideration to every question which came up

for settlement, keeping well informed on the issues of the day. Broad-minded and energetic, he was well fitted for leadership and left the impress of his individuality on the development and improvement of the county. When he first came to Iowa Indians were still numerous in this portion of the state, game was very plentiful and wild beasts roamed over the country. The pioneers had to go long distances to mill and sometimes had to substitute potatoes and hominy for bread. Marketing was done on the Missouri river and hogs were taken to St. Joseph and Council Bluffs for sale, but emigrants consumed much of the products that were raised in this locality. The early settlers experienced all of the hardships and trials of frontier life, but uncomplainingly bore them all in order to secure a good home. Mr. Greenwood was particularly helpful to the new comers, giving them information concerning land values and favorable locations. His home was often opened as a place of entertainment for those who visited the neighborhood and the household was ever celebrated for its gracious hospitality. Mr. Greenwood commanded the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens in an unusual degree and was very widely known throughout the western portion of the state. Both he and his wife were consistent members of the Presbyterian church, and their Christian principles permeated their lives and prompted their kindly treatment of their fellow men. Mr. Greenwood remained upon the old homestead until his death, which occurred in 1885, but his wife survived him until 1894. When he passed away he was the owner of three hundred and twenty acres of land and for many years he had been enabled to surround his family with

many comforts, which he secured through his honest and indefatigable labor.

The children born unto this worthy couple were as follows: John, who was accidentally shot; Clarinda, who became Mrs. George B. Leggett; William, who died while serving his country in the Civil war as a member of the First Nebraska Regiment; Joseph, who was a member of the Fourth Iowa Cavalry, and after his discharge, on account of disability, returned to his home, and soon after died; W. S., of this review; Walter, a merchant who died in Kansas City, leaving a wife and one son; and Thomas, who died, leaving one daughter, his wife having preceded him to the invisible world.

Winfield S. Greenwood was born and reared in Fremont county and thus far has always lived within its borders. He remained under the parental roof until he had attained his majority, and at the age of twenty-three years he was married and began farming on his own account. He has since resided on one or two other farms and in 1882 removed to his present place of residence. At that time it had a log house upon it, but he has since erected a commodious two-story frame residence and made other substantial improvements, planted an orchard, set out a grove of ornamental and forest trees and now has a beautiful place of four hundred and twenty acres lying in the valley of the Nishnabotna river. It is a most desirable property, the fields being under a high state of cultivation, while in the pastures are seen fine grades of stock. At an early day he fed cattle on quite an extensive scale, but has since abandoned that part of his work.

The lady who bears the name of Mrs.

Greenwood was in her maidenhood Miss Flora J. Holloway, a representative of an honored pioneer family of Iowa. She was born February 14, 1850, in Holt county, Missouri, a daughter of William J. and Elizabeth (Allison) Holloway, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Virginia. They became pioneers of Fremont county, Iowa, where the father entered and improved a large tract of land, becoming an extensive farmer and stock-feeder, being a leader in that line in an early day. He was widely recognized as a most prominent business man of the county and when engaged in shipping stock to Chicago he was killed by the cars near Ottumwa, Iowa, about 1881. His ability as a financier and his capable management brought to him a high degree of success, while in trade circles he sustained an unassailable reputation by reason of his well-known honesty. He never wavered in his support of the Republican party and its principles, yet never sought office. After the death of his first wife he again married. The children by the first union were: Mrs. Greenwood; John M., Joseph W. and Humphrey N., who followed farming; Mrs. Elizabeth Roberts; and Thomas S. and Elmer, who are also well-known agriculturists. For his second wife Mr. Holloway married Mrs. Hoop, a widow. They had two children, one of whom died in infancy, while the other is Charles, a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Greenwood have had five children: William, who died at the age of twenty-six years; Raymond E.; May, the wife of F. Woodard; and Clara and Bessie, who are at home.

In his political views Mr. Greenwood has always been a supporter of the Republican party and takes an active interest in the

growth and success of his party, yet has been modest in his demands for official honors. Unsolicited he received the nomination for county commissioner, and to that office is again elected for the second time, while at this writing he is serving as chairman of the board. He lives in a strong Democratic county and his election is all the more flattering as it indicates unmistakably his ability and the confidence and regard accorded him by his fellow townsmen.

WILLIAM HALL.

William Hall, whose record as a brave and gallant soldier is equaled by his creditable career as a citizen and business man, has been a resident of Fremont county for the past thirty years. He is a native of England, having been born in Northamptonshire, on the 4th of July, 1839. His father, Luke Hall, was born March 16, 1818, in the same county, and when he had attained adult age he wedded Miss Mary Ann Barrett, who also was born in the same locality, representing a good family there. She died at the age of twenty-six years, leaving one son, William, whose name introduces this record. He was thirteen years of age when he accompanied his father on the voyage across the Atlantic to the new world. They took passage at Liverpool on a sailing vessel, and after a stormy voyage of six weeks arrived at New York, the year of the cholera epidemic. They then removed to the Mississippi valley, settling in Aurora, Kane county, Illinois, where the father secured employment of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, working on the road from Aurora to Mendota. Subsequently he went to Bristol, Illinois, and afterward came to Iowa, where

he was employed on the Burlington road, being in the service of the railroad company for twenty-five years. Through a considerable period he resided in Lancaster county, Nebraska, engaged in farming. In 1892 he came to Fremont county to make his home with his son William, and with him resided until 1896, when he was called to his final rest. He was very industrious, energetic, resolute and honest. His political support was given the Republican party, in religious belief he was connected with the Church of England, and socially he was identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Having spent the first thirteen years of his life in the land of his birth William Hall then came to the new world with his father. He had attended school in England, and after reaching this country he began earning his own livelihood in the service of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. During the Civil war he responded to President Lincoln's call for aid, enlisting on the 15th of November, 1861, under the command of Colonel H. T. Reid, who was wounded at Shiloh, and was then succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel Dewey. Mr. Hall participated in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, the siege of Vicksburg and the Meridian raid, and was honorably discharged December 31, 1863, after which he veteranized and was under the command of General Sherman. During his second term of enlistment he was in the battles of Resaca, New Hope Church and Burnt Hickory. He drove a government team from Atlanta to Savannah, and at length took passage on a vessel to Beaufort, South Carolina, thence he went to Pocotalico, Columbia, Raleigh, North Carolina, Richmond and thence to Washington, D. C., where he participated in the grand

review. He was honorably discharged July 24, 1865, at Louisville, Kentucky, and was paid off at Davenport, Iowa.

Mr. Hall then returned to Des Moines county, Iowa, and was employed for three years as a farmer in that county, thence went to Henry county, Iowa, where he was employed on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. In 1870 he came to Farragut, in the employ of that road as section foreman, with which he was connected until 1887, when he removed to his present farm, comprising eighty acres of good land. It has since been his home and gives evidence in its thrifty appearance of the care and supervision which he bestows upon it. The fields are kept in good condition and everything about the place is attractive by reason of the orderly condition and excellent business methods which are followed.

On the 30th of January, 1866, in Des Moines county, Iowa, Mr. Hall was united in marriage to Miss Theressa A. Denny, who has been to him a good wife and faithful companion on life's journey. She was born in Washington county, Indiana, September 7, 1844, and was reared in that state. Her father died in Indiana, but her mother departed this life in Henry county, Iowa. Six children have been born unto Mr. and Mrs. Hall, namely: Fanny Ellen, now the wife of P. Greenlee, of Holt county, Missouri; William Luke, of Crete, Nebraska; Robert J., who is living in Kansas; George W., also a resident of Holt county, Missouri; Charles F., who died at the age of two years; and Rachel E., who completes the family. Mrs. Hall is a member of the Christian church and Mr. Hall belongs to Ransom Post, No. 379, G. A. R., at Farragut, taking a very active part in its work and serving for some

time as the officer of the day. He is a popular man by reason of his genial manner and pleasant address, combined with the utmost reliability.

DANIEL C. MUFFLEY.

Daniel C. Muffley, who is engaged in agricultural pursuits in Mills county, was born on the 3d of February, 1850, in DeKalb county, Missouri, his parents being George Muffley, who was a native of Pennsylvania, and Mary Ann (*née* Laymon), who was a native of Kentucky. The family is of German lineage and is noted for longevity. The maternal grandmother died at the age of one hundred and six years in Buchanan county, Missouri. Mrs. Laymon, the maternal grandmother, and Mrs. Muffley, the paternal grandmother, both died on the same day. George Muffley, the father of our subject, removed from Buchanan county, Missouri, in 1849, and the following year took up his abode in Daviess county. He was a cooper and wagon-maker by trade, following those pursuits throughout the greater part of his life. He died in March, 1855, at the age of forty years, and his wife passed away in Mills county, in 1873, at the age of fifty years having made her home with her son Daniel, after her husband's death. They were the parents of seven children, of whom our subject is the fourth in order of birth. His brother, Joseph Madison Muffley, was a soldier in the Civil war, was wounded at the battle of Shiloh, was taken prisoner and died four days after his capture.

Mr. Muffley, whose name forms the caption of this article, started out in life for himself at an early age and has since been

dependent upon his own resources for a living. He came to Mills county in the fall of 1868 and for about four years was a resident of Center township. He then went to the Pacific coast, resided for about four years in Oregon and then again became a resident of Center township in 1879. On the 14th of March of the following year he was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Wright, a daughter of Alexander Wright, a native of Ohio. Five children have been born unto them—George D., Joseph E., Effie May, John and Frank.

In 1880 Mr. Muffley removed to Johnson county, Nebraska, but the same year returned to Center township, and on the 11th of March, 1882, became a resident of Raules township. After two years he removed to Pottawattamie county, Iowa. Three years subsequently and for the fourth time he returned to Center township, where he continued to reside for fourteen years, when he stock, and in cultivating his fields, both Platteville township, where he has resided since the 1st of March, 1900. He owns two hundred and eighteen acres of land and is extensively engaged in buying and selling stock, and is cultivating his fields, both branches of his business proving to him a profitable source of income. He is a most energetic farmer, diligence and enterprise being numbered among his most marked characteristics. He votes with the Republican party, but has never been an aspirant for office, preferring to give his attention to his business affairs.

BENJAMIN F. DUNAGAN.

A prominent citizen and successful farmer of Mills county, Iowa, is Benjamin F. Dunagan, the subject of this sketch. He

was born in Missouri, in September, 1850, a son of John and Margaret E. (Gallaher) Dunagan, the former of whom was a native of Knoxville, Tennessee, and died in Missouri when our subject was a child of nine months. John Dunagan was a son of Nicholas Dunagan, a gallant soldier in the war of 1812, being noted in his locality as a daring antagonist, being a very strong man and exceedingly brave. Our subject has few relatives living, an aunt, Mrs. E. Witt, a resident of Mills county, and one brother, William A. Dunagan, who is a farmer in this county. Four sisters died in Missouri, and one, Mrs. T. M. Britt, the wife of a very prominent farmer, died in this county in 1895. The mother of our subject was born and married in Tennessee, but is now deceased, dying in Mills county. She was a daughter of William Gallaher, a miller by occupation and a well known resident of Tennessee.

Mr. Dunagan, of our sketch, came to Mills county with his grandfather in 1852; hence he is one of the very oldest residents. He was educated in this county and has been a witness to its wonderful development. He is pleasantly located upon a fine farm three miles from the town of Hillsdale and engages most successfully in general farming. His land shows much cultivation and all of his surroundings are in keeping.

Our subject married Sarah A. Martin, a daughter of Benjamin C. Martin, who still resides in this county. The family of Mr. Dunagan consists of Lemuel F., a farmer residing in the neighborhood, Martha, Clara, Millard C. and Clarence E. The family is one of the most highly regarded in the Methodist church of Hillsdale, where they are consistent members. In politics Mr.

Dunagan is a Republican and has held the office of trustee of Center township for six years, efficiently performing the duties of the office. Socially he is connected with the I. O. O. F. organization and is a man of such superiority of character that his friends are many.

HON. CHARLES W. BLACK.

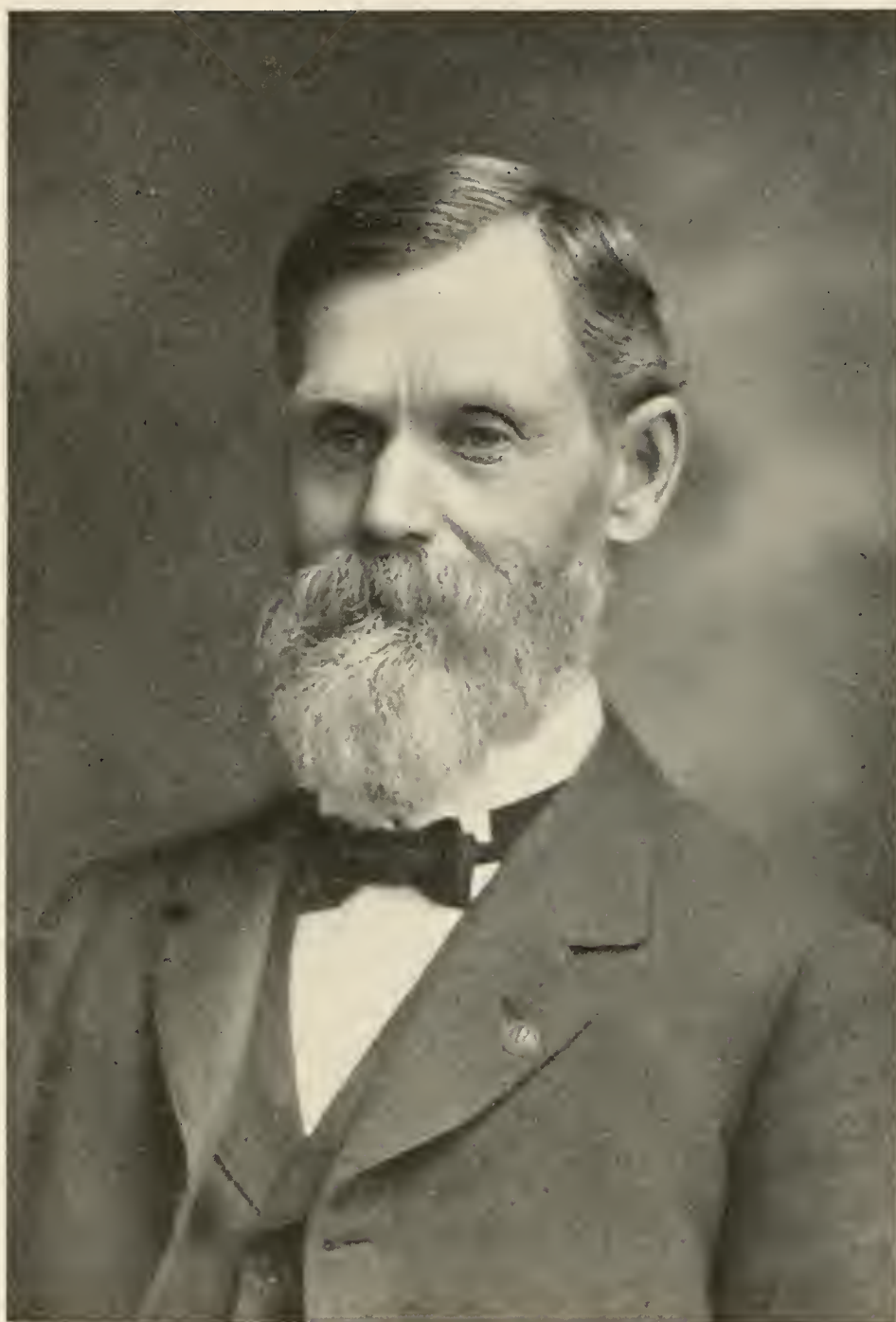
Hon. Charles W. Black resides at Malvern, Iowa surrounded by the comfort that earnest labor has brought him. His has been a busy, active and useful career, and his close attention to agricultural pursuits has brought to him a handsome competence, his pleasant home with its attractive surroundings being a visible evidence of what he has accomplished. His father, William Black, was a native of Scotland, born in Strathaven, March 9, 1817, and in the spring of 1838 came to the United States. He took passage on an old sailing vessel at Glasgow and was forty-eight days upon the water. That summer was spent in and around Rochester, New York, and in the fall he went to Ohio, where he was residing at the time of his death, which occurred in May, 1900. In 1871, however, he came to Malvern, where for fifteen years he was engaged in the hardware business. He married Miss Martha Reed, who was born near Zanesville, Ohio, March 9, 1821, and died in Malvern, Iowa, at the age of sixty-four years. Her father shouldered his musket as a representative of the Protestant side of the Irish Rebellion, when only sixteen years of age.

Mr. Black of this review, was born near Brownsville, Ohio, September 27, 1843, and was reared to agricultural pursuits like the average farmer boy. When the country

became involved in civil war he resolved to enlist as a soldier for the Union, and at the age of seventeen responded to the first call for three-months volunteers, but was not mustered into service. On the 1st of August, 1861, he re-enlisted for three years' service as a member of Company G, Thirty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. This regiment had more names on its roll than any other Ohio regiment that went forth to defend the Union. He veteranized on the 17th of December, 1863, at Vicksburg, again enlisting for three years. He was in the service altogether for about four years, being mustered out after the close of the war at Louisville, Kentucky, on the 20th of July, 1865. He entered the army from patriotic motives and was always found at his post of duty, valiantly defending the old flag and the cause it represented. He participated in all of the engagements in which his company took part, but fortunately was never injured, nor did he lose a day from illness or other cause.

Returning to his home after the war, Mr. Black felt the need of a better education than he had previously acquired, and for two winters attended college, while devoting the summer months to work on the farm. In the spring of 1867 he removed to Tonica, Illinois, where he engaged in farming on rented land for a short time, and later bought a small place. He continued his residence there until the spring of 1872, when he came to Mills county, Iowa, and bought one hundred and sixty acres of land, two and a half miles north of Malvern, which he converted into a fine stock farm by adding to the original purchase. He continues actively engaged in agricultural pursuits, although now residing in Malvern.

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Chas H. Black.



Hannah E. Black.

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On the 9th of September, 1867, Mr. Black was united in marriage to Miss Martha Landes, who died in Malvern, in 1872, at the age of twenty-seven years. By that union were born two children, Marion and Margaret. Mr. Black was married January 14, 1875, in Mills county, his second union being with Miss Hannah B. Evans. She was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and completed her literary education in the Western High School of Baltimore. Her father, William M. Evans, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1813, and died in Mills county, Iowa, in 1885. He married Sarah A. Van Kirk, whose birth occurred in Washington county, in 1812, and who passed away in Mills county, in 1882, the family having come to the latter county in 1873.

Mr. Black is liberal, public-spirited and progressive and in his political views is an out and out Republican. He filled several local offices in the township where he resided, and in 1899 was elected to the state legislature, in which he faithfully represents his district. He is chairman of the committee on the Home for Feeble-Minded Children, and is a member of other important committees. His wise counsel is sought on many matters of interest to the county and state, and it is to such men as he that is due the credit of our wise and beneficent legislation. Since casting his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln, he has taken an active interest in public affairs, and has supported those enterprises which he believes calculated to advance the public welfare. He was one of the organizers, and is still a prominent member of Milton Summers Post, No. 204, G. A. R., of Malvern, of which he was the first commander. Religiously he and his

family are members of the Presbyterian church, and are prominent in the community where they reside.

O. A. EDGERTON.

O. A. Edgerton, a member of the board of county commissioners of Fremont county, whose success in business and fidelity to the duties of citizenship class him among the representative residents of southwestern Iowa, was born near Des Moines, this state, on the 1st of June, 1860. His father, Owen Edgerton, was a prominent and well known early settler of this state. He was born in Belmont county, Ohio, and belonged to a good Quaker family noted for energy, honesty and piety. The days of his boyhood and youth were passed near Richmond, Wayne county, Indiana, upon a farm, and in the public schools near his home he acquired his education.

During the early period of settlement in central Iowa he came to this state, and in 1867 took up his abode in Fremont county. He had wedded Miss Mary Rich and found in her a most capable assistant and companion for the journey of life. She was born in Randolph county, North Carolina, and her father also was connected with the Society of Friends and died in Indiana. Upon arriving in Fremont county Owen Edgerton made the third settlement in Locust Grove township. All was new and primitive; nature had bountifully provided for those who wished to secure homes, but to the settlers remained the arduous task of developing the land and making it productive through cultivation. In 1869 he sold his first farm and came to the homestead in Madison township. Devoting considerable attention to stock-raising, he found that he greatly augmented

his income thereby, and through his well directed efforts he became one of the substantial citizens of this portion of the state. That he was universally esteemed is indicated by the fact that he was known throughout the county as Uncle Owen. He possessed a sunny, genial disposition, a jovial manner and pleasing address, and these qualities won him many friends. In public affairs he was a prominent factor and was regarded as one of the reliable and trustworthy citizens of his community. Having been initiated into the mysteries of Masonry, he advanced through the various degrees and became a Knight Templar. He was reared in the faith of the Society of Friends and was a firm believer in the Creator and the Gospel. To his family he was a loving and tender husband and father, to his neighbors a faithful friend, and when death came to him a large majority of citizens in this county felt a personal loss. He passed away at the age of sixty-four, leaving behind him an untarnished name. Mrs. Edgerton still survives her husband and is living with her son Owen A., who supplies her with all the comforts and conveniences of life. She is now seventy-eight years of age, well preserved in mind and body and is a worthy Christian woman, holding membership in the church of the Seventh Day Adventists. Mr. Edgerton has had seven children: Eliza, the wife of H. Means, of Riverton township, Fremont county; William, at home; John M., who is engaged in cattle-raising at Guide Rock, Nebraska; Mary M., now the wife of E. P. Blaisdell, of Missouri Valley, Iowa; Owen A., of this review; Eli, who died at the age of twenty years; and an infant who died at the age of four months.

Owen A. Edgerton spent the days of his

youth on the home farm, working in field and meadow or in the pastures caring for the stock. He procured his education in Bloomfield, Iowa, and in other schools, and in 1879 went to Nebraska with a herd of cattle, engaging in business there while yet in his 'teens. He has always been a man of marked energy, careful in forming his plans yet determined in their execution, and his success is attributable to his own labors. The homestead farm upon which he resides is one of the best and most valuable in the township, being improved with a fine residence, barns and all modern accessories and conveniences, including the latest improved machinery. He also has eighteen hundred acres of land in Webster county, Nebraska, and a farm in Jewell county, Kansas, where he keeps large herds of cattle and other stock. He has been extremely prosperous in his stock-raising interests, for he is an excellent judge of stock and is perfectly familiar with the best methods of caring for them so as to produce a healthful growth and keep them in good condition.

Mr. Edgerton was married in Madison, Nebraska, on the 8th of January, 1886, to Miss Victoria Payne, a cultured lady, born in Sullivan county, Missouri, a daughter of John Payne, a prominent and well known citizen of that county, who was born in Kentucky. Her father served as a member of the county board for a number of years in a most creditable manner, being elected to that office on the Democratic ticket. Mrs. Edgerton acquired her education in Fremont county and in Omaha, Nebraska, and by her marriage she has become the mother of two sons—Charles Owen, who is now fifteen years of age, and John Glenn, who is in his twelfth year.

For a number of years Mr. Edgerton was a Republican in his political affiliations, but like many progressive citizens he advocated the free-silver platform advanced by the Democratic party in 1896 and has since supported Bryan. He is now filling the office of county commissioner and labors earnestly and indefatigably for the best development of the county along material lines of progress. Socially he is a Mason, belonging to the blue lodge and chapter, and his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He stands six feet in height and weighs two hundred pounds. He easily wins friends, and moreover he has the happy faculty of retaining them as the years pass by. Among the popular residents of the county he is numbered.

J. H. UTTERBACK.

When the tocsin of war sounded and Iowa sent her brave men to the front to aid in the preservation of the Union J. H. Utterback was among the number who donned the blue and followed the old flag upon southern battle-fields. He has been a resident of Fremont county since 1853, and in the long years which have since passed he has shown his fidelity to the duties of citizenship not only in times of war but also in times of peace. He was born in Piatt county, Illinois, fifty miles east of Springfield, on the 12th of February, 1847, and is a representative of one of the patriotic families of the Prairie state. The family is of German lineage, the great-grandfather of our subject having been born in Germany, whence he came to America, establishing the name on the soil of the new world. Thompson Utterback, the grandfather of our subject, was

born in Culpeper Court House, in Culpeper county, Virginia, and later, seeking a home in the Mississippi valley, took up his abode in Iowa, his last days being spent in Lucas county, near Chariton. His wife died in Indiana.

Her son, James Utterback, the father of our subject, was born ere their removal from Culpeper Court House. He was, however, largely reared in Montgomery county, Indiana, where he assisted in farming and pursued his education in a log schoolhouse, which was seated with slab benches and supplied with such primitive furniture as was common in that time. He was married in the Hoosier state to Miss Martha Monroe, who was born in Ohio and reared in Indiana, a daughter of Jesse and Sarah Monroe, of Ohio. Her mother died in Piatt county, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. James Utterback resided upon a farm in Piatt county until 1853, whence they went to St. Louis, Missouri, by rail and thence came up the Missouri river by steamer to Sidney Landing, stopping in Atchison county, Missouri, whence the journey was completed by team to Madison township, Fremont county, Iowa. Securing a tract of land the father began the development of a farm, making a good home, whereon he spent his remaining days. His wife passed away at the age of sixty-seven, loved by all who knew her, and the father attained the advanced age of eighty-one years. In politics he was a Republican, and in religious belief was a Cumberland Presbyterian. The cause of Christianity and temperance found in him a warm friend, and advocate, and he labored earnestly to support the interests which he believed would prove of benefit to his fellow men. He instructed his children in lessons of honesty,

industry and sobriety and left to them the priceless heritage of an untarnished name. Mr. Utterback had six children: Mrs. Sarah Trout, of Cherry Vale, Montgomery county, Kansas; Mrs. Verrinda, of Riverton township, Fremont county, now deceased; Martha, the widow of William Meek, of Riverton township; W. T., who died in Madison township, Fremont county, in 1861; Mrs. Ruth McKissick; and Mrs. Eliza McKissick, who died in Fremont county.

J. H. Utterback was a little lad of six summers when he accompanied his parents from Illinois to Iowa. They located upon the farm where he was reared and early instructed in the work of clearing and developing of the fields. He pursued his education in the best schools of his county, continuing his studies until sixteen years of age, when, in 1863, his patriotic spirit aroused, he enlisted in the Forty-sixth Iowa Infantry as a member of Company B, under the command of Captain James H. Tilton, serving with his regiment until honorably discharged at the close of the war. He was with the Army of the Tennessee and participated in several engagements with General Quantrell's troops. After the war he returned to his home and began farming. Thirty-five years ago he came to his present farm, now comprising two hundred and ten acres of valuable land. Only a few acres had been broken at the time, but with characteristic energy he began the further improvement of the place and his labors have resulted in making it one of the most desirable farms of this part of Iowa. His home is a substantial and commodious residence, surrounded by a grove of trees; there is a good orchard; substantial barns and outbuildings; and in the pastures are found high grades of stock;

while the cultivated fields return golden harvests for the care and labor which Mr. Utterback bestows upon them.

Our subject was united in marriage, in Atchison county, Missouri, to Miss Mary Allison, a daughter of William and Sophia (Washam) Allison, natives of Virginia. The father is now in this county, but the mother passed away in Missouri. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Utterback has been blessed with seven children: William T., a mail clerk in the government service, now located at Omaha, previous to which time he was a successful and popular teacher for a number of years and for a similar period served as the principal of the Long Island schools in Nebraska; J. R., who has also devoted his life to educational work and farming, served as the principal of the city schools in Table Rock, Nebraska, and is now filling the position of county superintendent of schools in Pawnee county; Mrs. Sophia Emily Zimmerman, living in Madison township, Fremont county; James, who makes his home in Prairie township of the same county; Simpson, who is living on section 27, Riverton township; Mollie, who is the wife of H. Yates, of Riverton township; and Myrtle, who is the wife of Forest Dresher. Mr. Utterback has given his children excellent educational privileges, that they may thus be well fitted for the practical and responsible duties of life.

In politics he is a Democrat and for two years he served as justice of the peace, discharging his duty with marked impartiality. He has also been a member of the school board and belongs to Farragut Post, G. A. R. He is identified with that class of representative American citizen who co-operate in every movement to promote progress and

advancement and his labors in behalf of the best interests of Fremont county have been continuous and beneficial.

LOTT H. SHULL.

Lott H. Shull, who carries on farming in Riverton township, was born November 7, 1862, in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, and represents one of the old families of that locality of German lineage. His father, Daniel Shull, was born in Northumberland county, August 18, 1832, and, like his people was noted for his industry and honesty. He was reared upon a farm and after attaining to man's estate, was married on the 22d of August, 1858, to Caroline S. Smith, also a native of Northumberland county, born February 21, 1836. Her father, Morris Smith, was a native of New Jersey, and a son of Ulet Smith, who also was born in that state, where Morris Smith was reared and educated. In early manhood he removed to Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, where he married Susanna Sober a native of that county. Her father was a native of New Jersey. Morris and Susan Smith became the parents of six children, namely: Samuel, deceased; Coleman Smith, a prominent citizen of Riverton; Isaac, also a well known resident of that place; Mrs. Caroline S. Shull, now deceased; Isabel, who died in early womanhood; and Morris, who died in childhood. The father was a miller by trade, and followed that occupation during life. He died in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, at the age of thirty-nine years, honored and respected by all who knew him. His wife passed away in Riverton, Iowa, when she had attained the

venerable age of eighty-seven years. He was a Presbyterian in early life, but after coming to this state joined the Methodist Episcopal church.

Daniel Shull and his wife resided in the old home county in Pennsylvania until 1872, and then started westward, taking up their abode in Fremont county, Iowa, where the father of our subject purchased eighty acres of land. He was both a carpenter and farmer and successfully carried on business here, becoming the owner of four hundred acres of valuable land in this county, together with eight hundred acres near Stuttgart, Arkansas. In all his business dealings he bore a reputation for integrity that was above question. Although not a member of the church, he aided in its support and was interested in all that pertains to the moral, intellectual and material welfare of the community. In his youth lessons of industry were instilled into his mind and they characterized his entire career. All that he secured in life was due entirely to his own efforts, his diligence and enterprise enabling him to advance steadily on the road to prosperity. He died September 12, 1900, at the age of sixty-eight years, and many friends throughout the community deeply mourned his loss. His wife passed away in 1892, at the age of fifty-six years, dying in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which she held membership. Her many estimable qualities won for her warm friendship. In the family of this worthy couple were four children, all born in Pennsylvania, namely: Lott H.; Isabel, the wife of George Magaw, of Riverton township; Coleman, who died at the age of four years; and Eddie, who died at the age of nine months. After the family came to the west two other chil-

dren were born: Grace, who died at the age of one year, and one who died in infancy.

Lott H. Shull is therefore the only surviving son of the family and has but one sister. He was a youth of ten summers when he accompanied his parents to Iowa and here upon the home farm he was reared. While he enjoyed good advantages he was also instructed in the work of the home farm and aided in the cultivation of the fields until he had attained his majority. He then chose as a companion and helpmate on life's journey Miss Sidney Vaught, of Columbus, Nebraska, their marriage being celebrated on the 6th of February, 1884. She has been to her husband an excellent helpmate and faithful wife. Her birth occurred in Virginia, on the 11th of October, 1866, and when only about two and a half years old she was brought to Iowa by her parents, Stephen and Mary A. Vaught, the former now a resident of Genoa, Nebraska. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Vaught were born eight children, namely: Vinah; Nancy; Virginia; Sidney. Mrs. Shull; Elbert; James Lee, who died at the age of three years; John and Milie. Four children graced the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Shull, namely: Kimber C., who was born May 25, 1886; Bernal E., born April 16, 1888; Hazel B., who was born January 21, 1890; and Vera S., born November 12, 1893.

After his marriage Mr. Shull located upon a farm of eighty acres. He afterward fell heir to a good estate left by his father, comprising two hundred and forty acres of land in Fremont county and four hundred acres in Arkansas. He is an enterprising, wide-awake agriculturist who successfully cultivates his fields and engages in stock-raising. His time and attention are untir-

ingly given to his business duties and his labors have been crowned with a good financial return. He exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Democracy, but has never sought office. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Shull is celebrated for its hospitality and throughout the community they have a wide circle of friends who entertain for them a high regard.

MARION L. EVANS.

One of the most prominent residents of Emerson, Mills county, Iowa, is Marion L. Evans, the subject of this sketch. He was born in Henderson county, Illinois, June 30, 1858, a son of John and Sarah Y. Evans. The father, John Evans, Jr., was one of the old and prominent settlers of Mills county, although he now resides in Illinois. He still owns large tracts of land and great herds of stock in Iowa, and although advanced in years he makes many flying trips to this section to superintend them. In December, 1892, he took the best train load of fine stock to the stock yards at Chicago that was ever shipped to that point, a record having been kept.

Mr. Evans, the subject of this sketch, was reared and educated in the common schools of his native county and at Monmouth College, same state, and came to Mills county, Iowa, in 1879. In connection with his father he carries on an extensive stock business, recently shipping a lot of cattle worth forty-three thousand dollars. They are probably the largest buyers and shippers of live stock in this section of the state. Mr. Evans is also the president of the Farmers' Bank of Emerson. Socially he

is connected with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and Knight Templar and Scottish rite Masonry, in which organization he takes an active interest.

June 28, 1883, he was united in marriage with Miss Hattie M. Tubbs, a daughter of the late Judge L. W. Tubbs, and his interesting family now comprises six children—Edith L., John L., Frank N., Marion L., Jr., Volney and Kenneth.

J. B. BRANDT.

Among the German-American citizens of Mills county who, loyal to the interests of their adopted land, are numbered among the representative men in this section of Iowa, is found J. B. Brandt, who was born in Schleswig, Germany, on the 15th of March, 1857, his parents being Jurgen and Anna (Miller) Brandt. In the year 1868 the father came to America, accompanied by his family, and took up his abode in Oak township, Mills county. He was a carpenter by trade and followed that pursuit for many years, but finally became extensively interested in farming and stock-raising. His was an active, industrious and upright career, crowned with a richly merited degree of success, and won the confidence and warm regard of all with whom business or social relations brought him in contact. He has attained the ripe old age of eighty-four years, while his wife is now eighty years of age.

Mr. Brandt of this sketch is the youngest in a family of ten children, six of whom are yet living. He was eleven years of age when he left the fatherland and with his parents came to the new world, continuing his education in the schools of Mills county. He remained under the parental roof

throughout the period of his minority, and in 1882 started out upon an independent business career. Farming has been his chief occupation, and he has successfully followed it, becoming the owner of a desirable property. His business methods are such as to commend him to the confidence of all, for he is reliable in all his dealings. Upon his place are found all the modern accessories and improvements usually seen upon a model farm, and a glance will indicate to the passer-by his careful supervision of the land which he operates.

In 1882 Mr. Brandt was united in marriage to Miss Mary Green, a daughter of Charles and Julia Green, and a niece of Chris Plummer. They have six children, namely: Carl, Albert, John, Martha, Paul and Julia. In his political views Mr. Brandt is a Democrat, giving an earnest support to the men and measures of the party, and is now serving as one of the trustees of Oak township. The family belong to the German Lutheran church.

LEBBEUS CLARK.

Lebbeus Clark, who follows agricultural pursuits in Indian creek township, was born in Pennsylvania in 1843. His father, Lebbeus Clark, Sr., was a native of the same state and died in Lee county, Iowa. His brothers and sisters were Abner, Ezekiel, Silas, John, Levi and Mrs. Lydia Reeves. With the exception of the last named, who is now a resident of Salem, Iowa, all are deceased. When he had arrived at years of maturity the father of our subject wedded Mary Evans, who was born in Pennsylvania and died in Clarinda, Iowa. Their children were: Joseph E., who died at Mount Pleas-

ant, Iowa, in 1900; Isaac and Abner, deceased; Mrs. Martha Clark, who is living in Clarinda, this state; Mrs. Nancy Linley, whose home is in Oskaloosa; Mrs. Emaline Wolf, a resident of Lawrence, Kansas; Mrs. Sarah McCorkle, a widow living in Fort Madison, Iowa; Mrs. Jennie Mercer, also of Oskaloosa; and Mary Hathaway, living in Kansas.

The boyhood days of Lebbeus Clark were quietly passed. He remained in Pennsylvania until 1856, when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Lee county, Iowa, where the father spent his remaining days. Mr. Clark, of this review, however, came with the family to Mills county and located on a farm in Silver Creek township sixteen years ago, which he occupied eleven years. For five years he then resided upon a rented farm conveniently located three miles north of Hastings. In the fall of 1900 he purchased a farm of one hundred and eighty-seven acres three miles west of Malvern and two and a half miles east of Hillsdale. He was well qualified for the practical duties of business life by fair educational privileges, having attended the district schools in his youth, while in the year 1850 he was a student in Professor Howe's Academy, in Mount Pleasant, Iowa. His business affairs have ever been conducted with strict regard for honorable principles and straightforward dealing, and his labors have resulted in bringing him a very desirable competence.

Mr. Clark was united in marriage to Miss Anna Mary Pease, a daughter of James B. and Elizabeth (McCollough) Pease, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. Her father is still living in Fort Madison, Iowa, but her mother died in Lee county, this state.

She was of Scotch lineage. Mr. and Mrs. Pease became residents of Iowa in 1852, and here reared their five children, namely: Mrs. Clark; Mrs. Fanny Evans, of Malvern; Gaston, who died while a soldier in the Civil war; John, who is living in Lee county; and Lizzie, who died at the age of four years. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Clark has been blessed with thirteen children, and the family circle yet remains unbroken by the hand of death. In order of birth they are as follows: James P. and Willis G., who are residents of Mills county; LeRoy A., who is living in Harrison county; Samuel, John R., Abner, Fred and Harry, all residents of Mills county; Mrs. Mary Boggess, a resident of Henderson, Iowa; Fanny, Sadie, Alice and Helen, who are still under the parental roof. Abner is a graduate of the high school in Henderson and the younger children are being well educated in the excellent country schools.

In his political views Mr. Clark is a stalwart Republican and keeps well informed on the issues of the day, yet has never sought or desired public office. Both he and his wife hold membership in the Presbyterian church in Malvern, and both are held in the highest regard throughout the community. Mr. Clark is spoken of by his neighbors as a kind and generous husband and father and a loyal citizen, fair and just in his dealings, genial in disposition and courteous in manner.

HON. JOHN PARKER.

The keynote to the success of men like John Parker, a prominent farmer and stock man of Ingraham township, Mills county, Iowa, is industry. Other characteristics aid



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such men in wo. ldlly advancement, but hard work, early and late, is what wins the battle. Mr. Parker is one of those enterprising Englishmen who have done so much to develop the agricultural interests of their parts of the state. He was born in Lincolnshire, in 1837, one of the eleven children of George and Elizabeth (Beet) Parker. His father was born December 24, 1812; his mother on Christmas Day, 1813, and they were married in 1833. Mr. Parker was an agricultural laborer and he taught his sons how to farm and encouraged them to work hard. Some of his children died in infancy, some in youth, and five were reared to manhood. His son George went to Ohio in 1854, and settled in Wyandot county. From there he came to Iowa in 1867, accompanied by his brother, John Parker, the subject of this sketch. George Parker was born in September, 1835, became a prosperous farmer and a local official and died in Anderson township, Mills county, in 1890, leaving a good property to his eight children. James and John Parker came over together from England in 1857, on a sailing vessel which consumed five weeks in making the journey from Liverpool to New York. James is a well-to-do farmer with a large family, and lives near Hastings, Mills county. Henry Parker is a farmer and breeder of Poland China hogs and owns one hundred and sixty acres of land in Pottawattamie county. He also has a family. Joseph Parker, likewise a man of family, is a farmer near Oakland, Pottawattamie county. The mother of these children died in England in 1866, as the result of a fall, and the father came to Iowa at about the age of seventy years and lived in a house built for him by John Parker on the latter's farm until he died in 1895, leaving a

widow. He was a Wesleyan minister, a zealous preacher of the gospel, a self-educated man, of mental ability and moral worth, who was highly esteemed by all who knew him.

John Parker was educated in the common schools until he was about ten years old, when he began to work on the farm. From the age of fourteen to the age of twenty he worked by the month and by the year. In 1857, when he was twenty years old and had saved sixty dollars with which to pay his passage and expenses, he and his brother James joined their brother George in Wyandot county, Ohio. In 1867, as has been stated, John and George came to Iowa, where they were tenant farmers for about four years. In 1871, John Parker bought forty acres of new prairie land and five acres of timber, for which he paid sixteen dollars an acre. On this property he erected his first house, which in 1882 gave place to his present residence. By four subsequent purchases he has increased his holdings to two hundred and eighty-five acres of fertile upland rolling prairie, one hundred and twenty acres of which is devoted to corn, yielding an average of from fifty to fifty-five bushels an acre. He has preserved the fertility of his land by strict attention to rotation of crops. He sells some corn but feeds most of his crop on the farm. His stock consists principally of cattle and hogs and he milks from twelve to fifteen shorthorn cows, keeps a blooded bull and raises calves. He breeds about seventy-five Poland China hogs for the market each year and keeps ten horses and raises colts.

Mr. Parker is a Republican and has represented his district two terms in the state legislature, his service ending January, 1900. He was for three years one of the com-

missioners of Mills county and has several times been trustee of his township and has been school trustee and has held other minor offices. While a member of the legislature he took an active part in the state legislation and was one of the leading members of the house. He is prominent in state and local politics, ever taking an active interest in the affairs of his party. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for thirty years, and his wife since her early girlhood. He has held every office in the church except that of minister, and has been Sunday-school superintendent many years. He is an Odd Fellow.

Mr. Parker was married in Ohio, September 19, 1861, to Miss Mary Johnson, who was born in Morrow county, Ohio, in 1841, a daughter of John and Lucy (Alger) Johnson, natives of Vermont, who came early to Ohio, where they were well-to-do farmers, and reared ten of their eleven children, five of whom are living, as follows: Mrs. Arabella Strickler, a widow who lives at Columbus, Ohio, and has three children; Andrew J. Johnson who has nine children and lives in Shenandoah, Iowa; Amanda, who married Alpheus Miller, of Ohio, and has three children. William Henry Harrison Washburn, Mrs. Parker's half-brother, is a son of her mother by a former marriage. John Johnson, Mrs. Parker's father, died at the age of fifty. Her mother married a third time and died in 1869, aged sixty-two years. Her father and mother are both buried in Morrow county, Ohio.

John and Mary (Parker) Johnson have had ten children, all of whom are living: Elizabeth W. married William H. Salzers, a Mills county farmer, and has two daughters; Alice Jane married William Tucker, of

Saline county, Nebraska, and has a son and three daughters; Cora A. married Richard Tucker, of Saline county, Nebraska, and has a son and five daughters; Emma L. married J. E. Johnson, of Mills county, Iowa, and has one son and three daughters; Ida J. married G. W. Phelps, of Fillmore county, Nebraska; Harry Grant, a farmer in Mills county, married Miss Nellie Jackson; Rosa, who is the wife of D. N. Salzers, of Mills county, has one daughter; Howard Roy, a farmer on a part of his father's land, married Maggie Crow, who has borne him a son; and Sanford J. is a member of his father's household and he and John Guy Parker are students and the latter will soon enter Simpson College.

GEORGE T. OTIS.

George T. Otis was born June 2, 1842, on Dutch Creek, Ohio. His father, William Otis, was a native of New York and was a wagon-maker by trade. Emigrating westward, he took up his abode in Ohio, locating in the town of Lowell, in the year 1815. He was married in that state to Sabrina Rice, and in 1857 he came to Glenwood, where he spent his remaining days, passing away at the age of seventy-nine. His family is one noted for longevity, and the maternal grandmother of our subject lived to be over ninety years of age.

George T. Otis was with one exception the youngest in a family of seven children, six of whom are yet living. He assisted his father in wagon-making and started out in life for himself at the age of nineteen. As a companion and helpmate he chose Miss Florence Yockey, a daughter of Henry Yockey, who was a native of Pennsylvania and also

a wagon-maker by trade. Her father removed to Ohio at an early period in the development of that state, and about 1865 he came to Glenwood, where he has since followed his chosen occupation. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Otis was celebrated on the 1st of December, 1867, and has been blessed with four children, three sons and a daughter, all at home, namely: Carl H., George D., Della and Howard.

For a quarter of a century Mr. Otis was engaged in the livery business, with excellent success, but in 1892 he sold that enterprise and removed to Oregon, hoping thereby to benefit his wife's health. For a year they traveled through the western country and then returned home. Mrs. Otis was spared to him for a number of years following, but died in February, 1900, at the age of fifty-one. Our subject first visited the northwest in 1862, when he went to Montana, where he was engaged in mining until 1866, and then returned to Mills county. During the greater part of the time through the past third of a century he has resided in Glenwood. Few men in Mills county are more widely known or more highly respected. He is always ready and willing to accommodate his friends and customers in any way within his power, is whole-souled and generous, and his many admirable qualities have won for him high regard.

A. O. DALRYMPLE.

A. O. Dalrymple is the proprietor of the Valley Farm in Riverton township, Fremont county, and is one of the well known and enterprising citizens of the community. He was born in Warren county, New Jersey, near the city of Washington, on the 17th

of March, 1857, and belongs to one of the good families of that county, which was also the birthplace of his parents. His grandfather, David Dalrymple, was a soldier in the war of 1812 and was of Scotch lineage. His father, James Dalrymple, was a tailor, blacksmith and farmer. He was industrious, honest and loved by all, and his death occurred when he was sixty-five years of age. In politics he was first a Whig and later a Republican and loyally espoused the cause of the party during the Civil war, being a firm adherent of Lincoln and his policy. He witnessed the starting of the first locomotive ever put in motion in this country. He died within a mile and a half of his birthplace in Warren county, New Jersey. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Eleanor Deremmer, was also a native of Warren county and was reared and educated there, her ancestry being Scotch-Irish. She died in that county, twenty-two years ago, in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which she was a worthy member. She was loved and revered by all who knew her for her many excellent qualities. In the family of this worthy couple were fourteen children, nine of whom reached mature years, namely: John, who is living on the old family homestead in Warren county, New Jersey; George B., who is a resident of the same county; Peter, of Montana, New Jersey; Mrs. Hattie Anderson, of Stewartsville, that state; A. O., of this review; Mrs. Emeline Stecker, of Easton, Pennsylvania, now deceased; Henry, who died in Philipsburg, New Jersey; Caleb, who died in Roxburg, Warren county, same state; and Benjamin, who died in Orefield, Pennsylvania.

A. O. Dalrymple spent his boyhood days in the manner usual to farmer lads of the

period. In the winter season he pursued his education in the public schools, and with the coming of spring he took his place in the fields to assist in the operation of the home farm, aiding in the work until after the crops are garnered in the autumn. In 1878 he emigrated westward and landed in Atkinson, Illinois, with but forty cents in his pockets. He secured employment on a farm near Kewanee, Henry county, that state. The year 1882 witnessed his arrival in Fremont county, and he located first in Fisher township, but soon came to the Valley farm, which he owns and which is one of the most desirable farming properties in this portion of the state. On the place he has an excellent residence, which was erected in 1894, and is built in a modern style of architecture, with bay windows, and is attractive in appearance and convenient in arrangement. He owns one hundred and five acres of rich land and has one of the best herds of Poland China swine in the county. He raises only high-grade animals and has some of the best representatives of the breed that can be found. This is his specialty in stock-raising and it has proved a profitable source of income, for the size and excellent condition of his hogs enables him to command for them a ready sale on the markets.

Mr. Dalrymple completed his arrangements for a home in 1882 by his marriage to Miss Julia Sausaman, who was born in Kewanee, Illinois, and was reared and educated there. Her people were from Pennsylvania. Her father has now passed away but her mother is still living near Kewanee. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Dalrymple has been blessed with five children, namely: Hattie, Joanna, Leona, Chester and Luella. For many years Mr. Dalrymple gave his support

to the Populist party, but in 1896 supported Bryan. In 1900, however, he voted for McKinley. He is a man six feet in height, weighing one hundred and eighty-five pounds. His manner is entirely free from ostentation or display and his genuine worth gained for him the confidence and regard of all those with whom he is associated. His business success is due to earnest purpose and well-directed labor, for without capital he started upon his business career and annually added to his possessions until he is now one of the substantial agriculturists of this county.

SETH DEAN.

We are now permitted to touch briefly upon the life history of one who has retained a personal association with the affairs of Mills county for many years, having served as county surveyor for a quarter of a century, and one whose ancestral line traces back to the colonial epoch. His life has been one of honest and earnest endeavor, and he has gained the confidence and respect of all with whom he has come in contact either in business or social circles.

Mr. Dean was born in Lyons township, Mills county, on the 20th of October, 1851, his parents being William E. and Susan (Briggs) Dean, natives of the Green Mountain state. On the paternal side his great-grandfather, Seth Dean, fought for American independence in the Revolutionary war, and at the close of his third term of enlistment, with his papers (real Continental money), he secured a grant of land in Windsor county, Vermont, where he spent the remainder of his life. He wedded first Mary Bicknell, and after her death he married

Ruth Wight, of Hardwich, Massachusetts, where his birth also occurred. Their son Seth, the third of a family of four sons, and the grandfather of our subject, was born on the old homestead in Barnard, Vermont, served as a private in the Plattsburg, New York, campaign in the war of 1812, and afterward throughout life followed farming in that state, dying there at the age of forty-nine years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Martha French, lived to the advanced age of eighty-two years. Our subject's maternal grandparents were Benjamin and Susana (Crowell) Briggs, residents first of Vermont, removing to Huron county, Ohio, in 1836, and residing there the remainder of their lives, while his great-grandparents were Ephraim and Rhoda (Whitcomb) Briggs, natives of Massachusetts. Ephraim Briggs also was a Revolutionary soldier, and participated in the battle of Lexington, under command of Captain Knowlton, afterward colonel. When mustered out at the close of three-years service he was a commissioned officer of the Massachusetts Continental Line.

William E. Dean, the father of our subject, was one of the pioneers of Mills county, Iowa, having located here in 1849. He was a farmer by occupation and spent forty-four years upon one farm in this county. His death occurred at the homestead in Lyons township, when he was seventy-three years of age. In early life he was an old-line Whig, but on the inception of the Republican party in 1854 he joined its ranks and assisted in its organization in Mills county. He took a prominent and active part in public affairs; served as the first coroner of the county; and filled, at different times, all the local township offices. He was also the first

drainage commissioner of the county, and by virtue of this office had charge of the public sale of the government swamp land in Mills county. He assisted in the building of many of the early schools and churches of this locality and always bore his part in the work of development and progress. His wife Susan died on the farm March 31, 1872, at the age of fifty years. She was the mother of six children, four of whom are still living. Later he married Eliza J. Briggs, a sister of the first wife, who also died at the family home, December 25, 1893.

Seth Dean, whose name introduces this review, is almost wholly self-educated, his early school privileges being limited. The rudimentary branches of learning he acquired at home and in the public schools of the township; and for about nine weeks he attended Tabor College in Fremont county. A good mathematician, he loved figures from early boyhood and displayed great aptitude for his present vocation, that of surveyor. He bought and borrowed books on civil engineering, thus educating himself, and is to-day one of the best in his line in the state. In 1874 he went to Kansas, where he worked on a farm for a short time. Returning home in December of the same year he taught school through the winter months. In the fall of 1875 he was a candidate for county surveyor, but was defeated. He opened an office in Glenwood in the spring of 1876 and engaged in private practice. Being elected to office in 1877 he has since filled this office with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of all concerned. Mr. Dean is not wholly unknown in his profession outside of his own county. He was elected a member of the Civil Engineers' Club of the Northwest, at Chicago, in March, 1877, and upon

the reorganization of the club as the Western Society of Engineers in 1883 he became a charter member of that body, holding membership therein until 1895. He was elected a senior member of the Michigan Engineering Society in January, 1888, and a non-resident active member of the New England Water Works Association in December of the same year. Mr. Dean was also a charter member and assisted at the "bornin'" of the Iowa Sureyors' Association at Des Moines in February, 1885, and at the annual meeting in 1886 was elected the president of the association. This body united with the Iowa Civil Engineers' Society in 1887, the new organization taking the name of the Iowa Society of Civil Engineers and Surveyors. At this meeting Mr. Dean was unanimously elected the secretary, which office he held for ten consecutive years, retiring voluntarily at that time, but still retaining an active membership.

He was elected a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1885, with which organization he is still affiliated. He also served as a volunteer observer in the United States weather bureau, and in the Iowa weather service from January, 1877, to 1895.

On the 9th of April, 1879, Mr. Dean was united in marriage with Miss Annah Baxter, who was born in Weyauwega, Wisconsin, where she was reared and educated, removing with her parents to Glenwood in the spring of 1875. Her parents were Duncan Baxter and Clarissa (Chambers) Baxter, both natives of Remsen, Oneida county, New York. They were married in April, 1848, and in 1855 removed to Weyauwega, Waupaca county, Wisconsin, and in 1875 to Glenwood, Iowa,

where they both died. Her paternal grandparents were John and — (Coley) Baxter, of Remsen, Oneida county, New York, and the maternal grandparents were William and Clarissa (Cundal) Chambers, of Remsen, Oneida county, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Dean have one son, Henry H., a youth of fifteen who is at home.

In his political affiliations Mr. Dean is a Republican, but receives the support of his friends from all political parties. He cast his first presidential vote for General U. S. Grant in 1872. With the Masonic fraternity he also holds membership, and he and his family are active and prominent members of the Glenwood Baptist church.

WILLIAM W. WARNER.

Far distant from the present place of his abode is the birthplace of William W. Warner, who is numbered among the native sons of Pennsylvania, born in Jefferson county, that state, on the 6th of March, 1848. He is classed among the leading and representative farmers and stock-raisers of southwestern Iowa, and the prosperity which he is enjoying is well merited, for his career has been an active, useful and honorable one. His parents, Isaac and Polly (Bowers) Warner, were both natives of Pennsylvania and were of German lineage. The father was a farmer by occupation and remained in the Keystone state until after all his children were born. In 1867 he went with his family to Illinois, locating in Fulton county, where he engaged in the operation of rented land until 1878 when he came to Fremont county and continued farming on rented property. In 1888 he was called to his final rest, at the age of sixty-seven years. He

lived a quiet, unassuming life, devoting his time to the acquirement of a good living for himself and family. He gave his political support to the Democracy but never sought public office. His wife died in Illinois. They were consistent members of the Lutheran church and in that faith they reared their family of nine children, namely: Catherine J., now Mrs. Vail; William W.; Philip B., of Nebraska; Anna, the wife of W. Teach; Samuel, of the Indian Territory; Sarah, the wife of G. W. Kline; Margaret, the wife of E. Childers; Mary, the wife of E. Grous; and Elma, who is living in the Indian Territory.

William W. Warner spent the greater part of his youth in Pennsylvania and accompanied his parents on their removal to Illinois, remaining at their home until his marriage, which occurred in the Prairie state. Soon afterward he came to Iowa and in 1879 took up his abode in Fremont county, where he engaged in the operation of rented land for three years. He then purchased a tract of primeval prairie—one hundred and sixty acres—but has since added to the property until his homestead farm now comprises two hundred and forty acres. He began life here with very limited capital and found it difficult to get a start. The land had to be fenced and broken ready for cultivation, but soon he placed it under cultivation and the rich fields yield to him a golden tribute for the care and labor he bestows upon them. For many years the place has been self-supporting, and the excellent improvements and buildings found thereon indicate his active and useful career and stand as monuments to his enterprise and progressive spirit. The land is all under fence and is divided into good fields for cultivation and grazing. In

connection with the production of the cereals best adapted to this climate he has raised and handled stock for a number of years, feeding cattle and hogs, which he has shipped to market. He possesses excellent business and executive ability, is a capable financier and above all is industrious and energetic, so that he is now rated among the substantial farmers of the county.

In 1879 Mr. Warner was united in marriage to Miss Charlotte Tygart, who was born in Kansas, April 20, 1857, a daughter of Thomas and Charlotte (Priddy) Tygart the former a native of Indiana and the latter of Ohio. Their marriage was celebrated in the Hoosier state, where they remained until all of their children were born, with the exception of Mrs. Warner. The father there followed farming, and on leaving Indiana he removed to Pottawatomie county, Kansas, subsequently taking up his abode in Leavenworth, where he engaged in driving a hack. Both he and his wife died there in 1865. The most of their children were grown at that time, but Mrs. Warner was only seven years of age. She returned to Illinois and found a good home with a sister, with whom she remained until her marriage, when she became a faithful companion and helpmate to Mr. Warner. Together they have traveled the journey of life, sharing with each other its joys and sorrows, its adversity and prosperity, and now they have a good home and many warm friends. Her mother was a consistent member of the Baptist church and her father was a faithful follower of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. That worthy couple had ten children, namely: Eliza, the wife of J. Nealis, of Kansas; John, now deceased; Rhoda, the wife of A. Maize; Jane, the wife of Joseph Graham; Elizabeth,

who became the wife of R. Meader and afterward married J. Childers; Hannah, the wife of J. Gaunt; Columbus, Thomas and Sarah F., all deceased; and Charlotte, who is the youngest of the family. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Warner is blessed with one son, George W., who was born November 30, 1879. The greatest grief that has ever come to them has been through the loss of their second child, Clarence E., who was born February 22, 1881, and died in June, 1882.

Mrs. Warner holds membership in the Christian church and takes a deep interest in its work. Mr. Warner gives his political support to the Democracy and for some years has been in hearty sympathy with the reform movement along political lines. He has filled the office of township trustee for a number of years, has also served as constable and has filled other local offices, to which he has been called by his fellow citizens who recognize his worth and ability. He is truly a self-made man, and as the architect of his own fortune he has builded wisely and well, rearing the superstructure of his prosperity upon the sure foundation stone of honesty, industry, diligence and unfailing perseverance.

ALPHEUS H. WINKLER.

Among the most progressive and enterprising business men of Mills county none stand higher in public esteem than higher in public esteem than Alpheus H. Winkler, of Glenwood. He was born in Holt county, Missouri, December 8, 1855, and is of English and German descent. According to tradition his great-great-grandfather was reared by King William, III, of England, being ed-

ucated by that monarch for the ministry. His father, Wyatt T. Winkler, was a native of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and a son of William and Margaret Winkler. The grandfather was born in Germany and when a young man came to the United States, locating on a farm in Pennsylvania, where he spent the remainder of his life, dying there at the age of eighty-four years. He was a highly educated man, and prior to his emigration to the new world, took part in the German wars. In early days he was noted as a log-roller, being a man of great strength, and at the age of eighty-two could throw the best wrestler in his county, that being quite a pastime in those days. He devoted his life to farming and was also a tax collector.

About 1849, when a single man, Wyatt T. Winkler, the father of our subject, left Pennsylvania and removed to Glasgow, Missouri, where he operated a ferry and also conducted a general store until 1861, when he removed to Holt county, Missouri, and thence to eastern Kansas. There he also engaged in merchandising and farming, and continued to make his home in that state until called from this life June 18, 1885, at the age of fifty-eight years. He was one of the old free-state Democrats, and was a man highly respected by all who knew him. He wedded Miss Mary J. Thrailkill, a native of Missouri, who is now living on a farm in Oklahoma. By this union were born ten children, all of whom are still living. Mrs. Winkler's grandparents were William and Polly (Ish) Thrailkill. William Thrailkill was born in Tennessee and died in California, and his wife was born in Scotland and died in Missouri. Reared on his father's farm and in the village where his father was engaged in business, Alpheus



A. H. Winkler.

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H. Winkler was principally educated in the district schools, but he attended high school for a time, and in 1882 was graduated at Bryant's Commercial College, of St. Joseph, Missouri. He was married on the 22d of October, 1885, to Miss Margaret Culwell, a native of Nemaha county, Nebraska, and they have become the parents of three children: Ada M., Albert H. and Ethel May, all born in Hiawatha, Kansas.

Henry Culwell, the father of Mrs. Winkler, was born in Tennessee, of which state his parents, Samuel H. and Margaret (Mayberry) Culwell, were also natives, while the latter was a daughter of James Mayberry. Samuel H. Culwell died in Nebraska at the age of sixty-eight years, and his wife passed away in the same state at the age of sixty-nine. The Culwells followed agricultural pursuits principally and were also business men. In 1855, in company with his parents and the four other children of the family, Henry Culwell removed to Illinois, and in the spring of 1857 went to Nemaha county, Nebraska, where he made his home until coming to Glenwood, Iowa, in May, 1900. In connection with our subject he is now running the electric light plant at this place. On the 20th of December, 1864, he was united in marriage with Miss Catherine Mayes, and to them were born four children, one of whom is now deceased. Mrs. Culwell was one of a family of fourteen children, whose parents were Joel and Martha Mayes, natives of Missouri and Tennessee, respectively. The former died in Nemaha county, Nebraska, at the age of forty-nine, the latter in Jackson county, Missouri, at the age of seventy-one years.

After his marriage Mr. Winkler made his home in Hiawatha, Kansas, until 1895,

when he came to Glenwood, Mills county, Iowa, where he has been a reputable business man of high standing ever since. He has large farming interests both here and in Nebraska, and also owns several hundred acres of valuable coal and iron lands in Tennessee. He is quite extensively engaged in the real estate and loan business, and also conducts the electric light plant at Glenwood, which he purchased in 1899. By putting in new machinery he now has one of the most modern plants in this part of the country. He is recognized as one of the leading and successful real estate men in southwestern Iowa. Since casting his first presidential vote for Grover Cleveland Mr. Winkler has been an ardent Democrat, and fraternally is identified with the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. He and his family attend the Methodist Episcopal church, and they are recognized as valuable and prominent additions to the commercial and social circles of their adopted home. Thoroughly up-to-date and progressive Mr. Winkler is a man of excellent business and executive ability, whose sound judgment, unflagging enterprise and capable management have brought to him well-merited success. In manner he is pleasant and cordial, which, combined with his sterling worth, makes him one of the popular citizens of the community.

J. H. BRIGHT.

The broad prairies and the rich valley lands of Iowa offer splendid inducements to the agriculturist, and thus was attracted to the state a contented, intelligent and prosperous farming people, who laid broad and deep the foundation for the present progress and

development of the county. Among the early settlers where the parents of our subject, Mahlon and Eliza (Abel) Bright.

The father was a native of Virginia and was of Irish descent. In the Old Dominion he was reared to manhood and in Pennsylvania he was married to Miss Eliza Abel, who was born in the Keystone state, where they began their domestic life, remaining there until 1855, when they came to Iowa, locating in Lee county. After renting a farm for two years the father purchased a small tract of land in Henry county, upon which he remained for a quarter of a century, but in 1883 he sold that property and came to Fremont county, where he became the owner of a small tract of land upon which he remained until after the death of his wife, in February, 1892. He afterward found a good home with his son, J. H., with whom he lived until his own demise, February 27, 1893. His life was one of industry and activity, devoted to his business interests. In his political views he was a Whig and on the dissolution of that party he became a Republican, on which ticket he was elected a constable of Henry county, serving in that capacity for ten years, with marked fidelity. However, he never sought public office, contented to live the quiet life of a representative agriculturist. A man five feet, eight inches in height, he was of a rather stout build, of a social nature and of a charitable disposition, the poor and needy finding in him a warm friend. His genial manner won for him the high regard of neighbors and friends, for he always manifested sterling traits of character, being a devoted and exemplary member of the Presbyterian church. He had only one brother, Eugenius Bright, who is yet living in Vir-

ginia. His wife was the youngest of three children, her brothers being James, who died in Iowa; and Allen, who resides in Wayne county, this state. Unto the parents of our subject were born five children: Delia, of Burlington, Iowa, who married a Mr. Bradd, and after his death became Mrs. Bird; Lebbeus, who married Amanda Olinger, of Fremont county; J. H., of this review; Aaron, who is living in Page county, Iowa; and Mrs. Alice Pizett.

J. H. Bright was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, February 28, 1846, and pursued his education in the old log schoolhouse near his home. When nine years of age he accompanied his parents to Iowa and was reared to manhood in this state. His training at farm labor was not meager and the habits of industry and energy which he formed in youth have since been salient features in his success. He remained under the parental roof until 1864, when, at the age of eighteen years, he responded to the country's call for men, enlisting in the Union army for three years' service as a member of Company K, Fourth Iowa Cavalry. The regiment was assigned to the Army of the Tennessee, and he joined the command at Memphis, that state, at once entering upon active and arduous service. The first battle in which Mr. Bright engaged was at Guntown, Mississippi, on the 7th of June, 1864. He was afterward taken severely ill and placed in the field hospital. Soon the surgeon in charge noticed his condition and advised and secured for him a thirty-days' furlough. He was then sent home and upon his recovery and the expiration of his leave of absence he again joined his command at Memphis. The regiment soon went into winter quarters at Louisville, Kentucky, and

in March, 1865, proceeded to Gravel Spring, Alabama, and thence took part in the Wilson raid in that state and Georgia. Mr. Bright participated in the engagement at Selma, Alabama, and with his command proceeded to Columbus, Georgia, where at night they stormed and captured the city. From there they continued on their way to Macon, Georgia, where they were at the time of Lee's surrender. They were then marched to Atlanta, where they were mustered out and received transportation to Davenport, Iowa, being honorably discharged and paid off in the latter city.

On returning home Mr. Bright resumed work on his father's farm and afterward engaged in breaking prairie, which pursuit he followed for four years, thus gaining a start in life. His labors, earnestly prosecuted, have enabled him to accumulate a large estate. In 1873 he was married and for two years resided upon rented land, after which he purchased a small tract in Taylor county, Iowa, but never made any improvements on it. Subsequently he sold the land and purchased two lots in Shenandoah, erecting thereon a house, which continued to be his place of abode for two years. On the expiration of that period he sold that property and bought one hundred and twenty acres of land, which he yet owns. With characteristic energy he began its development and has prosecuted his work with vigor. As time has passed he has extended his possessions, purchasing a tract of one hundred and sixty acres, upon which his home now stands, and adding to this from time to time until he now owns fourteen hundred acres of valuable land, much of which is in the Nishnabotna valley. He has given his undivided attention to farming and stock-

raising and for nineteen years has been an extensive breeder and shipper of cattle and hogs. His home is a two-story, frame residence, large and attractive in appearance and commanding an excellent view of his own well-tilled fields and of the beautiful valley. Upon the place are two large barns and many substantial outbuildings, together with a bearing apple orchard and a peach orchard of over four thousand trees. Beautiful and extensive groves surround his home and every accessory seen upon a model country seat is there found. The residence is situated three and a half miles west of Shenandoah and is connected to the city by telephone. His is indeed a model and up-to-date home and indicates in an unmistakable manner the progressive spirit of the owner.

Mr. Bright was united in marriage to Miss Mary Beshears, a representative of one of the honored pioneer families of Iowa. She was born in this state January 6, 1855, a daughter of Joel and Helen (Scott) Beshears, who were natives of Louisiana. They came to Iowa when but few families resided within the territory and were among the earliest pioneers of this portion of the country. The father made a good farm, accumulated a large estate and left to each of his children land for a homestead. After many years he removed to Missouri, where his last days were spent. His widow still survives him and is now living with a son in South Dakota. Their children were: Mary, now Mrs. Bright; Mrs. Anna Johnson; and Charles, who for many years has successfully engaged in farming in South Dakota. After the death of her first husband the mother became the wife of a Mr. Carroll, who is now deceased, and by their union she had one son, Scott Carroll. Unto Mr. and

Mrs. Bright have been born seven children: Nellie, a successful school-teacher now employed in the line of her profession near Denver, Colorado; Jesse D., of Shenandoah; Pearl B., the wife of L. R. Walker, a farmer of Fremont county; Effie A.; Anna Myrtle; Roy E. and Glenn E.—all at home. On the 24th of September, 1891, the wife and mother was called to the home beyond, leaving her family and many friends to mourn her loss.

Mr. Bright was reared in the political faith of the Republican party and has always been a stalwart advocate of its principles. He has served as justice of the peace and in other local offices, but does not seek public preferment, his time being fully occupied by his business affairs. His has been a most energetic and useful career. His close application, his unfaltering purpose and his straightforward business methods have enabled him to work his way steadily upward to a prominent position among the substantial residents of the community and now he stands upon the plane of affluence, being able to surround his family with all the comforts and many of the luxuries which go to make life worth the living.

ALLEN J. CHANTRY.

Among the leading representative citizens of southwestern Iowa is Captain Allen J. Chantry, of Mills county. His father, Thomas Chantry, a son of David and Elizabeth (Reed) Chantry, of Lincolnshire, England, was born at the latter place in February, 1795, and in 1816, at the age of twenty-one years, came to the United States, locating first at Philadelphia. Afterward he traveled considerably through west-

ern territory and finally settled on a farm in Chester county, Pennsylvania, where, in the year 1822, he was married to Hannah Passmore, whose parents, Thomas and Elizabeth (Dickinson) Passmore, were also natives of that part of the Keystone state and lived within hearing of the artillery at the battle of Brandywine during the Revolutionary war, and some of our subject's ancestors were among those who fought for American independence.

Thomas and Hannah Chantry lived in Chester and Lancaster counties until the spring of 1837, when they emigrated to Iowa territory and settled in Van Buren county, where, on June 13, 1841, Captain Allen J. Chantry was born, and therefore takes rank among the earliest natives of Iowa, a distinction of which he has always been proud. In 1846 the parents removed to Henry county, same state, settling near the town of Salem, and afterward, in 1855, removed to Guthrie county, where the previous year his father had entered (bought of the government) a large tract of land, which he improved and upon which he made his home the remainder of his life, dying in the fall of 1864 at the age of sixty-nine years, and where also the mother afterward lived until 1892, when she died, at the age of eighty-seven years. Both the father and mother of Captain Chantry were leading and devout members of the religious society of Friends, both having enjoyed the advantages of an excellent education. On their removal to Iowa (then an unsettled territory) they found themselves with their young children without the advantages of public schools; and in order to assist their children in laying a foundation for a good practical education they instituted a family

school, of which the mother assumed chief charge, and for years the spinning-wheel and the loom and other household duties would have to yield an hour each day for recitation and books. At length time brought the subscription schools, soon to be followed by the beneficent public school system.

After attending public school two or three short terms the subject of our sketch, during the last two years of his minority, taught school in winter and worked on the farm in the summer until he enlisted in the service of his country, August 11, 1862, for a "period of three years or during" the Civil war, and was assigned with the company to which he belonged to the Twenty-ninth Regiment, Iowa Infantry, then being organized at Camp Dodge, near Council Bluffs, Iowa, from companies from counties in the southwestern part of the state. On November 15 he was commissioned second lieutenant of Company K by Governor Kirkwood, and was subsequently promoted to be first lieutenant and captain of his company. He was on every campaign and in every action in which his regiment took part in a little over three years of very active service. He was severely wounded in the left shoulder at Terre Noir creek, Arkansas, April 2, 1864, while commanding the rear guard of General Steele's supply train, which was furiously attacked by an overwhelming force of Confederate cavalry under the command of that intrepid fighter, General Jo Shelby; but they remained on the field and by maneuvering and hard fighting by one of the bravest and best companies in the service succeeded in holding the enemy in check for over an hour and until reinforcements arrived, and a supply train worth over one-half million

dollars was saved for this service, which cost his company eighteen men killed and wounded. Lieutenant Chantry and his company received the compliments and thanks of Major General Steele. Thirteen days thereafter he was again wounded by a Confederate sharpshooter while commanding the advancing skirmish line in an action near Camden, Arkansas, but continued on the field until the action was over and Camden was captured.

Lieutenant Chantry participated with his regiment in all its future operations at Mobile, Alabama, and in the Army of the Rio Grande on the southwestern border of Texas during the spring and summer of 1865, and at the close of the war when his regiment was ordered to New Orleans for muster out he was offered the position of A. A. I. G. on General Slack's staff, and Major General Steele offered him a lieutenant-colonel's commission in the "standing army of the Rio Grande" if he would remain with the army and accept said staff appointment, but he declined, as the war was now considered over, and he was mustered out with his regiment at New Orleans, Louisiana, on August 10, 1865, and honorably discharged with it at Davenport, Iowa, August 24, 1865, and immediately resumed the active duties of civil life.

He bought a tract of unimproved land in the valley of the Nishnabotna, in the northwest part of Page county, erected a house thereon and on the 16th day of November, 1865, was married, at the age of twenty-four, to Miss Harriett A. Rains, a daughter of Henry and Mary (Hieronymus) Rains, of Mills county. Her parents were natives of North Carolina and Kentucky, respectively. Mr. Chantry settled im-

mediately after his marriage on the new home in course of improvement, improved his place and farmed in summer and taught school in winter for ten or twelve years, until duties of home and care and feeding of stock demanded all his time and attention. During his seventeen years residence in Page county he served two terms as member of the county board of supervisors, and in the fall of 1873 was elected by the Republican party as a representative in the state legislature from Page county and served in the fifteenth general assembly of Iowa.

In the spring of 1882 in order to secure better educational advantages for his young family, he rented his farm in Page county, then consisting of four hundred and twenty acres, and removed to Malvern, in Mills county, where during the previous winter he had bought a farm, to which, with a fine herd of shorthorn cattle, he now gave his personal attention. In 1887 he was unanimously nominated by the Republican county convention and the same fall elected a representative in the legislature from Mills county, and again nominated and elected in 1889 and served in the house in the twenty-second and twenty-third general assemblies, and during the summer of 1891 was unanimously nominated as a Republican candidate for state senator for the district composed of the counties of Mills and Montgomery, and was elected and served in the state senate in the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth general assemblies of Iowa.

More recently he has been connected with the banking business for several years; was a director and the last two years of his connection was the president of the Farmers' National Bank of Malvern, but in 1897 he sold his interest in the bank and has since

(up to the present time, March 4, 1901) devoted his time and attention to his farming and stock interests and to the education of his children, now consisting of five sons and two daughters—three of the former are now married and settled, the others still remaining at home.

At a reunion of the Twenty-ninth Regiment, Iowa Infantry, held after the close of the war it was decided to keep up the regimental organization. The colonel, Thomas H. Benton, Jr., having previously died Captain Chantry was elected by his late comrades in arms as its colonel. He is also a charter member of the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic, as well as a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities.

LEWIS G. LINVILLE.

Lewis G. Linville is one of the native sons of Mills county, his birth having occurred in Center township on the 11th of June, 1866, within half a mile of his present home. His grandfather, James Linville, was a native of Tennessee and a farmer by occupation. He married Miss Sarah Burris, a native of Tennessee, who died at the old homestead about five years ago. Her father was William Burris and her people were farmers. Mrs. Linville was a most lovable old lady, possessed of those characteristics which ever win the respect and admiration of the young.

His father, George H. Linville, was born near Sparta, Tennessee, in 1818, and was a farmer by occupation. In 1854 he removed to Mills county, Iowa, where he secured a tract of wild land which he transformed into what is now known as the Lin-

ville homestead, and continued its cultivation and improvement until his death, which occurred on the 5th of January, 1900. He was a highly respected citizen, widely known for his sterling worth of character. Before coming to Iowa he had lived at different points in Missouri. Unto the parents of our subject were born the following children: Granville P., now a resident of Winona county, Iowa; Margaret Splawn, who is living in Silverdale, Kansas; Mrs. Esther A. Estes, whose home is near Glenwood; Mrs. Mary J. Dye, deceased; Mrs. Nancy C. Wright, who is also living near Glenwood; Mrs. Sallie Bohart, a resident of Chicago; and Mrs. Martha A. Kelly, whose home is in Macedonia, Iowa. Creditable portraits of the father and grandfather adorn the home of our subject. These men were of fine old southern stock and the pictures show them to have been people of strong character and marked individuality.

Mr. Linville, whose name introduces this record, has spent his entire life in the county of his nativity and received excellent educational privileges, attending the graded and high schools of Glenwood. He has given his energies to agricultural pursuits and is to-day operating a fine farm, whose well-tilled fields yield to him a good return. All modern accessories and improvements are there found and the place indicates the careful supervision of the owner, who is known as a very practical yet very progressive agriculturist.

Mr. Linville was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth A. Tipton, who was born on a farm in Illinois and is a daughter of S. A. and Sarah A. Tipton, who came to Iowa about 1871. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Linville have been born three interesting children,

namely: Fannie Pearl, Williard St. Clair and George Lewis. It is the intention of the parents that good educational privileges shall fit them for life's practical duties. Mr. and Mrs. Linville attend the Christian church of Glenwood and their many excellent characteristics and sterling worth have won for them a large circle of warm friends in Mills county.

In his political affiliations Mr. Linville is a Democrat and at the present time is holding the office of township trustee of Center township, to which he was elected by a majority of twelve, although in the last presidential election the township went Republican by a majority of fifty. This shows a gain of sixty-two for Mr. Linville, which is an excellent demonstration of his popularity and genuine worth as a citizen. His fellow townsmen have confidence in his ability, and to those who know him it is needless to say that no trust reposed in him has ever been betrayed.

JAMES M. ANTHONY.

James M. Anthony, who is carrying on agricultural pursuits in Mills county, was born in Missouri fifty-one years ago, his birth having occurred in Cedar county, that state. His paternal grandfather, Nicholas Anthony, was a native of Pennsylvania and came to Mills county, Iowa, about the middle of the nineteenth century. Here he spent his remaining days and was identified with the early development of the county. The paternal great-grandfather was one of the heroes of the Revolutionary war, and earnestly fought in defense of the nation.

Jacob Anthony, the father of our subject, was born in Ohio, whence he removed to

Cedar county, Missouri, coming to the Hawkeye state when the subject of this review was only one year old. Here he preempted land and began the development of the farm upon which our subject has since resided. The father carried on agricultural pursuits throughout his life and died at the age of forty-five years. His wife bore the maiden name of Susan Land, and she, too, was a native of the Buckeye state. When the Anthony family was established in Mills county the Mormons were very numerous here, having camped on the land which is now within the borders of our subject's farm. Soon afterward, however, the followers of Brigham Young left for Salt Lake City. In the Anthony family were four sons: J. W., a resident of Iowa; M. N.; Anthony, living in Randolph, Iowa; and J. S., who makes his home in Glenwood. There were two brothers, Jonathan N. and William A., who were killed in the Civil war while aiding in the defense of the Union, both being twenty years of age at the time of their death. Another brother, J. W. Anthony, is now blind as the result of injuries sustained in battle while fighting for his country. This was certainly a great sacrifice for one family to make.

James M. Anthony, whose name introduces this record, was reared upon the wild western frontier and early became familiar with all the hardships and trials that fall to the lot of the pioneer. He improved such educational advantages as the common schools of the day afforded and worked in the field through the summer months, following the plow, planting the grain and harvesting the crops, thus gaining that practical experience which has made him a successful farmer.

Mr. Anthony was married to Miss Amelia Schade, a daughter of Conrad Schade. She was born in Germany and is a representative of a fine old German family, well known and highly respected in Mills county. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Anthony have been born four children, namely: Carrie, Mabel, Charles M. and Clifford. Mr. Anthony owns a beautiful farm of one hundred and forty-two acres and gives his entire attention to the cultivation of his land and to fancy dairying, both branches of his business yielding to him good success. This farm is pleasantly located three miles southeast of Glenwood, the county seat of Mills county. In politics he is a staunch Republican, who has given an unwavering support to the principles of the party since casting his first presidential vote for Ulysses S. Grant in 1864. He was a trustee of Center township for nine years and for five years has been the township clerk, discharging his duties with marked fidelity and ability. He was census enumerator of the twelfth census for Center township. All who know him respect him, for in every relation of life he is true and faithful, and in Mills county he has many warm friends.

A. F. METELMAN.

A. F. Metelman, the president of the Metelman & Frazer Bank, of Sidney, Iowa, is recognized as one of the leading and influential men of that place. The welfare and the upbuilding of a community is largely due to the enterprising representatives of commerce, men of resolute purpose and indomitable energy, and to this class the subject of this sketch belongs. He is also numbered among the pioneer settlers in this portion of



A. F. METELMAN

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the state, dating his residence in Fremont county from 1856.

Mr. Metelman was born in the duchy of Mecklenburg, Germany, June 30, 1833, and is a son of J. C. Metelman, who was an industrious farmer of that country. He had eight children, but the subject of this review is the only one who ever came to America. The public schools of the Fatherland afforded him his educational privileges and he remained in Germany until nineteen years of age, when he resolved to investigate the favorable reports which he had heard concerning the opportunities afforded to young men in the new world. Accordingly he bade adieu to friends and family and secured passage on the ship *Washington*, which sailed from Hamburg and dropped anchor in the harbor of New York city on the 1st of September, 1852. He did not long remain in the east but made his way westward to Cleveland, Ohio, where he secured a clerkship in a dry-goods establishment. He retained that position for eighteen months and then went to Detroit, Michigan, whence he proceeded to Louisville, Kentucky, which was his place of abode until he came to Sidney, in the year 1856.

During the most of the time previous Mr. Metelman had earned a livelihood by acting as a salesman in various stores, but when he arrived in Fremont county he secured a clerkship with the firm of Tootle & Armstrong, then proprietors of the leading mercantile establishment here. He continued with the company as long as it remained in business. His success in the business world secured to him the capital which enabled him to embark in business upon his own account in 1862, when he became the silent member of the firm of Reed, Arm-

strong & Company. He continued an active factor in the conduct of the concern until 1867, when he purchased his partners' interests, carrying on the business alone until 1876, when the firm name was changed to A. F. Metelman & Company, through the admission of John T. Hodges to a partnership. This relationship was maintained until 1882, when Mr. Metelman sold out to the firm of Hodges & Goy. His career as a merchant was attended with a high degree of success.

But at length he withdrew from this store to enter upon active connection with banking interests, as a member of the firm of Brown, Metelman & Company, proprietors of a banking house in Sidney. This was the oldest institution of the kind in the place, having been organized in 1875, by Henry Brown, A. F. Metelman and W. T. Frazer. The bank was capitalized at twenty-five thousand dollars and business was soon begun, the three partners retaining their interests until 1882, when Mr. Brown passed away. After his death the present business style of Metelman & Frazer was assumed, and were succeeded October 1, 1900, by the National Bank of Sidney: A. F. Metelman, president, and W. T. Frazer cashier. The capital stock has been increased to sixty thousand dollars and the individual estate of each member of the firm is made responsible for the liabilities of the bank. Such is the confidence of the public in the integrity and honor of the interested principals that depositors feel that they have absolute immunity from loss with such security.

In 1868, in Prairie City, Illinois, Mr. Metelman was united in marriage to Miss Mary D. Brown, a daughter of Martin Brown, a prominent farmer of that locality, and unto them have been born two children:

Ella, who was born in 1869 and is the wife of Albert Wildberger, of Sidney; and Charles A., who was born in 1878 and is yet at home. Mr. Metelman's religious views are largely in accord with the teachings of the Presbyterian church, but he is not a member of any church organization or fraternity. In politics he is a stalwart Republican. He has indeed been an important factor in the business development of Sidney and his name is so inseparably connected with its history that no account of the town would be complete without mention of his career.

JOHN B. MCKOWN.

John B. McKown is one of the public officials of Hastings, holding the position of postmaster, and his fidelity in office is as marked as was his loyalty when, at the time of the Civil war, he defended the stars and stripes on the battle-fields of the south. His wide acquaintance will render his history one of particular interest to the readers of this volume. Therefore it is with pleasure we present his record among those of other representative men of southwestern Iowa.

Mr. McKown was born in Elizabeth, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, in 1842. His father, James McKown, is also a native of the Keystone state, but the paternal grandfather, James McKown, was born in Ireland. On crossing the Atlantic to America he made his way direct to Chester county, Pennsylvania, in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and spent his remaining days in the Keystone state. His wife was also a native of the Emerald Isle, where they were married, and she, too, died in Pennsylvania. James McKown was born on the 24th of August, 1808, and in his early life

learned the tailor's trade. He married Miss Maria Bryce, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1797, her parents, however, being natives of Scotland. In order to support his family Mr. McKown continued to work at his trade, and one of his best-remembered business transactions was the making of a suit of clothes for James G. Blaine, who was then a young man residing in Allegheny county, where he was married. At one time he belonged to the Pennsylvania militia. His wife prepared food for the American soldiers in the war of 1812, her people being innkeepers in Pennsylvania at an early day.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. McKown were born the following named: James, now deceased; Margaret, the deceased wife of the Rev. Joseph White, a United Presbyterian minister, who also has passed away; Mattie J., who has long been a missionary in the educational department of the United Presbyterian church in Egypt; Mrs. Sarah M. Wright, who is living with her husband in Mahaska county, Iowa; and Mrs. Trapena Taggart, a widow now living in Denver, Colorado. With their family the parents came to Iowa in 1854, locating on a farm in Lee county, whence they subsequently removed to Monmouth, Illinois. Later, however, they returned to the Hawkeye state, taking up their abode in Marion county, in the spring of 1862, there continuing until 1872, when they located in Decatur county. After two years, however, they came to Mills county, in 1875, settling on a farm in Indian Creek township. The father died in Kansas in 1884, while the mother died in Emerson, Iowa, in 1877.

John B. McKown, whose name introduces this record, was twelve years of age

when the family came to this state. He accompanied his parents on their various removals and while living in Monmouth, Illinois, he responded to his country's call for aid, enlisting as a member of Company C, Eighty-third Illinois Infantry, on the 22d of July, 1862. He went to the front under Captain L. B. Cutter and Colonel A. C. Harding, the troops proceeding to Fort Hineman, Kentucky, on the Tennessee river, and the first important engagement in which he participated was at Fort Donelson. Subsequently he was with his company in guerilla service through Kentucky and Tennessee, being thus engaged until the cessation of hostilities. In that manner of warfare his regiment had frequent conflicts with General Joe Wheeler's men and the troops under other noted southern leaders, and the service which fell to the lot of the Eighty-third Illinois was of a very arduous nature. At Nashville, Tennessee, Mr. McKown was mustered out, on the 24th of June, 1865, and on the 6th of July of that year he received an honorable discharge.

Joining his family in Iowa, Mr. McKown has for some time been engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was connected with commercial interests in Emerson, being employed as a salesman in a dry-goods store at that place for twelve years. In public affairs Mr. McKown has been prominent, for his fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, have frequently called him to office. He served for several terms as the town recorder of Emerson, for two years as township clerk and for a number of years was a member of the school board. On the 1st of January, 1898, he was appointed postmaster at Hastings and his administration of the affairs of the office has been commend-

able and satisfactory. In politics he has been a stalwart Republican, casting his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1864. In his social relations he is identified with Milton A. Summers Post, G. A. R., of Malvern, and he and his wife attend the Hastings Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. McKown was married in 1868 to Miss Margaret Carter, a daughter of Henry and Fannie Carter, an old and prominent family of southwestern Iowa. Her people came to this state from Connecticut in 1856 and were therefore pioneers. The marriage of our subject and his wife was celebrated in Knoxville, Mills county, Iowa, and unto them have been born the following children: Ronald K.; Fannie M., now the wife of T. G. Fewson, of Pueblo, Colorado; Arthur C., also of Pueblo; and Merle C., James H., Ila C., Ada G., Frank H. and Flora H., the last two being twins, are still with their parents.

Mr. McKown is a man of genial disposition and kindly nature, and manifests thoughtful consideration for others. He finds his greatest happiness by his own fireside in the midst of his family and counts no sacrifice or effort too great that will enhance their happiness or promote the welfare of his wife and children. In his business affairs he has been successful, his careful management, sound judgment and untiring effort bringing to him creditable prosperity. He indeed deserves mention among the prominent people of Hastings and should find a place in the history of the men of business enterprise in the great west whose force of character, intelligence, integrity and control of circumstances have contributed in such an eminent degree to the solid growth and progress of the entire country. His life

has been manly, his actions sincere, his manner unaffected and his example well worthy of emulation.

JOHN W. SEARLES.

John William Searles, who is occupying the position of conductor on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad and maintains his residence at Sidney, was born in Clark county, Ohio, February 20, 1839. His father, George Searles, was born in Ohio, in 1818, while the grandfather was a native of New York and was a shoemaker by trade. He also followed farming to some extent and reared a family of six children, three sons and three daughters, all of whom are now deceased with the exception of the father of our subject. The latter married Miss Susan Lowe in 1838. Unto them were born seven children, six of whom reached the age of maturity, namely: John William; Mrs. Elizabeth Gregory, a widow living in western Nebraska; Mary, the wife of Robert Hanna, of Nebraska; Elida, the wife of John Snider, of Chicago; George, who died of disease in the army soon after going to the front, having with patriotic spirit offered his services to the government and laid down his life on the altar of his country; and Nelson, a locomotive engineer residing in Lincoln, Nebraska. The mother died October 3, 1872, at the age of fifty-two years. The father has since married again and is now living in Fairfield, Iowa, at the age of eighty-two years, in the enjoyment of good health, although he has advanced so far on life's journey. He came to Iowa from Ohio in 1853 and settled in Brighton, Washington county.

John William Searles, whose name intro-

duces this review, spent the first fourteen years of his life in the state of his nativity. His educational privileges were limited, but his training in farm labor was not meager. He was early set to work to follow the plow and assist in the other labors of the farm. He remained at home until he had attained his majority after which he married, on the 31st of October, 1861, in Winterset, Madison county, Iowa, Miss Martha Jane Cooper, a native of Bainbridge, Putnam county, Indiana, who was born June 3, 1844. She is the daughter of J. W. and Rachel (Graves) Cooper, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Tennessee. Her parents came to Iowa in 1854, in a covered wagon, bringing their children with them, and here spent their remaining days, Mr. Cooper devoting his energies to agricultural pursuits. He died July 26, 1875, at the age of sixty-six years, his birth having occurred in 1809, while his wife, who was born April 3, 1811, died January 20, 1878. Their remains now rest in the cemetery at Winterset.

Mr. and Mrs. Searles resided in Fairfield, Iowa, until 1864, the subject of this review being employed in a grain elevator. He then removed with his family to Burlington, Iowa, and began work on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad as a brakeman, but within a year he was promoted to the position of conductor of an accommodation train, running from Burlington west seventy-five miles to Ottumwa. In 1869 the road was opened to Council Bluffs and Mr. Searles took one of the heavy passenger trains across the state, continuing that run until 1877. For a year and a half afterward he was engaged in no active business, and on the 1st of October, 1879, he ran the first train out of Sidney, and for the past twenty-one



JOHN W. SEARLES

years he has been a conductor on the daily passenger train from Sidney to Carson, Iowa, making a daily run of one hundred and six miles. No higher testimonial of faithful service could be given than the fact of his long retention in the position. He is a courteous and obliging railroad official and has won many friends among the patrons on the line.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Searles have been born three children: Charles M., the eldest, now living in Brooklyn, New York, is the claim agent for the Highland Street Railroad. He is married and has a son and daughter. Grace M., is the wife of W. H. Webster, of this city, and has five children. Harry P., is a railroad man living in Colorado, and has a wife and two children, a son and a daughter. Mr. Searles purchased his fine, large residence in 1895. He also owns a farm in Kansas and a house in Sidney which he rents. Mr. and Mrs. Searles have some interesting grandchildren with them to occupy their spacious residence which is one of the pleasant homes in Sidney, surrounded by an extensive and well shaded lawn and conveniently situated near the business center of the town. Socially Mr. Searles is a Master Mason and he also belongs to the Order of Railway Conductors of which he was master for two years. In politics he is a Democrat and he and his wife are members of the Baptist church, their lives being in harmony with their professions. Their home is celebrated for its gracious hospitality and their circle of friends is only limited by their circle of acquaintances. Mr. Searles deserves great credit for what he has achieved in life. He has worked his way upward entirely unaided by influential friends, by inheritance or by cir-

cumstances. The difficulties and obstacles in his path have been overcome by determined purpose and indefatigable energy, and the economy which he practiced in former years enabled him to make judicious investments that now return to him a good income. His life stands an exemplification of what may be accomplished through laudable ambition and resolute will, and in the history of his adopted county he certainly deserves honorable mention.

HORACE B. CHENEY.

Among the leading citizens of Emerson none are more deserving of representation in this volume than Horace B. Cheney, who for many years has been connected with the agricultural interests of Mills county, and who has, through his well-directed efforts, gained a handsome competence that numbers him among the most substantial men of his community. Keen discrimination, unflinching industry and resolute purpose are numbered among his salient characteristics, and thus he has won that prosperity which is the merited reward of honest effort.

Mr. Cheney was born in Stephenson county, Illinois, in 1849, and traces his ancestry back to his paternal great-grandfather, a native of Scotland, who emigrated to this country in colonial days and served with distinction as a soldier throughout the Revolutionary war, from the beginning until the surrender at Yorktown. During the battle of Bunker Hill he fought the enemy hand to hand with a sword. He was a large and powerful man, of magnificent physique, exemplifying the plain, simple, hardy life of the Scotchman, and these characteristics have descended to our subject, who is also a

strong, large man of fine proportions. His paternal grandfather, Hurd Cheney, was born in Vermont and died in Wyoming, where he was conducting an overland freighting business with our subject's father, Milton Cheney. The latter was born in Cattaraugus county, New York, in 1825, and is still living at Ulysses, Butler county, Nebraska. He married Lucinda Osborne, also a native of the Empire state and a daughter of Gilbert and Patty (Giddings) Osborne. Her death occurred in Emerson, Iowa. A romantic feature in the ancestry of our subject and his wife is that his maternal great-grandfather, Rev. Harris Giddings, a Methodist minister, was also her paternal grandfather. One member of their family is the celebrated statesman, Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, famous as one of the first abolitionists, who died while a member of the United States senate. The general occupation of both Mr. and Mrs. Cheney's families has been farming.

In 1851, at the age of two years, Mr. Cheney was brought by his parents to Iowa, and after spending one year in Pottawattamie county came to Mills county, where he has since made his home. He was reared on a farm and principally educated in the public schools of Glenwood. In his native county he married Miss Julia A. Giddings, who was born not far from his birthplace, and is a daughter of Smith and Susan (Stilwell) Giddings, and a granddaughter of Rev. Harris and Mercy (Wright) Giddings. Her maternal grandfather was Vincent Stilwell. Her uncle, Calvin Giddings, now deceased, was a very wealthy sheep-raiser of Ohio, of almost national renown. He had sheep all over that state. Smith Giddings, Mrs. Cheney's brother, entered the Union

army at the age of seventeen years, enlisting in Stephenson county, Illinois, in the Forty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. After his enlistment he was hurried direct to the siege of Vicksburg, and was in active service throughout the remainder of the war. He had many narrow escapes, having a hole shot through his hat and also the sole of his shoe and a part of his clothing shot away. He came out of the service unscathed, but, as fate would have it, accidentally shot and killed himself a short time after his return home from the war. Mr. and Mrs. Cheney are the parents of three children, namely: Mrs. Eurana L. Patrick, who is a graduate of the Western Normal College, at Shenandoah, Iowa, and is now living on a farm in Mills county; Howard G., who resides on a farm south of Emerson; and Harold, at home with his parents.

In his farming operations Mr. Cheney has been remarkably successful and is now the owner of nine hundred and sixty acres of valuable land, four hundred and sixty acres of which are in this county, the remainder in Nebraska. He has also given considerable attention to the raising of fine stock, and this branch of his business he has found very profitable. He now makes his home in Emerson, where he owns a fine modern residence, and from that place directs his farming operations. Mr. Cheney is an exceptionally strong man, both morally and physically, of high principles, and has much latent force and determination. One cannot help but be favorably impressed with his strength of character even at the first meeting, for he is a stanch, true and manly man. He affiliates with the Knights of Pythias and attends the Baptist church, of which his wife is an earnest member. Politically he

is a Democrat and a staunch advocate of its principles, being a particular admirer of William J. Bryan. For six years he was one of the three composing the board of supervisors of Mills county, and was called upon numerous times to exercise his excellent business judgment in county affairs of great magnitude, including lawsuits where thousands of dollars were involved. He is a man of much prominence in his community and is very popular and influential.

CHARLES P. KINNEY.

Charles P. Kinney, who, February 1, 1901, retired from the office of county auditor with a most creditable record as a trustworthy official and is living in Glenwood, was born near Yellow Springs, in Greene county, Ohio, on the 27th of December, 1856. His paternal grandfather was John Kinney and he married Betsy Shaner, who died in 1823. After her demise he was again married, in the year 1825, his second union being with Margaret Brown. Both he and his second wife died in the year 1864. He was a farmer by occupation and was of German lineage. His son, Aaron Kinney, the father of our subject, was born March 2, 1821, in the state of Ohio, and throughout his entire business life carried on agricultural pursuits. He was identified with farming interests until 1889, when he retired to the town of Emerson, Iowa, where he spent his remaining days in quiet, passing away on the 25th of November, 1899. He was a very industrious man, honest and upright, and was held in the highest respect by all who knew him. His nature was quiet and unassuming and he preferred that others rather than himself should occupy positions

of public prominence. He married Sarah Jane Foresman, who was born March 2, 1826, in Greene county, Ohio, a daughter of Hugh and Mary (Quinn) Foresman. Her parents resided at a point on the Susquehanna river in Pennsylvania in their early married life, but later removed to Greene county, Ohio, where they died at a good old age. The marriage of Aaron Kinney and Sarah J. Foresman occurred on the 28th of March, 1849, and they became the parents of nine sons, seven of whom are yet living. The mother also survives her husband and resides in Emerson, Iowa. She possesses a strong Christian character, holding membership in the Presbyterian church, and has taken an active part in those matters which have had for their object the good of the community in which she has lived. She is of Irish lineage.

Charles Phillip Kinney, whose name introduces this record, attended the country schools until thirteen years of age and from that time until the age of sixteen pursued his studies only through the winter season. He was afterward a student in the private school under the supervision of Samuel Howe, in Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and during the winter of 1871-2 and for a short time in the year 1877 he was a student at Tabor (Iowa) College. To his training in the last two schools he owes much of what he has accomplished in life, for the discipline which he there received was such as to fit him for practical duties in the business world.

He remained on the home farm and assisted his father in its operation until twenty-three years of age, when he engaged in buying and shipping grain at Imogene, with the firm of J. M. Strahan & Company, during the fall, winter and spring of 1879-80.

He was afterward with the firm of Burr & Randolph at Strahan, Mills county, Iowa, in the same line of business from the fall of 1880 until the spring of 1882, when he entered into partnership with E. C. Kayton, at Strahan. They became dealers in grain, coal and farm implements and also conducted a grocery store, their business relations being maintained from the autumn of 1882 until the spring of 1885. Mr. Kinney then resumed agricultural pursuits, continuing the operation of his farm until the fall of 1894, when he was elected the auditor of Mills county. He entered upon the duties of the office on the 1st of January, 1895, and continued to serve in that capacity until the 1st of February, 1901, when he retired, having the commendation of all concerned by reason of his unquestioned fidelity to duty.

On the 20th of March, 1884, Mr. Kinney was united in marriage to Miss May Augusta Shay, a daughter of Richard H. Shay, of Strahan, Iowa. Her great-grandfather, David Shay, of New Jersey, was a soldier in the war of 1812 and her paternal grandparents had nine sons and six daughters, of whom three of the sons served in the Civil war. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Kinney has been blessed with four children: Everett C., Adina G., Clara M. and Harry Paul.

Mr. and Mrs. Kinney hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, and he is a valued representative of several fraternal organizations, including the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. Although reared in the Democratic faith, he has always been a Republican and is recognized as a most stalwart advocate of its principles and one of the leaders of the

party in his community. Public-spirited and progressive, he withholds his support from no movement or measure that has for its object the general good. Through all life's relations he has commanded the uniform regard and confidence of his fellow men, and as one of the representative citizens of Mills county he well deserves honorable mention in this volume.

W. C. DELASHMUTT.

This gentleman, who follows farming near Glenwood in Mills county, is numbered among Iowa's native sons, for his birth occurred in Mahaska county, on the 3d of March, 1844, his parents being Peter Lindsay and Esther (Hunt) DeLashmutt, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Illinois. The father was a farmer by occupation and in 1838 he emigrated westward, taking up his abode in Burlington, Iowa, where he married Miss Hunt. They afterward removed to Jefferson county, this state, and about two years later went to Mahaska county, taking up their abode there in 1842. In 1849 Mr. De Lashmutt went to California and in 1859 to Colorado, but during the greater part of the period between 1842 and 1860 he was a resident of Mahaska county. In the latter year he came to Mills county, where he died on the 11th of March, 1897, at the age of eighty-one years.

With one exception W. C. DeLashmutt is the eldest of the family of nine children, eight of whom are now living. He started out in life upon his own account in 1864, going to Montana, where he remained for almost a year, buying and selling cattle. He afterward engaged in freighting and between the years 1865 and 1867 visited Denver and



MR. AND MRS. W. C. DE LASHMUTT

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other points in the west. In 1868 he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah E. Gilliland, who died in September, 1885, at the age of thirty-five years. By this marriage there were five children, of whom four are living, viz.: Lulu M., now Mrs. C. E. Dean, living in Glenwood, Iowa; Jessie L., now the wife of Clarence Stone; William Lynn; and Ernest W. Ola is the name of the one who is deceased. In January, 1892, Mr. De Lashmutt was united in marriage with Mrs. Nannie B. Hess, who had had one daughter by her former marriage, namely, Mildred, now Mrs. W. M. Estes.

Since his marriage Mr. De Lashmutt has carried on farming and stock-raising in Mills county, with the exception of the periods of his service in public office. In 1887 he was elected the sheriff of the county and served in that capacity for four years. In 1894 he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners and was made its chairman. Having been county commissioner for six years, he retired from office in January, 1901. His public duties have been discharged with marked fidelity and promptness. He to-day owns seven hundred and twenty acres of rich farming land in Mills county, and in connection with its cultivation he has been a very successful stock-raiser and feeder. Few men in Mills county have as many warm friends as the subject of this review. They are limited only by the circle of his acquaintance. Mr. DeLashmutt is a man of splendid character. If to love one's neighbor as one's self is the essence of all true religion, then he comes very near the fulfillment of the law in perfect measure. He is not only just but is also kind and considerate, and his example is indeed worthy to be followed.

JAMES F. MARTIN.

Occupying a prominent position in commercial circles in Hastings is James F. Martin, the well known and popular proprietor of a dry-goods store at that place. He was born in New York, in 1845, and is a son of Fred and Naoma (Dunster) Martin. The father was a native of England and engaged in the cultivation of flowers as a life pursuit and died in Oneida county, New York, at the age of seventy-six years. His wife, who also was born in England, in which country they were married, has likewise departed this life. In their family were two daughters, Mrs. Jane Harmon and Mrs. Esther Smith, both of whom are residents of Utica, New York.

James F. Martin, their only son, was reared and educated in the Empire state. When nineteen years of age he responded to his country's call, enlisting in June, 1864, as a member of Company I, of the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh New York Infantry, at Waterville. He was mustered in at Utica under Captain Briggs and Colonel Brown. He joined his regiment at Baltimore, from which place the troops proceeded to Fort Pulaski, there spending the winter in guarding Rebel officers. Just before Charleston was captured they were ordered to that point and were on their way there when the city fell. On the next day they were placed in transports and taken to Georgetown, and after spending a month or two there proceeded to Florence, South Carolina. In the meantime Mr. Martin participated in the battles of Sumterville, Bowington Mills, Cedar Creek and several minor engagements, and suffered innumerable hardships, even wading waist deep through

tangled swamps. Humorous incidents, however, sometimes occurred to relieve the strain and to vary the monotony. When the war was ended and the country no longer needed his services he received an honorable discharge, being mustered out at Syracuse, New York, in July, 1865.

Returning to the Empire state Mr. Martin there continued to reside until 1873, when he came to Iowa and purchased land in Indian Creek township, Mills county. Here he turned his attention to farming and during the winter months he was employed in stores in Glendale and Hastings, but with the return of spring he again assumed his agricultural labors. During this time he was employed by Mr. Heinsheimer, an extensive merchant of Glenwood. In 1876 he accepted a position in Hastings in a general store owned by E. P. Bosbyshell & Company, the store occupying the location near where our subject now carries on business. Later Mr. Bosbyshell sold the store, Mr. Martin continuing with the successor for a year, and in 1893 he began business on his own account. He is now the proprietor of the largest and best equipped dry-goods establishment in the eastern half of Mills county, carrying an extensive stock suited to the demands of both town and country. By diligence, enterprise, honorable dealing and an earnest desire to please his customers he has secured a large patronage, which is constantly increasing and which brings to him a very gratifying income. He is also the owner of his original farm, to which he has added until he now owns two hundred and forty acres of rich land well improved. It is pleasantly situated a little to the north of east of Hastings and thereon are found substantial buildings and good grades of stock.

Mr. Martin has been twice married. In the Empire state in 1877 he was joined in wedlock to Miss Hattie W. Springer. His present wife bore the maiden name of Hattie Birdsall. Their marriage was celebrated in 1895, in Mills county, and Mrs. Martin is a representative of one of the prominent families in this locality. Our subject now has two children,—Fred J. and Mabel. He and his wife hold membership in the Methodist church in Hastings and take an active interest in its work and growth. In politics he has always been a Republican and has been honored with a number of local offices. He has served on the school board for several years and has been a member of the city council, being re-elected to that position in the spring of 1900. Fraternally he is identified with the Odd Fellows society. He is a man of quiet disposition and modest demeanor who is enterprising and public-spirited. At the early age of nine years he started out in life on his own account, and his history illustrates in an excellent manner what it is possible to accomplish when perseverance and determination form the keynote to a man's life. His record is one of which he may be justly proud. Success is not measured by the heights which one may chance to occupy, but by the distance between the starting point and the altitude he has reached; therefore Mr. Martin has gained a most brilliant success,—a just reward of meritorious, honorable effort which commands the respect and admiration of all.

HARVEY W. SUMMERS.

Harvey W. Summers is one of the most extensive landowners and successful farmers of Mills county, and has justly earned the distinction of being what the public calls

a self-made man. He was born in Tazewell county, Illinois, on the 4th of July, 1826, his parents being John and Emily (Woodrow) Summers. The father was a native of North Carolina and with his three brothers and their mother went to Ohio at a very early day, the father of our subject having died in North Carolina. The family is an old and prominent one of the south. After residing in the Buckeye state for some time the Summers family removed to Illinois and there the mother of our subject died. After arriving at years of maturity John Summers married Emily Woodrow, a daughter of Richard Woodrow, who was of Irish lineage, the name being originally spelled Withrow. John Summers followed farming in Tazewell county, Illinois, and died in that state at the age of seventy-two years. His wife's death also occurred there. They were the parents of five children, of whom two are yet living, the brother of our subject being William G., who follows farming near Malvern, Iowa.

Mr. Summers of this review was reared in the old family homestead in Tazewell county, Illinois, where he remained until twenty-nine years of age. He began his education in the old-time log schoolhouse, the school being conducted on the subscription plan. At the age of twenty-four he left the old homestead and began life for himself. He was married on the 24th of February, 1850, to Miss Hannah F. Jennings, who was born in Harvey county, Virginia, on the 2d of June, 1832, a daughter of William and Eliza (Dray) Jennings. Her father was a native of Ireland. His wife was born in Virginia and died in Illinois, whither the family removed at an early day.

The grandmother of Mrs. Summers, Agnes Mansfield, was born in Virginia and died in Missouri.

In September, 1854, Harvey W. Summers, accompanied by his brothers, James and Milton, came to Mills county, Iowa, and entered a large tract of land from the government, Mr. Summers of this review taking up his abode on section 4 in White Cloud township. Here he has resided for forty-five years. His first home was only sixteen by twenty-two feet, but he afterward made additions to it and the family resided therein until 1862, when he erected his present fine residence which now adjoins his farm. On the 24th of September, 1855, the family came with him to his new home. As the years passed he added to his property and now owns two thousand acres of the rich lands of Iowa and is numbered among the wealthy and enterprising agriculturists of this portion of the state. About 1868 he began shipping stock and has since made it a part of his business, carrying on that enterprise quite extensively. He has raised, bought and sold large amounts of stock and has thus added materially to his income. He follows very progressive methods of farming, keeps his land in good condition through the rotation of crops and has upon his place the latest improved machinery. Everything upon the farm is neat and thrifty in appearance and indicates his careful supervision.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Summers have been born five children, of whom three are yet living: Willard Leslie, who is married and has three children; Laura A., who is married and has two children; and Edward L., who also is married and has two children; John died at the age of twenty-two years, being injured in the accident of the railroad

bridge at St. Charles, Missouri, going down under a stock train. He was rescued and lived only a few days; William C., the other member of the family, died when only eleven months old.

In his political views Harvey W. Summers is a staunch Republican. He cast his first presidential vote for Zachary Taylor in 1848, and on the organization of the Republican party he joined its ranks and has since been one of its stalwart advocates. He holds membership in the Baptist church and has lived an upright, honorable life. For forty-six years he has been a resident of Mills county and is therefore numbered among its honored pioneers. He and his wife saw the first interment made in the cemetery at Malvern and his brother's wife was the second person to be laid at rest in that city of the dead.

Great changes have occurred since the family came to Iowa, and in the work of progress and development Mr. Summers has ever borne his part, doing whatever he could to promote the material, educational and moral interests and welfare of the community. He has ever lived so as to win the respect and confidence of his fellow men, and all who know him esteem him for his sterling traits of character.

B. P. REEVES.

One of the intelligent, enterprising and progressive farmers of Washington township, Fremont county, is B. P. Reeves, who has made his home in this locality since 1872. He was born in Howard county, Missouri, near Fayette, October 8, 1857, and is a son of Colonel Benjamin Reeves, a leading and influential citizen of Fremont

county, who has been actively identified with the interests here for twenty-eight years. He married Martha Patton, a lady of intelligence and culture, whose people were long residents of Howard county, Missouri.

B. P. Reeves is the eldest son of their family of five children. He was reared in Howard county, Missouri, until fifteen years of age, when he came with his parents to Fremont county, where he has since remained. His youthful labors were practical, for he early became familiar with the work of field and meadow and was taught the value of industry and honesty in the affairs of life. He pursued his education both in Missouri and in this state. As a companion and helpmeet on life's journey he chose Miss Cora Hatten, a daughter of J. R. Hatten, one of the well-known pioneer settlers of Fremont county, now living in Hamburg. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Reeves have been born two sons: Bruce H., who was born in June, 1887, and Myron, whose birth occurred in June, 1889.

In 1898 Mr. Reeves purchased his present farm in Washington township, comprising one hundred and twenty acres of very productive land, and the fields yield to him a golden return for the care and labor he bestows upon them. His home is a pleasant one, and the outbuildings upon the place include a substantial barn, good sheds and cribs; the rich pasture lands provide excellent feeding places for the stock through the summer and the fields give promise of abundant harvests, while the orchard yields its fruits in the season. Mr. Reeves carries on farming quite extensively, for in addition to his own land he cultivates a portion of the Carpenter farm. His political support is given to the Republican party and of its

principles he is a zealous and earnest advocate. He belongs to Hamburg Lodge, No. 217, K. of P., and to Hamburg Lodge, 187, I. O. O. F. His manner is genial and cordial and he enjoys the respect of all with whom he is associated.

JOHN D. PADDOCK.

John D. Paddock, who is now occupying the position of postmaster in Malvern, is one whose name is inseparably connected with the history of Mills county. He built the first house in Malvern and has been largely instrumental in promoting the growth, development and progress of the city. His influence in its public affairs can scarcely be estimated, but it has always been on the side of advancement along material, intellectual and moral lines.

Mr. Paddock is a native of Steuben county, New York, born June 17, 1842, of the marriage of Captain John H. and Nancy (Armstrong) Paddock. The father was also a native of the Empire state and was a farmer by occupation. At the first call for troops to aid in crushing out the Rebellion in its infancy, he offered his services to the government and was made captain of Company I, of the Fifteenth Illinois Infantry, in which he served for one year. His father, Philip Paddock, was a native of New York and there spent his entire life; but Captain Paddock left New York for the west in the year 1844. Accompanied by his family, he journeyed to Michigan and for a brief period resided near Adrian, in that state. In 1846 he took up his abode in McHenry county, Illinois, where he was living at the time of the inauguration of hostilities between the north and the south.

Thus it was that he became a member of an Illinois regiment.

When his services at the front were concluded he returned to his farm in McHenry county and throughout the period of his active business career he devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits. He is still living in McHenry county, one of the venerable and respected citizens of the community. In early manhood he married Miss Nancy Armstrong, also a native of New York, and a daughter of Andrew Armstrong, who was born on the green isle of Erin. She died in McHenry county, Illinois, at the age of thirty-four years, leaving four children, all of whom are yet living.

John D. Paddock, whose name introduces this record, was but four years of age when his family became residents of Illinois. He remained under the parental roof until his fourteenth year, when he started out in life for himself as a teacher, a profession which he followed for three years in Illinois. Aside from the educational advantages afforded by the common schools he had the privilege of continuing his own studies in the Elgin Seminary and in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College in Chicago, being graduated in the last named institution with the class of 1863. While in that school Mr. Paddock responded to his country's call. He was a cripple and twice offered his services to the government when he was not accepted, but in 1863 he joined Company F, of the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Illinois Infantry, for one-hundred-days' service. The regiment was sent to Tennessee to relieve the regulars and remained at the front for six months, when he was mustered out on account of the expiration of his term of service.

On his return from the war Mr. Paddock located in Chicago, as a bookkeeper, in the employ of the firm of Copples & Marsten, with whom he remained for six years. In August, 1869, he came to Mills county, Iowa, locating in the village of Milton, now known as Malvern. He purchased the lumber and erected the first building in the town. Under General Grant's administration he was made its first postmaster. In the first store erected he and his brother, Charles H. Paddock, opened a stock of general merchandise and conducted the store together until 1895. When the express company established an office in Malvern Mr. Paddock was appointed its first agent. He became the first postmaster in January, 1870, and was reappointed by General Grant in 1874, serving until 1876, when he resigned. Once more he was appointed to the office, in 1898, by President McKinley, and is now the incumbent, discharging his duties in a manner highly satisfactory to all concerned. He is prompt, energetic, capable and reliable, and his business and political records are alike above reproach. Mr. Paddock was married on the 1st of March, 1869, to Miss Helen McRae, a native of Woodstock, McHenry county, Illinois. They have no children of their own, but have reared an adopted son, Charles S. Roe, who was the son of the Rev. J. W. Roe, a former pastor of the Baptist church in Malvern. Charles S. Roe on arriving at his majority married, but has lost his wife, who died leaving a little daughter. He is now traveling.

Mr. Paddock and his wife are prominent members of the Baptist church, taking an active part in its work and doing all in their power for the advancement of the cause. He is now serving as a deacon, while

his wife fills the position of church treasurer. Of the Masonic fraternity of Malvern he is a charter member, and also belongs to Milton Summers Post, No. 224, G. A. R. The cause of education finds in him a warm friend. He aided in organizing the school district, was its secretary and has done capable service as a member of the school board. No movement for the public good has sought his aid and co-operation in vain. He belongs to the class of representative American citizens who have the good of the county, state and nation at heart and whose patriotism is above question.

BARD I. CAVENDER.

We are now permitted to touch briefly upon the life history of one who has retained a personal association with the affairs of Fremont county for some years, and is now efficiently serving as county recorder. He is a native of the Hoosier state, his birth having occurred in Dubois county, Indiana, on the 15th of October, 1860. He was reared upon a farm and at the age of fourteen years began earning his own livelihood by working for neighboring farmers by the day or month. His early education was obtained in the country schools near his boyhood home.

On leaving the parental roof at the age of twenty years, Mr. Cavender went to Page county, Iowa, where he taught school one term, and later followed the same profession in Taylor county, this state, and also in Missouri and Nebraska. In March, 1884, he was married in Clarinda, Iowa, to Miss Florence Stotler, who was born in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, but was reared and educated in Page county, Iowa. In 1867

she came with her parents to Iowa, the family locating in Page county. Her father engaged in farming, and is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Cavender have one child, Frank W., born in Imogene, this county.

Mr. Cavender first became connected with commercial life as a clerk in a drug store in Missouri, where he became thoroughly familiar with the business, and later was similarly employed at Blanchard and Imogene, Iowa. At the latter place he conducted a drug store of his own for five years, and on disposing of the same he engaged in clerking at Randolph, this county, until elected county recorder in 1896. So acceptably did he fill the office that he was re-elected two years later, but has refused to become a candidate for a third term, it being his intention on retiring from office to remove to Hamburg, to become the editor of the Fremont Democrat. His duties have been faithfully and conscientiously performed, and he has proved a most popular official.

In 1899 Mr. Cavender was chairman of the Democratic county committee, and has taken a very active and prominent part in political affairs. He cast his first presidential vote for James G. Blaine, in 1884. For four years he served as justice of the peace in Monroe township, this county, and was twice the mayor of Randolph, being elected on a non-partisan ticket, without opposition, which fact plainly indicates his personal popularity and the confidence and trust reposed in him by his fellow citizens. For a time he was a member of the school board in Sidney, where he has made his home since serving as the county recorder. Socially he is a member of the orders of Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows and Freemasons of Sidney; the chapter, R. A. M., at Riverton;

and the council at Hamburg. Religiously he is a member of the Baptist church, while his wife is a Presbyterian in religious belief.

WILLIAM H. MORGAN.

On the roster of the county officials of Mills county appears the name of William H. Morgan, who is filling the office of sheriff and is proving most competent and faithful in the discharge of his duty. Such an officer is a safeguard to the law-abiding citizens and is an object of terror to those not amenable to the rules which govern the conduct of man in his relations with his fellow men.

Mr. Morgan is a native of Iowa, his birth having occurred in Johnson county, near Iowa City, on the 1st of July, 1868, his parents being James and Jane Morgan. The father was born in Pennsylvania and came to this state in 1846. Subsequently he removed to Oxford, Nebraska, where he died at the age of sixty-four years. He was a physician and became the owner of considerable land, also had other investments and business interests. His wife died in Emerson, when the subject of this review was five years of age, and he and his brother lived with an aunt until he was about sixteen years of age. His educational privileges were those afforded by the schools of Emerson, Mills county, but in the broader school of experience he has learned many valuable lessons which have made him well qualified for the duties of citizenship and for the responsibilities of business life.

At the age of seventeen Mr. Morgan started on an extensive tour of the west and was for some time in the mines on the Pacific coast. He was also employed on a farm in California. Later he returned to

Glenwood and secured a position as a farm hand with General Stone. While thus employed he assisted in planting the greater part of the large orchard on that celebrated farm and continued his service there until 1896. In that year he was made deputy sheriff under Hon. W. L. Tubbs, and served in that capacity until elected sheriff of the county in 1899. He has always been a Republican since casting his first presidential vote for General Harrison, and it was on that ticket that he was chosen to the office. He has ever taken a deep interest in the political issues of the day and in the success of his party, doing all in his power to promote its growth and secure the adoption of its principles. He has long been recognized as an active leader in local politics.

On the 25th of June, 1889, Mr. Morgan was united in marriage to Miss Maude L. White, a daughter of Hon. R. C. White, the present postmaster of Glenwood. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan now have one son, Guy, who was born March 4, 1890, on the General Stone farm where our subject was working. Mr. Morgan is a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge and is also a member of the State and International Associations of Sheriffs. In the discharge of his duties he is entirely fearless and shows neither partiality nor favor. His reliability and promptness have won him the high commendation of the better class of citizens of Mills county and he is justly numbered among her representative citizens.

O. S. WING.

Indians roamed over the prairies, game abounded in the forests and the wild land was in its primitive condition at the time

Mr. Wing came to Fremont county. Forty-five years have since passed, and the changes which have occurred have made a transformation seeming almost phenomenal, yet it has been accomplished through the self-sacrificing efforts of the pioneers who reclaimed the wild land for the purposes of civilization, and through the work of later arrivals who have continued to develop and improve the country,—noble and brave men and women who cheerfully bore the hardships and trials incident to pioneer life in order to secure good homes on the western prairies. Mr. Wing also bore his part in the public progress and gave his support to all movements calculated to prove of general good.

In his youth he was a Green Mountain Boy, for his birth occurred near Montpelier, Vermont, on the 31st of October, 1833. In the same neighborhood lived the parents of Admiral George Dewey. The father of our subject was Sidney Wing, also a native of Vermont, and the grandfather was one of the early settlers of that state. Sidney Wing served as captain of the state militia, a rifle company, and was a man of prominence in the community, exerting a strong influence in public affairs. He married Miss Mary Brooks, also a native of Vermont and a daughter of Lemuel Brooks, of Connecticut, and belonged to one of the old families of that state. Unto Captain Wing and his wife were born ten children, three of whom are yet living. He was a farmer by occupation and in his political belief was an ardent Whig. The family attended and held membership in the Congregational church, and wherever they were known they were held in high esteem for their many excellencies of character. The father died



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in Vermont, at the age of fifty-five years, and the mother spent her last days in Iowa, where she passed away at the advanced age of eighty-two years.

Upon the old family farmstead in Vermont, O. S. Wing was reared, and early became familiar with the labors of field and meadow. He was taught the value of industry and economy in the practical affairs of life and he was actuated by those precepts throughout his entire career. He pursued his education at Montpelier, where he was a schoolmate of Admiral Dewey. Subsequently he served a four-years apprenticeship in the carpenter's and cabinet-maker's trades and became an excellent workman in those lines. The knowledge of those industries has been of much benefit to him in his later career, enabling him to keep everything about his place in excellent condition.

In 1855 Mr. Wing emigrated westward, making his way by rail to Chicago, Illinois, and thence to Burlington, Iowa, where he purchased a team and traveled across the country to Fremont county. In Nebraska City, Nebraska, he worked at his trade for about two years and in the winter season conducted his wagon shop. The Indians roamed at large over this section of the country, having not then been removed to the western reservation. Deer was so plentiful that a quarter of venison could be purchased for twenty-five cents. Subsequently Mr. Wing engaged in freighting goods westward to government forts, to the mountains, to Denver and other western points. He owned the outfit which he employed and usually sold his teams and wagons in the west at the conclusion of the trip, and on returning home would again purchase teams and wagons and load them

up for another journey. Freighting proved to him a profitable venture in those early days before the era of railroads, and after accumulating some capital, in the early '60s he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land. This was the nucleus of his present fine farm. As the years have passed he has added to his property until he now owns two thousand acres in Fremont county and in Atchison county, Missouri, and also has good farms in Phillips county, Kansas, and a farm of over two hundred and seventy-five acres in Harlan county, Nebraska. His land is all well improved and the home place is a most desirable property. It is improved with a large, and attractive residence, in the rear of which stand good barns and outbuildings; well kept fences divide the place into fields of convenient size; there are large pasture lands, upon which stock of good grade feeds, equaling the blue-grass region of Kentucky; an orchard yields its fruits in season and the fine brick residence is surrounded by forest trees; so that altogether this is one of the finest country seats in Fremont county. In addition to general farming Mr. Wing engages in the raising of stock and has found it a profitable source of income.

In 1865 occurred the marriage of O. S. Wing and Catherine O'Neal, a representative of one of the honored pioneer families of Fremont county, and prior to their marriage one of the successful and popular teachers of this portion of the state. Her father, Elliott O'Neal, was born in Virginia and married Ann Morgan, a sister of T. O. Morgan, a leading agriculturist of Fremont county. They had but two children, Mrs. Wing and John Thomas, the latter now deceased. The parents both died in 1891 and

were buried in one grave, the father being seventy-eight years of age at the time of his demise, while the mother had reached the age of sixty-eight years, when she was called to her final rest. They were people of the highest respectability, loved and esteemed by all who knew them. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Wing has been blessed with three children: Nettie, wife of George Lusby, of Madison township, Fremont county; Levi E.; and John M., who is living in Harlan county, Nebraska.

In his political views Mr. Wing is a Democrat, but has never sought or desired office. He was a delegate to the farmers' congress at Fort Worth, Texas, and has been a prominent factor in promoting the agricultural interests of the community. His success is indicated by the fact that although he began life empty-handed he is to-day one of the heaviest tax payers of the entire county. He holds membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has a high regard of his brethren of the fraternity and the friendship of many of the best citizens of Fremont county. Improving his opportunities and making the most of his advantages, he has advanced steadily step by step to a prominent position in the financial world and at the same time has made an honorable record.

CHRISTOPHER KEYSER.

Christopher Keyser is living a retired life on his large farm on section thirty, in Benton township, Fremont county. He was born in Campbell county, West Virginia, February 10, 1832. His father is an octogenarian and is identified with agricultural pursuits in Sidney township, Fremont coun-

ty. Henry Keyser was reared to farm life in West Virginia until sixteen years of age, when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Missouri in 1848, making the journey by way of the water route. In the family were six sons, and one daughter was born to them in Missouri. The father purchased a farm in that state and Christopher continued to aid in its cultivation until he had attained his nineteenth year, when, in the fall of 1889, he left home and came to Iowa, one hundred miles north of his Missouri home. He worked by the month, hunted, fished and trapped, having become familiar with those lines of work in Virginia. He continued to reside in this locality with his uncles until his father sold his Missouri property and removed to Fremont county, following his two sons, Christopher and his younger brother, Samuel, who had previously come to Iowa, but the latter is now a resident of Kansas.

Mr. Keyser, of this review, was married on the 10th of October, 1851, to Olivia L. Lambert, of Benton township, Fremont county, who was born in Kentucky, July 13, 1837, and was then fifteen years of age. Their union has been blessed with the following children, of whom nine are now living: Elizabeth, wife of S. S. Orr, an extensive farmer of this locality; S. J., a farmer and business man of Percival, who is married and has eight children and has lost two; Abigail, who died at the age of thirteen years; Elvira, who became the wife of Paul Hine line and died leaving four children; Emma, who died at the age of eighteen years; C. C., a farmer of Benton township, who is married; Eddie, who is living on his farm in Benton township and has five children; W. W., who resides on a part of

his father's farm and is married and has one daughter; Emma, who died at the age of eighteen years; Louisa, wife of Ambrose Parkerson, a merchant of Percival, by whom she has one son; Hannah J., wife of William Wood, of Benton township, and they have four children; Maggie, wife of Bert O'Connor, who operates a part of his father's farm and by whom she has one son; and Freddie, who is at home unmarried and assists in the operation of the home farm and also carries on business in Percival.

Mr. Keyser is the owner of one thousand acres of the rich bottom land of Fremont county, worth not less than forty dollars per acre, and he keeps stock enough to consume all of the products of the farm, carrying on that line of business on an extensive scale. He raises fine red polled cattle, having a number of thoroughbreds. He also has good grades of horses, mules and jacks to the number of two hundred and has a valuable flock of Shropshire sheep. He has about five hundred acres planted to corn, yielding twenty thousand bushels, and this he feeds to his stock. He is a most enterprising, progressive and practical farmer, and his business has brought to him very gratifying success. He was a man of great strength and endurance and has been actively concerned in the control of his farm until recent years, when rheumatism forced him to relegate the more arduous duties of farm life to others. In 1897 he erected his present large and commodious residence, which stands within twenty rods of the old home in which his marriage was celebrated. He is a Republican in politics and has been township trustee. His wife is a member of the Methodist church. They were the first

white people married in the county, Rev. John Todd performing the ceremony. From the period of early pioneer development they have been witnesses of the growth and progress of this portion of the state and have done all in their power to promote its advancement. As highly esteemed people and worthy early settlers they well deserve representation in this volume.

LOUIS D. McMULLIN.

A well known and highly esteemed citizen of Indian Creek township, Mills county, Iowa, is Louis D. McMullin, the subject of this review. He was born in 1830, in Ohio, but was reared in that part of Virginia now known as West Virginia, having been taken there a child of seven years. He was a son of James and Mary (Years) McMullin, the latter a daughter of Elisha Years, of German ancestry, but a native of Pennsylvania. Her birth was in Ohio and she died in Illinois. The paternal grandfather was a native of Ireland who immigrated to this country and became a soldier in the Revolutionary war, dying in that service. James McMullin was born in Ohio, but his death took place in West Virginia. The members of the family of Mr. and Mrs. McMullin were,—William; Minerva J., deceased; Mrs. Diantha Wagoner, living in California; James, who died in Ottumwa, Iowa; and our subject.

In 1852 our subject left West Virginia with his mother and located in Henderson county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming and was a brick-mason and contractor from his twenty-second year until about six years ago, putting up many of the best brick buildings in this part of Iowa. He

and his partner built the first business house in Red Oak. He was a good workman, having learned the trade in West Virginia, but farming seemed to be a more secure way of existence and this business he adopted as his life work when he came to Mills county in 1866. He had seen a year's service in the army, having enlisted in Company G, Thirtieth Illinois Infantry, under Colonel Shedd, early in 1864, and this regiment was ordered to Nashville, where it was destined to be connected with some of the severest fighting of the year. Mr. McMullin took part in the destruction of Atlanta and all of the fighting in that vicinity, enduring many privations and bravely doing his duty to his country. He was mustered out in Springfield, in July, 1865, and the next year came to his present home in the great state of Iowa.

Mr. McMullin has been very successful in his farming and now owns one hundred and twenty acres of some of the most productive land in Mills county. His improvements rank well with those of his neighbors and his residence offers every comfort of life to his interesting family.

The marriage of our subject was to Miss Mary Catherine Davis, a daughter of James R. and Hannah (McCullough) Davis, of Scotch and Dutch ancestry. The children of this marriage are: Frank E., James William, Harry C., deceased, Edwin S., Mrs. Clara E. Pratt, Mrs. Mary J. Ruby, Mrs. Euphie H. Salmons, Mrs. Myrtle L. Silkett, Fannie A. and Mrs. Eldra Floy Young. The family life of Mr. and Mrs. McMullin is a most pleasant one and all are connected with the Cumberland Presbyterian church where they are much esteemed.

In politics Mr. McMullin is a Republi-

can, although he does not like any departure from the old principles of the party. In the township he has been called upon to serve as school director for many years. His connection with the Masonic order dates back fifty years, making him one of the oldest members in the county. The family is one of the most highly regarded in this section, and Mr. McMullin is justly considered a representative man in Indian Creek township.

WILLIAM T. DAVIS.

While the disposition to do honor to those who have served well their race or nation is prevalent among all enlightened people and is of great value everywhere and under all forms of government, it is particularly fostered in this country, where no man is born to public office or to public honor, or comes to either by inheritance, but where all men are equal before the law, where the race for distinction is ever on the road of public usefulness and is open to every one who chooses to enter, however humble and obscure he may be, and where the advantageous circumstances of family wealth count in the vast majority of cases for but little or nothing. That Mr. Davis has won honors and public recognition is due entirely to his merit. He is familiarly known throughout the county as "Our Bill," a term which indicates the warm place he holds in the affection of the people.

He was born in Mount Pleasant, Indiana, May 14, 1851, and is a son of Harrison Davis, who was a native of Ohio and was of English and Welsh lineage. The grandfather of our subject was born in the east, but, emigrating to Ohio, he there reared his



WILLIAM T. DAVIS

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family. Harrison Davis spent the days of his boyhood and youth in the state of his nativity, and after arriving at years of maturity he wedded Lovina Dawson, who belonged to a good family of that locality. Emigrating westward, they took up their abode in Atchison county, Missouri, on the state line separating Fremont county from Missouri. In that locality the father passed away. The mother, who was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, has also passed away. At the death of her first husband she was left with the care of six children. In 1860 she again married and removed to Saunders county, Nebraska, where she died in 1863.

William T. Davis was a lad of only twelve summers when thus left an orphan, without means of support. He immediately began to earn his own living by herding cattle on the prairies and driving teams across the plains. His youth was a period of hardships and trials, but it developed the elemental strength of his character; and the self-reliance and independence which he then manifested has been of great importance in his business career in later life. In 1866 he came to Hamburg, Fremont county, and has since been an active factor in business affairs and in the material development of this section of the state. When he was but fourteen years of age he suffered an attack of sciatic rheumatism, which left him a cripple for life. When he was again able to work, his stock in trade consisted of a saw and buck; but he possessed a hopeful heart, a cheerful disposition and willing hands, and those served as a foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of a successful career. He engaged in sawing wood, and received in exchange for his labors books,

clothes and other necessaries. He engaged in doing chores for his board and attended school. He thus managed to obtain a liberal common-school education, to which he has added as the years have passed, augmenting his knowledge by practical experience. He possesses an observing eye, a retentive memory and reading and observation have therefore largely increased his learning. He is indeed a self-made man in the highest and best sense of the term. He has won his laurels alone and unaided, under adverse circumstances which would utterly have disheartened many a man of less resolute spirit. With characteristic energy, however, he has worked his way steadily upward, and is a well-known factor in business circles and in public and political life. Making judicious investments of his capital in real estate, he has become the owner of valuable farming land and other realty. He has a fine farm of two hundred and eighty acres, which is well improved with a good house, barns, sheds, cribs and all the latest improved machinery. There are good feed lots, rich pastures and highly cultivated fields, in which wheat, corn and other cereals are raised. Stock of good grades is found in the pastures and everything about the place indicates the supervision and direction of a progressive and wide-awake owner. He directs the work of the farm from his town residence, a telephone line connecting his Hamburg home with the farm house. He makes a specialty of Aberdeen Angus cattle or black polled, as they are often called.

For twenty-seven years the home of Mr. Davis has been presided over by the lady whom, in 1873, he made his wife. She was Miss Elizabeth Jane Tarr, of Fremont county. They have an adopted daughter, Ger-

trude. Mr. Davis began his political career as a member of the city council of Hamburg, where he displayed such ability in the control of municipal matters that he was called to the school board, and the educational facilities of the city have been greatly advanced through his efforts. He served the county for two successive terms as sheriff, being elected by the highest majority ever given a candidate on the ticket, and he was one of the most capable and efficient officers that ever served in the position. He refused a third term, and on his retirement from office he became connected with the clothing trade. For the past six years he has conducted in Hamburg one of the largest clothing houses in southwestern Iowa. At the same time he has maintained an active interest in politics, and on the death of Hon. E. W. Curry he was elected his successor, as a member of the Democratic state central committee. In 1897 he was elected to represent his district in the legislature at Des Moines, and was re-elected in 1899. He has been a life-long member of the Democratic party and has a personal acquaintance with William Jennings Bryan, of whom he is an ardent admirer. In 1900 he served as a delegate to the National Democratic Convention in Kansas City and aided in nominating Mr. Bryan for the presidency. He was reared in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church and both he and his wife holds membership in the church of that denomination in Hamburg. He takes an active interest in its work and is very charitable, withholding not the hand of aid from any needy person. Many have reason to bless him for assistance during the Thanksgiving or the Christmas season, but his benefactions are entirely unostentatious.

He is an exemplary member of the Odd Fellows lodge in Hamburg and has for two years represented Fremont county in the grand lodge. He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity.

Mr. Davis is a fine specimen of manhood, being six feet, two and a quarter inches in height and weighing two hundred and fifty pounds. He is straight and erect, having a military appearance, and he never fails to attract attention in any assemblage. He is indeed one of the county's most popular men, having a wide acquaintance and being held in the highest esteem by all who know him. He always has a hearty greeting and cordial handshake for those he meets, is frank and approachable and takes keen delight in pleasant companionship.

CHARLES E. BRUEN.

A prominent capitalist and agriculturist of Mills county, Iowa, is Charles E. Bruen, the subject of this sketch. He was born in Henderson county, Illinois, September 1, 1858, and was a son of John and Sarah (Sharpless) Bruen. The father died at Monmouth, Illinois, in 1886, at the age of fifty-eight years, and the mother died in Illinois, near Gladstone, in 1865. Mr. Bruen attended the public schools at Monmouth, the academy for five years and Monmouth College two years, this being supplemented by one year at a business college in Poughkeepsie, New York.

The first business venture of our subject was when he engaged in farming in Mills county for two years on rented land, later bought fourteen hundred acres; and also owns, near Oakland, four hundred and forty acres and also has a large ranch in Ne-

braska, which is devoted exclusively to the raising of stock, the land in Nebraska amounting to nine thousand acres.

Mr. Bruen was married January 8, 1884, to Miss Nancy A. James, a daughter of James and Margaret (Lewis) James, natives of Wales, who came to the United States about 1865, locating first in Utica county, New York. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Bruen are,—Edna M., Lucille and Marjorie.

In politics our subject is now a staunch Republican and has been, since 1896. He cast his first vote for General Hancock. He has too busy a life to fill any office, but he is a politician from principle, believing that every man should do his duty at the polls. The family connection is with the Baptist church, while he is socially a member of the Elks and Modern Woodmen, in both of these organizations being esteemed highly. Mr. Bruen has taken an active interest in the development of Mills county, always assisting in those measures which he could see would be of benefit.

F. LOVELAND.

The subject of this brief sketch is engaged in the clothing business at Sidney, Fremont county. At all times since he has attained the age of accountability he has labored earnestly and effectively to promote the welfare of his community, and no trust reposed in him has ever been betrayed. He has always resided in Fremont county, where he was born on the 27th of October, 1867, a son of Darwin Loveland, who was probably born about 1834, and married Miss Adelia Cowles.

At his parental home Mr. Loveland of this review spent the days of his childhood,

being carefully reared, and upon his young mind were impressed lessons of industry and honesty which have colored his later career. He is indebted to the public-school system of Hamburg for the educational privileges which he enjoyed. Entering upon his business career he became connected with mercantile interests in Hamburg, and for fourteen years was in a dry-goods store in that place. In 1898 he was elected to the office of county clerk of Fremont county for two years and filled the position so capably that in 1900 he was again made a candidate of the Republican party.

On the 2d of September, 1891, in Hamburg, Mr. Loveland was united in marriage to Miss Madge A. Burkholder, and they have had two sons,—Gilbert F. and Harry G. Mrs. Loveland pursued her education in Hamburg and afterward engaged in teaching in that town and in Sidney, successfully following that profession for a number of years. She is a lady of superior education and culture and exerts a strong influence in social circles. In his fraternal relations Mr. Loveland is a Knight of Pythias. He has a large circle of acquaintances in his native county, and that many of his warmest friends are numbered among those who have known him from boyhood is an indication of his upright career.

H. C. DYE.

Numbered among the prominent business men of Tabor, H. C. Dye is now occupying the responsible position of cashier in the State Bank. He has spent his entire life in this portion of Iowa, his birth having occurred near Glenwood, in Mills county, on the 19th of November, 1868. His

parents, Sylvester and Mary Jane (Linvelle) Dye, were residents of Pottawattamie county, Iowa, where the father is still living. The paternal grandfather of our subject was Henry Dye, a native of Ohio, who removed to Lee county, Iowa, where he followed farming for a number of years, his death there occurring in 1899, when he was eighty-two years of age. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Michelwait, was a native of England. The maternal grandfather of our subject was George H. Linvelle, a native of Tennessee. He married Sarah Burris, who was born in Maryville, Missouri, and was a representative of a long-lived race. Mr. Linvelle carried on agricultural pursuits as a means of livelihood and died in 1899, at the age of seventy-eight years, while his wife passed away in 1888, at the age of seventy-four years. Sylvester Dye was born in Lee county, this state, and was engaged in farming until 1881, when he turned his attention to merchandising, carrying on business in Macedonia. His wife passed away December 28, 1887. At the time of the Civil war the Dye family was represented among the loyal defenders of the Union by the father of our subject, who enlisted at Fort Madison as a member of Company E, of the Nineteenth Iowa Infantry. He spent much of the time in Texas, being always found at his post of duty, ably defending the old flag and the cause it represented.

H. C. Dye, whose name forms the caption of this review, attended the common schools in his early life, there becoming familiar with the branches of English usually taught in such institutions. He afterward spent three years and three months as a student in Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa, and when

twenty-one years of age he started out in life on his own account and has since depended entirely upon his own efforts. For two years he was a clerk in the treasurer's office at Council Bluffs, and also filled the office of deputy treasurer there for four years. In 1896 he came to Tabor and assumed the duties of cashier of the State Bank, in which position he has since remained. He is well qualified for the position which he ably fills, being a popular officer, for his genial manner and obliging disposition, as well as his business qualifications, have made him a valued representative of the institution with which he has now been connected for four years. He is also treasurer of the Tabor & Northern Railroad Company and is treasurer of the Tabor College.

In December, 1894, Mr. Dye was united in marriage to Miss Bertha Grass, a daughter of Frank and Mary (Covalt) Grass, who were natives of Canada and Virginia, respectively, the former born near Montreal, and are now living in Council Bluffs. Mr. and Mrs. Dye have two children, a son and a daughter. Socially he is connected with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Council Bluffs, and the Knights of Pythias lodge, of Tabor. In politics he is a Democrat and in religious belief is a Congregationalist, holding membership with the church in Tabor. He possesses the true western spirit of progress and enterprise, and belongs to that class of citizens who, while promoting their individual success, also contribute to the general welfare.

E. GILLILLAND.

A prominent and substantial farmer of Mills county, Iowa, now living a comfortable retired life, is E. Gilliland, the subject



E. GILLILLAND

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of this sketch. He was born in Barren county, Kentucky, May 6, 1814, and was a son of John and Sarah (McCurry) Gilliland, both of whom were natives of Davidson county, North Carolina. John Gilliland removed to Indiana at an early age and is still remembered in his part of the state as an athlete and brave and successful hunter. At the time of his settlement in Indiana the country was yet a wilderness, peopled with Indians and filled with wild beasts, and his life was one of adventure, it often being imperiled. Our subject can relate many thrilling incidents in his father's career, upon several occasions the killing of Indians being necessary for self-protection. His physical strength and stature were beyond what was possessed by the majority of men and our subject has inherited a great many of his father's characteristics.

One of the most important events in the life of our subject and one that deserves prominence in a sketch of his life, was his marriage to Miss Fanny Wright, February 15, 1835. These worthy people were reared in the same neighborhood, and have passed more than sixty-six years together as man and wife. In 1857 Mr. Gilliland built the present comfortable residence and here the most of their lives have been passed. Of a family of nine children born to them, five survive, these being,—Reuben, a resident of Idaho; Amanda, a resident of Iowa; Anna, a resident of Gray's Harbor, Washington; Shirley, an attorney, a resident of Glenwood, Iowa; and Emma, a resident of Council Bluffs, Iowa. Sarah Ann, Lemuel, Cyrena and John W. are deceased. Our subject owns a fine farm of one hundred and twenty acres of land, which is exceedingly productive, having been brought to an ex-

cellent state of cultivation. He has been an industrious man all his life, beginning his agricultural labors hoeing corn in Indiana, when but eight years of age. He has served his fellow citizens upon the county board for several years, but has never aspired to office. He has been a consistent member of the Methodist church for many years, where he is beloved and valued. Eighty-seven years have passed over the honored head of our subject, leaving him a fine example of temperate, upright living, he never having been addicted to either drink or tobacco in any form. He retains his eyesight and is able to thread a needle and sight a gun as well as he did in youth. His sweet-faced companion has also borne her years well, being active and healthy, although also advanced along the path of life. If the friends and well-wishers of this admirable couple could be gathered together, it would be one of the largest congregations ever assembled in Mills county, so universal is the feeling of esteem.

FRANCIS M. BUFFINGTON.

Since 1854 this gentleman has been a resident of Mills county and has therefore witnessed the greater part of its development from the period when its wild lands were still in their primitive condition, many acres being yet in the possession of the government. There came to the west men and women of strong purpose to claim the rich gifts of nature and to aid in laying the foundation for the present advancement in Mills and other counties of the great western empire. The parents of our subject were among the number that came with their

families forty-six years ago and throughout the intervening period Francis M. Buffington has been a representative of the agricultural class. Splendid success has been achieved by him and to-day he is the owner of one thousand acres of valuable land.

He was born March 12, 1835, in Meigs county, Ohio, a son of Hezekiah and Elizabeth (Barringer) Buffington. The family is of English lineage and was founded in America by three brothers, who located in Virginia, one of whom was the great-grandfather of our subject. The grandfather was born in the Old Dominion and married a lady who was a native of Maryland. Hezekiah Buffington, the father, was born in Ohio and in 1837 removed from the Buckeye state to Adams county, Illinois, where he remained until 1854, when he came to Mills county, Iowa, here spending his remaining days. His death occurred in 1864. His wife was a native of Pennsylvania and died in 1897.

Francis M. Buffington was the fourth in order of birth in their family of ten children, seven of whom are yet living. He was but two years of age when his parents left Ohio and was about twenty years of age when they came to Iowa. After arriving at years of maturity he was married, on the 16th of May, 1861, to Miss Sarah Byers, a daughter of William and Nancy Byers, natives of Ohio, whence they came to Mills county in 1856. Six children blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Buffington, but only two are now living: Carrie, the wife of Oliver Hammers, a resident of Center township, Mills county; and Effie, the wife of Richard Jackson, of Oak township, Mills county. Those who have passed away are John, who died in February, 1898, at the

age of thirty-two: Jennie E., Francis M. and Clark.

Mr. Buffington is to-day the owner of one thousand acres of land in Center and Oak townships, and also has other town property and other interests, owning forty shares in the Mills County Bank. Industry and careful management have been the salient points in his career and he has won his success along the lines of the old-time trite maxims: "Honesty is the best policy," and, "There is no excellence without labor." He votes with the Republican party and is a public-spirited and progressive citizen and gives hearty support and co-operation to all movements which he believes will prove of public benefit.

ALBERT J. MUNSINGER.

Albert J. Munsinger is numbered among the native sons of Mills county, his birth having occurred near the city of Tabor, Iowa, on the 4th of May, 1861. His parents, Joseph and Martha (Stany) Munsinger, were both natives of Ohio, but in the year 1852 they emigrated westward, taking up their abode in Tabor, where they have since resided. Under the parental roof their son Albert J. spent the days of his childhood, and the common schools of Tabor afforded him his early educational privileges. He was graduated in the high school at the age of eighteen years and then entered the scientific course in Tabor College, where he was graduated in the class of 1885. After leaving that institution he engaged in teaching for two years, being employed in that way at Strahan and on the Missouri bottoms. He now devotes his energies to agricultural pursuits, having followed farming

since 1887, and since September, 1900, has been in the clothing and furnishing goods business in Tabor.

On the 24th of March, 1897, Mr. Munsinger was united in marriage to Miss Cora Shell, and they now have three children, Blake and the twins, Clyde and Hazel. They hold membership in the Congregational church, and in his political views Mr. Munsinger is a Republican. He takes an active interest in the work of the county and has been honored with offices, holding every township position except that of trustee. He was assessor for four years, was justice of the peace for four years and was township clerk for two years, and in these offices discharged his duties with promptness and fidelity that won him the commendation of all concerned.

JAMES J. MCCOY.

Almost every state in the Union has sent some of its sons to Iowa, and the characteristics of the different sections of the country have combined here in forming a spirit of enterprise and progress that has builded up a commonwealth of large proportions while the work that it has accomplished has excited the admiration of the nation. Mr. McCoy is a native of Pennsylvania, his birth having occurred in the Keystone state, in 1854. His father, Robert McCoy, spent his early life in the east and was there married to Miss Phcebe Anne Jester, a native of Pennsylvania, in which state their marriage was celebrated. Five children were born of their marriage, namely: J. E. and W. E., who are residents of Mills county; Emma and Sarah who are at home with their father; and James J., of this review. The

year 1856 witnessed the arrival of the family in Iowa, and the father bought the land upon which he now resides. It was then a wild tract on which not a furrow had been turned or an improvement made, but to-day it is a fine and valuable farm, pleasantly located about one mile east of Glenwood. There the father is still living and is one of the highly respected and honored pioneers of the community. He had one brother, James McCoy, who was a gallant soldier in the Civil war. He enlisted in Pennsylvania and participated in the battle of Gettysburg, the most hotly contested and memorable engagement of the war.

Mr. McCoy, whose name introduces this review, was only two years of age when brought by his father to Iowa, and in the district schools near his home he was educated. Upon a farm he was reared, early taking his place in the fields behind the plow. Practical experience thus fitted him for carrying on agricultural pursuits on his own account and to-day he owns, occupies and cultivates a farm three miles southwest of Hillsville.

Mr. McCoy was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Schappell, who was born in New York state, a daughter of Andrew Schappell, who was born in Germany and from the fatherland crossed the Atlantic to New York, and is still living, his home being in Glenwood, Iowa. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Christina Slomp, is now deceased. She, too, was born in Germany, her birthplace being in the northern portion of the country. Andrew Schappell first opened his eyes to the light of day in Worms, one of the most historic places in the fatherland, prominent on account of the Reformation which was there inaugurated by Martin Luther, who gave to the world its Protestant

religion. Mr. Schappell had two brothers who were soldiers in Blucher's army and were both killed at the battle of Waterloo. Unto the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. McCoy have been born five children: Maggie, now the wife of Lucas Reasner, a member of a very prominent family of Mills county; Mrs. Annie Wiles, whose husband is a representative of one of the old families of that locality; Nellie, Rhoda and Jennie, who are intelligent and ambitious girls, in whose education the parents take a deep interest, being determined that good advantages in that direction shall fit them for life in later years.

In his political affiliations Mr. McCoy is a Democrat and holds membership with the Odd Fellows' lodge of Hillsville. His wife belongs to the Baptist church, attending the services of that denomination in Glenwood. Mr. and Mrs. McCoy occupy a pleasant home and he devotes his time and attention to farming, being a worthy representative of the agricultural interests of Mills county.

ROBERT J. BRADLEY.

One of the most energetic and enterprising men of Percival is Robert J. Bradley, who was born in Boston, Massachusetts, July 31, 1829. His father, Edward Bradley, was a native of Dumfriesshire, Scotland, born in 1781, and prior to 1825 he crossed the Atlantic to America, locating in New Brunswick, in the British possessions there. Prior to the great fire he had taken up his abode in the new world and was an eye witness of the awful conflagration of 1825, known as the great Marimichi fire, which originated in the forest and was appalling in its destructiveness. Soon afterward Mr.

Bradley removed with his wife to Boston. He was married to Miss Sarah Newton, of Guisboro, Nova Scotia, whose father served as an artilleryman under King George and was stationed at Quebec during the war of the Revolution but subsequently removed to Guisboro. He was commander of one of the vessels at the time of the capture of Quebec.

The father of our subject was a man of high scholarly attainments. He had acquired a collegiate education in Edinburgh, had prepared for the ministry, preaching the gospel in the Presbyterian church, and was also a life-long teacher, and through a long and active career he devoted his energies toward the improvement of the intellectual and moral condition of the people among whom he lived. After residing in the United States for some time he returned to New Brunswick, where he died in 1841, having survived his wife a number of years, her death occurring in 1834. She left six children, three sons and three daughters: Louisa, who became the wife of Neil McNutt, died in the fall of 1899, at the age of seventy-four, leaving one son and two grandchildren; Maria A. is the widow of Robert Barbour, of New Brunswick, and ten of her thirteen children are still living; Robert J. is the third of the family; William H. died in St. Stephens, New Brunswick, at the age of twenty-nine years; Gilbert S. died in New Brunswick, at the age of twenty-eight; and Sarah became Mrs. Goodwin, of New Brunswick, and now has six children.

Robert J. Bradley, whose name introduces this record, lost his mother when he was five years of age. He did not live at home until he was ten years of age, after

which he spent one year with his family. On the expiration of that period he secured a position as an errand boy in the town of Bathurst, New Brunswick, receiving two dollars per month in compensation for his services, through a period of eight months. At the age of seventeen he apprenticed himself to learn the tanner's and currier's trade in New Brunswick, serving for a term of four years, during which time he received ten dollars per month. He subsequently worked as a journeyman currier for three years, and at the age of twenty-four he accepted a position as finisher of morocco in Providence, Rhode Island, where he remained for two years. Subsequently he engaged in the daguerreotype business, having a photographic car on wheels. In this way he traveled through Rhode Island and Connecticut, and at Willimantic he sold the enterprise preparatory to going to the west. At the age of twenty-eight years he made his way to Detroit, Michigan, where he purchased an ambrotype outfit and with this traveled through the Wolverine state. In 1859 he located his art gallery in Coldwater, Michigan, where he carried on business until 1861.

In that year Mr. Bradley put aside all personal interests and responded to President Lincoln's call for troops, enlisting as a member of Company A, of the First Michigan Battery of Light Artillery. He remained in the service for two years and was mustered out as third sergeant. In 1863 he returned to Coldwater, where for a year he remained as a convalescent, it requiring that time for him to recover from his army experiences. In March, 1864, Mr. Bradley went to Salt Lake, where he followed the currier's trade until December, 1864, and

then made his way to Omaha, Nebraska, where he entered the service of the Creightons as a teamster on the plains, for the United States government, driving a four-mule team to Laramie and Kearney. This work he continued until May, 1866, receiving thirty-five dollars per month and his expenses. He was next engaged in the construction of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Burlington Railroad, driving a team until the winter of 1866-7, which he spent in Eureka, Iowa. He afterward worked on the railroad for two seasons and in 1869 he removed to Benton township, becoming one of the pioneer settlers of this locality. He began farming as a tenant, but afterward purchased eight lots and erected a house in 1872. In the flood of 1881 he suffered a heavy loss occasioned by the water and, like many others, he went to Kansas, where he engaged in railroad building.

On again coming to Iowa Mr. Bradley located in Percival and opened a little stock of groceries in his present store. His trade grew and he enlarged his facilities to meet the growing demand. He sold all of his town lots with the exception of the one upon which stands his store building. Here he is successfully carrying on business, his well directed efforts bringing to him a good return. In March, 1900, his niece, Mrs. Sarah Peterson, and her son, a lad of fourteen years, came to Percival to keep house for Mr. Bradley and are now living with him. In his political views he is a stalwart Republican and has served as road supervisor and constable. He was reared a Scotch Presbyterian, but does not hold membership in the church. Socially he is a Master Mason. His has been a somewhat varied experience and now he is successfully en-

gaged in the conduct of a mercantile business in Percival, where he is widely and favorably known.

FREDERICK CRABB.

A prominent, well-known and enterprising farmer and stock-raiser of Fremont county, Iowa, is Frederick Crabb, the subject of this sketch. He is a southerner by birth, both he and his father, George Crabb, having been born in Maryland, the former in 1837. The mother of our subject, Mary (Reck) Crabb, was born in Pennsylvania of Dutch ancestry, and died in Maryland, where she married and passed the greater portion of her life. George Crabb was well and favorably known in his locality and was a distinguished soldier in the war of 1812, holding the position of captain at the close of the war.

In 1867 our subject moved to eastern Iowa but located in Sidney in 1872, where he became the popular and genial host of the Cromwell House, then the leading hotel in the town, remaining in that connection until eleven years ago, since which time he has been settled upon a fine farm a short distance northwest of Sidney.

The marriage of our subject was celebrated in 1869, when he wedded Miss Margaret Van Scyoc, a native of Pennsylvania. She was a daughter of John and Julia (Winters) Scyoc, the former of whom died four years ago, in Sidney; the latter, who was born in Maryland, also passed her last years in this place. Isaac Scyoc, a brother of Mrs. Crabb, was a soldier in the Union army and served gallantly during the Civil war. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Crabb; Birdie, a charming young

lady, a graduate of the Sidney high school; and John, an educated and enterprising young man who displays traits of character which promise success for him in the future.

In politics our subject is an advocate of the principles of the Democratic party, believing them to be the best for the country. With his estimable wife he is a regular attendant at the Methodist church of Sidney, where he is most highly regarded.

CHARLES MUNSINGER.

We are now permitted to touch briefly upon the life history of one who has retained a personal association with the affairs of the state of Iowa for a number of years, whose connection therewith covers much of the period of development and progress of Mills county. His life has been one of interest and earnest endeavor and due success has not been denied him. He has reached the venerable age of eighty years but time rests lightly upon him, and though eight decades have passed since first his eyes opened to the light of day, he is still hale and hearty, a type of the active old age, which, like fruit, grows better as time passes.

Mr. Munsinger is a native of Muhlbach, Germany, born December 17, 1820, his parents being Chris and Eve (Kirk) Munsinger. The father was a wealthy farmer and came to America in 1824, locating first in New York, whence he removed to Lorain county, Ohio. There he purchased a farm of one hundred and twenty acres, but was deceived in the property, as he found in the following spring that the land was entirely covered with water and was worthless for farming purposes. He had made a small

payment on the place, but concluded to abandon it. His next venture in the purchase of a farm was also rather unfortunate, as he found soon after the contract had been made that there was a mortgage of five hundred dollars against the place. He then went to work in a ship-yard and made enough money to clear off the indebtedness, after which he sold the property and bought a farm in the southern part of Lorain county. Some time later he made a trip to Germany for the purpose of looking after a dowry interest in the estate. Returning to America, the family accompanied him on his removal to Mills county, Iowa. Here the parents spent their remaining days, the father dying at the age of sixty-two years, the mother in April, 1878, when eighty-nine years of age.

On coming to Iowa with the family, Charles Munsinger took up his abode upon the farm which he has since occupied. He was married on the 23d of October, 1849, to Miss Electa Northrop, a daughter of John Wesley and Almira (Knight) Northrop, natives of New York. Throughout the period of his active business career Mr. Munsinger has been continuously engaged in agricultural pursuits, and his life has been one of industry and usefulness. He started out for himself with very limited capital, but has prospered in his undertakings, his unflagging perseverance and energy enabling him to continually add to his capital. He has met with two very serious accidents on the farm which have disabled him to a considerable extent, but at the age of eighty years he is still active and aside from his farming operations he represents five different insurance companies, among which are the North British, the Continental and the Hart-

ford. His life shows forth the power of industry in gaining success, and his example should serve as a source of encouragement to others. Since becoming an American citizen he has always voted the Republican ticket, supporting each presidential nominee of the party. He is a member of the Congregational church, and Christian principles have permeated his life, making his career an honorable one which has gained for him the unqualified regard of his fellow men.

AMAZON BADHAM.

The subject of the present sketch, Amazon Badham, bears a well-known and much respected name, as he was the son of one of the pioneers of the state, one of the first settlers of Mills county. Amazon Badham was born on the farm which he now owns, January 22, 1853, and was the son of Samuel Badham, who was born in Herefordshire, England, in 1815. He married Mary Bishop before leaving England to try his fortune across the ocean. After a long and tiresome trip in a sailing vessel the little English family reached the promised land, and soon located in Hancock county, Illinois. Here they remained for three years, when removal was made into the wilds of Iowa, the home selected being at Trader's Point, on a stream of water. The only neighbor in the section was a man by the name of Watson, who had located in Pottawattamie county. Privations were expected and bravely endured; but when Mr. Samuel Badham died, May 20, 1868, his wild prairie farm had become a valuable piece of property, worth twenty-five dollars an acre, and he also possessed a thousand dollars' worth of other property. All this had been accu-

mulated by the time he was fifty-three years old, giving one a sure basis upon which to estimate his character. He was energetic, persevering and laborious; was a man of judgment, having been long in the offices of school and township, and a veteran of the Mexican war, his wife receiving a pension for the same, he having served fifteen months. Mr. Badham voted the Republican ticket and took a vital interest in the affairs of the nation. In religious life he was a member of Latter Day Saints church. Before leaving Illinois his wife died, and about 1845 he married Mary Richards, the mother of Amazon Badham and a native of Highland county, Ohio, and they had a number of children, viz.: Milvern, an infant; Frances, who became the wife of William Gaylord and died at Shenandoah, Iowa, leaving two children; our subject; Violet, who became the wife of William James and died at Pleasant Hill, Missouri, January, 1877, leaving three children; Juan, who died at the age of two years; and Mary, who married Charles Wilson and died in western Nebraska, leaving two children. The mother of our subject died April 2, 1898, at the age of seventy-seven, lamented by all with whom she had been associated.

Although the parents of Mr. Amazon Badham were obliged to endure many hardships, they succeeded in giving him a very fair education, which he put to practical use, teaching a short time both before and after marriage. On May 30, 1875, he led to the altar Miss Melvina Peck, of Glenwood, a daughter of Hezekiah and Jemima (Smoot) Peck, and seven children have been born to them, whose intelligence and superior attractions naturally cause a pardonable pride. Mable Mercy is the wife of Archie Ander-

son, at Macedonia, Iowa, and has one son, Paul; Clara Alice is the wife of Joseph Roberts, at Tabor, Iowa, and has one daughter, Christine; Luella, who died at the age of six; Edith Grace; Ella Delphine; Myron Verne; and George Walter, a lad of eight years; and last but by no means least, the pet of the family, Melvina Gail, just seven months old when she was taken away by death.

Mr. Badham has one hundred and twenty acres in his farm, upon which he carries on extensive operations, making corn his greatest crop, as he finds that cereal pays him best. He also has from sixty to eighty head of Poland China hogs, and of high-grade cattle from sixteen to twenty head.

Like his respected father, Mr. Badham votes the Republican ticket, remembering the pride with which his parents remembered his vote for Abraham Lincoln. In the affairs of his district he is always interested, serving constantly as a school director. In religious matters he adheres to the beliefs of the church of the Latter Day Saints. Socially his family is prominent and enjoys the esteem and kind feeling of the whole neighborhood, and he takes the place of a son of the early pioneer.

T. O. MORGAN.

Among the honored pioneers of Fremont county is numbered Mr. Morgan, whose residence in this portion of the state covers a period of more than half a century. The traveler to-day as he views the country covered with farms, thriving villages, the many cities and commercial concerns, the schools and churches, indicating the mental and moral development of the people, can



T. O. MORGAN

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scarcely realize that a few decades ago this was an unsettled region, its lands in their primitive condition and the work of progress and improvement scarcely begun. The most far-sighted could not have dreamed that within a comparatively brief period the county would be crossed and re-crossed with a network of railroads connecting it with all parts of the country, that telegraph and telephone lines would be covering the country, and that all of the comforts and conveniences known to the older east would here find a place; but a brave band of pioneers took up the work of development and progress here and the progressive Fremont county of to-day is the result.

With the work of advancement Mr. Morgan has been actively identified through more than fifty years. He was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, near the capital city of Springfield, December 16, 1833. His father, Evan Morgan, was a native of Ohio, and a son of Thomas Morgan, who was of Scotch descent and spent his last days in Illinois. Evan Morgan was reared to manhood in Ohio, and on emigrating westward cast in his lot with the pioneer settlers of the Prairie state. He married Elizabeth Ditson, who was born in New York and was a representative of one of the old New England families. She proved to him a faithful companion and helpmeet on life's journey. When the Indians rose up against the white settlers in Illinois in the Black Hawk war, the father of our subject took up arms and served as a soldier. He died in early manhood, leaving a widow and four children, namely: Lyman, who died at the age of twenty-one; Thomas O., of this review; Mrs. Anna O'Neal, of Fremont county; and Mrs. Jane Wolf, who died in this coun-

ty. After the death of her first husband the mother became the wife of M. K. Skidmore, and in 1849 they came to Fremont county, bringing with them her children.

Mr. Morgan of this review, was but fifteen years of age at the time the removal was made. His early life was a period of industry, for in his youth he began work by the month, receiving from six to seven and a half dollars per month in compensation for his services. He engaged in breaking prairie with an ox team and in hauling brick and farm produce to Council Bluffs for the Mormons and for emigrant parties en route for Colorado. In this way he got a start in life. As a companion and helpmeet on the journey of life he chose Miss Eliza Simmons, their marriage being celebrated on March 17, 1857, since which time they have traveled life's journey happily together. She was born in Ohio, a daughter of a widow, Mrs. Sarah Simmons. At the time of his marriage Mr. Morgan took up his abode on the Bartlett farm, which he operated for two years and then purchased forty acres of land, which was the first property he ever owned. He lived in Madison township and successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising until 1899, when he purchased the Woods farm, just west of Hamburg—one of the best farming properties in the county. It is improved with a substantial and attractive residence and with all modern conveniences. As the years have passed and his financial resources have increased, Mr. Morgan has extended his realty possessions until the aggregate is nearly forty-nine hundred acres. He is indeed a self-made man, for, depending upon no outside aid or influence, he has steadily worked his way up-

ward, prompted by a laudable ambition, earnest purpose and unflinching perseverance. To provide for his family has been an added incentive, for unto Mr. and Mrs. Morgan have been born eight children, namely: Sarah Elizabeth, now the wife of John Finell, of Fremont county; Lina A., who is the widow John West and resides with her parents; Martha J., the wife of Fountain Finell, of the same county; John E., who is the president of the Hamburg Banking Company; Thomas A., who resides in Madison township, Fremont county; Marcena, of the same county; Charles E., who is living in Hamburg; and Fannie A., who is with her parents. The children have been provided with good educational privileges, fitting them for life's practical duties. The daughters are ladies of refinement and the sons are intelligent and enterprising business men, occupying important positions in trade circles.

In his political belief Mr. Morgan is a Democrat, but has never sought or desired office, preferring to give his entire attention to his business affairs. He belongs to that class of representative American citizens who, while promoting individual success, also contributed to the general welfare by hearty co-operation with all measures for the public good. He is a man of unquestioned integrity, his word being as good as his bond, and among the honored pioneers of southwestern Iowa he well deserves mention.

HENRY A. GREEN.

One of the most prosperous farmers of Mills county, Iowa, and a veteran of the Civil war, is Henry A. Green, the subject of this sketch. He is a son of Jurgren and

Dora (Goldstedt) Green, both of Germany, where they both died. They had a family of eleven children, our subject being the third in order of birth. Like so many of his countrymen, Mr. Green early cherished a desire to emigrate to America, carrying this out in 1858. He made the voyage in three weeks and made his first home in Davenport, Iowa, where many of his old neighbors had located, six months later coming to Mills county, by way of St. Louis, Missouri.

Farming was the choice of our subject as a means of livelihood, and he had no difficulty in securing employment, although wages were very small. However, he possessed the thrifty ways of his native land, practiced strict economy, and before very many months had passed he was able to see his savings increasing in a satisfactory way, and finally bought with them a small tract of land. To ride over Mr. Green's finely cultivated farm of four hundred and eighty-six acres and to note the substantial improvements, together with his cattle and stock, is a valuable lesson for any young man who starts out in life with small means. It shows the reward of steady, plodding industry, and must be an encouraging example.

On September 11, 1864, our subject enlisted in the Union army, entering the Thirteenth Iowa Infantry in Company F, and went from Davenport with his regiment to Marshall, Tennessee, where he took part in the great battle between Generals Hood and Thomas. He became so ill soon after this engagement that it was found necessary to send him to a hospital, and two months were passed in the army hospital at Chattanooga, Tennessee. He was transferred to Wellington, North Carolina, and from thence to

Raleigh, and finally to Washington city, where he took part in the grand review. He was discharged at Davenport, Iowa, August 1, 1865.

The marriage of Mr. Green and Mrs. Christianna Frohardt took place about thirty-five years ago, and seven children have been born in their family, all of them still living. They are: Gustave Otto, who is married and lives on a fine farm in Harrison county, Iowa; Christoph; Wilhelemina, who is now Mrs. William Weedman and resides on a farm in Harrison county, this state; and Charles, Louis, Sarah and William.

In politics Mr. Green is a Democrat and ably upholds the principles of that party. Both he and his wife are valued members of the German Lutheran church, where they are highly esteemed for their many fine traits of character. Mr. Green has been a very successful farmer, and no one in this part of the county knows more about stock and cattle-breeding than he does.

JOHN VAN KIRK.

Old Pennsylvania families, such as have given strength to American character throughout the west, produced the subject of this sketch, a prominent, retired farmer of Silver City, Mills county, Iowa, who has for many years been a leading dealer there in live stock and lands.

John Van Kirk was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, July 24, 1835, a son of Hamilton and Eliza (Snodgrass) Van Kirk. Hamilton Van Kirk was born in Pennsylvania about 1800 and died in Mills county, Iowa, in 1885. He was a son of John Van Kirk, who was born in Philadel-

phia about 1775 and died in Pennsylvania about 1838, leaving one son, Hamilton Van Kirk, and three daughters. He was a stone and brick mason and contractor and builder, prospered well at his business and became the owner of about five hundred acres in Washington county, Pennsylvania. Many stone and brick buildings erected by him are still standing there, including his own large two and one-half story brick residence, which was his last work.

John Van Kirk was the first born of Hamilton and Eliza (Snodgrass) Van Kirk's four children. Samuel died at the age of four years. Sarah Mary died in her thirtieth year. Mrs. Van Kirk, the mother of these children, survived her husband some years and they and their daughter are buried in the cemetery at Silver City, Iowa. John Van Kirk obtained a fair, common-school education and was thoroughly instructed by his father in everything pertaining to farming. He remained at home with his father until his marriage, which occurred when he was about twenty-one years of age. A year later, in the fall of 1857, he came to Iowa to look at a thousand acres of land for which he had made an exchange, and in 1869 he became a resident of Mills county, where he settled permanently with his family. He bought the old stage station farm, consisting of a half section, partially improved, but some fifty acres of it timber land, at fourteen dollars per acre. Since then he has bought and sold lands extensively, and at this time he owns twelve hundred and twenty acres, mostly in a body. He early turned his attention to stock and fed the first lot of cattle in his vicinity. In those days he fed about one hundred head, but more recently he and his sons have fed about two

thousand head each year. Formerly he bred short-horns and black polled Angus cattle, but his sons now buy up cattle wherever they are able to buy good cattle to advantage. He and his sons are all settled in their own homes at Silver City and they are among the prominent men of the town.

Mr. Van Kirk is a Democrat, but voted for William McKinley in 1900, because of a sense of his duty to his country and his fellow citizens as he understood it. Too busy to give much attention to public affairs, he has held aloof from public office and managed to escape service on the grand jury.

Mr. Van Kirk was married May 15, 1856, to Miss Anne Van Kirk, whose grandfather was a half-brother of his own grandfather Van Kirk. They have had eight children, only three of whom grew up, namely: E. H., who is married and has four children; M. J., who became a resident of Silver City and died January 15, 1901, leaving a young daughter; and Anne Laura, who is the wife of Walter Hostetter, and has a daughter.

JOHN HALE.

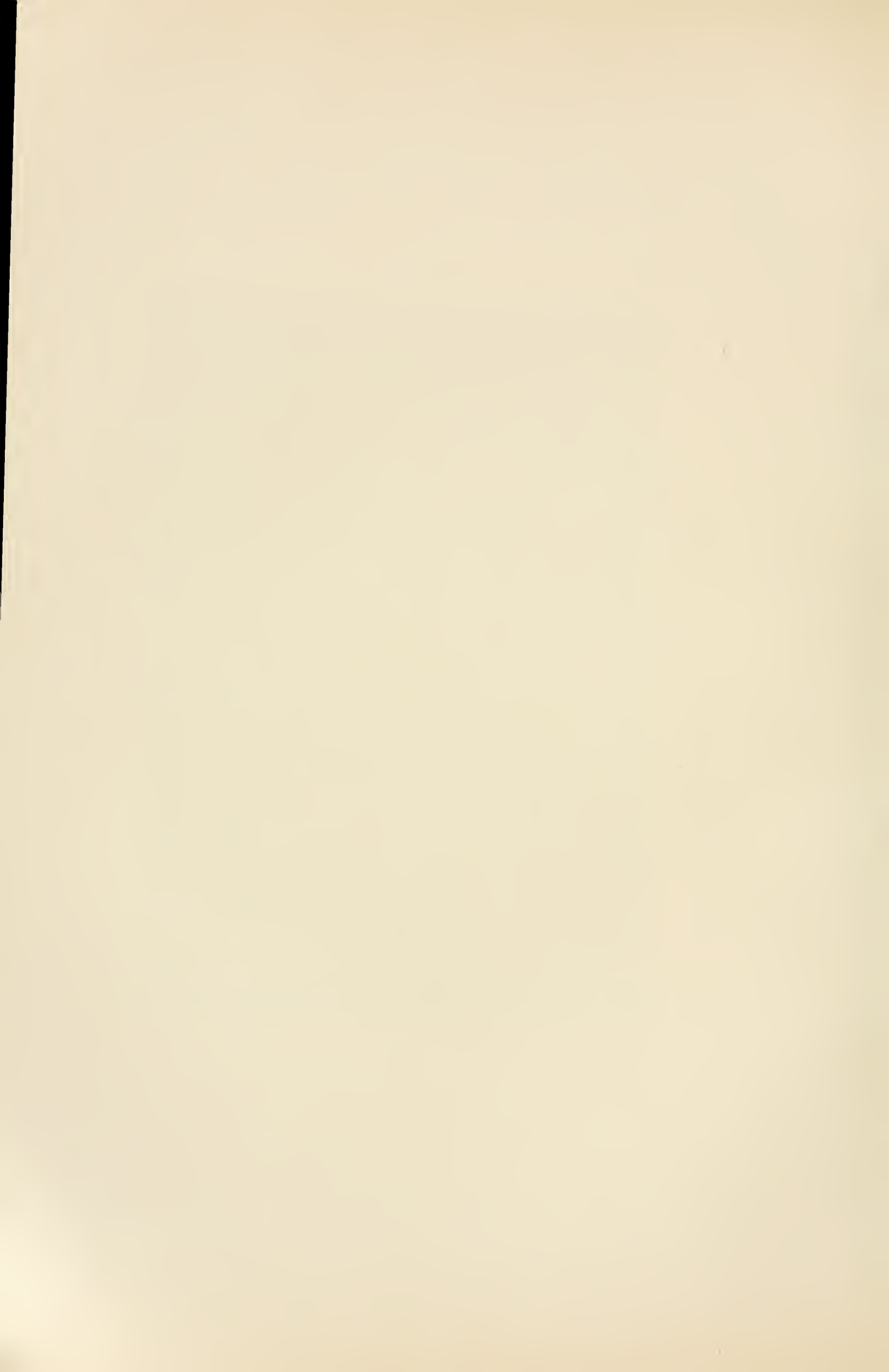
John Hale, the proprietor of the Hale fruit farm in Washington township, Fremont county, has occupied this place since 1895. He was born in Monroe county, Ohio, August 14, 1840, a son of Levi Hale, whose birth occurred near Little Washington, Washington county, Pennsylvania. The grandfather, O. N. Hale, was of German descent and was born in Switzerland, while his wife, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Mowder, was a native of Scotland, and both died in Athens county, Ohio. Levi Hale, the father, was reared upon an Ohio farm and after attaining man's estate he

married Sarah Johnson, who was born in Monroe county, a daughter of Joseph and Rosa Johnson. He was a native of Ireland and her parents were from Scotland, so that the blood of four nations—the Swiss, the German, the Irish and the Scotch—flowed in the veins of John Hale. The father became a well-known agriculturist and followed agricultural pursuits in order to provide for his family. He died in Crawford, Illinois, at the age of fifty-six years, and his wife passed away in Athens county, Ohio, at the ripe old age of eighty-three years. They were the parents of nine children, six sons and three daughters, namely: Simeon, who was a soldier in the Civil war and is now living in the Buckeye state; Joseph, who also served with the "boys in blue" and now makes his home in Illinois; Owen, who was a member of the Union army and is located in Tarkio, Missouri; William, deceased; John, who likewise aided his country in the Civil war; Fred, who has passed away; Rosa, who is living in West Virginia; Christina, a resident of the same state; and Sarah, now deceased.

John Hale was reared in Athens county, Ohio, upon the home farm and acquired his education in the public schools. He afterward secured a situation on a steamer on the Ohio river, being employed in that capacity until after the inauguration of the Civil war, when, at the President's call for aid to suppress the rebellion, he enlisted as a member of Company I, Twenty-first Illinois Infantry. This was General Grant's regiment. He served for four years and was in the Army of the Tennessee, with the Twentieth Corps, First Division and First Brigade. He was for some time under command of General Rosecrans. At the



MR. AND MRS. JOHN HALE



battle of Chickamauga he was taken prisoner and held as such for seventeen months, being incarcerated at Belle Isle, Libby prison in Richmond, Danville, Andersonville, Charleston, Florence, Wilmington and Goldsboro. He was many times transferred and experienced all the hardships incident to southern prison life. A part of the time he was engaged in out-door work, having charge of sixty other prisoners, who were employed in cutting wood in Florence. At length, after almost a year and a half spent in captivity, he was paroled for exchange and went to Wilmington and thence to Annapolis, Maryland, after which he was sent to his home and later received an honorable discharge, having spent four years as a defender of his country. His was a most honorable military record, one of which he has every reason to be proud.

In 1865 Mr. Hale removed to Atchison county, Missouri, locating in the western portion and there remained through three decades. In 1895 he came to his present farm in Fremont county, comprising one hundred and twenty acres in Washington township. This is all planted in fruit of every variety that can be cultivated in this climate, and the fruits of Hale farm are of such excellent size, quality and flavor that they find a ready sale on the market and command the best prices. He has made a close study of horticulture, understands the needs of the various kinds of fruit which he cultivates, and his opinions on the subject are widely accepted as authority.

Mr. Hale was married in Atchison county, Missouri, to Miss Sarah York, who was born in Crawford county, Illinois, a daughter of Ezekiel and Elizabeth (Easton) York, of Kentucky. They became the par-

ents of five children, of whom three are yet living: Charles, Owen and William. Mrs. Hale died in 1881, and the following year Mr. Hale married Elvira Miller, who was born in Athens county, Ohio, a daughter of James and Susan (Townsend) Miller, also of that county. Two children grace the second marriage—Orpha May and Ewing Everett.

Mr. Hale and his wife hold membership in the Christian church of Hamburg. In politics he is a Republican, earnest in his advocacy of the principles of the party, and socially he is connected with Jerusalem Lodge, No. 253, A. F. & A. M., and with the Grand Army of the Republic. As a citizen he is as true and loyal to-day as when he followed the old flag upon the battlefields of the south.

ISAAC ABSHIRE.

One of the most progressive and successful young agriculturists of Fremont county, Iowa, is Isaac Abshire, the subject of the present review. He was born within a mile of his present home, north of Sidney, in 1879, a son of David and Susan (Palmer) Abshire. The former was a very prominent farmer of this locality. He went to California during the gold excitement, in 1849, from his home in Tennessee, but came back in 1850 and located in Fremont county, where his death occurred in January, 1888, at the age of sixty-six. Mrs. Abshire was born in Indiana and was a daughter of Hiram Palmer, who was born in Ohio, but died in Missouri, and a granddaughter of John Palmer, whose birth took place in Virginia, and his death in Ohio.

The maternal grandmother of our sub-

ject was Eleanor (Hampton) Palmer, and was born in North Carolina, a daughter of Oliver and Betsey (Bryan) Hampton, the father of Oliver having been Ephraim Hampton, who came to America from England. The maternal great-great-grandfather was Samuel Bryan, who fought as a Tory soldier in the Revolutionary war; and the wife of the great Daniel Boone was a daughter of Joseph Bryan, a great-uncle of our subject's mother. The family history is very interesting and future generations will be glad to have it preserved, for a noble lineage is more to be desired than an accumulation of wealth.

Our subject was educated in Sidney, graduating at the excellent high school of this place, and immediately took charge of the farm. He is one of the energetic, progressive and industrious young men who are willing to adopt modern methods in their business, and who study farming in a manner, as careful and scientific as in any other branch of industrial life. Success has attended his efforts, and he is regarded as one of the rising men of the township. Like his father, he votes with the Democratic party, believing its principles to be right.

JONH G. FLANAGAN.

The subject of this sketch traces his lineage to an old Irish family, several members of which have become prominent in various lines of activity. John Flanagan, his grandfather, was born and reared in Ireland, where his eldest son, Peter, was born about 1819. About 1825 he came to America, where he died in middle life, leaving a widow and two sons and a daughter. He located in Maryland, where he engaged in freighting,

driving six-horse teams employed in that service. His three children all married and have families, and all came west. Peter, his oldest son, was born in Ireland, became a farmer in Nebraska and died there in 1896, aged about seventy-seven years. His daughter Catherine, known in the family as "Aunt Catherine," married James Davis, who became a farmer in Nebraska, where she died at an advanced age, leaving one daughter.

His younger son John, father of John G. Flanagan, was born in Maryland, January, 1827, and died in December, 1898, and his wife, Mary A. Piles, was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, August 28, 1831, and married Mr. Flanagan in her native state, March 20, 1851. She was the daughter of James Piles, who married a Miss English, and lived one year afterward in Guernsey county, Ohio, and then moved to Montgomery county, Indiana, where they remained between three and four years. After a short stay at Pottawattamie county, Iowa, they removed in 1856 to Atchison county, Missouri, and there John G. Flanagan, the subject of this sketch, was born November 9, 1857. Soon after that event they returned to Pottawattamie county, Iowa, where, in March, 1863, they bought and settled on four hundred acres of land, acquired at four dollars an acre, but they had to go in debt for most of it. There stood on their property a small frame house which is a part of the more pretentious residence standing there at this time. Mr. and Mrs. Flanagan reared their family there and lived there until the spring of 1887, when they moved to Malvern, where they lived retired from active life until they died, Mrs. Flanagan in December, 1896, and Mr. Flanagan just three years later. They were laid to rest in East Liberty cemetery. They had

eleven children, concerning whom some information will be afforded in the following statements: Sarah, born April 16, 1852, married Thomas McCoy, and has ten children. She lives in Kansas. Charles T. has traveled extensively in the west since 1883 and is living in California, unmarried. Thomas B. was born in Indiana, January 18, 1856. John G. is the immediate subject of this sketch. Emma, born November 11, 1859, is the wife of Edwin Morse and lives in Nebraska. She has had four children, two of whom are dead. Amanda J., born in Mills county, Iowa, September 13, 1861, is the widow of John Nickerson and lives at Malvern, Iowa. Walter A. was born July 23, 1863, and died November 23, 1868. Wilmie was born April 23, 1865, and died April 16, 1866. Frank was born March 19, 1867, and when a young man went to California, where he was married in 1899. Edward Martin was born November 11, 1868, and died March 20, 1888. Lee Webster was born May 30, 1871, and died November 5, 1878.

John G. Flanagan received a common-school education and was reared to farm life. He worked on his father's farm until the spring of 1883 and then went to Central Kansas, where he was married, March 31, 1886, to Miss Blanche E. Crawford, born in Lorain county, Ohio, August 23, 1865, a daughter of John W. and Sarah J. (Robertson) Crawford. Mr. and Mrs. Crawford were natives of Ohio. They went to Kansas in 1881 and there Mr. Crawford died at the age of forty-four years, leaving a widow, three daughters and two sons. The eldest son, Bert Crawford, of Oklahoma, is married and has five children. Ida M. is the wife of W. B. Essick, of Ellsworth, Kansas.

Maud A., Mrs. Flanagan's twin sister, married Edwin Walker, has four sons and lives in Kansas. Charles C. is living in Kansas, unmarried. Mrs. Crawford, mother of these children, is residing in Ellsworth, Kansas. Mrs. Flanagan removed with her parents to Kansas and at sixteen years of age she began teaching school in Ellsworth county, which profession she followed for six years. Mr. and Mrs. Flanagan have had three children, Roy A., the eldest, was born February 4, 1887, in Ellsworth, Kansas, and is now in school. Ella Maud, also in school, was born April 29, 1889, in Mills county, Iowa. Neva May was born March 7, 1895, and died February 5, 1897.

In December, 1888, Mr. Flanagan returned from Kansas to his old home, accompanied by his family, and has since been farming on the Flanagan homestead, which he bought for ten thousand dollars. He has come to the front as a stock-farmer and raises and fattens beef cattle, which he sells at Omaha and Chicago, shipping about twelve car-loads per year; and he raises and sells also about two hundred fat swine each year. He raises some colts and keeps about twenty horses. He began handling sheep in 1900 by purchasing two hundred and fifty head. He does general farming, selling such of his products as are not required for his stock. He cuts about one hundred tons of hay each year and has about one hundred and twenty-five acres planted to corn, and in addition to his own large crop is usually obliged to buy more corn for feeding.

Politically Mr. Flanagan is a Democrat and he has served his fellow townsmen as justice of the peace two terms. He was elected assessor in 1898 and still holds that

office, and wields considerable influence in the councils of his party. His judgment in business affairs is excellent and he is regarded as one of the foremost stockmen in his part of the state. Mr. and Mrs. Flanagan are both young appearing and are active socially. Their domestic life is a happy one and their geniality and generous hospitality have won them hosts of friends.

WILLIAM W. BRICKNELL.

No finer stock can be found in Mills county than that raised on the Bricknell farm, of which the subject of this review is the owner. Mr. Bricknell is a venerable gentleman of eighty-one years but is still actively connected with business affairs, and his record should put to shame many a man of younger years who, growing weary of the struggles of business life, would relegate to others the burdens that he should bear. Veneration and respect are accorded our subject, who well deserves the high regard uniformly given him, for his career has ever been an upright one, characterized by true fidelity to duty.

His birthplace is across the water, for he is a native of Devonshire, England, where he was born on the 2d of September, 1819 but since 1865 he has resided in Mills county. His father, John Bricknell, was one of the yeomanry of England and for a long period held the important position of superintendent for an aunt of Queen Victoria, thus becoming a member of the royal household. His property holdings were at one time very extensive, and his wealth was great; but he met with heavy losses and in his later life was a laboring man. His wife bore the maiden name of Hanna Watkins,

and they became the parents of five sons and a daughter, but William W. of this review is the only one now living.

In the year 1858 William W. Bricknell crossed the Atlantic to the new world, believing that he might better his financial condition in a country where opportunities were greater and where no hindrance of caste was placed in the way of individual advancement. The voyage to the United States was made on the sailing vessel Amazon, which carried nine hundred passengers and reached the American port one month after leaving the English harbor. In 1859 Mr. Bricknell was married to Miss Sarah Savidge, a daughter of William Savidge, a butcher by trade, who died in early manhood. On coming to the new world our subject took up his abode in Lorain county, Ohio, near Oberlin, where he worked by the day and month for seven years, being employed at farm labor.

In May, 1865, he came to Tabor, Iowa, with his wife and one son, their only daughter having died previously. Mr. Bricknell purchased eighty acres of land for four hundred dollars and the remainder of his capital was loaned out at interest. All that he had saved was from his earnings, for he never inherited a dollar. His present farm comprises two hundred acres of upland prairie and timber and extends for a mile to the north. It is one of the best and most fertile tracts of land in the township and is well adapted for grazing or stock-raising, having upon it timber, water and good drainage. His son William is associated with him in business. He was born in Ohio, forty-four years ago, and is now one of the energetic and enterprising men of Mills county. He relieves his father of much care, largely attending to the active



WILLIAM W. BRICKNELL

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management of the farm and marketing of the stock, which is sold mostly in Chicago. In May, 1898, Mr. Bricknell was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died at the age of seventy years, in the faith of the Congregational church, of which she was a consistent member. Since that time the father and son have lived alone. They formerly engaged in raising corn, on an extensive scale, but now purchase several thousand bushels of corn annually, while most of their land is in grass,—all save a fifty-acre tract of timber. They buy many head of cattle to feed for the market and breed high-grade shorthorn cattle, having a fine registered bull which weighs two thousand pounds. While perhaps other stock-raisers of the county carry on the business on a more extensive scale there are none who take finer stock to market than do the Bricknells. One lot of three car-loads weighed from fifteen hundred to two thousand pounds, each averaging seven hundred and twenty pounds. They raise annually from twenty to thirty head and ship twice each year. They also keep from one to two hundred head of well-bred Poland China and Chester White hogs. One Chester White was a mammoth hog at five years, weighing twelve hundred pounds, alive. Their stock always commands the highest market prices, owing to their fine grade and excellent condition.

The farm is well improved, is attractive in appearance and indicates the careful supervision of the progressive owners. The present residence was erected in 1882 and stands on a beautiful building site amid the trees, many of which were planted by Mr. Bricknell and will stand as monuments long after he has been laid to rest. The business

methods of father and son are beyond question and the name is synonymous with honorable dealing. In the evening of life Mr. Bricknell can look back over the past without regret and forward to the future without fear, for he has accomplished much that is commendable and has ever enjoyed the highest esteem of his fellowmen.

JOSEPH DEFOREST ROBBINS.

One of the most highly esteemed residents and successful agriculturists of Mills county, Iowa, is Joseph Deforest Robbins, whose acres of beautiful bottom farm lands extend for many miles through Anderson township. He was born at Valparaiso, Porter county, Indiana, December 4, 1854, and is a son of Samuel Putnam Robbins, a namesake of Gen. Putnam, of Revolutionary fame. His father was born near Boston, Massachusetts, on March 26, 1809, a son of Samuel Robbins, also of Massachusetts, who located at Nelsonville, Ohio, in 1819, establishing there a tannery and gristmill. His wife was a great-granddaughter of Israel Putnam. These grandparents of our subject passed the remainder of their lives at Nelsonville, rearing six children, all of whom, with their parents, have passed away. Samuel Putnam Robbins was married to Caroline Coe, June 18, 1837, in Athens county, Ohio. She was a native of that county, born September 6, 1815, a daughter of Josiah and Mary Ann Coe, the youngest of thirteen children. Her death occurred October 19, 1898, her husband having died on April 8, 1889.

Samuel Putnam Robbins was a pioneer in Indiana, reaching that state from Ohio when twenty-six years of age, and owning

at that time a pair of oxen, a saddle pony and a cash capital of three hundred dollars. He filed upon a quarter-section of government land in Porter county, and that land is still owned by one of his sons, always remaining free from mortgage. At one time he owned eighteen hundred acres of land in Indiana and engaged largely in agriculture, and later became a railroad contractor, constructing at one time eleven miles of road. He was made county commissioner, which position he filled for twelve years, giving perfect satisfaction. In his political faith he held with the Republican party. He and his good wife left an estimable family, some of them still living, owners of large farms. Amos K. was born in 1841 and died at the age of thirty-eight. He had married Laura V. Stafford and had one daughter; Andrew died at the age of one year; Lyman died in infancy; Levi is a resident of Woodson county, Kansas, owning there two thousand acres of land and has eight children; James (now deceased) owned seven hundred acres of Indiana farm land; and Lewis is an Indiana farmer on thirteen hundred acres.

Our subject enjoyed exceptional educational advantages, attending the normal school at Valparaiso, where he received a diploma in the commercial course. He early engaged in farming and when nineteen years old received a guarantee deed for a one-half interest in nine hundred and thirty acres of land in Porter county, with his brother Lewis. In 1881 he married Miss Henrietta Gaylord, who was born in Porter county, a daughter of Charles Henry and Theodosia (Sayles) Gaylord, both of whom were natives of New York. Mr. Gaylord was a soldier in the Civil war, and died in a hospital in Nashville, Tennessee,

at the age of forty-four, April 14, 1865, the day upon which occurred that horrible crime, the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. Mrs. Gaylord survived him until 1874, dying at the age of fifty-one, and was laid at rest in the church-yard at McCool, Indiana. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Gaylord were: Elizabeth D., who died at the age of thirty-one; Emily J., the wife of James B. Robbins (deceased); she died at the age of thirty-seven, leaving three children; Charles, who died in infancy; Ina A., the wife of L. W. Miller, a farmer of this county; and Mrs. Robbins, the wife of our subject.

Mr. and Mrs. Robbins began domestic life in Woodson county, Kansas, where Mr. Robbins removed in 1880 and bought two hundred and forty acres of land and established a cattle ranch. In the fall of 1882 he left Kansas and returned to Indiana, remaining there until February, 1883, when he came to his present location, buying one thousand and fifteen acres of land, paying for the same fifty-three thousand, five hundred dollars. Only eighteen acres were improved. In 1893 Mr. Robbins invested in a half-section of wild land in Dawson county, Nebraska, realizing that that land will soon more than double its value.

Mr. Robbins makes a specialty of fine stock, breeding registered stock, raising Aberdeen Angus cattle and Poland China hogs. His first experiment with this fine stock was made in 1887, through imported animals, and he now owns six hundred head and ships from one car-load to two hundred and sixty-nine head per year, shipping to Chicago and Omaha.

In 1894-5 Mr. Robbins erected his fine residence, the most complete and imposing in all this neighborhood. It is a beautiful

modern residence, supplied with all modern conveniences, and as elegantly appointed within as it is imposing without. Its location is particularly fine, overlooking the beautiful surrounding landscape for many miles.

Mr. and Mrs. Robbins have three children: Ina May, born September 23, 1883, who has spent two years at Simpson College, Illinois; Lewis Leroy, born June 14, 1887, a bright, manly little gentleman; and Fern Lynette, born June 9th, 1892. Mr. and Mrs. Robbins are most valued members of the Methodist church, of twelve years' standing, in which Mr. Robbins has acceptably filled many official positions.

AUGUST ANDERSON.

Among the enterprising agriculturists of Green township, Fremont county, is August Anderson, who resides on section 11. He is a native of Sweden and has been a resident of this country since 1881. Upon his present farm he has resided since 1894 and to-day he has a well developed property. He spent the days of his childhood and youth in his native land, where he was trained to habits of industry and economy. Before leaving Sweden he was united in marriage to Miss Charlotte Hanson, and their second child died in that country ere their emigration to the new world. In the year 1881 Mr. Anderson resolved to try his fortune in America, for he had heard favorable reports of the opportunities here offered. Accordingly he crossed the briny deep to the new world and made his way to Iowa, since which time he has been identified with its agricultural interests. Making preparation for a home, he sent for his family, who

joined him six months after his arrival in the new world.

Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are the parents of four children who are yet living: August John, a farmer of Fremont county, who is married and has one son; Elmer, a commercial agent for the Home Stock Food Company; and Delia and Axel, twins, who are still with their parents. The children were provided with excellent educational privileges, all having been students in the public schools of Tabor, and thus they were fitted to meet the practical and responsible duties of life. The daughter possesses a decided musical talent. Fourteen years after his arrival in this country, Mr. Anderson's father died, February 27, 1901, at his home in Fremont county, which with his wife (who survives) had been his residence for some time. There are three other sons and two daughters, and all are married and have children. One brother, Peter Anderson, is a farmer near Council Bluffs, Iowa, and has eleven children.

Throughout his entire career, Mr. Anderson has carried on agricultural pursuits. In 1894 he located upon his present farm of two hundred acres, which he has managed with success continuously since. He had previously rented land and by its successful management had added continually to his capital until he was enabled to purchase land of his own. In 1890 he bought his present farm of two hundred acres, paying for it twenty-seven dollars and fifty cents per acre. There were only poor buildings upon the place, and it bore little resemblance to the farm which one sees there to-day. In 1894 Mr. Anderson removed to the land which he had purchased and erected his fine residence, at a cost of five thousand dollars. It is one of

the best country homes in the entire county, a large, commodious structure, built in the modern style of architecture and supplied with all the improvements and conveniences. It stands upon a natural building site and commands a splendid view of the surrounding country and the beautiful landscape that spreads out before it. Upon the house has been built a cupola, from which one has a most extensive view, showing forth the fields of grain, verdant meadows and fine stretches of timber land. As time has passed Mr. Anderson has added to his property. In the fall of 1900, however, he sold one farm of one hundred and sixty acres, but has made a contract for a farm for his son. In addition to the cultivation of the cereals best adapted to the climate, he is engaged extensively in stock-raising and feeds about one hundred head of beef cattle annually, and also has a large number of hogs. He also has some excellent horses of a high grade—some fine driving stock in which his son takes much pride. Upon the place is a young apple orchard, which he planted five years ago and which is now in excellent condition. Everything about the place is neat. The fences and buildings are kept in good repair and a spirit of thrift and enterprise pervades the place.

Mr. Anderson certainly deserves great credit for what he has accomplished. He had neither influential friends nor wealth as he started upon his business career, but was dependent entirely upon his own efforts and resources. He has made the most of his opportunities and worked his way steadily upward, overcoming all the difficulties and obstacles in his path by a determined purpose and resolute will. His unflinching industry has been a most potent and forceful ele-

ment in his prosperity and it is certainly a basis for success. In the county of his adoption Mr. Anderson enjoys the respect and confidence of all with whom he is associated and his worth as a man and a citizen is widely acknowledged. In politics he is a Democrat.

JAMES W. CARTER.

The true western spirit of enterprise and progress is exemplified in the life of James W. Carter, one of the most active, enterprising and successful agriculturists of Mills county. He was born in this county in 1861 and is a representative of one of the old families of Tennessee. His father, John Carter, was a native of that state and in 1852 came to Mills county, Iowa, by the way of Missouri. In Glenwood he married Miss Margaret Williams, whose people were from Indiana. On both sides they were representatives of the agricultural interests. At the time of the Civil war John Carter responded to his country's call for aid, enlisting at Glenwood as a member of Company B, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry. The eldest brother of James W., Stephen A. Carter, was also a Union soldier, and Mr. Williams, the maternal grandfather, of our subject, was one of the heroes of the Revolutionary war. The brothers and sisters of J. W. Carter were as follows: Stephen and E. Benjamin, who are living in Kansas; David A., a resident of Whiting, Iowa; Mrs. Patronilla Mickelwait, of Ord, Nebraska; Mrs. Mary Puffer, of California; Mrs. Sarah Anderson, of Macon, Illinois; Mrs. Kate Noah and Mrs. Jane McCammon, both of Kansas.

James W. Carter has spent his entire life in Mills county. In his youth he was

acorded excellent educational privileges, attending the graded and high schools in Glenwood, the normal school at Peru, Nebraska, and the Omaha Commercial College. After putting aside his text-books he engaged in teaching school at Weeping Water, Nebraska, and his scholarship is indicated by the fact that he holds a state certificate. He was successful as an educator, but abandoned that work in order to engage in commercial interests in Glenwood. There he engaged in business until 1897, when he removed to his present farm, which is pleasantly located near Hillsdale. It is one of the most attractive and desirable country seats in the state. The residence is a large, spacious and costly one, with fine interior and exterior finishings, for the furnishings are modern and tasteful. There is a telephone connection with the city and numerous other modern conveniences and requisites equal to any city home. The farm comprises three hundred and seventy acres of rich, arable land, much of which is under a high state of cultivation, and Mr. Carter is extensively engaged in the breeding of fine stock. He feeds all of his grain and in his meadows are found some splendid specimens of cattle, horses and hogs.

He married Miss Emma Buffington, a daughter of B. F. Buffington, an old and honored citizen of the county, who came to Iowa from Ohio. Her mother bore the maiden name of Nancy Ayers and her ancestors were residents of New Jersey. The families which Mrs. Carter represents were loyal to the colonies during the war of the Revolution and furnished some of their members to aid in establishing the independence of the nation. Mr. and Mrs. Buffington were married in Ohio and they became the parents of

four children: Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Lizzie Bogard, who is living in Glenwood; Mrs. Mary Craven, who resides in Seattle, Washington; and Charles, who makes his home in Glenwood. The marriage of our subject and his wife has been blessed with two interesting little sons, Clarence B. and Edwin Ayers, aged respectively six and three years.

Since casting his first presidential vote for James A. Garfield, Mr. Carter has supported the men and measures of the Republican party. For four years he filled the office of city recorder of Glenwood and for one term was alderman from the first ward there. He is at present a township trustee of Center township, and his public service has won for him high commendation, as he is a capable and reliable officer. He and his wife hold membership in the Methodist church and take an active interest in its work and upbuilding. Their home is noted for its gracious hospitality, which is enjoyed by a very large circle of friends. Mr. Carter is an enterprising business man whose diligence, keen discrimination and capable management have enabled him to advance steadily on the high road to prosperity.

JAMES MCGEE.

Those who have never been called upon to face the necessity of making a home in a new country can scarcely understand the trials and privations which the early pioneers encountered in their struggles with wild nature. The history of the subject of our sketch and a description of his present productive farm would be incomplete without reference to his parents, William and Jane (Harper) McGee, who were among the pio-

neers of Indiana. They possessed the stalwart frames and sturdy will that made of their children the first pioneers of a land still farther west.

James McGee was born in West Virginia, June 28, 1825, his father, William, having been born in Kentucky, in 1792 and his mother in Virginia, where their marriage took place, in 1820. In 1830 they emigrated to Indiana, settling in the dense woods on the Wabash river. Here Mr. McGee took up and cleared one hundred and twenty acres of government land, laboring as only a man of stalwart frame and perfect health could do, being ably assisted by a faithful and devoted wife. She was noted for her capable management of her household, not only caring for it and her family, in the wilderness, but proving in every way a real and true helpmate for her husband, and her descendants honor her memory. Six sons and four daughters came to them, six of the family still living, all in Iowa, with the exception of one son, who is in California. William McGee died in Fountain county, Indiana, in 1850, the mother of our subject surviving until 1891, dying in Shenandoah, Fremont county, Iowa.

James McGee, the subject of this memoir, had very little chance for schooling, but has proven that success does not always depend upon education. He has accumulated property, is one of the solid men of his neighborhood, and has gained the respect of all by those sterling qualities which enabled him to overcome the disadvantages of early life. When twenty-one years of age he was a flat-boatman on the Wabash river, living at home. In 1850, when twenty-five years of age, he removed to Iowa, where he has lived ever since. The next year after his removal

to Iowa, he wished to obtain a horse and some money that he had left in Indiana, and started on the long tramp of six hundred miles, making it in twelve and one-half days! Buying another horse and wagon, he returned to Iowa, where he had built a house of logs, and had at that time fifteen dollars with which to begin housekeeping.

Fortunately for Mr. McGee, he had married a heroic woman who cheerfully endured the privations of their life, assisted him in every way by her advice and example, and still lives to tell of those days. For eight years she cooked the family meals without a stove, sometimes out of doors, and for two years after building their cabin they had no brick chimney. The first summer a child was born, adding to the cares of Mrs. McGee, and when the daughter was but about two years old the twins came, making her duties heavy indeed, as she was obliged to do all of her own work, the nearest neighbor being two miles away. Wild animals wandered even to the door of their cabin, but through it all she preserved the patience and sweet disposition which have made her beloved by all those who come within her acquaintance. The name of this admirable woman was Lydia A. Davis, born in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, April 10, 1827. She was the daughter of John and Mary (Reed) Davis, who had moved from Kentucky in 1836 to Missouri, and thence to Hancock county, Illinois, where the mother died in 1844. Then Mr. Davis moved to Pottawattamie county, Iowa, at which place James McGee first met this lady who became his wife, they being married in Council Bluffs, in 1852. She had been bereft of her mother at the age of seventeen years and upon her shoulders was

thrown the care of twin boys five years old, and an infant. Her father later removed to Wisconsin, where he died at the age of eighty-four years.

When Mr. and Mrs. McGee started out in life he was often obliged to work for fifty cents a day to provide for the necessities of his growing family; but labor brought its own reward and a proud day it was when they became the possessors of the first one hundred acres of land. They have now four hundred and thirty acres of well stocked and finely cultivated land and three pairs of horses, while for the past twenty-eight years they have resided in their comfortable residence in section 4, in Anderson township.

The family of Mr. and Mrs. McGee was a large one, consisting of fourteen members, twelve of whom are still living: Mary, the wife of Charles Russell, a farmer of Hall county, Nebraska, has six children; Luther and Lucy, twins, the former of whom is a farmer in Monroe county, Iowa, and has five children, and the latter died, a young mother, leaving an infant; William and Henry, twins, the former deceased at the age of nineteen and the latter a farmer of Monona county, with seven children; Almira, the widow of Edgar Helm, of Page county, Iowa, has three children; Jane, the widow of Julian Parmly, living at home with her parents; Addie, the wife of Robert Harding, has seven children; John, a farmer in Nebraska county, Nebraska, has four children; Charles, a tenant farmer at his parental home, has one son; Maggie, the widow of John Royal; Andrew, a farmer in Pottawattamie county, has one daughter; Bertha, the wife of Frank Sliter, of Woodbury county, Iowa, has two sons; and

Della, the wife of Asa Williamson, lives near Emerson, but they have no children. There are two great-grandchildren in the family, and a pleasant sight it must be to see this aged couple with all of their descendants about them.

Mr. McGee is a staunch Republican, and, remembering how he has borne his part through life, one may judge that he has firm convictions.

H. E. SAAR.

H. E. Saar is a western man by birth, training and preference, and possesses the true western spirit of progress and indomitable energy. To-day he stands among the successful self-made men whose lives illustrate what may be accomplished through determined purpose and honorable effort in a land that offers excellent possibilities to energetic and ambitious men.

Mr. Saar was born in Oak township, Mills county, March 20, 1866. His father, Henry Saar, followed the occupation of a baker in Germany—his native land—and in 1840 came to America, believing that he might benefit his financial condition in the new world. During the first winter after his arrival he remained in Cincinnati, Ohio, and then removed to Jefferson county, Missouri, where he followed agricultural pursuits. In April, 1845, he was united in marriage to Sophia Plumer, and the subject of this review is the youngest of their eight children, six of whom are now living, and, having married, are settled near the old homestead.

Under the parental roof H. E. Saar was reared, and in the public schools of the neighborhood he acquired his education,

while in the fields he received practical training at farm work. He began life for himself at the age of twenty-six and has since been extensively engaged in farming and stock-raising, his efforts being attended with a high degree of success. Close attention to business, unfaltering diligence and strong determination have enabled him to conquer all the difficulties and obstacles in his path and work his way steadily upward. To-day he is the owner of twelve hundred and eighty acres of rich farming land and is largely engaged in raising and feeding stock. He has recently built near the old home a modern residence, containing ten rooms, heated by a furnace and supplied with all the latest improved conveniences which add to the comforts and joys of life.

On the 20th of December, 1893, Mr. Saar was united in marriage to Miss Minnie, a daughter of John and Angelina Feifer, residents of Oak township, Mills county, and natives of Iowa. They now have three children, Lester, Edna and Clifford. Their pleasant home is celebrated for its gracious hospitality, which is enjoyed by their many friends. Although a very energetic business man, Mr. Saar possesses a liberal and generous nature and contributes of his means to the support of many movements for the public good. He votes with the Democracy, but has never sought or desired office, preferring to give his time and attention to the work of the farm.

CHARLES C. OAKS.

The reputation of Mills county, Iowa, for the possession of fine farms, can not be successfully disputed. Among these is

that of Charles C. Oaks, the subject of this sketch, who is located on section 35, in Anderson township. He owns large tracts, upon which he employs tenants, as farmers, giving the most of his attention to the breeding of horses, mules, cattle and Poland China hogs, which he ships and sells in great numbers.

Charles C. Oaks was born in Warren county, Illinois, April 19, 1847. He was the son of Seth Oaks, of Vermont, who was born in 1815 and died in Warren county, Illinois, in 1875. Our subject lost his mother when he was but twelve years of age and his father married a second time, adding five more children to the five already gathered around the hearth. Four children of the immediate family of our subject are still living: A. D. Oaks; S. M. Oaks, Ada L., the wife of G. W. Tinkane; while a sister, Fanny E., married John Bell and died in this county, at the age of twenty-seven, leaving one son, C. W. Bell. Of the second family of children all are living, and are these: W. E. Oaks, of California; J. M. Oaks, of Kirkwood; W. E. Oaks; F. M. Oaks; and Lydia B., the wife of Alvin Creamer.

Our subject was reared on the farm of his father, although not to the drudgery, as his parent was the owner of some two thousand acres and engaged in stock-breeding and dealing in stock to an extensive degree. He had reached Illinois when settlers were few and at that time was without means, but energy and thrift had enabled him to accumulate a large acreage of valuable land and much stock. Mr. Oaks, the senior, died in 1875, and Charles C. remained at home to assist in the settling up of the large estate, valued at \$150,000. He had received a good education and had come



L. D. Dyer Anna M. Dyer

to Iowa in March, 1876, settling on a farm of eighteen hundred and forty-six acres which his father had bought in 1874, for which he had paid twenty-seven dollars and fifty cents per acre. Here he has resided ever since and has engaged extensively in the feeding of stock. His farms supply the corn used in feeding, and the reputation of his cattle and hogs for excellence in every point is known throughout the state, especially at the yards where he disposes of them.

Mr. Oaks was married March 20, 1878, to Miss Anna M. Fox, of Biggsville, Illinois, born in 1855, in Pickaway county, Ohio, and an interesting family have been added: David Earl; Gale Estelle, a very talented young lady who is an accomplished pianist and vocalist; and Charles Walter, a lad of nine years. In his political views Mr. Oaks holds with the Republican party, and has never desired any office, his vast business employing his attention sufficiently, but has consented for the past three years to act as township trustee. The comfort and beauty of the surroundings of Mr. and Mrs. Oakes and their prominence in the county make them and their home representative.

GEORGE T. HATTEN.

George T. Hatten was born in Missouri in 1852 and is a representative of one of the old families of Virginia. His grandfather, William D. Hatten, was born in that state and died in Fremont county, Iowa, at the age of ninety-five years. His son, Charles Spottswood Hatten, was also a native of the Old Dominion and spent his last days in Sidney, Iowa. On leaving the place of

his nativity he was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Dudding, who was born in the same state and died in Sidney. Three of the uncles of our subject, Benjamin, John and Thad Hatten, were Confederate soldiers at the time of the Civil war.

George T. Hatten, whose name forms the caption of this review, was born in Holt county, Missouri, and when he was a year old was taken by his parents to Fillmore, Missouri. The father was a carpenter and cooper by trade. The family resided in Fillmore until 1865, when they removed to Sidney, in Fremont county, our subject being then thirteen years of age. In this place he learned the printer's trade and worked on the old Sidney Union and on the Fremont County Herald. He also learned painting and paper-hanging, which pursuits he followed at various intervals for twenty years. During that time he served for about thirty days as nurse to the noted outlaw, Polk Wells, who was shot for robbing the bank at Riverton, and whose restoration to health was due to the care of Mr. Hatten. In 1893 Mr. Hatten became the proprietor of the Crozier Hotel in Sidney, and under his direction it became the leading hotel of Fremont county. He successfully conducted it until June, 1900, since which time he has been the proprietor and manager of the Manhattan restaurant in Sidney, which has already become famous as a first-class dining place. The enterprise is indeed proving a success, being conducted after the most modern and approved methods, and his patronage is steadily and constantly increasing.

Mr. Hatten was united in marriage in 1885 to Miss Margaret Linn, a daughter of James R. and Sarah (Chillcoate) Linn, who

removed from Pennsylvania to Shelby county, and then to Sidney, Iowa, where Mr. Linn was born. His wife was a native of Baltimore, and her family own land on which a part of that city is built. Her father, Mr. Chillcoate, was an Englishman, and Mrs. Hatten's paternal grandfather, James Linn, was of English descent. Her uncle, Jacob Linn, was a Union soldier in the Civil war, belonging to the Eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, a man of strong religious convictions who lived up to Christian principles under all the adverse influences of army life. Another uncle, the Rev. Hugh Linn, was an eminent minister of the Methodist church, long connected with the Pennsylvania conference, and his death was widely and deeply mourned throughout that portion of the country. Both of these uncles reared families whose members are respected representatives of society, successful business people and earnest Christians.

A few years after the arrival of James R. and Sarah Linn in Sidney, Iowa, they removed to Pierce City, Missouri, where the father is still living, although the mother has passed away. Theirs, too, was a Christian family, and its representatives were found to be earnest Christian workers; doing all in their power to uplift their fellow men and to bring to those with whom they were associated a cognizance of the needs of the human soul. Reared amid the refining influences of a good Christian home, Mrs. Hatten is widely known as a lady of intelligence and culture, and many excellent characteristics. By her marriage she has become the mother of one son, Charles Mearl, an exceptionally bright, interesting and well educated youth of fourteen years.

He will undoubtedly make his mark in the world.

The Hatten family is one widely and favorably known in this locality. In his political views Mr. Hatten is a Democrat, and in March, 1896, he entered upon the duties of the office of mayor of Sidney, to which he had been elected, filling that position in a most creditable manner for one year. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity and is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America, while his wife is a member of the Methodist church. In manner Mr. Hatten is pleasant and genial, in his business dealings reliable, and in all the relations of life true to duty, and these qualities have made him very popular, so that he enjoys the highest regard of the majority of the citizens of Sidney.

CRIS PLUMER.

Among the foreign nations that have furnished citizens to the new world, Germany stands prominent, by reason of the industrious and thrifty class which she has sent to American shores. Practical, peaceable, contented and energetic, the sons of Germany have made the best of their opportunities, have readily adapted themselves to new customs and surroundings and have made marked advancement in the business life. The western cities have been settled by many of the best and most enterprising representatives of the Fatherland, who, on coming to the arena of larger opportunities where there is fertile soil and congenial climate, have developed a progressive spirit and unflinching energy that is peculiarly western. Among the number

is Cris Plumer, who was born in Drephols, Germany, October 7, 1838.

His father, John Henry Plumer, was a farmer by occupation and came to America in 1840, locating first in Jefferson City, Missouri. There he took out naturalization papers in order to become a citizen of his recently adopted land. After spending about eleven years in Jefferson City he came to Mills county, Iowa, in 1851, locating in Oak township, where he purchased and improved a government claim, for which he paid one dollar and a quarter per acre. His attention was then given to farming and stock-raising, in which he was very successful. In his family were five children: Henry, the eldest, resides in Pottawattamie county, as does also William Plumer, both residents of Lewis township. One of the daughters of the family is Mrs. Henry E. Saar, of Oak township. Frederick Wilhelm died August 4, 1899; and Margaret Caroline died at the time of the terrible epidemic of cholera at St. Louis, Missouri. Her daughter, Julia Bower, was reared by Mr. Plumer, of this review, and is now the wife of Carl Green, a resident of Lewis township, Pottawattamie county, Iowa.

Cris Plumer, whose name begins this sketch, was only two years old when brought by his parents to the new world. On attaining his majority he started out in life on his own account, and is strictly a self-made man, for all that he has acquired is the merited reward of his own effort. His possessions indicate his success—the result of an industrious and well-ordered life. He is now the owner of five hundred acres of rich farming land, divided into highly cultivated fields, meadows, pastures and timber tracts. He is largely engaged in

raising and feeding stock, and finds that a profitable source of income.

In the year 1860 Mr. Plumer was united in marriage to Miss Anna Schoning, a daughter of Henry Frederick Schoning, a resident of Oak township, Mills county. Nine children were born unto them, of whom five are yet living: Mary Louise, Gustoph Christian, Charley Christoph, Ella Sophia Caroline and Ferdinand. The mother died in 1879, and Mr. Plumer was again married on the 2d of March, 1882, to Mrs. Sarah Teressa Askwig, a daughter of P. G. Dum, a resident of Mills county. Mr. Plumer's youngest son, Charley, resides at home and is actively engaged in managing the farm work. He seems to have inherited the sterling qualities and business ability of his father, who has long been numbered among the leading and progressive agriculturists of the community. The son is now serving his third term as township clerk. He was first appointed to the office and has since been twice elected. Practical and energetic, he is a young man who undoubtedly has before him a successful future.

Mr. Plumer, of this review, is one of the leading Democrats of his township and is influential in all matters of church and society. He and his family hold membership in the German Lutheran church. Their home is pleasantly located seven miles from Greenwood and eleven miles from Council Bluffs, and is celebrated for its gracious hospitality. A resolute purpose, a laudable ambition and unflagging industry have been the salient features in the career of Mr. Plumer, and his example should well serve as a source of encouragement and inspiration to others who are forced to begin life as he did, without financial aid.

JOHN HONEYMAN.

John Honeyman, who for many years was identified with the agricultural interests of Mills county, was of Scotch birth. He was born in the county of Fife, Scotland, in the year 1842, his parents being John and Margaret (Blythe) Honeyman. The father was born in the county of Fife, in 1797, and spent his entire life in his native land, passing away on the 29th of December, 1864, in the house which had been built by his great-grandfather. He was a mason by trade and became a contractor and builder along that line. His wife, who was born in Scotland, March 20, 1804, also died in the land of hills and heather. Their marriage was celebrated June 7, 1830.

John Honeyman, whose name introduces this record, was educated in the high schools of his native country and when fifteen years of age entered the service of the Commercial Bank, of Scotland, remaining with that institution until 1872, when, believing that he might better his financial condition in the new world, he sailed for America. Landing in New York, he did not tarry long in the eastern metropolis but journeyed westward to Detroit and thence to Chicago, remaining a short time in that city. In June, 1873, he came to Mills county and located on the farm which he made his home until his death, with the exception of brief intervals spent in other lines of business elsewhere.

Mr. Honeyman was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Gregg Miles, a native of Scotland, who died June 8, 1874. He then returned to his native country, but after a short time again came to America, and in

September, 1874, took charge of a bank, implement house and grain elevator in Emerson, where he remained for one year. He then went to Ashkum, Illinois, where he had charge of a grain business for a year, when he again came to Mills county. In 1876 he had charge of an elevator in Emerson and at one time in the period of eight days raised twenty-six thousand nine hundred and sixteen bushels of corn measured as shelled, and at the same time there were two other firms in Emerson engaged in buying corn. On leaving Emerson he returned to his farm, which comprised two hundred and thirteen acres of rich land in Indian Creek township, and throughout his remaining days he gave his attention to the cultivation and development of his land, winning thereby creditable success.

In March, 1876, Mr. Honeyman again married, his second union being with Miss Ella Viola, a daughter of Milton Cheney, formerly of Mills county. Her family came to Iowa from Stephenson county, Illinois, in the year 1852. A location was first made in Pottawattamie county, but after a year they came to Mills county, locating near Glenwood. In 1862 they went to Utah territory and resided for a short time near Salt Lake City, but in 1863 they returned to Mills county, and the father again purchased the farm which he had sold on his removal to the west. Mrs. Honeyman has three brothers, Horace B., Elihu and Gilbert, who are farmers in Indian Creek township. She was born near Glenwood after the family came to Iowa and pursued her education in the district schools. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Honeyman were born eight children, seven sons and one daughter, as follows: John; Milton C.; Arthur B.; Alex.



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Stuart; James D.; Robert R.; Ella V.; and Warren Lee. The subject of this review had a wide acquaintance throughout Mills county and was a popular citizen, his many excellent qualities gaining for him the high regard of all with whom he came in contact. He died December 29, 1897, and the community thereby lost one of its valued and respected citizens,—a man whom to know was to honor. Mrs. Honeyman still survives her husband and is a most estimable woman. She holds membership in the Presbyterian church, also belongs to the Ladies' Aid Association and is active in missionary work and in other departments of church activity. Her life is in harmony with her professions and in many ways is well worthy of emulation. In politics Mr. Honeyman was a Republican and took an active part in the Republican politics of Mills county. He was a leader of men, ever loyal to his friends and ever true to his word.

JOHN H. JOHNSTON.

John H. Johnston is a well known factor in commercial interests in Randolph, where he is a member of the firm of S. T. Rhode & Company, extensive dealers in lumber, hardware, agricultural implements and wind pumps. He was born near Quebec, Canada, on the 19th of August, 1831, and is of Irish lineage, his career exhibiting many of the sterling traits of the Irish race. His parents, Joseph and Mary A. (Lackey) Johnston, were both natives of the Emerald Isle, the former having been born in county Monaghan, in the northern part of the island, while the later was born in the southern portion, in county Westmeath. Both became residents of Canada in early life. Their

parents were farming people of the old country, and James Lackey, the maternal grandfather of our subject, served for many years in the British army, being stationed for a part of the time in Canada. Joseph Johnston, the paternal grandfather, was a farmer of Ireland and there spent his entire life. His children were all reared on the green isle and all remained residents of that country save two sons, John and Joseph, who crossed the briny deep to Canada. The former was married there and reared a family, all of whom have now passed away.

Joseph Johnston, Sr., was educated in Ireland and remained in that country until twenty years of age, when he sought a home in the new world. At farm and other labor he was employed until he could secure a home of his own. After having resided in Canada for about ten years he was married and located upon land which he had previously purchased and which was improved with a small clearing and a little home. The place was a timber tract, however, and earnest labor was required in order to clear and cultivate it, but his efforts resulted in the development of an excellent farm, upon which he remained until 1854—the year of his removal to Mercer county, Illinois. There he again purchased a large farm, and was a well known representative of agricultural pursuits in that community until March 26, 1865, when he was called to his final rest. He carried on general farming and stock-raising, and his honest dealing and indefatigable energy enabled him to acquire a handsome competence. While residing in Canada he served as an officer in the militia, but in Illinois was content to quietly perform the duties of a private citizen without seeking official honors of any kind. Both he and his

wife were members of the Episcopal church. His death occurred at the age of seventy-two and his widow still survives him, although she has passed the ninety-four milestone on life's journey. After the marriage of her children and the death of her husband, the old homestead in Mercer county, Illinois, was sold, and since 1877 she has been a resident of Fremont county. Here she purchased a small farm, but afterward disposed of that and now occupies a comfortable dwelling in Randolph, which is numbered among her property possessions. Hers has been a useful career, characterized by earnest Christian principles and by unwavering fidelity to the duties of a wife and mother. She has reared a family of children who do honor to her name and of whom the following is the record: John is the eldest; Joseph resides in the city of Rock Island, Illinois; James makes his home in Kingfisher, Oklahoma; Mrs. Elizabeth Jingles is living on a farm in Fremont county; Mary is the wife of James Dickman, of Rock Island; Isabella married J. Allely; Frank died in Omaha, Nebraska, leaving five children; Jennie is the wife of M. Allely, of Fremont county; William is a prominent business man of Randolph; and Isaac died in Omaha, Nebraska, leaving four children, two now living.

The boyhood days of John H. Johnston were quietly passed under the parental roof. He received a good, practical education in the common schools of Canada, and when twenty-three years of age accompanied his parents on their removal to Illinois, where he assisted in the development of his father's farm. He afterward rented land and engaged in farming on his own account, also working at the carpenter's trade. In 1856

he was married and two years later he removed to New Orleans, Louisiana, where he followed carpentering and for four years was an overseer on a sugar plantation. Returning to the Crescent city, he was then engaged in ship-carpentering and was also employed in a sugar refinery. During the war of the rebellion the Confederates compelled him to join the home guards. He had to drill in the evening twice each week, but he managed to keep out of all battles, and when Farragut reached that portion of the country his compulsory military service was ended.

He continued to work at his trade until 1883, when he came to Fremont county, Iowa, and purchased a farm, which he operated for two years. He then rented his place and came to Randolph and here resumed work at carpentering. At first he lived in a rented house, but afterward erected a commodious residence, which has since been his home. Selling his farm, he invested the proceeds in business here and is now a member of the firm of S. T. Rhode & Company, dealers in lumber, hardware and agricultural implements. They have an extensive trade, which is constantly increasing, and they enjoy an unassailable reputation for honesty in business circles. Mr. Johnston also owns the brick bank building of the town, and is now comfortably situated in good financial circumstances. He also owns some vacant lots in Omaha.

Mr. Johnston was first married in Illinois, in 1856, the lady of his choice being Miss Ann J. Mains, who was born in Baltimore and went to Illinois during her girlhood with her parents, Hugh and Jennie Mains, both of whom were natives of Ireland. The father devoted his attention to

agricultural pursuits, and he and his wife died in Mercer county, Illinois. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Johnston were born two children. Joseph E., who was reared by his grandmother in Illinois, came to Fremont county, was here married, and then purchased and operated a farm. In 1883 he left the county and his present place of residence is unknown. Elizabeth, the younger child, is the wife of Burdick Wood, a farmer of Illinois. Mr. Johnston was again married, in New Orleans, January 18, 1864, his second union being with Mary A. McPeake, who was born in Coleraine, Ireland, April 30, 1841, and during her childhood came to the United States with her parents, John and Lithgo McPeake, who took up their abode in New Orleans. Her father was a shoemaker and long followed that trade. Both parents died in 1858, of yellow fever. They were members of the Episcopal church, and had ten children: Samuel, who died in New Orleans; William, of Philadelphia; John, of New York; Martha, who became the wife of R. W. Phillips and died in Mississippi; Mrs. Johnston; Thomas B., of New Orleans; Charles and Robert, both deceased; Matilda, who has passed away; and Sally, who married but is now deceased.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Johnston were born nine children: Mary, who was born July 9, 1865, and died August 27, 1872; John R., who was born May 19, 1867, and died August 1, 1872; Sarah J., who was born December 30, 1868, and is the wife of Frank Mozack; James D., who was born July 31, 1871, and died on the 5th of July, 1872; William M., who was born August 13, 1873, and died August 10, 1878; Martha L., who was born December 17, 1875, and died June 22, 1876; Emily, born August 15, 1879;

Francis I., born May 19, 1882; and Alice A., who was born June 23, 1884, the only child of the family who is a native of Fremont county.

Both parents were reared in the Episcopal faith and are yet adherents of that denomination. While at New Orleans Mr. Johnston belonged to the Ship Carpenters' Association, also to the Protestant Benevolent Association. In politics he has always been a stalwart Democrat, but has never been an aspirant for office. Mr. Johnston's actions have during his life been such as to distinctively entitle him to a place in this publication, and although his career has not been filled with thrilling incidents, probably no biography published in this book can serve as a better illustration to young men of the power of honesty and integrity in insuring success.

LEE NOTSON.

In this age of intellectual activity, when success in the business world depends not upon mere physical prowess but upon mental activity, upon an ability to master the principles and details of any enterprise and guide its course away from the rocks of disaster to the safe harbor of success, the work of the educator has become of even greater importance than ever before. Occupying a prominent rank among the educators of this section of the state is Professor Lee Notson, the well-known county superintendent of Fremont county.

A native of Iowa, he was born in Decatur county, September 14, 1871, a son of Robert P. S. and Nancy Louisa (Edmiston) Notson. He was brought by his parents to Fremont county in 1874. Re-

ceiving a good practical education in the schools of Shenandoah, Iowa, Fremont and Lincoln, Nebraska, he is well fitted for his chosen profession. When only twenty-two years of age he received the nomination on the Populist ticket for county superintendent of public schools, and two years later his name was again placed upon the Democratic ticket as a candidate for the same office. Both times he was defeated, but at the age of twenty-six years he was elected to that position, and re-elected two years later, being the present incumbent. He has ever been an advocate of progress and reform, and has made many needed changes in the public-school system since he came into office. His first presidential vote was cast for Grover Cleveland in 1892, and he has always affiliated with the Democracy.

November 28, 1897, Mr. Notson was united in marriage with Mary J. Rosseau, a native of this county and a daughter of Samuel T. and Luraney A. (Watts) Rosseau. Of this union there has been born one child, Leah G., born April 22, 1900.

WILLIAM W. GAYLORD.

William Wallace Gaylord, who carries on agricultural pursuits in Green township, Fremont county, was born in Cattaraugus county, New York, September 30, 1832. His father, E. B. Gaylord, was a native of Massachusetts, born near Amherst College, on the 6th of September, 1806, and was a son of Elijah Gaylord, whose father came from England to America and was of French lineage. The grandmother of our subject was also of the same nationality. Elijah Gaylord was twice married and by the first union had two sons and a daughter,

E. B. Gaylord being the second in order of birth. The mother died in early womanhood and by his second marriage Mr. Gaylord had five children. As a means of livelihood he followed carpentering and farming and died about 1834, at the age of sixty-eight years. Having arrived at years of maturity the father of our subject was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Frederickson, a native of Massachusetts, in which state her parents were married. Mr. and Mrs. Gaylord had ten children, eight of whom reached years of maturity, while three sons and three daughters are yet living. The parents came to Fremont county in 1846 and located in Sidney township, before the town of Sidney was established. From Illinois they journeyed westward by team, having two covered wagons drawn by three yoke of oxen. They made the trip in regular emigrant style, being two months upon the way. After camping for two months on Little Mosquito creek they came to Fremont county, taking up their abode five miles south of the home of our subject. There the father built a rude log cabin, 16x16 feet, with puncheon floor, clay fire-place and mud-and-stick chimney. He secured a claim of one hundred and sixty acres and made his home thereon for two years, after which he sold that property and came to the farm upon which our subject now resides, entering from the government a half-section of land, for which he paid one dollar and a quarter per acre. Throughout his remaining days he was connected with the business interests of Fremont county, being well known as an enterprising agriculturist. He died September 27, 1873, and his wife, surviving him about ten years, passed away on the 27th of December, 1883.



WILLIAM W. GAYLORD

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William Wallace Gaylord was reared in a village in Hancock county, Illinois, between the ages of six and fourteen years, the family having emigrated westward to that place about 1838. He received but limited educational privileges and remained at home until twenty-two years of age. His father was a shoemaker and he followed that pursuit to some extent. Later he worked at carpentering, having special ability in that line. He early manifested a marked mechanical genius and his very efficient services enabled him always to command good positions in the line of his trade. Throughout the years of his business career he always followed carpentering to a greater or less extent.

On the 1st of October, 1855, Mr. Gaylord was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Johnson, of Knox county, Illinois. Unto them were born four children: Edith, now the wife of Charles Prathen, of Oklahoma, by whom she has four children; Hattie, who was born in 1858, and became the wife of William Dawson, after which she married R. B. Tucker, and died March 6, 1890, leaving four children; William W., who resides upon the home farm, and who married Miss Laura A. Gray, of Thurman, by whom he has a little daughter, Ruby Mirth; and A. D., of Shenandoah, Iowa, who is married and has three children. The mother was only sixteen years of age at the time of her marriage and she died in early womanhood. Two of her children died in infancy. After the death of his first wife Mr. Gaylord was again married, his second union being with Miss Frances Badham. They became the parents of five children, but three died in infancy and those yet living are Leonora, who engaged in teaching

in Shenandoah, and Alma, a farmer of Green township, Fremont county, who is married and has one son. In 1879 Mr. Gaylord was again called upon to mourn the loss of his wife.

In his political affiliations he is a Democrat and has filled a number of public offices, discharging his duties with promptness and fidelity. He has served as constable, road supervisor and school trustee. He is a member of the Church of Latter Day Saints and has served as one of its elders. For twelve years he was connected with business affairs as a coal and wood dealer in Shenandoah. He is now devoting his energies to agricultural pursuits in Green township. In 1892 he sold his eighty-acre farm in this neighborhood, which was a part of the old homestead, and is the only portion which has passed from the possession of the family. Honorable dealing has ever won for him the respect and confidence of his fellow men and his sterling worth has gained for him the high regard of many with whom he has been associated. He has a wide acquaintance in Fremont county and his circle of friends is extensive.

BENJAMIN F. STUBBS.

Benjamin F. Stubbs, who follows farming on section 15, Green township, Fremont county, was born in Decatur, Indiana, September 2, 1838, and traces his ancestry back to England, where occurred the birth of his paternal grandfather, the Rev. William Stubbs. He became a minister of the United Brethren church and labored most of his life in Indiana. He reared ten children, three sons and seven daughters, all of whom are married and have families, while one

uncle and three aunts are still living, the former being Josiah, a mechanic, who is living at an advanced age in Kansas. The grandparents both died in the Hoosier state, the grandfather in 1849, when about seventy years of age, while his widow, surviving him until about 1855, had almost reached her four-score years when called to the home beyond.

Jesse Stubbs, the father of our subject, was born in Preble county, Ohio, December 10, 1812, and was reared amidst the refining influences of a good Christian home. In the year 1836 he married Miss Isabella Soladay, who was born in that state about 1810. They spent their entire married life in Union and Decatur counties, Indiana, and the father followed carpentering and building in order to provide for the support of his wife and five children, three sons and two daughters: William Harrison, the eldest of the children, received excellent educational privileges and became a very successful school-teacher; he died at the age of fifty-nine years, in Edgar county, Illinois, leaving an only daughter, Mrs. Julia Hickland, a widow residing in Illinois; Benjamin Franklin, of this review, second of the family; Mary Elizabeth, who is the wife of Harrison Miller, of Douglas county, Missouri, now having a large family; Sylvester A., of Edgar county, Illinois, who is an invalid and a pensioner of the Civil war; he has one daughter living; and Angeline, who became the wife of Benjamin Hornidy and both are now deceased, leaving five children. Mrs. Stubbs, the mother of our subject, passed away in 1866, at the age of sixty-five years, and now sleeps by the side of her husband in Vermilion cemetery.

In the subscription schools, common at that time, Benjamin F. Stubbs acquired his education, his privileges being rather limited. His training at farm labor, however, was not meager, for as soon as he was old enough to handle the plow he took his place in the fields and was thus engaged in the work of plowing, planting and harvesting until the farm work of the year was over. He did not leave home until twenty-three years of age and gave his assistance to his parents. Early in 1865 he enlisted as a member of Company I, of the Fifty-first Illinois Infantry, and served until the fall of that year. The regiment went to Texas after Kirby Smith. He escaped the missiles of death and the experiences in the hospitals and prisons, and after receiving an honorable discharge was mustered out at Camp Erwire, Texas. He now receives a pension from the government in recognition of his services.

In December, 1860, Mr. Stubbs was united in wedlock to Miss Hettie Cassle, who was born in Edgar county, Illinois, on January 23, 1842, a daughter of Hiram and Lodemah (Cusick) Cassle. In 1870 they left their Illinois home and in October of that year came to Iowa, driving across the country with a team of horses and a covered wagon. At night they camped out along the wayside, and had a tedious journey of five weeks in stormy weather and over bad roads. Mr. Stubbs had operated rented land in Illinois, and after coming to Fremont county he purchased eighty acres of river-bottom land at twenty-five dollars per acre, near the town of Percival, Benton township, and there he carried on agricultural pursuits for a quarter of a century. As the years passed his financial resources

steadily increased, owing to his well-directed efforts.

On the 28th of March, 1900, Mr. Stubbs was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died on that date, leaving two sons and two daughters: Lodema Isabelle, the wife of L. P. Hummel and with their daughter residing upon the old home farm; John H., also a farmer of this county; Will H., who owns and operates a farm of one hundred and thirty-eight acres, which he purchased in 1897, and who was married March 16, 1892, to Miss Ida Braden; She was born in Lebanon, Ohio, a daughter of M. H. and Sarah Ann (Spencer) Braden. Her mother died in February, 1868, at the age of thirty-three years, leaving four children, namely: Court, who is living in Elliott, Iowa; Carrie, the wife of Walter Jackson, of Malvern, Iowa; Mrs. Stubbs; and Grant, who makes his home in Coburg. Mr. Braden, after the death of his first wife, married Mrs. Joe Fulkreth, a widow, who has been a most worthy wife and kind step-mother. Mr. and Mrs. Stubbs have no children. Myrtle, the fourth member of his father's family, is now the wife of John Broderich, of Fairfield, Nebraska. The last named is a graduate of the Lincoln Normal School. The children were all provided with good educational privileges and all have been successful teachers.

Mr. Stubbs and his wife and children have all held membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. Since the death of his wife he has made his home with his son Will H., who is carrying on general farming on the splendid farm on section 15, Green township. He makes a specialty of the raising of corn and hogs, and annually grows about three thousand bushels of corn

and sells annually about one hundred and fifty head of Poland China hogs. Mr. Stubbs has enjoyed a successful business career, his energy and enterprise bringing to him creditable success. He has ever been found true to his duties of citizenship and to the trust reposed in him.

CARL LUNDEEN.

To a student of biography there is nothing more interesting than to examine the life history of a self-made man, and to detect the elements of character which have enabled him to pass on the highway of life many of the companions of his youth who at the outset of their careers were more advantageously equipped or endowed. The subject of this review has through his own exertions attained an honorable position and marked prestige among the representative men of the west, and with signal consistency it may be said that he is the architect of his own fortunes, and one whose success amply justifies the application of the somewhat hackneyed but most expressive title, "a self-made man."

Mr. Lundeen resides on section 11, Green township, Fremont county. He was born in Sweden on the 6th of August, 1850, and when only five years of age lost his father, Carl Lundeen, Sr., who was a government tailor. His paternal grandfather was Andrew Anderson, who long served as a soldier and died about 1861. The father had four sisters, but no brothers. The subject of this review has but one brother, Fred Lundeen, who resides in Nebraska and has large mining interests in the west. The subject of this review spent the days of his boyhood and youth in the land of his

nativity and then determined to seek a home and fortune beyond the Atlantic where greater opportunities were afforded to the young men of determination and ambition. In September, 1872, he sailed for the new world, arriving in Tabor without capital save his strong right arm and determined purpose. He began working by the month and was thus employed for two years, after which he purchased a team of horses and a wagon and began farming on his own account on rented land, and thus, with the capital which he had acquired through his own efforts, he purchased eighty acres in Green township, Fremont county, making a payment of five hundred dollars upon the place, which was sold to him for nineteen hundred dollars. His economy and industry soon enabled him to meet the other payments, and after three years he purchased a tract of one hundred and forty acres additional. Soon, however, he sold his first farm of one hundred acres at a handsome profit, and upon his remaining tract of one hundred and twenty acres he resided until 1891, when he took up his abode at the present home, where he has one hundred and forty acres, which he had purchased the previous year, paying thirty-five hundred dollars for one hundred and ten acres. In 1896 he gave forty dollars per acre for a tract of thirty acres. He does not owe a single cent upon his fine property and never has he had to have any one endorse his paper, for his honesty and integrity are proverbial among those who know him. His attention has been given to the raising of corn and feeding of cattle. He has one hundred and seventy-five acres planted to corn and buys annually from

eight to ten thousand bushels. He feeds from eight to ten car-loads of beef each year and has bred some twenty-five calves, but buys most of his stock. He is particularly successful in the raising of hogs and annually sells from one hundred and fifty to two hundred head, receiving therefor the highest market price, as they are always of the best grade and in good condition.

When twenty-four years of age Mr. Lundeen was united in marriage, on the 6th of July, 1874, to Miss Clara Peterson, whom he had known in Sweden and who came with her parents to America at the same time Mr. Lundeen crossed the Atlantic. They now have two sons and three daughters, namely: Milda, at home; Logne, who assists in the cultivation of the home farm; Anna, a teacher; Willard, who has completed a college course and is his father's assistant; and Romie, who is a member of the class of 1903 in Tabor College. All of the children have been provided with a college education, and the family is one of culture and refinement as well as prominence. The daughters are members of the Congregational church, to the support of which Mr. Lundeen contributes liberally.

Mr. Lundeen exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party. He has steadily refused to accept office, preferring that his attention shall be given to his business affairs. Mr. Lundeen came to this country a poor young man, but to-day he stands among the substantial citizens of Fremont county. His word is as good as his bond and his industry has been the salient feature in his prosperity, enabling him to rise from a humble position to one of affluence.

WILLIAM L. BOGAN, M. D.

William L. Bogan, whose success as a physician is due to the fact that he is well prepared by comprehensive learning for his profession and applies himself most closely to the discharge of his duties, is numbered among the pioneer representatives of the medical fraternity in Fremont county, where he has made his home since 1872. Integrity, activity and energy have been the crowning points of success, and his life history most happily illustrates what may be accomplished by faithful and continued effort in carrying out an honest purpose.

Dr. Bogan was born in Warrick county, Indiana, near the Ohio river, March 28, 1832. His father, Samuel Bogan, was a thrifty and prosperous farmer of that locality, but was born near Wheeling, West Virginia, and was a son of Levi Bogan, who served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war and frequently related incidents of that struggle to his little grandson, William Levi Bogan. These details the Doctor has never forgotten, and his accounts of the war which brought independence to the nation are therefore authentic. Samuel Bogan was married in Indiana, to Miss Catherine Clark, who proved to him a faithful companion and helpmate on life's journey. She was a daughter of William Clark, a native of South Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Bogan became the parents of three children: Mary De Forrest, who is living in Mountain View, California; William Levi; and Samuel, deceased. The father died at the age of twenty-eight years, and the mother was married twice. Her second husband was a Mr. Pluck, and unto them were born two children: Patrick, who has now passed away;

and Ann, the wife of Dr. W. W. Daily. After the death of her second husband the mother married Henry Shrode, of Warrick county, Indiana. Her death occurred at the age of ninety-two years, in San Jose, California.

Dr. Bogan, of this review, spent the days of his childhood and youth in Indiana, and after acquiring an academic education he entered Asbury University, where he completed his literary course. He studied medicine under J. R. Tillman, of Warrick county, Indiana, and was graduated in the medical department of the Iowa State University, at Keokuk, Iowa, with the class of 1856, winning high honors. Opening an office in Lynnville, Indiana, he was successfully engaged in practice until the inauguration of the Civil war, when he raised a company, which joined the Ninety-first Indiana Infantry and of which he was elected captain. He served for a time in active field duty and later was assigned to the position of assistant surgeon. Subsequently, however, he rejoined his regiment on the field, but ultimately was obliged to tender his resignation on account of paralysis, from which he suffered in 1864 and from which he never fully recovered. Returning to his home in Indiana, he resumed the practice of medicine there and remained in the state of his nativity until 1868, when he removed to Montevallo, Vernon county, Missouri, where he engaged in practice for four years. On the expiration of that period he came to Hamburg, where he has since resided, and soon he took front rank among the practitioners of Fremont county, a position which he has since maintained.

The Doctor was married in Dubois county, Indiana, in 1858, to Miss Syrenia M.

Aust, a lady of superior culture and refinement, who to him has been a faithful wife and helpmate on life's journey. She is a daughter of Frederick and Matilda (Allen) Aust, both of whom were natives of Tennessee, but, having removed to the Hoosier state, they reared their family there. Unto the Doctor and his wife have been born seven children, namely: C. P., an influential business man of Omaha, Nebraska; William S., who is engaged in the confectionery business in Hamburg; Mrs. Matilda Catherine Taylor, who is living on McKissick's Island, Nebraska; Mrs. Bertha May Sturgeon, of Hamburg, Iowa, whose husband is engaged in general merchandising; Mrs. Mary Louise Green, of Hamburg; Nellie A., the wife of Paul Dean, a railroad agent at Hamburg; and James W., who is engaged in the livery business in Hamburg.

The Doctor gives his political support to the men and measures of the Republican party and believes most firmly in its principles. He once became a candidate for representative, and, though he met defeat on account of the great Democratic strength in this locality, he succeeded in reducing the usual Democratic majority of four hundred and seventeen. Such a defeat amounted almost to a victory and plainly indicates Dr. Bogan's personal popularity and the confidence reposed in him by his fellow townsmen. Prominent in Masonic circles, he was made a Mason in Booneville, Indiana, and he now belongs to the blue lodge, council and chapter, to Bruce Commandery, of Red Oak, Iowa, and to Moilah Temple of the Mystic Shrine, in St. Joseph, Missouri. He is a worthy follower of the ancient fraternity, taking an active part in

its work and upbuilding, and many times he has been called to office by his brethren. In the council he has served as thrice illustrious master, and in the chapter as high priest. The beneficent principles of the fraternity are exemplified in his life and have gained for him the high regard not only of his brethren of the order but of those outside the craft.

THOMAS J. JOHNSON.

Thomas J. Johnson is one of the honored veterans of the Civil war who upon the field of battle wore the blue and loyally aided in the defense of the Union. He is now a representative of the farming interests of Mills county, Iowa, and is a citizen of worth, enjoying the high regard of many friends. He was born on the 6th of June, 1827, in Montgomery county, Kentucky, and is a son of Hugh and Sarah (Knox) Johnson, both of whom were natives of the same state. He is of Scotch and German lineage and is descended from good old Revolutionary stock, for in both branches of the family are found those who aided the colonies in their struggle for independence. Hugh Johnson, the paternal grandfather, was a native of North Carolina, and at an early day in the development of Kentucky removed to the "dark and bloody ground," where he served as a soldier under General Wing. He also aided in opening up that state to civilization and in performing the arduous task of laying the foundation for its future prosperity and progress. Both he and his wife lived to an advanced old age. On the maternal side the ancestry of the family can be traced back to George Knox, the great-grandfather of our subject, who

served as chief of artillery with George Washington throughout the Revolutionary war. He lived to be a very old man. The father of our subject died in Kentucky, at the age of seventy-three years, and the mother passed away in the same state, after attaining the very advanced age of eighty years. She was an own cousin of Mrs. Jefferson Davis.

Thomas J. Johnson spent the days of his boyhood and youth in the Blue Grass state, remaining in his parents' home and assisting in the work of the farm. On attaining his majority he began farming on his own account, and his practical experience in that line well fitted him for the duties which thus devolved upon him. After renting land for some time he purchased a farm with his savings of former years, and as a companion and helpmeet on life's journey he chose Miss Mary Hall, their marriage being celebrated on the 18th of October, 1843. The lady was a daughter of Brazer and Sarah (Hammonds) Hall, both of whom were natives of Alabama. Her paternal grandfather was Major Hall, who won his title by his service in the war of the Revolution. Her maternal grandfather was also a soldier in the struggle for independence, and both lived to a ripe old age.

Mr. Johnson continued his farming operations in Kentucky until the time of the Civil war, when he aided in the preservation of the Union which his ancestors had assisted in establishing. At the beginning of the trouble he gave his influence on the side of the national government at Washington, and throughout the period of hostilities he served with the Twenty-fourth Kentucky Regiment of Infantry, being mustered in at Lexington. He participated in

many of the most hotly-contested engagements of the war. He was severely wounded in the siege of Knoxville, a large buck-shot and three other shots were imbedded in his hip and carried away a large portion of the pelvic bone. He was afterward wounded by the concussion of a cannon-ball and had to remain in the hospital for about six months before he was able to take up his duties. In 1865 he was mustered out, and with a very creditable war record he returned to his home.

In 1883 Mr. Johnson came with his family to Iowa, taking up his abode in Mills county, where he has since made his home. He has valuable farming interests, being to-day the owner of two hundred and twenty-one acres of rich land, which is under a high state of cultivation, the productive soil yielding excellent harvests. Upon the place are all the modern accessories and conveniences of the model farm of the twentieth century, and the neat and thrifty appearance indicates the careful supervision of an enterprising owner. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson has been blessed with seven children, and with the exception of Sarah, the fourth in order of birth, all are yet living, the others being Henry, who has been engaged in running the home farm; Alice, now the wife of John Allen; Hugh, who is at home; Elizabeth, the wife of Philip Allen; Lucy, now the wife of J. C. Buckingham; Clara, who married Ed De Lashmutt; and W. M., who completes the family. Mr. Johnson has given his children good educational privileges, thus fitting them for life's practical and responsible duties. The cause of education has ever found in him a warm friend, and he has done effective service in its behalf while serving as

school director. He filled that position for a number of years and is now school treasurer. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and in his political affiliations he is a Republican, exercising his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of that party. His has been a busy and useful life, and at all times he has been found as true to the duties of citizenship as when he followed the old flag upon the battle-fields of the south.

ALPHONSO V. PENN.

Among the prominent business men of Sidney, Iowa, is Alphonso V. Penn, the subject of this sketch. He was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1851, and is the son of Dr. John M. and Emily (Ricky) Penn, the latter still a resident of Sidney, Iowa. Dr. Penn came from Pennsylvania ancestors, as did his wife, they both coming from that state in 1856 and locating in Fremont county, Iowa. Dr. Penn was a very prominent physician of Sidney until the loss of his eyesight in 1876. He was a son of a man of education, having read medicine at Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, and the misfortune which fell upon him was felt keenly by his patients as well as by himself. He opened the Penn drug store in 1862 and now this is one of the institutions of the city. The death of Dr. Penn occurred in 1896, when he passed out of life, regretted by a very large circle of friends.

Our subject studied pharmacy and since 1884 has owned and conducted the store established by his lamented father. He was reared and educated in Sidney and has

watched its wonderful growth with a great deal of interest.

The marriage of Mr. Penn took place in this city, in 1874, to Miss Zinzie Gray, the daughter of John B. Gray. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Penn, the eldest, named May, dying in 1900; a son, Valdez Penn, born in 1887, still surviving.

Our subject is a staunch Democrat, prominent in the affairs of the party, and is the chairman of the Democratic central committee, of Fremont county. He is now acceptably filling the office of school director. Socially he is connected with the K. of P. and Mrs. Penn is a valued member of the Baptist church. They belong to the class of the most respected residents of Sidney.

JAMES K. P. GOODFELLOW.

Farming and stock-raising form an important element in the business activity of Fremont county, and of this line James K. P. Goodfellow is a prominent representative. He is a successful man whose determined purpose has overcome all obstacles and difficulties in his path, enabling him to advance steadily on the high road to success. He was born in Wooster, Ohio, August 26, 1844, and is of Irish lineage, for his paternal grandfather, William Rufus Goodfellow, was a native of the Emerald Isle. He married a Miss Allison, became a Pennsylvania farmer and subsequently removed to Ohio, locating in Wayne county, near Wooster, where he reared his family of three sons and three daughters of whom one daughter is still living. The grandfather died in 1866, when eighty years of age. His son, Matthew A. Goodfellow,



ALPHONSO V. PENN

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was born in Center county, Pennsylvania, in 1809, but was reared in Ohio. He married Drucilla Culbertson, who was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, but their marriage was celebrated in the Buckeye state, where their eleven children were born. Eight of the number reached years of maturity, and those still living are Hugh C., a leading commercial traveler who resides in Chicago and has a wife and one son; Drucilla L., the widow of Edgar Miles, of Denison, Iowa; and James K. P., of this review. The mother passed away in 1853, while the father's death occurred in southern Illinois in 1881. He was for some years a resident of Monroe county, Iowa, and for one term represented his district in the state legislature, having been elected to that office on the Democratic ticket.

At his parental home James K. P. Goodfellow was reared, early becoming familiar with the duties and labors of the farm. In March, 1862, when but seventeen years of age, he offered his services to the government as a soldier of the Union army, enlisting at St. Louis in the Fifth Missouri Cavalry for three years. He served for three years and one month, and returned to his home before he had attained his majority. He was on active duty in Missouri and Arkansas, and manifested loyalty and bravery equal to that of the veteran of twice his years. After his return from the front he spent three years as a student in Tabor College, and was successfully engaged in teaching for several terms in Mills county, Iowa.

On the 6th of August, 1869, Mr. Goodfellow was united in marriage to Miss Alice M. Hurlbutt, who resided in Mills county, near Tabor, but was born in Ohio. Her

parents were R. H. and Arvilla (Mead) Hurlbutt, both natives of Ohio, whence they came to Iowa in 1853. Mrs. Goodfellow was one of four children and was educated in Tabor College. By her marriage she became the mother of ten children, of whom two died in infancy, the remaining eight being as follows: Frederick H., a stockman of western Nebraska, who has a wife and one son; Hugh C., now a student of Tabor College; Ralph A., who is engaged in the stock business with his brother in Nebraska; Eunice M., who is pursuing the study of piano and violin music; and James, Elsie A., Fanchon and Robert, aged respectively fourteen, ten, seven and three years.

For twenty years Mr. Goodfellow has engaged in feeding stock, fattening over five hundred head of good cattle last year and also shipping several car-loads of hogs, and in connection with his two sons he owns about four thousand acres of land in Nebraska, where they have over six hundred head of cattle and one hundred head of graded Norman horses. Now, the winter of 1900-1, our subject is feeding two hundred head of cattle near Tabor, and is recognized as one of the successful stockmen of southwestern Iowa. He is an excellent judge of stock, which enables him to make judicious investments; and as his methods of feeding are of the best he commands a ready sale and good prices on the markets.

In 1896 he came to Tabor in order to provide better educational privileges for his children. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and socially he is connected with Milton Summers Post, G. A. R., of Malvern, thus maintaining pleasant relations with his old army comrades. His business ability,

keen insight and sagacity and his unfaltering perseverance have enabled him to make steady progress on the high road to prosperity, and he is now accounted one of the substantial citizens of the community.

MRS. ELISHEBA T. GOODE.

Mrs. Elisheba T. Goode resides on a farm on section 32, Rawles township, Mills county, and is the widow of John Goode, who died on the homestead farm here on the 16th of January, 1889, at the age of seventy-two years and ten months. He was born in Northamptonshire, England, and was a mason by trade, serving an apprenticeship of seven years to that occupation. He acquired a common-school education and throughout his life was a well-informed man, keeping in touch with the questions and issues of the day through reading, while experience and observation has added to his knowledge. Ere he left his native land he married Miss Elisheba Thompson, who also was born in Northamptonshire, in 1815. After their marriage Mr. Goode engaged in contracting in his native county for a time and afterward removed to London, where he followed the same business for eleven years or until 1852, when he determined to seek a home in the new world and thus test the various reports he had heard of the opportunities afforded in the United States.

Mr. and Mrs. Goode sailed from England and after ten weeks spent upon the broad Atlantic arrived at New York, whence they made their way to Cuyahoga county, Ohio. There Mr. Goode followed his trade in Cleveland, and he also owned a small farm in the Buckeye state, which he sold

in 1867 prior to his removal to Iowa. On the 12th of April of that year he arrived in Tabor, where he remained for two years, during which time he erected the first brick residence in the town. He came to the old homestead farm thirty-one years ago and purchased ninety acres of land, for which he paid five dollars per acre. To do this he had to incur an indebtedness, but soon it was all cleared away and by additional purchase he secured ninety-three acres, paying fourteen dollars per acre for a tract of forty acres and eighteen dollars for another tract of forty acres. From that time until his death he devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits, and the farm yielded to him a good return. He placed his fields under a high state of cultivation and added many substantial improvements to the place, which became one of the attractive properties of the community.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Goode have been born thirteen children, of whom six sons and five daughters reached mature years, namely: Lucy, the wife of Guideme Tracy, of Elkhart, Indiana; Charlotte Weatherhead, who is living in Tabor; John T., a merchant of Sidney, Iowa; Anna, the wife of Freeman Jones, of Tabor; Joseph, who resides on the old homestead; Phillipi, the widow of S. P. Graves, of Omaha, and the mother of nine children; Edward, a farmer of Green township, Fremont county, by whom she has four children; William, who also resides upon a part of the old homestead and has a wife and three children; Frank, who is married and resides upon the old home farm; Charles, who is married, has three children and is living on the old homestead; and Flora, the wife of W. W. Thornton, of Nebraska, by whom she has eight

children. There are forty-eight grandchildren and nine great-grandchildren. Of this family John Goode served in the Civil war and has been in public office. Joseph, who owns forty acres of the old homestead, was always associated with his father in business. He learned the mason's trade with him and together they worked twenty years at that occupation. Joseph Goode married Caroline Hershey, who was born at Great Salt Lake, Utah, and is a daughter of Henry Hershey, of Glenwood, Iowa. They now have two children: Lucy M. and Ruby A., aged respectively twelve and two years.

At the time of the Civil war Mr. Goode, of this review, enlisted from Cleveland, Ohio, in the Squirrel Hunters' Regiment at the time of Morgan's raid. In his political views he was a stalwart Republican, always voting for the men and measures of the party, while socially he was connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was a member of the Reorganized Church of the Latter Day Saints of Jesus Christ and a man faithful to every duty and relation of life. His widow is an estimable lady and still survives him, and though now eighty-five years of age she still retains her faculties unimpaired and is a bright and entertaining conversationalist.

PATRICK KILMARTIN.

Patrick Kilmartin, who follows general farming in Mills county, was born in Connaught, in the county of Roscommon, Ireland, his parents being John and Ann (Martin) Kilmartin. In 1850 the parents emigrated with their family to the new world reaching the shores of America on the 1st of June. Taking up their abode in Albany,

New York, they there remained for about seventeen years, removing on the 1st of April, 1867, to Mills county, Iowa. They established their home in Lyons township, where the parents spent their remaining days, the father's death occurring on the 19th of April, 1884, when he was seventy-two years of age, while the mother passed away May 10, 1891, at the age of sixty-five.

At an early age Patrick Kilmartin started out in business life for himself. He has always followed farming and stock-raising, and in this has been very successful. In 1871 he took up his abode at his present location, where he owns two hundred and forty acres of fine farming land, much of which is under a high state of cultivation. He is also engaged in feeding and raising stock and this branch of his business brings to him a good return. He is a good judge of stock, and in all of his work he is progressive, enterprising and energetic, and thus prosperity attends his labors.

In November, 1874, Mr. Kilmartin was united in marriage to Miss Martha A. Wolf, a daughter of William and Mary (McPherson) Wolf, both of whom were natives of Tennessee, the former of Scotch-Irish descent, while the latter was of German lineage. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Kilmartin have been born eleven children, six living, namely: Anna E., William G., Mary G., Alfred P., Joseph E., and Florence. Mr. Kilmartin and his family are members of the Catholic church at Malvern. He votes the Republican ticket and keeps well informed on the issues of the day, although he never seeks or desires office, preferring that his time may be given in an undivided manner to his business affairs, for it is along that line that he is working his way steadily upward and pro-

viding for his family the comforts and conveniences which go to make life worth the living. He is very highly esteemed, is liberal in all his dealings, generous in disposition and ever ready to assist or encourage any public enterprise. Upon such men depend the advancement of all movements intended for the general good and the benefit of the community.

MILTON J. MARTIN.

An old resident and prominent farmer of Mills county, Iowa, who has been established here since 1853, is Milton J. Martin, the subject of this sketch. He was born in Jackson county, Ohio, August 2, 1828, and was a son of William and Jane (McClinton) Martin, natives of Virginia. The paternal grandfather was George I. Martin, his ancestry being English-Scotch, and it was with him that our subject grew to manhood. The maternal grandparents were William and Agnes (Hanna) McClintock, natives of Virginia, who came to Wapello county, Iowa, at an early day and there founded a family which is respected throughout the state.

Our subject was deprived of his father when he was but a small boy, and in his grandfather's home he was reared and sent to school. Until 1848 he remained in Ohio, coming then to Wapello county, Iowa, and in this section of the state he lived until 1853, when he removed to Glenwood, Mills county, and entered his farm of one hundred and sixty acres of land in Platteville township in 1854.

Our subject was married in 1854 to Miss Elizabeth Parnell, a daughter of William Parnell, a native of Pennsylvania, who lived

to the advanced age of ninety-five. Mr. Martin has one sister, Mrs. Cynthia Gibbons, who is a resident of Des Moines, Iowa. He is a leading and valued member of the Methodist church, to which he has been a liberal and willing contributor, and was the founder of the neat little chapel which bears his name. This was erected in 1888 and is located near his home.

Mr. Martin has engaged extensively in general farming and in the raising of stock, becoming one of the substantial citizens of Mills county, but he will be best remembered on account of his personal character. His benevolence is known far and wide, the recipients of his charity numbering many who would have suffered had he not come to their rescue in true Christian spirit. He has been an industrious man all his life, but has never forgotten that it is more blessed to give than receive and has willingly divided his substance with those in misfortune. He has been a true Republican all his life, casting his first presidential vote, as a Whig, for William Henry Harrison.

THOMAS R. STEWART.

One of the prominent and successful farmers and stockmen of Anderson township, Mills county, Iowa, is Thomas R. Stewart, whose well-cultivated farms and fine stock give evidence of great prosperity. Mr. Stewart was reared in Illinois and came to Warren county, Iowa, about 1872, his elder brothers, Robert and John, having located here a few years previously. His parents, Robert and Elizabeth Stewart, were born in county Antrim, Ireland, and married there. Mr. Stewart, the father of Thomas R., decided to find a new home for his fam-

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W. J. Martin



Mrs. N. J. Barton

ily across the ocean, and sailed for America in 1847. With many other emigrants he took passage in a large vessel named the Prince James, and, although they had a very rough voyage, finally reached New York, having been thirteen weeks on the ocean. During this time there had been forty-two deaths among the passengers. The next year Mrs. Stewart followed her husband, bringing two children with her, leaving one little grave in Ireland.

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart located in Livingston county, New York, he engaging as a farm hand, but in the spring of 1856 he moved to Peoria county, Illinois, where he bought a small piece of new land, which he started to improve; but he was killed in excavating a well in the fall of 1859, and thus died when only thirty-six years of age. Mrs. Stewart was thus left with four children, the oldest, Robert, only sixteen years old. However, she was a woman of great force of character and resolved to do her best, gave her children a fair education and struggled hard to keep her family together. The boys worked out on farms and assisted their mother in every possible way, growing up fine specimens of the hardy stock from which they sprung. John Stewart learned the carpenter's trade and was the first one to leave home, going south in 1865. He had volunteered in 1862, but being a minor, his mother objected to his going into the army. In 1868 John came to Des Moines, Iowa, where he worked at his trade for some time and then went to Central City, Colorado, since which time his principal occupation has been mining. For eight years he lived on the Pacific coast, in Oregon and Washington, but returned to Iowa in the fall of 1884, where he remained

for two years engaged in farming, and then went to Nebraska, where he purchased two hundred acres of land in Webster county. Three years later he sold this farm and went south again to Montgomery, Alabama, and in that locality, in partnership with P. P. Johnson, engaged in the cultivation of a cotton plantation of five hundred and twenty acres. Two years later he came back and remained on the farm of his brother Thomas, and then, feeling again the desire for change, went to old Mexico, where he took up mining claims and spent two summers in gold-mining in the state of Sonora. In the spring of 1900 he went to Nome city, Alaska, where he has mining claims, from which place he returned home in October, 1900. He and his wife are making their home with their son, a merchant of Henderson.

Mrs. Stewart's second son to leave home was Robert, who came to Iowa in 1868, locating in Warren county, where he bought one hundred and twenty acres of new land, paying ten dollars per acre. He is an able farmer in Montgomery county and has a large family. The only daughter, Mary Elizabeth, married Floyd Shinn, a prosperous farmer of Montgomery county, and has two sons and one daughter.

Thomas R. Stewart remained in Warren county one year and then bought one hundred and twenty acres of land in Montgomery county, for which he paid ten dollars an acre, that same land now being valued at fifty-five dollars an acre. Mr. Stewart still holds this land, having it under the care of a tenant. For five years Mr. Stewart was engaged in mining for gold and silver in Colorado, but not finding this satisfactory he returned to his farm in 1874. In

1878 Mr. Stewart purchased two hundred and forty acres of land in Montgomery county, settling there and engaging in farming upon a large scale. His next purchase was three hundred and twenty acres in Mills county, in 1883, for which he paid forty dollars per acre, and this was followed by a further purchase of an adjoining tract of one hundred and seventy-five acres in the same county, for which he paid the same price per acre. Mr. Stewart has improved this property, erecting a handsome house and barn, with all necessary buildings for stock, and the land has been fenced with wire and is under a fine state of cultivation. Mr. Stewart keeps a hundred head of cattle, four hundred Poland China hogs and twenty-eight horses. About three hundred and twenty acres are planted to corn, one hundred and fifty to wheat, Mr. Stewart feeding much of his abundant crop to his stock.

The marriage of our subject took place in Iowa in 1878, when Miss Augusta Shinn became his wife. She was the daughter of L. D. and Emily (Woods) Shinn, natives of Virginia. Mr. Shinn now resides in Red Oak, but Mrs. Shinn died in 1888, having been the mother of five children. Mr. Shinn was a major in the army during the Civil war and two sons accompanied him, but only one returned, the other giving up his life for his country. Mrs. Stewart was taken from her family in 1888, leaving three children to the bereaved father: Pearl, now a young lady and the pleasant and capable housekeeper for her father: she graduated at Shenandoah College in 1897, is a fine scholar and accomplished musician; Stella May, also a graduate of the Henderson high school and proficient in music: she graduated at the same college as did her

sister, belonging to the class of 1900; and Augusta, now attending the Henderson high school. These young ladies, under the care of their faithful and devoted grandmother, have developed many lovely traits of character and have made a pleasant home for their father, who takes a pardonable pride in them.

Although a prominent and progressive man, Mr. Stewart has declined all public office, consenting only to fill the position of school director, being much interested in educational matters. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party.

HARRY E. WOOD.

Harry E. Wood is numbered among the native sons of Fremont county, where his birth occurred April 22, 1864. He represents one of the honored pioneer families that has been identified with the farming interests of this portion of the state from an early epoch in its development. He is a son Elijah and Julia (Snelling) Wood, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Virginia, their marriage having been celebrated in the Buckeye state. Robert Wood, the grandfather of our subject, was of Irish lineage, and became one of the pioneers of Ohio, erecting a log cabin where the city of Cincinnati now stands. He removed his family into it and while living on the wild western frontier was killed by the Indians. At his death he left two children, Mrs. Watkins and Elijah.

The latter was reared in Ohio and learned the miller's trade, which he followed for many years. At an early date he removed from that state to Burlington, Iowa, where he conducted a hotel, being numbered among

the business men of that city for some time. Subsequently he cast in his lot with the pioneer settlers of Fremont county and a number of years later purchased a farm north of Sidney, while afterward he became the owner of the old Dean mill in Mills county. There he purchased grain and carried on his mill, which is operated by water power. The dam, however, washed out and gave him considerable trouble, so that the enterprise did not prove a success. After ten years passed there he exchanged the mill property for a farm in Mills county and took up his abode there, making it his home for eight years, after which he sold out about 1885 and removed to California. In the Golden state he engaged in farming for two years and then returned to Pottawattamie county, Iowa, locating on a farm belonging to his sons. Afterward he and his wife went to Oklahoma, where he died on the 18th of September, 1898. In his political views he was a stalwart Republican and for a number of years he held the office of justice of the peace. He was enterprising and public-spirited, and in every community in which he resided he gained the respect and confidence of those with whom he was associated and won many friends. By all who knew him his death was deeply mourned. Since her husband's demise Mrs. Wood has returned to Fremont county and finds a good home among her children, spending much of her time with her son Harry E. Like her husband, she holds membership in the Cumberland Presbyterian church and is a most estimable lady. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Wood were born eleven children, namely, James, who died in California; Sarah, the wife of Joseph Wilson; Robert, who is liv-

ing in Oregon; Samuel, a merchant of Carson, Iowa; Fanny, the wife of C. McKeel, William H., a druggist of Perkins, Oklahoma; Emma V., who died in California; Wesley, who lives in Knox county, Nebraska; Charles, of Iowa; Frank, whose home is in Council Bluffs, Iowa; and Harry E., of this review.

Harry E. Wood was reared to farm life and acquired his education in the common schools. He accompanied his parents on their various removals until they started for California, at which time he remained in Mills county and engaged in farming. When nineteen years of age he went west and spent two years in Nebraska and South Dakota, being employed on a cattle ranch. He then returned to Fremont county. At the time of his marriage he took up his abode upon the farm which is yet his home, and in connection with general farming he feeds and handles cattle and hogs. He has also acted as agent for the Des Moines Life Insurance Company, but the greater part of his attention has been given to his farming, and he is particularly well known as a dealer in cattle.

In 1895 Mr. Wood was united in marriage to Mrs. Maggie J. Heaton, a widow, who was born in Bond county, Illinois, January 23, 1853, and is a daughter of Jonathan and Margaret (Hand) Gaby, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Indiana, their marriage being celebrated in the Hoosier state. The father was of German lineage and died in St. Louis, Missouri, while his wife passed away in Illinois. He was an architect and carpenter, following those callings through his business career. Mrs. Gaby held membership

in the Methodist Episcopal church, and like her husband was highly esteemed by many friends. This worthy couple had six children: Mrs. Elizabeth H. Carpenter; William, who is living in Salt Lake City, Utah; Sarah C., now the wife of J. Baker; Jonathan, who is living in Illinois; Maggie J.; and Edward, also a resident of Salt Lake City.

Mrs. Wood came to this county in 1859 and made her home with an aunt until 1872, when she gave her hand in marriage to William Y. Heaton, of Illinois, who came to Fremont county with his father. At the time of her marriage they located upon a farm and afterward came to the farm upon which Mrs. Wood is now living. Mr. Heaton was a leading and influential agriculturist in the community and in connection with the cultivation of the fields he engaged in raising stock, making a specialty of fine horses. In his political views he was a Democrat and held some minor offices. His death occurred in 1889, and to his family he left an untarnished name and a good estate. There were two children: Henry J., who was born January 28, 1873; and Hattie R., born March 14, 1876, and is the wife of Eber G. Haning. Mr. and Mrs. Wood have an interesting little daughter, Leah M., who was born January 6, 1896.

Mrs. Wood holds membership in the Presbyterian church and is widely known in Fremont county, where her circle of friends is very extensive. In his political views Mr. Wood was formerly a Democrat, but in 1900 he supported the Republican party. His fellow townsmen have called upon him to serve in local offices and in all he has discharged his duties with promptness and fidelity. He is one of the enterpris-

ing and energetic agriculturists of the community, whose labors, well directed by sound judgment, are bringing to him a good profit.

NATHAN BROWN.

During his early boyhood, Nathan Brown came to Fremont county and is now numbered among the old settlers, for when he arrived here the county was in its primitive stages of development. He was born in Cedar county, Missouri, in 1846, a son of L. D. Brown, who was born in Ohio and in early manhood went to Indiana, in which state he was united in marriage to Miss Sophia Beson, who was born in Ohio. In 1850 they removed to Nebraska City, Nebraska, and in that locality the father secured a claim. The Indians were still numerous and game of all kinds was abundant. The country was a tract of raw prairie and the work of progress and improvement seemed scarcely begun, for at that time there was not a single railroad in the state of Iowa. Shortly after his arrival in the west the father took up his abode in Washington township, Fremont county, where he has since lived, being now eighty-one years of age. He owns a farm near Harmony and is regarded as one of the venerable and useful citizens of the community, receiving the respect which should ever be accorded to old age. In his family were five children: James, who served as a soldier in the Civil war and is now living in Kansas City, Missouri; Nathan; Mrs. Jane Slusher; Edward, who is living in Washington township; and Mason. The mother of these children died at the age of sixty-two years, and her death was mourned by many friends,



NATHAN BROWN

Aged 19, while serving in Company A, First Nebraska Regiment.

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for she possessed those sterling qualities of character which everywhere awaken respect and regard.

Nathan Brown was only five years of age when he became a resident of Fremont county, and upon the old homestead farm he was reared. As soon as old enough to handle the plow he took his place in the fields and assisted in every department of the farm work, thus gaining that practical knowledge which enabled him to profitably carry on business for himself along the same line. His educational privileges were those afforded by the common schools. In 1864 he responded to the country's call, enlisting when eighteen years of age as a member of Company A, First Nebraska Cavalry, under Colonel R. R. Livingston and Major Thomas Majors. The company was commanded by Captain E. P. Gillett, while General Thayer was in command of the division. He was a brilliant and gallant officer and later became a politician of note. The regiment saw active duty on the frontier, waging war against the Indians on the plains. That command was in several engagements and lost a number of its men in battle. They were on the march from Nebraska City to Colorado, Wyoming and other points of the far west and were constantly on the alert to prevent the uprising of the Indians against the people on the frontier. In 1866 Mr. Brown was honorably discharged, after two years' service, and was mustered out at Omaha, Nebraska, after which he returned to his old home and resumed the quiet pursuits of the farm.

At the age of twenty-two, in 1868, Mr. Brown was united in marriage to Miss Ellen Burrows, who was born in Union county, Ohio, near Marysville, in 1849, a daughter

of William E. Burrows, a native of Massachusetts. Her mother was in her maidenhood Miss Pamela Burrows. She was born in New York and was a second cousin of her husband. Her death occurred in Kansas when she was sixty-two years of age, and her husband passed away in Hamburg, at the ripe old age of eighty-four years. By occupation he was a shoemaker and followed that pursuit through a long period. He, too, served his country at the time of the Civil war, enlisting in the One Hundred and Twenty-first Ohio Infantry. He afterward became a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, gave his political support to the Republican party and held membership in the Christian church. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Burrows were born eleven children, five sons and six daughters, and three of the sons aided in the defense of the Union when rebellion in the south threatened its destruction. Franklin and Horace were members of the One Hundred and Twenty-first Ohio Infantry, and the latter laid down his life on the altar of his country, while Leonard defended the starry banner as a member of the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Ohio Infantry. Other children of the family are Frances, Harriet, Caroline and Mrs. Brown. The marriage of our subject and his wife has been blessed with eleven children, as follows: Lola, the wife of Charles McCracken, of Washington township, Fremont county; Mrs. Daisy Thorp, of Hamburg; Emma; Edward; Lillie, the wife of George Baker; Earl, Fay, Harry, Tracy, Kenneth and Gladys. The family reside upon a good farm of sixty acres of rich bottom land and Mr. Brown is recognized as an enterprising and successful agriculturist.

In early days he had an excellent reputation for his skill as a hunter and many a game bird has fallen before the discharge of his trusty rifle. He maintains pleasant relationship with his old army comrades through his membership in the Grand Army of the Republic, and he also belongs to Hamburg Lodge, I. O. O. F., while his wife is connected with the order of Rebekah. During his long residence in Iowa he has witnessed the great transformation which has changed this section of the state from a wild region into one of the best counties of the commonwealth, and in this development he feels just pride. He has ever borne his part in the work of public improvement, giving his active co-operation to many measures for the general good.

SAMUEL A. HOLCOMBE.

Among the representatives of agricultural interests in Mills county is Samuel A. Holcombe, whose well developed farm in Center township stands as a monument to his enterprise and capable labors. He is numbered among the soldier boys of the Civil war, and since putting aside the uniform of blue he has been found as true and faithful to his duties of citizenship as when he followed the stars and stripes on the battle-fields of the south.

Samuel A. Holcombe was born in Herkimer county, New York, in 1847, and is a representative of one of the old families of Massachusetts. The Holcombes originated in Devonshire, England. One of the ancestors was a crusader and a knight, and received large grants of land from the king of England, in Pembrokeshire, Wales. The name is composed of two Saxon words,—

“holt” and “combe.” The first representative of the family to seek a home in the new world came in 1630. The paternal grandfather of our subject was Bethuel Holcombe, who was born in Granville, Massachusetts, on the 9th of September, 1763, while his wife, Desire Holcombe, was a native of Southwark, Massachusetts, born in 1767. He served as an officer in the Colonial army in the war of the Revolution. The grandparents had ten children, among whom was the Rev. Chester Holcombe. The others were: Hosea, who was born in 1787, Cynthia, who was born in 1789; Clarissa, who was born in 1791; Clarissa, the second, born in 1794; Silas, born in 1796; Edmond, born in 1800; Martin, born in 1802; Almond, born in 1806; and Amanda, born in 1809.

The Rev. Chester Holcombe was born in Herkimer county, New York, and became a Presbyterian minister, devoting his entire life to the work of the gospel. He was twice married. He first wedded Catherine Beebe, who was born in 1800, and they became the parents of the following children: Edward Seymour, Charles Wilson, Edwin Clark, Andrus Hart, Julia Elvira, Henry Martin, Harmon Walton and Catherine Beebe. All were natives of the Empire state, having been born in Oswego, Oneida and Herkimer counties. Of these, five of the sons, Edward, Andrus, Charles, Henry and Harmon, were soldiers in the Civil war and won distinction by reason of their valor at the battle of Gettysburg. Harmon was struck by a piece of a shell, which was deflected by a Testament in his blouse pocket. He was not injured but the force of the blow knocked him temporarily senseless and he was carried off the field as dead. After

the death of his first wife the Rev. Chester Holcombe married Miss Lucy Tompkins, who was born in Massachusetts and prior to her marriage was a successful teacher in the Female Seminary at Clinton, New York. The children of this marriage are: Chester, Gilbert T. and Samuel A. The father died in Wayne county, New York, in 1865, and the mother passed away in the Empire state in 1861.

Their son Chester was born in Winfield, Herkimer county, in 1842, and is a very distinguished man, a diplomat and an author, whose opinions on Chinese matters are regarded as authority. He prepared for college in the old academies in Webster and Sodus and was graduated in Union College in a class of one hundred and fifty-six. He ranked third in scholarship, won the much-coveted Phi Beta Kappa prize, and was graduated at the earliest age of any alumnus of that institution. After studying for the ministry he was ordained to preach the gospel in the Presbyterian church. During the war he went to the south as a teacher, but on account of ill health was forced to discontinue that work, and sailed for China as a missionary under the auspices of the American board. Soon after his arrival there Dr. S. Wells Williams, author of "The Middle Kingdom," and secretary of the American legation at Peking, resigned and induced Mr. Holcombe to accept the position of secretary, in which capacity he served until 1884. Since that time he has made various visits to China, going to the empire on commercial and financial business for people in this country. He is the author of a work entitled "The Real Chinaman," a fascinating and valuable treatise on the educational, social and commercial relations

of the Chinese. It was issued in a fine volume two years ago by Dodd, Mead & Company, and has had a large sale. Recently Chester Holcombe has completed another work which was published by the same house, in October, 1900, and is devoted more especially to the treatment of the governmental matters of the Chinese in China, military and otherwise. He is a constant contributor to the newspapers, magazines and periodicals, his articles being eagerly read. He has filled all the different posts in our diplomatic service in China. As a member of the commission for that purpose he assisted in the negotiations of two treaties between the United States and China. Associated with Admiral Shufeldt he also negotiated the treaty between the United States and Corea.

In 1884 he was appointed to represent our government at the capital of the United States of Columbia, but declined the appointment. He was twice offered a decoration of high order by the emperor of China, but declined the honor.

Mr. Holcombe spent some time in Japan in the early part of 1895, in connection with the negotiation of a treaty of peace between that empire and China. In 1896, at the request of the Chinese government, he prepared in detail, in English and Chinese, the papers for a loan of one hundred million dollars. He also developed in both these languages the detailed plans for about three thousand miles of double track railway, involving an estimate cost of two hundred and forty million dollars, a scheme for raising the necessary funds, and the establishment of schools for the instruction of Chinese in railway construction and management. His health gave way under the intense nervous

strain, and he was obliged to return to the United States.

He has spent nearly his entire life in the capital of the Chinese empire and has the reputation of being the best foreign speaker of that most difficult language. He has prepared several books in the Chinese tongue, his first volume in English, being "The Real Chinaman."

Mr. Holcombe is a man of broad culture. He is a deep thinker, keen in his perceptions, positive in his beliefs. His magazine articles are sought for by the best publications. His literary style shows that he is a master of pure English in the very best sense, both the diction and subject matter of his work being of the very best. As a speaker he is equally interesting and is much sought after. He delivered a lecture on China to the students of Union College and during a recent campaign he made several political speeches which were models of convincing argument. He is an American of Americans, a staunch Republican, progressive, broad-minded, and interested in charities at home and abroad. He is especially interested in foreign missionary work, being one of the directors of the American board. He has a broad acquaintance with prominent men in this and other countries. He is on terms of friendship with Earl Li Hung Chang and nearly all of the prominent Chinese statesmen, and was a special friend of General Grant. As United States minister, he accompanied him and his party through China on the General's famous tour of the world, and entertained him for several weeks in the legation at Peking.

Gilbert T. Holcombe, the second brother of our subject, is a graduate of Union College and he, too, studied for the ministry.

He was pastor of the Congregational church at Glenwood, Iowa, for three years and also visited China, but only remained a short time. He is now and has been for several years connected in an important official relation with the Children's Home Society, with headquarters in St. Louis.

Samuel A. Holcombe, whose name introduces this record, has a high-school and an academic education, acquired by means of the excellent facilities afforded in his native state. At the age of seventeen years he responded to his country's call for aid, enlisting in September, 1864, at Rochester, New York, as a member of the Eighteenth New York Independent Battery, and with that command he went to Baton Rouge, Louisiana, where he remained until February, 1865, when they were sent to Dauphin Island, on Mobile Bay, and participated in the capture of the city of Mobile. The only real battle in which he took part was at Fort Blakely, one of the outworks of Mobile, in April, 1865. The war having ceased, he returned home and was mustered out of the service. Since 1882 Mr. Holcombe has been a resident of Iowa. He carries on general farming and his labors bring to him a good income. He was married at Downers Grove, Illinois, in December, 1875, to Mrs. Margaret L. Dunham, a widow, who was born in New York city. Her family name was Brunt and her father was a contractor of New York city. Mrs. Holcombe was called to her final rest in 1888, leaving no children.

In his political affiliations the subject of this review is a staunch Republican who keeps well informed on the issues of the day and gives an unfaltering support to his party, yet has never been a politician in the

sense of an office seeker, though he served for one term as township trustee, but has always preferred to give his time and energies to his business affairs. He is a member of the Grange and also holds membership in the Congregational church at Tabor, Iowa.

C. D. BUTTERFIELD.

It would be difficult to find one who more fully and ably typifies the western spirit of progress and enterprise than C. D. Butterfield, the cashier of the Farmers' and Merchants' State Bank, of Hamburg, Iowa. A man of marked ability, his success in business has been uniform and rapid, and he has contributed a due quota toward the material prosperity of the city in which he makes his home. He is widely and favorably known here, and the history of his career will undoubtedly be read with interest by many of his friends.

Mr. Butterfield was born in the beautiful village of Hiawatha, in Brown county, Kansas, on the 20th of September, 1869, and is a son of John B. Butterfield, a well-known business man of Hamburg, who was born in Maine and was reared in the east, where he acquired his education. After attaining his majority he came to the Mississippi valley, taking up his abode in Brown county, Kansas, where he met and married Miss Elizabeth Paschall, of Hiawatha. She is a native of Ohio and spent her girlhood days in that state and in Kansas. During the early boyhood of their son, C. D., Mr. and Mrs. Butterfield came to Hamburg, where they have since resided, the year of their arrival being 1876. A well known business man here, the father is connected

with the firm of H. G. Butterfield & Company, and is accorded a prominent position in commercial circles. The children of the family are: C. D., of this review; Alpha, deceased; and Harry G., also a well-known business man of the town.

C. D. Butterfield was a youth of only seven summers when brought by his parents to Hamburg, and therefore the greater part of his life has been spent in this city. He attended its schools and enjoys the sports in which boys of the period indulged. After attaining man's estate he took his place in the business world and is now regarded as an intelligent and reliable business man of marked ability, industry and perseverance, and to-day he occupies the responsible position of cashier of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, which was organized in 1882 and reorganized as a state bank in 1896. It is one of the solid financial institutions of the county and is well conducted along safe and reliable business lines. Those in control have ever adhered to a conservative policy, yet this has not barred out progressiveness, and the business of the bank has constantly increased until a very satisfactory dividend is annually declared. Mr. Butterfield makes a popular cashier, for his manner is genial, his courtesy unflinching and at the same time he is prompt, energetic and notably reliable in business transactions.

Mr. Butterfield was united in marriage to Miss Alice Birkhimer, and their pleasant home in Hamburg is noted for its gracious hospitality. Politically Mr. Butterfield is a Republican and has frequently been chosen to act as a delegate to county, congressional and state conventions, for his opinions carry weight in public councils. The cause of

his party is dear to his heart, for he believes that it contains the best elements of good government and his is a true and loyal American spirit. Socially he is connected with Jerusalem Lodge, No. 257, F. & A. M. He likewise belongs to the chapter, council and commandery at Red Oak, Iowa, to Moilah Temple, of St. Joseph, Missouri, and to the Knights of Pythias fraternity. In private and public life he is ever courteous and manly, inflexible in his integrity and has the warm regard of many friends.

H. W. VAUGHAN.

H. W. Vaughan, who follows farming in Fremont county, Iowa, was born in Branch county, Michigan, November 19, 1852, and the work of the home farm early became familiar to him, while in the district schools he acquired his education. His parents were Isaac and Mary Baker (Vail) Vaughan, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania, their marriage, however, being celebrated in Michigan. The paternal grandfather, Abram Vaughan, was a native of England and served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. When a young man he became a sailor and followed the sea for a number of years. After the close of hostilities which brought independence to the nation he was married and located upon a farm in Pennsylvania, where he remained for a number of years. He subsequently removed to Cattaraugus county, New York, where he spent his remaining days. His children were Miller, Florence, Isaac, George, Elias, John, Ara, Lois and Paulina. Ara is still living, a resident of California, but the others have passed away.

Isaac Vaughan, the father of our sub-

ject, spent his boyhood days in Cattaraugus county, New York, and when a young man emigrated westward to Michigan, where he was employed in a mill. After a few years he married and turned his attention to farming. He first wedded Miss Louani Potter, and unto them was born a son, Bartlett, who now resides in Shenandoah, Iowa. After the death of his first wife Mr. Vaughan was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Mary Vail. He continued farming in Michigan, where all of his children were born, and in 1865 he came with his family to Iowa, locating in Fremont county, where for a few years he cultivated rented land. He then purchased a tract of unimproved prairie, which he transformed into rich and fertile fields, continuing the cultivation of that farm throughout his remaining days. His strict honesty in business affairs, his steady habits and his genuine worth commended him to the confidence and regard of all. In business life he was industrious and energetic. He kept well informed on the issues and questions of the day and was a thorough Bible student. He investigated all the questions bearing on religion and became a leading Spiritualist, lecturing to some extent on the subject. He spent many years in preparing for a higher position after death and died in the full assurance of the faith that his loved ones would join him in the spirit land in that "great mansion above not made by hands, eternal in the heavens." He passed away November 21, 1890. The mother of our subject was a widow at the time of her marriage to Mr. Vaughan. By her first marriage she had one son, Isaac Vail, who now runs the homestead farm in Fremont county, where the mother is still liv-

ing in the enjoyment of good health, although now well advanced in years. She is a daughter of William Baker, of New York, who traveled on foot from the Empire state to Michigan, where he afterward purchased land in the midst of the heavy forest, developing an excellent farm. He was of Pennsylvania Dutch descent, a man of steady habits, of unflagging industry and of marked energy. He remained at the old homestead in Michigan until his children were married and had left home and his wife had passed away. He then sold his property in the Wolverine state and came to Iowa, spending his last days in Hamburg. His children were John, Catherine, Henry, Mary, who became the mother of our subject, George and Rosanna. Mr. and Mrs. Vaughan had three children, H. W.; Josephine, now the wife of William Jones, of Walnut township; and Florence, a son who died at the age of eight months.

H. W. Vaughan was a youth of thirteen years when he came with his parents to Fremont county, where he was reared to manhood, spending his boyhood days under the parental roof. He enjoyed the educational privileges afforded by the common schools and he early became familiar with the duties and labors of field and meadow, so that by practical experience he was well fitted for business life when he began farming on his own account. Purchasing land prior to his marriage, he erected a house thereon and at the time of his marriage took up his abode upon his farm. It was a tract of original prairie when it came into his possession, but he at once began the work of ploughing and planting and soon gathered rich harvests. He has since made many valuable improvements, including the

erection of a commodious residence upon a natural building site, commanding a view of the Nishnabotna valley and his own well developed fields. He has an extensive barn and good out-buildings for the shelter of grain, machinery and stock, a bearing orchard and all the accessories which go to make a model farm of the twentieth century. The place is pleasantly located five miles north of Farragut, and thus a good market is furnished for his grain and stock. He became widely acknowledged as a representative agriculturist of the county, and in business circles he sustains an unassailable reputation for straightforward dealing.

In December, 1876, occurred the marriage of Mr. Vaughan and Miss Alice Sayre, who was born in Linn county, Iowa, February 1, 1857, a daughter of William Sayre, one of the early settlers of the community and an honored veteran of the Civil war. He was a native of Ohio and in early manhood wedded Mary J. Straine, a native of Indiana. Removing to Iowa, they were residents of this state for a number of years and then returned to Indiana, where, in 1861, the father enlisted for service in the war of the Rebellion. He earnestly fought for the maintenance of the Union and experienced many of the hardships and rigors of war. At length he sustained a severe wound, from the effects of which he died in the hospital in 1864. His wife died in 1868, in Darlington, Indiana. He was a blacksmith by trade and followed that pursuit in connection with farming. Both he and his wife were consistent and worthy members of the Christian church. They reared three children: Alice, now Mrs. Vaughan; Charles, of Fremont county; and George, who is living in California. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs.

Vaughan has been blessed with six interesting children, namely: C. Lewis, Edna Elva, Effie Mable, George C., Homer R. and Perry G.; and the family circle yet remains unbroken. Mrs. Vaughan is a consistent Methodist, holding membership in the church in Farmer City. Mr. Vaughan is a Mason in good standing and in his political affiliations he is a Democrat. On that ticket he has been elected to some of the township offices and has ever discharged his duties with promptness and fidelity.

MILTON S. SUMMERS.

Milton S. Summers is numbered among the heroes of the Civil war and gave his life as a ransom for his country. He was born in Tazewell county, Illinois, November 20, 1828, being a son of John and Emily (Woodrow) Summers. On the paternal side he was descended from one of the old families of North Carolina, while on the maternal side the ancestry can be traced back to Richard Withrow, a native of Ireland, who became the founder of the family in America. As the years have passed the name has undergone a change to its present form of Woodrow. The parents of our subject emigrated westward, becoming residents of Illinois, and there they spent their remaining days.

On the old home farm there Milton S. Summers was reared, aiding in the labors of field and meadow through the summer months, while in the winter season he pursued his studies in the old-time schools which were conducted on the subscription plan and which were held in log buildings. He was taught the value of industry and honesty in the affairs of life. After his death his

obituary notice appeared in the Tazewell Register, published in the vicinity of his old home in Illinois, in which was the following: "The virtuous traits which adorn and endear character were instinctive with him from early boyhood, and impelled him under many disadvantages to habits of industry and propriety, which culminated in making an honored and useful man. Especially was his energy conspicuous in acquiring a decent education at a time and in a locality when and where means for education were limited and the student had to rely very much upon self-application.

"We first became acquainted with him in the autumn of 1845, in his nineteenth year, when he came into our school at the 'Woodrow settlement' as a scholar—from the corn gathering. Although unrestrained,—the master of his own inclinations,—he took few hours for pleasure, but rather divided his time assiduously between hard labor, hard study and hard works of charity. Many families still remember him as the ministering angel of those days, supplying them with needed food and fuel; plain but genuine and unaffected charity and a disposition with heart and hand prodigal to give where was real need or suffering, were leading traits of his character; and we are told, by those who know, that the disposition continued to the last, went with him to the wilds of Iowa and made him the benefactor of the poor there. His diligence at his books, and his obedience and attention to our commands, made him one of our favorites, while his constant good nature, frankness and kindness endeared him to his companions. We never loved a young man more sincerely."

With his brothers, Harvey W. and James



MILTON S. SUMMERS

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N., Milton S. Summers removed from Illinois in the fall of 1854, and came to Iowa, believing that better opportunities were afforded to young men in this state, which was not then so thickly settled as the states east of the Mississippi. They took up their abode in Mills county, Iowa, and entered a large tract of land from the government and began the development of the farm.

Milton S. Summers was united in marriage to Miss Llewellen Welsh, a native of Kentucky. Her surviving friends in this vicinity speak of her as a woman of high birth; of an exceedingly amiable and lovable disposition; devoted, tender and true. The faithful and intelligent performance of every known duty was a very prominent trait of her character and this trait was transmitted, a precious inheritance, to her only child, Mrs. I. J. Swain. In true pioneer style Mr. and Mrs. Summers began life in Iowa, hoping here to secure a good home which should be their place of abode for many years to come, but the country became involved in civil war, the slavery question of the south had aroused the country, and many of the southern states threatened to secede. When Fort Sumter was fired upon brave men from all sections of the north responded to the president's call for aid and enlisted under the stars and stripes as defenders of the Union. Among the number was Milton Summers, who, prompted by a spirit of patriotism, left his home and joined the Fifth Iowa Cavalry at the three-years call. He enlisted in 1861 and with his regiment went to the front, participating in all of its engagements until his death. Speaking of his army experiences the same paper from which we have before quoted said: "Lieutenant Summers rallied

for his country immediately after the fall of Sumter, and has ever since been constantly on the field of duty. Although not so prominent as many of the host who have sealed with their lives their devotion to their country, this terrible rebellion has not immolated a nobler or better youth. He was a stranger to fear, and conscious that whenever he met the foe it would be to conquer or to die. From the time that we learned that he had enlisted we have watched the army reports, apprehensive of his fate. Mark the fatal realization! Read the record that gives his name to immortality. On the 25th of August, 1862, the enemy made a desperate charge upon Fort Donelson with a force far outnumbering the garrison, but were gallantly repulsed. We continue the account in the words of Rev. A. L. McKinney, chaplain of the Seventy-first Regiment Ohio Infantry: "As soon as the Rebels were known to be in force in our immediate vicinity a telegram was sent to Colonel W. W. Lowe, commanding the post of Fort Henry and Heiman, and to whose command we are temporarily attached, informing him of the danger and asking reinforcements. He promptly responded to our call by immediately marching at the head of six companies of cavalry and one field-piece. They arrived here at about half past six o'clock in the afternoon. The enemy had been routed and were retreating up the river. At daylight next morning,—the 26th,—Colonel Lowe, at the head of four companies—being less than one hundred and thirty men—of the Fifth Iowa Cavalry, started in pursuit of the enemy, overtaking them at Cumberland Iron Works, about seven miles from here. A sharp engagement followed. The Rebels, about five or six hundred strong,

were posted in a deep ravine bordering on the road, along a cornfield fence and behind houses. Their position was one of great natural strength. The enemy's battery became annoying, and Colonel Lowe ordered Lieutenant Summers, with his company (B), to charge it. The order was obeyed in gallant style. He at the head of his company charged through a terrible fire of the concealed foe, scattering the Rebel cavalry, upsetting and breaking the cannon, so as to render it useless. The charges of the cavalry were most daring and heroic—at least a score of horses went down with it. From fifteen to twenty of our men were killed and wounded; among them was the gallant Lieutenant Summers, who was mortally wounded. The loss of the enemy is not known. Colonel Lowe's forces, both men and horses, being jaded and suffering for food, returned to this post, after having waited more than an hour for the enemy to make an attack. We captured a number of guns and among them some of those the Rebels took from our boys at Clarkville.' This charge of the brave Summers is not exceeded by any in the annals of the war for desperate daring. An eye witness states that Summers, rushing on in advance, encountered a six-pound field-piece which was pouring destruction upon his men. Unmindful of his own safety, and thinking only of theirs, he killed four of the enemy with his own hands upon the spot, and seizing the field piece by the wheels upset it as stated above.

"The noble hero lived till the next day. The remainder of his story is soon told; brought home for burial, on Thursday, the 11th inst, the concourse of friends and

neighbors who had known him so long and well bore him through the beautiful grove which had been the playground of his school days, up to the old graveyard and laid him down beside his mother, who had been resting there more than twenty years. The ceremonies, which were such as appealed to the heart, rather than ostentatious, were conducted by Judge Harriott. Dr. Robert Gibson delivered a very touching and eloquent eulogy, brief but truly appropriate, and was followed by remarks from Messrs. James Haines and Merrill C. Young, eulogistic of the brave martyr.

"His commanding officer, writing a letter to his bereaved father, speaks like a soldier in brief but eloquent words and testifies as to his worth. He says that his remaining companions in arms all mourn his loss with the same sincerity as do his friends at home; that he was beloved by both officers and men; that he was always faithful in the discharge of his duties; that a braver man never lived; and that, though dead in the flesh, he still lives in the spirit among them.

"The testimonials could not be otherwise and at the same time be true—for it was the cardinal ambition of life with our brave friend, in all things and at all times, to act well his part. Hence he says of himself, writing to his uncle, Samuel Woodrow, Esq.,—his last letter,—'That I am in for the war, and have taken a through ticket. I have aimed to do my duty, both as a soldier and an officer; consequently I have the confidence of my superior officers and the love and respect of my men. I feel that my connections will never be disgraced by me. I expect to do my duty regardless of consequences, and if I live to get home, well

and good; if I should not I have the glorious and happy consolation of dying in defense of my country.'

"He so died, and has left his family and friends a name, not a disgrace, but a name of honor, which shall be imperishable as long as the history of Donelson shall hold a page in human annals."

EDWARD C. ESTES.

The broad prairies and rich pasture lands of Iowa afford an excellent opportunity to the stock-raiser, and the industry has become one of importance in the state, contributing in large measure to the general prosperity of the people. Among the representatives of this line of business is Edward C. Estes, who to-day is a successful stock-farmer, carrying on the enterprise on an extensive scale. His farm is in sections 19 and 20, Rawles township, and the improvements upon the place are such as facilitates his business affairs.

Mr. Estes was born at his present abode, on the 1st of February, 1870. His paternal grandfather, Littleton Estes, was a native of Virginia, and by trade was a ship carpenter and builder. For many years he was a resident of Kentucky and lived to an advanced age. In his family were four sons and two daughters who reached mature years. Among the number was Richard C. Estes, the father of our subject, who was born on the 14th of February, 1811, at Cross Plains, Kentucky, about eight miles from Lexington. When he had reached years of maturity he was married, and after the death of the first wife he wedded Miss Elizabeth Harrison, who was born in Indiana. She was at one time a student under

a teacher who had been an instructor of Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. and Mrs. Estes were married in Indiana, on the 22d of February, 1848, and about 1850 they emigrated westward from Missouri, by way of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. They drove across the country to Mills county, Iowa, where the father secured a claim of three hundred acres of land. As the years passed he added to his property until he was at one time the owner of twelve hundred acres of valuable land. His success was certainly very creditable, for he started out in life as a poor fisherman and woodchopper in Kentucky, and for some years he followed those pursuits. Finally, however, he gained some capital, and making judicious investments of this in land throughout the period of his career as an agriculturist, he continually added to his property until he became a man of wealth. His death occurred in 1887, when he was seventy-six years of age, and his wife passed away in 1891, at the age of sixty-four years. He had twelve children, of whom three died in infancy, and of the nine who reached mature years all are yet living with the exception of William, the half brother of our subject. The others are Pamela, the wife of H. Delavan, of Rawles township, Mills county; Margaret, the wife of H. H. Delavan; Mrs. Nancy Browning, of Harrison county, Iowa; Mrs. Martha Roland, of Arkansas; G. W., who is living near Glenwood, Iowa; Mrs. Virginia Seeger, of Mills county; Mrs. Anna Seeger, of Rawles township; Mrs. Julia McClure, of the same township; and Edward C.

John Estes, who was the eldest brother of Richard C. Estes, served in the war of 1812, enlisting at Lexington, Kentucky.

He was in the battle with Richard M. Johnson, his cousin, when the Indian chief, Tecumseh, was killed.—shot by Johnson, who was foremost in the charge. When the Indians rallied he met the chief in a hand-to-hand contest. John Estes was engaged in taking flatboats on the Mississippi river to New Orleans, whence he would return on foot to his Kentucky home. Those were the days when Kentucky was called the dark and bloody ground on account of the atrocious cruelty and deeds of violence committed by the Indians. Mr. Estes, of this review, has often heard his father relate the story concerning the finding of a corpse of an Indian which had been placed in a rough box that was by chains fastened in the crotch of a tree, where it was left for several years. The place was one and a half miles from the Estes farm. The Indian was undoubtedly a chief, thus elevated so that he could see the game as it passed over the happy hunting-ground.

Edward C. Estes, whose name introduces this record, acquiring his education in the district schools. He was the youngest of his father's family and was reared to farm life. He has always resided in Mills county and is well known among its people. In the year 1891 he was united in marriage to Miss Jennie McClure, who was born in Scott township, Fremont county, Iowa, and is a daughter of J. B. McClure. Their union has been blessed with four children: Lucy L. and Gilbert, who are aged respectively nine and six years and are now attending school; Goldie, who is four years old; and Edward M., the baby, born in November, 1900.

Mr. Estes owns a farm of three hundred and eighty-five acres, which was originally

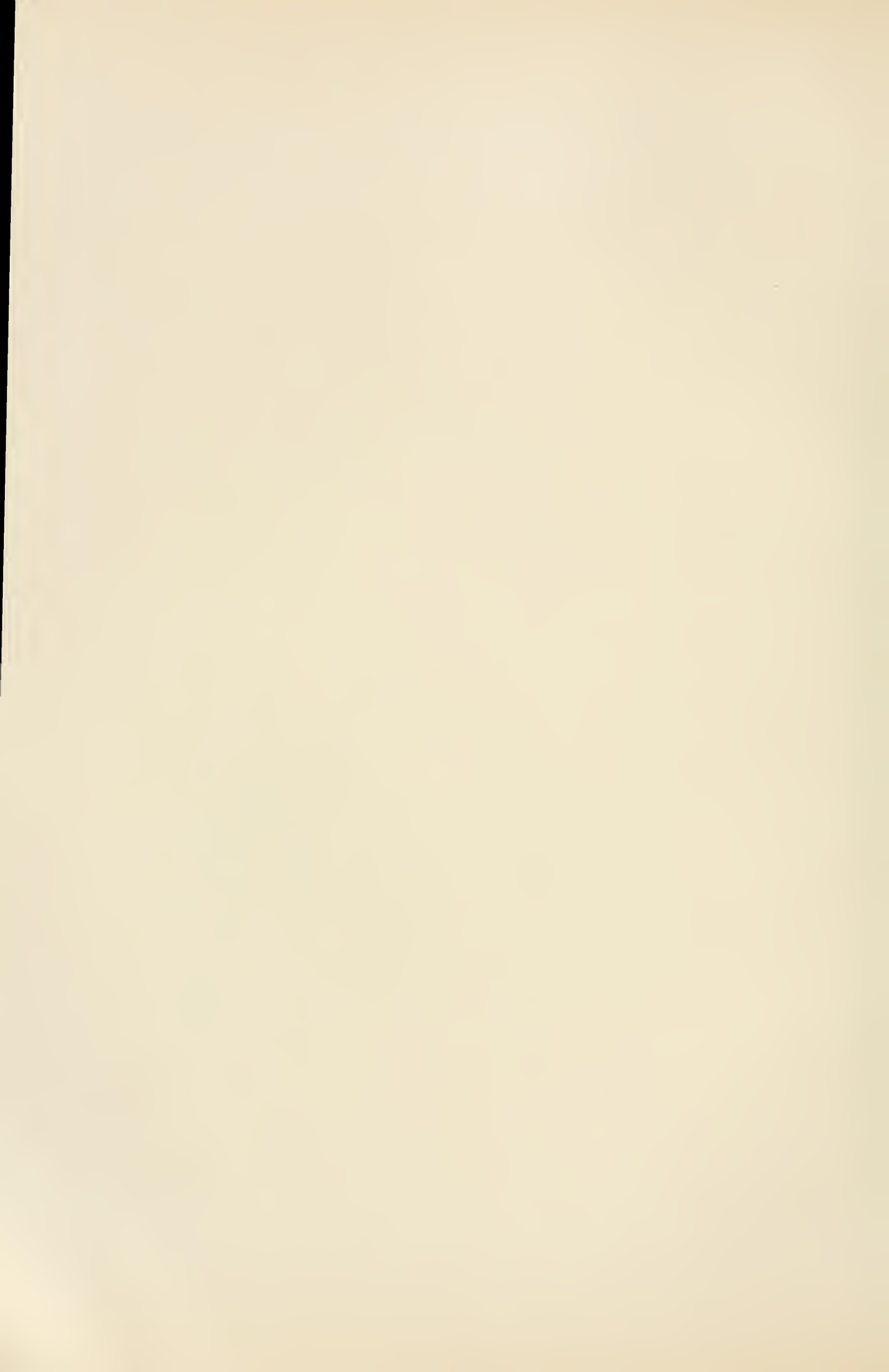
a part of the old homestead. He makes a specialty of raising stock and fruit. His apple orchard comprises eighty acres and the fine fruits there produced find a ready sale upon the market and command the best prices. In his pastures may be seen one hundred head of good cattle and he annually sells from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five Poland China hogs. His farm is well arranged for the conduct of his business and everything is carried on along progressive lines. The neat, thrifty appearance of the place indicates his careful and energetic spirit. In his political views he is a Democrat and he has held the office of justice of the peace, but has never sought or desired the rewards of office. He and his wife hold membership in the Christian church, contributing liberally to its support and taking an active interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the community. Mr. Estes is a splendid type of the stalwart Kentuckian, standing six feet and four inches in height, while his weight is one hundred and eighty pounds. He is built on the broad-gauge plan, physically, mentally, morally and socially. He keeps thoroughly informed concerning the questions of general interest, both politically and otherwise, and is a splendid example of an enterprising agriculturist, widely known for his sterling worth and upright character, as well as for his success in business affairs. Mrs. Estes is a most estimable lady and they both have the warm regard of a large circle of friends.

J. J. SWAIN.

J. J. Swain, the well known and popular secretary of the Mills County Fair Association, was born in Dane county, Wis-



REV. ELISHA R. SWAIN



consin, on the 8th of March, 1849, and is a son of Rev. E. R. and E. S. (Cady) Swain, the former a native of Vermont, the latter of New York. The Rev. Elisha R. Swain was born in Reading, Windsor county, Vermont, February 16, 1801. His mother bore the maiden name of Hannah Ransom, and it was for her father, Elisha Ransom, a Baptist minister, that the Rev. E. R. Swain was named. His maternal grandmother bore the name of Hannah Grow, and the name of Hannah seems to have been a favorite one as it was borne by the grandmother, the mother, the sister and one of the daughters of the Rev. Swain. The brothers and sisters of the Rev. Swain were as follows: Hannah, born at Woodstock, Vermont, August 30, 1802; Aaron, born February 19, 1804; Sally, born in Plymouth, Chenango county, New York, November 5, 1805; a son who was born on the 24th of May, 1807, and died on the 26th of the same month; Oliver, born August 31, 1808; and John F., born May 6, 1810. The father of this family, John F. Swain, died May 3, 1811. The mother attempted to keep the family together, but found this impossible and soon the children were scattered. She afterward married Elisha Morton, but the children still remained separated and were not brought together again until this was made possible through the efforts of Elisha R. Swain, the eldest of the family.

After his father's death he went to live with his grandfather and uncle, both of whom bore the name of Elisha Ransom. He was not kindly treated there, however, and this largely caused him to lose ambition and energy, but later these were again aroused and he entered upon a work whose

influence was far-reaching. He remained with his maternal grandfather until he was fourteen years of age, when he went to a place about eighteen miles from his home, to learn the trade of chair-making and house painting. But after two years thus passed his employer failed, so that the Rev. Swain, being thrown out of employment, entered the employ of his uncle James, and with him the next year went to Homer, Cortland county, New York, where he remained for one year. In his nineteenth year he took up his abode upon the place which had been left by his father, and gathered all the children of the family there, with the exception of the youngest brother, John, who lived with his uncle, Elisha Swain, about a mile and a half away. They experienced some rather hard times in attempting to gain a living, but were happy in being once more united.

When about twenty or twenty-one years of age Elisha R. Swain was married to Laura Mead, the wedding being celebrated December 27, 1821. The lady was born December 27, 1803, and was therefore married on the eighteenth anniversary of her birth. They lived happily together for about sixteen years, when Mrs. Swain was called to her final rest, leaving to her husband the care of four daughters and a son, the last named being only about six months old. He only survived his mother fifteen days. The children were: Mary, who was born in Plymouth; Eliza, who died from scalding when about two years of age; Clarissa and Helen Eliza, both of whom were natives of Plymouth, Chenango county; and Ransom, who died only fifteen days after his mother, on the 17th of November, 1837. The eldest daughter,

Mary, also passed away on the last day of December of the same year.

In the meantime, while residing in North Norwich, New York, Elisha R. Swain had been converted and joined the North Norwich Baptist church in 1829. For some time he felt that he was called to the ministry before he finally decided to devote his life to the work, but at length he was ordained at Clymer church, Harmony Association, of New York, in 1833. In 1840 he removed to Busti, Chautauqua county, New York, and became pastor of the church there, remaining for six years. A publication which appeared in 1878 said that "his pastorate was the longest in the church and the most splendid record in its history." In the six years one hundred and thirty persons were baptized and the membership increased from eighty-four to two hundred and twenty-three. In 1842, during the pastorate of Rev. Swain, a revival meeting was held and the church recorded seventy-nine baptisms. Temperance and virtue pervaded the community and the influence of the church became marked on all classes. Soon after the Rev. Swain moved to that place the church built a parsonage and its work prospered in every department. He was much beloved for his fervent piety, social qualities and entertaining preaching, and long afterward the church invited him to become their pastor again.

On the 8th of May, 1839, Elisha R. Swain was again married, his second union being with Betsy R. Kinne, who had been a friend and schoolmate of his first wife. On the 28th of April they removed to Busti, Chautauqua county, New York, and there on the 23d of May, 1841, Mr. Swain was again bereft by the death of his wife, who

left a son, Dwight Kinne, then only sixteen days old, who died on the 22d of June, 1842. On the 8th of November, of the same year, Mr. Swain wedded Emma Sophronia Winn. She was a widow at the time and her maiden name was Emma S. Cady. Her father, Sylvester Cady, was born in the northwest part of New York, March 25, 1777, and married Abigail Adams, who was also a native of the Empire state, born May 27, 1782. They were married January 6, 1805, and Mrs. Swain was their second child, her birth occurring January 26, 1808. Her mother was familiarly known as Nabby and was named for the wife of John Adams, to whose family she belonged, although the exact relationship with her and the two presidents, John Adams and John Quincy Adams, has never been traced. By the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Swain the following children were born: James Ransom, born in Busti, New York, May 25, 1843; John Bunyan, born in Busti, September 27, 1844; Delia Maria, born in Windsor, Dane county, Wisconsin, January 9, 1847, the first white child born in the township; Ira Joy, born March 8, 1849; and Aaron Cady, born October 2, 1851. In 1846, on account of failing health, Mr. Swain removed to Wisconsin, then a territory. He left his New York home on the 30th of June, and on the 25th of September took up his abode in what afterward became Windsor, Dane county. He there gathered together the few scattered Baptists on the frontier and organized the Windsor Baptist church, which at first had but eight members. He also organized a church in the adjoining town of Bristol and to these churches and to those of several other localities he

preached the gospel of Christ until 1867. While in Wisconsin the people of his pastorate raised money enough, within a few dollars, for him to purchase forty acres of land and that constituted his first home in the west. Previous to this he had entered eighty acres and finally purchased forty acres additional so that he was the owner of a tract of one hundred and sixty acres, which was located twelve miles northeast of Madison, Wisconsin.

On reaching Iowa Rev. Swain gathered together a number of Baptists and organized a church near Osage, in Floyd county. In August, 1867, he settled in what is now Peoples township, in Boone county, where he remained until he was called to the home prepared for the righteous. In 1868 he organized the Spring Valley Baptist church in Dallas county, and was largely instrumental in the organization of the Peoples Baptist church, of which he was a member at the time of his death. He passed away April 7, 1886, at the age of eighty-five years, one month and twenty-one days. Although he lost several children, he reared and educated a noble family of four sons and one daughter, all of whom are faithful adherents of the Baptist church. The day of his demise, while working in the garden, he fell suddenly to the ground, prostrated with heart disease, and death came to him within ten minutes. He closely followed the teachings of the beloved apostle, being emphatically a peace-maker. The whole community in which he lived for so many years joined in cherishing his memory as one who was a true and faithful preacher of the gospel of Jesus Christ, and who lived as he preached.

Of his wife, Emma S. Swain, it may be said, as the Psalmist wrote of old: "Her children rise up and call her blessed." No better estimate of character can be given than the child's of the mother, and one of Mrs. Swain's daughters said of her: "I can not write anything nicer than what you wrote in your letter about our mother, her gentle disposition, her sweet, confiding nature, her high intellectual development and the Christian graces that shone through all her life, making her memory sacred to her loving children, and blessed by the communities where she dwelt, and led her gently and peacefully into the Light and Life beyond. In a few words, nothing could be better to say: it would take a whole volume to say all that might be told of her beautiful life,—her patience under grievous trials and disappointments, her cheerful acceptance of whatever her lot in life might be, and her devotion to the interests of the church. Her last written words were a prayer that 'everything might be removed that hindered her from communion with God. Alas for us! the prayer was quickly answered, and the 'tabernacle of clay' that held the sweet spirit was taken away, and she was free from earth."

The surviving children of the Rev. Swain are as follows: James R., who was married May 18, 1867, to Mary Almira Lewis, at Booneboro, Iowa; John Bunyan, who was married in Windsor, Dane county, Wisconsin, in 1866, to Miss Frances Julia Wheaton; Delia Maria, who on the 9th of June, 1870, became the wife of William Ringland, in Peoples township, Boone county; I. J., of this review; and Aaron Cady, who married Effie Benson, near Union, Hardin county, Iowa.

The first twelve years of his life I. J. Swain spent upon a farm, and then attended school at Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, for six years, at the end of which period he came with his parents to Iowa. On the 3d of May, 1870, he took up his residence in the village of Malvern, Mills county, where he was engaged in the lumber business for five years, and then located on the farm in White Cloud township where he now resides, it being the homestead of his father-in-law. The same year he purchased a hardware store at Malvern, which he conducted eighteen months, but since that time has devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits and has met with marked success in his undertakings.

On the 23d of December, 1875, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Swain and Miss Hannah A. Summers, who was born on the farm where they now live, and was the only child of Milton Summers, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Milton Summers Post, G. A. R., of Malvern, was named in his honor. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Swain have been born six children, as follows: Clarence E., Dwight M., Alton J., Milton S., E. Ransom and James N. All are receiving the best educational advantages that the schools of this section afford. The family is one of culture and refinement, and is quite prominent in the best social circles of the community. They hold membership in the Baptist church.

Mr. Swain is one of the most active members of the Mills County Fair Association, of which he has been secretary for twelve years or more. By his ballot he supports the men and measures of the Republican party and cast his first presidential vote for Gen. U. S. Grant in 1872. He has

creditably filled many local offices of honor and trust, such as township trustee, clerk and member of the school board, and is one of the most public-spirited and progressive men of his community. He is a whole-souled, genial gentleman who makes many friends and is quite popular socially. Fraternally he is an honored member of the Masonic lodge of Malvern.

STEPHEN D. DAVIS.

While "the race is not always to the swift nor the battle to the strong," the invariable law of destiny accords to tireless energy, industry and ability a successful career. The truth of this assertion is abundantly verified in the life of Mr. Davis. In financial circles he has worked his way upward from an humble position to one of affluence and is to-day numbered among the prosperous stockmen and farmers of Mills county, his labors having brought to him a splendid return.

Stephen D. Davis was born October 25, 1820, in Jackson county, Ohio, a son of Levi and Mary (Rudyard) Davis. The paternal grandparents of our subject were Robert and Nancy Davis. Robert Davis was a native of North Carolina and spent his entire life in that state, by occupation being a gunsmith. The maternal grandfather of our subject was Isaiah Rudyard, an old sea captain. Levi Davis, the father of Stephen D. Davis, was a native of North Carolina and was a farmer by occupation. In early life he was a member of the standing army for a time. At a period in the pioneer development of Ohio he came with his wife and children to the Buckeye state, the year of their emigration being about

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S. D. Davis.



MRS. STEPHEN D. DAVIS

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1806. His last days were spent in Jackson county, Ohio. His wife, who also was a native of North Carolina, was again married, after her husband's death, and removed to Mills county, Iowa, a few years before her son Stephen became a resident of the county. Her remaining days were spent at her home here. Levi and Mary Davis were the parents of nine children, three sons and six daughters. Most of them were farming people, were married and have children and grandchildren.

Stephen D. Davis spent the years of his minority in Jackson county, Ohio. His educational privileges were extremely meager. He pursued his studies in an old-time log school-house, with its primitive furnishings and greased-paper windows. The methods of teaching also were rather crude and the school was supported by the subscription plan. But he made the most of his opportunities through life and by observation and experience gained much valuable knowledge. In his boyhood he displayed considerable musical ability and performed upon the fife. His father employed a poor old Dutch Revolutionary soldier who played the drum, while young Stephen played upon the fife. He also played the fife at the time when recruits were being solicited for the Mexican war and also for the Civil war.

He first came to Iowa in 1855, making the journey in a spring wagon. He was accompanied by his brother Robert and together they made the trip to the Hawkeye state to see the country and buy some land. In the fall of the year Mr. Davis removed to Iowa. Starting from Portsmouth, Ohio, he proceeded by boat down the Ohio and up the Mississippi river to Keokuk, where

he hired a man to bring him and his family across the country—a distance of eighty miles—to the home of his brother-in-law, David Rickabaugh. Here he purchased a yoke of oxen and with that outfit traveled to his destination. He first located a few miles south of the present site of Red Oak, in Montgomery county, but after a few months came to Mills county.

At the time of his marriage he had one hundred and twenty acres of poor land, a horse and a cow, but no money. In thirteen years from that time he was the owner of five hundred and seventy acres of land, entirely free from indebtedness. On coming to Mills county he located in Indian Creek township, near where the town of Emerson now stands, and after residing about one year at that place he took up his abode in Spring Valley, White Cloud township, in March, 1857. Here he purchased a farm of four hundred acres on section 29 and to this he has added until he now has nineteen hundred and sixty acres. His place is known as the Spring Valley Stock Farm on account of the fine spring which has a flow of about thirty gallons per minute. He has constructed a fine fish pond, which is supplied with water from this spring and contains an abundance of fish. He has made ditches one mile in length and has otherwise improved his property until it is most valuable. Mr. Davis is one of the most extensive farmers and stock men of Mills county. He has ever prosecuted his work along well-defined lines of labor, has followed progressive methods, and his enterprise and industry have enabled him to continually add to his property. In addition to the home place he has a farm of one hundred and sixty acres near

Council Bluffs, one of one hundred and fifty-seven acres near Whiting, Iowa, and another of three hundred and twenty acres east of Onawa, Iowa. At one time he owned twenty thousand acres of land in Kansas, and he now has eleven hundred and twenty acres in that state, together with thirteen hundred acres in Texas, and six hundred and forty acres in South Dakota. He is at all times just, and probity is numbered among his chief characteristics.

Mr. Davis is a man of resourceful business ability, and in addition to the cultivation of his fields he has engaged in the stock business on a large scale. He keeps excellent grades of horses and cattle and these find a ready sale upon the markets. Mr. Davis is also a prominent factor in banking circles. He is interested in the First National Bank of Malvern, of which he is the vice-president. He is also financially interested in the First National Bank of Tabor, of which he was president for a year or two and is still a stockholder in the institution. He is also a stockholder in a bank in Athena, Oregon, and in one at Colton, Washington.

On the 7th of April, 1842, Mr. Davis was united in marriage to Miss Mary Parker, a native of Virginia, born September 17, 1821, and a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Parker. Her father died in Jackson county, Ohio, and her mother died in the home of our subject after living with him for a quarter of a century. Mr. Davis and his wife traveled life's journey together for fifty-three years, sharing with each other its joys and sorrows, its adversity and prosperity. Mrs. Davis was a most estimable woman. Never throughout the long years of her married life was she known

to speak a cross word, no matter how great her worries or how tired she might be. She possessed a calm and even temperament under perfect control, and her devotion to her family was beautiful to see. She was a great Bible student, spending much time and thought over the holy scriptures and thus becoming familiar with the lessons of the Master and His apostle. Her knowledge of holy writ thus became extensive and her interpretation of it was seen in her daily life, in her kindness, her love, her charity and her forbearance. Hers was indeed a beautiful Christian spirit, so in harmony with the teachings of the Christ that her influence was very marked among those who knew her. Ten children were born unto our subject and his wife: Marion T., Tacy L., Minerva A., Charles F. and six now deceased. The mother's death occurred August 31, 1895, at the age of seventy-three years, eleven months and fourteen days, and throughout the entire community her loss was deeply felt. She was a kind neighbor, a faithful friend and enjoyed the respect and confidence of all who knew her.

In his political views Mr. Davis has been a stalwart Republican from the year 1860, previous to which time he voted with the Democracy. Mrs. Davis was reared in the Baptist faith, and her earnest Christian example left a deep impression upon her children. As a citizen Mr. Davis is public-spirited, giving an earnest co-operation to all movements for the general good. His life has certainly been a success. His entire career is illustrative of the fact that certain actions are followed by certain results; and his determined purpose, guided by sound business judgment, has enabled

him to advance steadily toward the goal of success; and his methods will stand the closest investigation. He has certainly merited the distinction of being what the world calls a self-made man. This is the only title which the American republic confers upon its citizens, and it is one which may be proudly worn. Entering upon his business career without the aid of wealth or influential friends, he has advanced steadily, step by step, to a position of prominence in financial circles. As the years have passed he has added to his property and wealth through earnest labor, close application and sound judgment. Of such a record he may be justly proud, and so his history should be a source of inspiration and encouragement to others.

WILLIAM W. CREAMER.

William Wallace Creamer, the subject of the present sketch, is a prominent business man of Henderson, Mills county, Iowa, conducting there a general store for the sale of robes, harness and saddlery.

The birth of Mr. Creamer took place in Dade county, Missouri, May 14, 1849. His father was John Creamer, a native of Fayette county, Ohio, born there in 1818, dying on his farm four miles from Hastings, Mills county, Iowa, in 1881. The grandfather of our subject was a resident of Ohio, where he had engaged in teaching and farming and lived to be an octogenarian, leaving a family of eight children, two of whom are still surviving, Henry Creamer, a resident of Tennessee, and Cyrus Creamer, living in Nebraska. The mother of our immediate subject was Elizabeth (McMillan) Creamer, a native of Ohio. She was the

daughter of a farmer who later engaged in carpenter work, becoming still later a builder and contractor. Many structures are standing testifying to his skill, in this county, in Pottawattamie and in Fremont counties; and the famous barn near Crescent City, now owned by Solomon McMillan, was erected by him, in 1875. Our subject's mother survived her husband two years, her death taking place in 1883. They had a large number of children, the survivors being: J. J. Creamer, of Cedar county, Nebraska, who has one child; C. L. Creamer, of Elmwood, Cass county, Nebraska, who has five children; John E. Creamer, of Wickersham, state of Washington; Cynthia, the wife of B. F. Herbert, of Pottawattamie county, Iowa, who has a family of three children; and our subject, who was the second child. The burial-place of the parents, whose memory is tenderly cherished, is in East Liberty, Silver Creek township. The Methodist church at this place was erected by Mr. Creamer's father, the church being of that denomination of which the family were devoted members. The father was an active man all his life, cared well for his family, and as a pioneer of 1851 built up his home at Malvern when there was no railroad and the site of Council Bluffs and Omaha consisted of but four log houses.

William Wallace Creamer was educated in the district school and remained at home until the age of twenty-seven, at which time he married Miss Anna P. Thompson, a native of Canada, who came to Iowa in her early years. She was the daughter of Gavin Thompson, who was born in Scotland, in 1816, and died December 12, 1882. His wife, Jane Mint Thompson, was born

January 4, 1814, and lived until June 21, 1884, leaving three sons and four daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Creamer have but one child, Ralph E., who was born May 11, 1879. He is a bright young man, a graduate of the Henderson public school and at present successfully acting as a salesman in a business house of Villisca, Iowa.

For some years Mr. Creamer engaged in farming, but in 1886 he became a salesman for the firm of Shaffer & Sons, continuing with them for more than three years. In 1887 he bought the stock of his present business and since that time has continued in this line, successfully pursuing it, his methods pleasing his patrons. He disposed of his farm in 1893, bought his home and since that time has made Henderson his place of residence.

Politically Mr. Creamer affiliates with the Republican party, and socially he belongs to the I. O. O. F. For fifteen years he has given his services as school director, so efficiently discharging the duties that his neighbors can not spare him.

GRAHAM F. JONES.

Among the prominent men and veteran soldiers of Mills county, Iowa, is Graham F. Jones, who was born in Ohio in 1837, a son of John and Margaret (Herin) Jones, the former a native of Pennsylvania, who removed to Ohio about 1820, the latter the daughter of a native of Ireland, who settled in Pennsylvania when the Indian tribes still possessed much of the country. A brother of Mrs. Jones, named John Herin, was captured by the Indians but was finally recaptured by a band of settlers, his brother Joseph being the captain of the party. The

wild life of the Indian seemed to have pleased John Herin, however, for he returned to the tribe of his own accord and finally became their chief when they migrated to the Red river country, and died among them. Later Joseph Herin and his companions were captured and all were killed except him and one other, and they would probably have shared the same fate had they not been rescued by a French woman who ransomed them. Joseph then went into the war of 1812 and served with distinction, later settling in Pennsylvania, where he made a name in commercial circles, became a Mason of high degree, and finally, after an adventurous life, lost it in a duel with a Frenchman, over some trivial disagreement.

The brothers and sisters of our subject are either known or remembered in many sections of the country. They were: Edward, who was a soldier under Sherman in the great march to the sea and died from wounds received in his country's service; Mrs. Elizabeth Ellis, deceased, who lost her husband in the Civil war, he being killed at Winchester; Mrs. Martha Johnson, deceased; James, a soldier in the Civil war, deceased; John and Mary, who died when children; Joseph, who was a soldier of the Civil war, became blind, but notwithstanding this affliction studied medicine and is now one of the leading physicians of Fort Wayne, Indiana, with a large practice; Mrs. Ellen Matson; Mrs. Dorcas Smith, deceased; Nathaniel, a soldier in the Civil war, residing in Kenton, Ohio; and John Alexander, a soldier in the Civil war, who has only recently had a ball taken out of his shoulder blade, and resides in Missouri.

Our subject was reared in Ohio, where he received his education and employed his

time on a farm until he enlisted in the army for a three-months service, during the Civil war. He has the distinction of having placed his name at the head of the list on the roll of Company G, Fourth Ohio Infantry, Captain Grubb, and accompanied the regiment, under Colonel Robinson, to Camp Dennison. On June 3d of the same year he re-enlisted for a service of three years and was sent to Virginia, into General Rosecrans' division and saw a great deal of the hard fighting in that state and on the Potomac, later being transferred to General Shields' command. Our subject recalls with vividness the battles of Rich Mountain, Laurel Hill, Fort Republic, Fredericksburg, and those in the vicinity of Harpers Ferry, where he helped to build the bridge across the Potomac. He was also in the battles of Blue's Gap, Winchester, Malvern Hill, Martinsburg and the seven days of fighting around Richmond. He had gone into the cavalry service and after an experience like the foregoing, without injury, suffered from the fall of his wounded horse and was thus incapacitated from further service and was honorably discharged, having made a record of the greatest bravery.

Our subject was married in 1870, to Miss Sarah Melissa Kimmey, who was born in Ohio, and the children of Mr. and Mrs. Jones are the following: George B., Mrs. HESSIE Elwell, Robert, Mrs. GRETTA Dosh and Grace. Mr. Jones, with his family, came to Mills county from Ohio in 1875, soon after being appointed superintendent of the county infirmary, which position he held for two years, faithfully performing the obligations of his office. At that time he bought his present nice farm, one and three-fourths miles from Hillsdale, and has

resided there in comfort ever since. He has a good orchard, etc. Socially he is connected with the I. O. O. F. organization and is an active member of the lodge in Hillsdale. Both he and his excellent wife are members of the Methodist church, where they are regarded with the highest esteem, and no record of the prominent residents of Mills county, Iowa, would be complete without mention of them.

A. G. BAGLEY.

A. G. Bagley has spent the greater part of his life in Fremont county, whither he came with his parents when fourteen years of age. That was in the year 1859, and the work of progress and development seemed scarcely begun in this district, which was then situated on the wild western frontier. The Bagleys ably assisted in laying the foundation for the present prosperity and development of the county and the name has ever been a synonym for all that is commendable in citizenship and in private life. He of whom we write is recognized as one of the leading agriculturists in the vicinity of Randolph. He is descended from old New England stock and was born in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, April 26, 1844, his parents being Russia and Rebecca (Newell) Bagley.

Russia Bagley was born in Vermont and when a young man emigrated westward to Ohio, where he found and married Miss Newell, who was a native of Connecticut and with her parents removed to Cuyahoga county, Ohio, in the pioneer epoch of its history. At that time Cleveland was a small village, containing only a few houses, and Indians were still very numerous in the

country. There were no mills in that part of the state and the pioneer settlers had to pound their wheat and corn in mortars in order to make breadstuffs. The ladies of the household would exchange a pound of butter for a pound of salt. Many difficulties and hardships were endured in opening up the region to civilization, but there were also many pleasures known only to pioneer life. The husbands and fathers entered their land from the government and improved farms. The Bagleys and Newells were well known and honored people and were actively identified with the work of progress and improvement there. The father of our subject served through the war of 1812, and in recognition of the aid which he rendered his government he was given a land warrant, which he sold.

He was the second in order of birth in a family of five children, the others being George, a physician, who died in Ohio; Nathaniel, an agriculturist of Putnam county, Ohio; Parley, who died in Vermont; and Ruth, who also passed away. Russia Bagley's wife, Mrs. Rebecca Bagley, was the second in order of birth in a family of six children, the others being Polly, now Mrs. Edgel; Mrs. Adelia Colby; John, who died in Buchanan county, Iowa; Mrs. Almira Baker, of Fremont county; and George, who is a farmer and broom manufacturer.

After the marriage of Russia Bagley and Rebecca Newell they located upon his farm in Ohio, where they resided for many years, after which that property was exchanged for four hundred acres of land in Fremont county. Mr. Bagley had not seen the land at the time the trade was made, and when he came to the west he found that it was wet and not very profitable; but it has since been

drained and has been transformed into a very desirable property. In 1859 he removed his family to Iowa, making the journey on steamboat by way of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. He located upon a portion of his land west of the Nishnabotna river, not far distant from Randolph, and there he improved a farm, making it his place of abode for many years, when he settled on another tract of land on Deer creek. There he again developed a good farm, making it the permanent place of his residence until he was called to his final rest, on the 8th of November, 1885, when ninety-four years of age. He had enjoyed excellent health up to the time of his demise, and only a few days before his death he had walked to the polls where he cast his vote for the Republican candidate. He was a strong, athletic man, of brave and fearless nature, always energetic and industrious. When sixty years of age he could cut four cords of wood in a day, and by his hard labor and honest dealing he acquired a comfortable competence for the evening of life. He never aspired to the honors or emoluments of public office, but served as a justice of the peace for a number of years. His life was the quiet, honest one of the farmer and at all times he commanded the confidence and respect of those with whom he was associated.

His wife survived him and spent her last days in the home of her children, dying at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Clark, December 26, 1894, when ninety-three years of age. Her husband had been previously married before they were wedded, his first union being with a Miss Teuman, by whom he had six children, as follows: Helen, who became Mrs. Marble and died in Chicago, Illinois; Lemath, who became Mrs. Link

and died in Kentucky; Mrs. Margaret Robe; William and Joseph, who died in Ohio; and Lucina, who is living in Missouri. The children born unto Mr. and Mrs. Bagley were: P. M., a prominent farmer and capitalist, who died in Fremont county; Mary, now deceased, who was married in Ohio to O. A. Clark, who entered the army at the time of the Civil war and while he was at the front she came to her parents in Fremont county, where her husband joined her after the close of hostilities, becoming a prominent farmer of this locality; Christiana, who is also deceased; Amy, the wife of William Rusl; A. G., of this review; Fanny, the wife of David Shultz, a farmer of Mills county; and Alvaretta, who died in childhood. Of the Methodist church the parents were consistent and faithful members, and into the minds of their children they early instilled lessons of industry and honesty. Throughout his career the father was a sturdy farmer of sterling integrity and honor.

A. G. Bagley spent the first fourteen years of his life in his native state and then accompanied his parents to Iowa, remaining in their home until after he had attained his majority. He assisted in the work of improving and developing the farm and also spent some time in schools, but his studies were interrupted by his ill health. He suffered greatly from chills and fever. At the time of the Civil war, believing that a change of climate would benefit his health, he made arrangements to accompany the Rev. Moses Payne, who was engaged in freighting for the government, to New Mexico with ox teams. With other equipments they took a coffin, for it was feared that Mr. Bagley would not survive the trip and

arrangements were therefore made for the burial. The coffin was put in the wagon which he drove and he sat on it, slept by it and sometimes in it during the trip to Mexico, but it was never brought into use for him, as his health improved; but the parson sold the coffin while they were in the south. Returning home, he resumed farming, and in 1869 he completed his arrangements for a home of his own by his marriage to Miss Elizabeth Wittenmyer. They located upon a farm in Fremont county, there residing until 1883, when they removed to a farm in Nebraska. Subsequently Mr. Bagley engaged in merchandising and in selling farm machinery. In 1885 he returned to Fremont county, locating in Tabor, having traded his Nebraska land for a large stock of merchandise. He handled farm machinery and agricultural implements, engaging in that line of business until 1888, when he again went to Nebraska, where he followed farming and stock-raising until 1893. In that year he became a resident of northwestern Canada, where he carried on the same line of business until June, 1899, when he once more took up his abode in Fremont county, his home being upon a fine farm in Nishnabotna valley. His residence adjoins the corporation limits of Randolph. He is now conducting general farming and stock-raising and has a very valuable and desirable place, in which no modern accessory or convenience is lacking. His home, recently erected, is a two-story frame dwelling, built in a modern architectural style, and in the rear are found large barns and substantial outbuildings.

Mrs. Bagley, who for a third of a century has been a faithful companion and helpmate to her husband on life's journey, is a

lady of intelligence and culture, belonging to one of the honored early families of this state. She was born in Illinois, July 11, 1851, a daughter of Andrew J. and Martha (Hooper) Wittenmyer, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Adams county, Ohio, where they were married. They were of German and Scotch descent. They removed to Illinois and after a number of years, in 1868, came to Fremont county, where the father purchased and improved a farm, upon which he continued through a long period. In the evening of life he removed to Nebraska, where both he and his wife died, the latter on the 14th of February, 1893, and the former on the 27th of April, 1894. They were earnest and loyal members of the Methodist church, and in his political faith Mr. Wittenmyer was first a Whig and afterward a Republican. Their marriage was blessed with seven children, namely: Frank, a resident farmer of Fremont county; Mrs. Elizabeth Bagley; Joseph, who is employed as a smelter by a gold-mining company; Carrie, the wife of James Henry; Anna, the wife of Joseph Henry; William, of South Dakota; and Emma, the wife of E. Asman. Seven children grace the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Bagley: Hattie F., now the wife of Dr. James Richardson, of northwestern Canada; Melvin, who is living in the same locality; Sylvia, the wife of W. Froste, of Canada; Raphael, who also is living in the British province; Theresa, who makes her home with her sister in Canada; Verda, who is with her parents; and Claude, who was born September 30, 1887, and is still under the parental roof. Mr. Bagley exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party, but office-

holdings have no attraction for him. He devotes his time and energies untiringly to his business affairs, in which he has prospered. His capable management and keen discrimination have been active factors in his continued success, and to-day, as the result of his own well-directed efforts, he is classed among the successful citizens of Fremont county.

ADELBERT J. WEARIN.

This gentleman is entitled to distinction as one of the most progressive and enterprising men of southwestern Iowa, and has for many years been identified with the interests of Mills county. Upon the commercial activity of a community depends its prosperity and the men who are recognized as leading citizens are those who control extensive business enterprises. Mr. Wearin is a man of broad capabilities who carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes.

He was born in Porter county, Indiana, about forty-five miles southeast of Chicago, and is a son of Josiah C. and Olive Wearin, who are represented on another page of this volume. As he never left the parental roof our subject affirms that he still resides at home. He is the only son in a family of seven children, and is practically self-educated, though he attended the district schools to some extent, at the same time herding cattle on the prairie and bringing them home at night. His first business experience aside from farming was in a bank at Hastings, which he and H. B. Gray established in 1890 and conducted about five years. He then came to Malvern and opened a bank at this place, which he carried on until July 1, 1900, when he



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sold out. Although practically retired from business, he still looks after his large estate, landed interests, live stock, etc., and is exceedingly busy for a retired man, being like P. T. Barnum, too progressive and up-to-date to cast aside all business cares.

On the 18th of September, 1885, Mr. Wearin was united in marriage to Miss Mary L. Foster, a native of southern Illinois, and a daughter of William W. and Ruth (Marion) Foster, the former a native of Illinois and the latter of Kentucky. The Fosters were of Scotch-Irish descent, and William W. Foster was an uncompromising Democrat. He died in Illinois in December, 1899, and his wife passed away in that state at the age of forty-two years.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Wearin were born two children, but one died in infancy. The living is Josiah F., a very bright young man, who was born on the 30th of September, 1887, on the old Wearin homestead in Indian Creek township, Mills county, near the village of Hastings. For the purpose of giving his son the benefit of the excellent schools of Malvern, Mr. Wearin removed to that place, and has erected there a handsome residence only three or four miles from the old homestead, where, his mother still lives and which he still regards as home. He is a man of strong convictions and many sterling qualities, and in short is a man among men. Since casting his first vote for Horatio Seymour in 1868 he has affiliated with the Democratic party and has done all in his power to advance its interests and insure its success. He and his family hold membership in the Presbyterian church, and occupy an enviable position in the best social circles of the community.

G. B. MILLER.

Among the native sons of Mills county, Iowa, is numbered G. B. Miller, who was born about seven miles south of his present home in Center township. He is now thirty-five years of age and throughout this period has been identified with the interests of his native locality. His father, Isaac Miller, was born in Tennessee. He had two brothers who were killed in battle in the Civil war. He belonged to a family of eleven children, namely: Alfred, Pleasant, Gavin, Jacob, Rufus, Frederick, John, Lucy, Elizabeth, Rachel and Cynthia. Reared to the occupation of a farmer, Isaac Miller has followed agricultural pursuits as a life work and in that line of endeavor has met with gratifying success. He came to Mills county, Iowa, from Tennessee about 1852 and has since made his home in this locality, being now a resident of Fremont, Nebraska, and having attained the ripe old age of seventy-five years. He married Miss Martha McPherron, a native of Tennessee, in which state their wedding was celebrated. They made the journey to Iowa with a team of oxen, traveling across the country in true pioneer style, for that was before the era of railroad building in this section of the state. The father entered a tract of land in Mills county and with characteristic energy began the cultivation of the fields, planting crops which in the course of time brought to him good harvests. The mother of our subject is now deceased.

G. B. Miller pursued his education in the common schools and was thus fitted for practical and responsible duties of life. He early became familiar with the work of the home farm and his training in that direction

well qualified him to carry on business on his own account. He to-day owns one hundred and sixty acres of the rich and productive land in Center township, where he carries on general farming. His place is improved with all the modern accessories and conveniences and he has one of the most beautiful and imposing homes in the county, being equalled by but few city residences. He has telephone connection with the outside world and has numerous other modern conveniences which make it an ideal abode.

The lady who presides over this pleasant home was, in her maidenhood, Miss Eva Mickelwait, a representative of one of the prominent and honored families of this county. In 1889 she gave her hand in marriage to Mr. Miller and their marriage has been blessed with two sons, Dale and Kyle. In his social relations Mr. Miller is a Mason and a Knight of Pythias, belonging to the local lodges of these orders in Glenwood. Nothing has swerved him from his allegiance to the Republican party and he does all in his power to promote its upbuilding and success. He has held the office of township trustee in Center township. He is a wide-awake and progressive young man, broad-minded, courteous and genial in disposition, and with a large circle of friends he is very popular.

JAMES S. CRISWELL.

Among the prominent citizens and influential men of Mills county, Iowa, is James S. Criswell, the subject of this sketch, who is also an honored veteran of the Civil war. Mr. Criswell was born in York county, Pennsylvania, in 1837, a son of Robert and Mary (Wise) Criswell, the former of whom

passed his whole life in York county, but the latter died in Columbia, Pennsylvania. They reared the following children: Henry, who was a soldier in the Civil war, and is now deceased; Robert F., who lives at Wheeling, West Virginia; William P., who died in Mills county; George B., who was a soldier in the Civil war, dying while in the service; Mrs. Mary A. Brooks, who resides in Kansas; and Margaret J. Lehman, who resides in Columbia, Pennsylvania.

Our subject and wife were reared and educated in York county, and were married there December 15, 1864. They came to Mills county, Iowa, in 1871, and moved to their present comfortable home in 1873. Mr. Criswell owns a fine farm of two hundred and forty acres, in Deer Creek township, which he has improved and cultivated until it is one of the most attractive and productive in the whole neighborhood. He has displayed judgment and ability in the management of it, with the result that now he has a competency and can enjoy a life of ease.

The wife of our subject is a lady of education and refinement, who bore the maiden name of Mary J. McKinley, and was a daughter of Stephen and Jennie (Armstrong) McKinley, who were born and died in York county, Pennsylvania. The maternal grandparents of Mrs. Criswell were born in the north of Ireland. The paternal grandfather was William McKinley, the great-grandfather was David McKinley, who was also the great-grandfather of William McKinley, the president of the United States. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Criswell are Jennie C., Mrs. Abbie L. Bellwood, Robert W., Stephen, Mrs. Mattie Eacrett, S. Agnes, Mae L. and Charles P.

In 1861 Mr. Criswell enlisted for army service from York county, Pennsylvania, in Company H, Seventy-sixth Regiment, Keystone Zouaves, under Captain Hamilton and Colonel John M. Powers. The regiment was stationed at Camp Cameron, near Harrisburg, and from there was sent to Baltimore and thence to Fortress Monroe. The next removal was by transport to Port Royal, South Carolina, in December, 1861, and from that time until his discharge, in 1863, on account of disabilities, our subject saw severe and constant service among the islands along the coast of North and South Carolina, taking part in a number of fights and skirmishes.

The discharge of Mr. Criswell was given him at Botney Bay island, South Carolina, from which place he was sent for a time to an army hospital, finally reaching his home, which was near that part of the state of Pennsylvania invaded by General Lee's army. While the battle of Gettysburg was in progress the sound of the artillery was plainly heard at his place. Some time after his return Mr. Criswell was sent for to join a military band doing duty for the Veteran Reserve Corps, stationed then at Washington. He is a musician of ability, and while performing this part of a soldier's duty he had the pleasure of attending the ball at the second inauguration of President Lincoln, this being followed by the sad duty of assisting in the funeral dirge at the burial of the martyred president. His band was the one selected for the second post of honor in the procession from the White House to the Capitol.

Mr. Criswell is an ardent Republican and particularly active and useful in his party. He has efficiently filled the position

of township trustee for several terms, rendering satisfaction to all concerned. Both he and his estimable wife are consistent members of the Methodist church at Strathian, in which he takes a deep interest, contributing liberally to its support. Our subject is socially connected with the Milton Summers Post, G. A. R., at Malvern. Mr. Criswell engages in general farming, but does not pursue this to the exclusion of the enjoyments of travel and other avenues of culture and education. He has seen many changes since his location in Mills county, and has borne his part in its development, being an intelligent and liberal-minded citizen.

JOHN T. O'NEAL.

John Thomas O'Neal, now deceased, was numbered among the respected and well-known farmers of Madison township, Fremont county, where he died on the 20th of September, 1899. In his death the community lost one of its valued citizens, his neighbors a faithful friend and his family a loving husband and father. He was born January 27, 1850, in this township, on the farm of his father, now the James Utterback place. Before coming to Fremont county the parents of our subject lived for a time in Buchanan county, Missouri. His father was a native of Virginia, became one of the first settlers of this part of Fremont county, and died at the ripe old age of seventy-eight years, loved by all who knew him for his many good qualities and kindness of heart. He married Delilah Ann Morgan, who was a sister of T. O. Morgan, a prominent citizen of Illinois, and she passed away at the age of sixty-eight years.

She was an earnest Christian woman, holding membership in the Baptist church, and was beloved by all. Both parents died in the year 1891, and were buried in one grave. They had two children: Mrs. Catherine Wing and John Thomas.

The son was reared upon the old homestead farm and was early taught the value of industry and honesty in the affairs of life. The public schools afforded him his mental training and he remained with his parents until his marriage, which occurred on the 23d of March, 1879, the lady of his choice being Lucinda Copeland, whose intelligence and culture made her a most companionable and estimable wife. She was born in southern Illinois, April 7, 1858, a daughter of Richard Copeland, a native of Tennessee and a son of Mark Copeland, who also was born in that state. After arriving at years of maturity Richard Copeland married Sarah Poston, who was born in Tennessee. At the time of the Civil war he joined the Union army and died in the service at Vicksburg, leaving a widow and six children to mourn his loss. The record of his sons and daughters is as follows: Mark, who is living in Hamburg, Iowa; Tennessee, the wife of S. Beason, of Nebraska City, Nebraska; Henry, who is living in New York City; Harriet, who was the wife of Jefferson Watterson and died in Hamburg, Iowa, at the age of thirty-seven; Mrs. J. T. O'Neal; and John, of Omaha, Nebraska. The mother and children came to Iowa in 1865, locating in Montgomery county, where she had a brother, Newton Poston. She took up her abode there that he might advise and assist her with her family. After two years, however, she went to Clarinda, Iowa, where she obtained a situation as weaver in

a woolen factory and thus supported her children. Subsequently she became the wife of Eli Hiatt and removed to Hamburg, where she died at the age of sixty-seven years. She was a member of the Baptist church and lived a consistent Christian life. She experienced many troubles and trials and saw much sorrow, but she performed the part of a noble mother toward her children, and her kindness of heart won her the respect of all who knew her.

Her daughter, Mrs. Lucinda O'Neal, was reared in Illinois and Iowa, and acquired her education in the latter state. At the age of nineteen years she gave her hand in marriage to John T. O'Neal, and for two years thereafter they resided on the old homestead, and then came to the farm on which Mrs. O'Neal still lives. He was a very industrious and energetic man and was an excellent judge of stock, and by his farming and stock-raising interests he made considerable money. He became well-to-do and left a valuable property of three hundred and forty acres, on which are a modern residence, that was erected at a cost of twenty-five hundred dollars, good barns, sheds and cribs; and everything about the place is kept in excellent shape, the fields being highly cultivated and yielding a good return for the labors of the owner. The home of Mr. and Mrs. O'Neal was blessed with four children: John Carleton, Ralph Ivan, Nellie C., and Ruth Irene, aged respectively twenty-one, fourteen, eleven and seven years. They lost their second child, Elliot H., who died at the age of five years.

In his political views Mr. O'Neal was a Democrat, but never sought or desired office, preferring to devote his time and energies to his business affairs, in which he met with

gratifying success. His personal appearance was pleasing. He was five feet, ten inches in height and weighed one hundred and seventy-five pounds. His manners were cordial and genial and he was a popular man, well known for his many excellent qualities and for his free hospitality. He died in September, 1899, at the age of forty-nine years, leaving many friends as well as his family to mourn his loss. Mrs. O'Neal is still living on the home place, where she is surrounded with all of the comforts of life. She is a member of the Baptist church and is doing the utmost in her power to fill both the mother's and father's places in her household. Her excellent qualities and strong characteristics are many and her life is worthy of emulation.

RICHARD F. BADA.

Probably there has seldom been so sure and complete a return made for honest toil and persevering endeavor, as that given the subject of the present sketch, who has encountered and overcome almost insurmountable difficulties in his pursuit of a competence for his declining years. Richard F. Bada was born in Prussia, January 5, 1849, and, lost his father when but two years of age. His mother was left with the care of six children, one a son, being by the first marriage of his father. Some time later Mrs. Bada married a Mr. Shultz, a Prussian, who died in that country, leaving one son. Mrs. Shultz then married her present husband, August Waemka, a blacksmith by trade who served an apprenticeship in his own country and found plenty of work when he first came to Anderson and Silver Creek townships, for proficient workmen in

that line were not numerous. The family of which Mr. Waemka became the father by marriage, came to America in 1856, on a sailing vessel to New York, passing seven long weeks on the ocean. The children were: Amelia, who later contracted two marriages but died in 1879, leaving four children; Richard, the subject of this sketch; Paulina, the wife of Henry Wise, of this county, now the mother of five children; and Adolph Shultz, now a Nebraska farmer and the father of four children. Being in humble circumstances in a strange land and understanding nothing of the language of the people, no doubt life often presented to the family grave puzzles to be solved; but a forty-acre homestead was secured, economy was practiced, charcoal was burned for fuel, and the time ultimately came when Mr. Waemka had a farm of one hundred and twenty acres which he traded for two hundred and forty acres west of Oakland, which he now owns. For the past fifteen years he and his admirable wife have lived at Oakland on their income, no necessity for labor continuing.

Mr. Bada's brother, August was a blacksmith, having learned his trade in Berlin. He served in the German army and is now a successful farmer in Nebraska. He has a family of seven children. Our subject's step-brother is a prosperous farmer in Marshall county, Illinois, his farm of three hundred and twenty acres being worth over one hundred dollars per acre. There he lives with a worthy wife and family.

Richard Bada had no educational advantages and can scarcely read and write, entering his contest with the world thus handicapped. He was reared to the hardest kind of farm labor, and evidently found it

sometimes distasteful, for at the age of seventeen he left the shelter of the home roof. However, mother love brought him back and he continued until almost of legal age when he set out to see what he could make for himself, ignorant of books, the world's ways and without means. However, Mr. Bada must have possessed strength of character, firmness of will and habits of thrift, capital in themselves. Farm hands were always in demand and thus he soon obtained employment, working by the month or by the year, and by the time he was twenty-three years old he was able to purchase his first eighty acres of land, in Anderson township, paying for this five dollars per acre, one hundred dollars being paid down. This land he broke, fenced fifty-five acres, raised upon it a crop of wheat and then of corn, and two years later sold it to his brother for thirty dollars an acre. This certainly must have been very encouraging, and his next purchase was of two hundred and forty acres of wild prairie land for which he paid sixteen dollars per acre, but he was obliged to contract a debt for all of it except one thousand dollars, which he paid. This land is a part of his twenty-two hundred and six acres of farm land which he now owns in this county and which he has divided into twelve farms. In Kansas, Mr. Bada owns three thousand and forty acres, all being wild except three hundred acres which he has had broken. This land is his latest purchase, made in the spring of 1900.

Mr. Bada was married October 2, 1876, to Miss Emma Ehlers, who was born on the borders of Denmark, October 1, 1859. She was brought to America when but eight years old by her mother and step-father, Fred Hammer, and well remembers the long

trip of five weeks on the sailing vessel. Mr. and Mrs. Hammer are living in Mineola, Iowa. Mrs. Bada's step-brothers and step-sisters are: John; Lewis, deceased; and Adelia, the wife of Joseph Trall, of Mineola, Iowa.

Mr. and Mrs. Bada are justly proud of their own bright and intelligent children, who can look with pride also upon the successful career of their parents.

In the family are seven children: Artimus R., born June 29, 1879; Albert W., born September 4, 1880; George H., born October 25, 1881; Clara A., born October 16, 1884; Anna A., born October 30, 1886; Mary J., who was born April 27, 1889, and died April 11, 1896; and Lena M., born November 11, 1893. The sons are intelligent young men and the second named is now in charge of the Kansas ranch. He is a graduate of the high school at Silver City and is his father's bookkeeper. The daughters, Clara and Anna, are both in school.

Mr. Bada's life reads almost like a romance, so successful has he been in carrying out his plans, despite discouragements. He is one of the largest land-holders and stock-raisers in Mills county. He breeds horses, cattle and hogs extensively, has over six hundred head of cattle and forty-three horses, and breeds as many as four hundred hogs per year, feeding and shipping two hundred and eighty head of cattle. Mr. Bada rents the most of his farms, and owns his residence in Silver City, also owning five other lots and houses. The farm presents a beautiful appearance fenced with wire and hedge, much of this work being done by himself. His home is still one of industry, although the time for any necessity has long passed. In politics Mr. Bada is one

of the stanch Republicans who are ready and willing to uphold their principles in the face of all opposition. Justly is he regarded as one of the representative men of Mills county, Iowa.

LEROY C. RODMAN.

A native of Illinois, Leroy C. Rodman was born in Henderson county, that state, on the 2d of July, 1842, his parents being William H. and Sarah (Salter) Rodman, natives of Franklin county, Kentucky, whence they removed to Peoria county, Illinois, in 1833. After two years there passed they went to Henderson county, where the father carried on farming and stock-raising on an extensive scale. His business was profitable, bringing to him a very gratifying income, and he continued his labors there until called to his final rest on the 11th of May, 1860, when he was sixty years of age. His wife survived him for seventeen years, and passed away in 1877, at the age of seventy-five. The Rodmans were of German and Irish lineage.

Under the parental roof Leroy C. Rodman spent the days of his childhood and youth, working in the fields and meadows as the crops were gathered and the hay cut. In the winter months he pursued his education in the public schools and thus his time was passed until he had attained his majority, when he began farming on his own account. The pursuit to which he was reared he has made his life work. He entered upon his business career with a very limited capital, and the first land which he owned was a tract of forty acres. By industry and good management his capital was increased, and proportionately his land-

ed possessions were extended until he to-day owns a fine farm of two hundred acres in Rawles township, Mills county, supplied with all modern conveniences, the latest improved machinery, good outbuildings and a comfortable residence.

On the 14th of November, 1867, Mr. Rodman was joined in wedlock to Miss Martha Mackey, a daughter of James and Eliza (Beal) Mackey, natives of Indiana, whence they removed to Missouri in an early day. They were also among the first emigrants from Missouri to Oregon. The father died in Mills county, at the age of fifty-two years, and the mother passed away on the 14th of April, 1897, at the age of seventy-two. Mr. and Mrs. Rodman became the parents of seven children, namely: Eliza, William H., James Luther, Effie, Rosa, Melvina and Leroy T. The family are well known in Mills county, and the members of the household enjoy the warm regard of many friends and occupy an enviable position in social circles of the community. Mr. Rodman is widely recognized as a man of sterling worth, and any one may be glad to claim him as a friend.

ROMULUS S. VESTAL.

One of the prominent residents of Mills county, Iowa, living in Deer Creek township, is Romulus S. Vestal, the subject of this sketch. He was born in Yadkin county, North Carolina, on the Yadkin river, in 1844, a son of Daniel and Nancy (Davis) Vestal, the former of whom was born and died in North Carolina, and the latter also passed away in that state. The grandfather of our subject was David Vestal, who married Mary Pickett, both of whom were born

in America. Their ancestors came from England.

Our subject's family engaged in farming, in North Carolina, and he was reared on a farm, attending the schools of the Yadkin district. When the war broke out between the states the members of our subject's family were obliged to endure persecution. They were of the religious denomination known as Quakers, who bear testimony against slavery and war and through their peculiar ways of thinking often came into conflict with the opinions of their neighbors; hence, about 1864 our subject, with about one hundred and forty-five others, left the old home and started for Indiana, where there are large bodies of Quakers. Some forty-four of this number, our subject among them, were captured and taken as prisoners to Petersburg, but Mr. Vestal effected his escape and made his way to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he had an uncle, coming to Mills county, Iowa, in 1870. He settled first in Rawels township, but in 1874 he removed to his present farm. This consists of one hundred and sixty acres of cultivated land, and he very successfully conducts a business of farming and stock-raising.

Mr. Vestal married Margaret E. Mackey, a daughter of Simon and Eunice (Hobson) Mackey, natives of North Carolina, her birth having taken place in Missouri. Mrs. Mackey was of English descent, and her father of Scotch-Irish blood. Her grandfather was Robert Mackey. Mrs. Vestal's oldest brother, Christopher Mackey, was a soldier in the Civil war, and died in Helena, Arkansas, while in the service.

Mr. and Mrs. Vestal were married in Andrews county, Missouri, near St. Joseph, and these children have been born to them:

Ida May, who is the wife of Charles W. Salyers; Mrs. Mary I. Criswell; Charles S. Vestal and Wood M. Vestal.

In politics Mr. Vestal is a Republican and at present is one of the three members of the efficient board of supervisors of Mills county, filling the office with judgment and dignity. Both Mr. and Mrs. Vestal are connected with religious denominations, the latter being a valued member of the Methodist church, of Strahan, the former of the Christian church, at Malvern. Socially Mr. Vestal is a Mason, having lately taken some of the degrees. The family is one that commands the respect and esteem of the whole community.

OTHA WEARIN.

A prominent farmer of Indian Creek township, Mills county, Iowa, is Otha Wearin, the subject of this sketch. He was born in Harrison county, Virginia, March 22, 1826, and is a son of Michael and Mary (Coe) Wearin, the former of whom was born in 1791, in Virginia, and died in 1887 at the home of his son in Mills county. The mother of our subject was born in Ohio, and died at the age of forty, leaving a family of nine children, four of whom are still surviving. The family removed from Virginia to Athens county, Ohio, thence to La Porte, Indiana, and in 1856 to Mills county, Iowa.

Our subject remained at home with his parents until he was twenty years old, in the fall of that year accompanying his brother Josiah to Indiana. There they worked for their uncle, P. Robbins, for two years, and in the winter seasons attending school at Michigan City. Otha Wearin left Indi-



Otha Mearin
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ana in the fall of 1854 and came to Mills county, walking most of the way, thus showing the determination to overcome obstacle, which has marked his after-life.

After reaching Iowa Mr. Wearin took up government land, and the first winter chopped wood and sold it in Glenwood, thus paying his board. In the spring of 1855 he and his brother rented land and later took up three thousand acres. Until 1858 the brothers lived together, but separated at the time of our subject's marriage, December 23, 1859, to Miss Martha Workman, who was born in Indiana in 1832, and died here when about thirty years of age. She was the mother of four children: Charles O., Joseph A., William Henry and Mary V.

After his marriage our subject located upon this place, his first residence being a little box-house, sixteen by eighteen feet in dimensions, and lived there until 1882, when the present comfortable residence was built. At the age of twenty Mr. Wearin owned nothing but a saddle and bridle. He now possesses seven hundred acres of land here, and about two thousand in Nebraska.

In politics Mr. Wearin has always voted the Democratic ticket, casting his first ballot in 1848 for Lewis Cass. However, in local issues he reserves the right to vote for the one he considers the best man for the office. About the time of his wife's death he retired from active work, but still looks after his interests in a quiet way. The family is one of the most respected in the neighborhood, and its members are attendants at church and interested in any educational movements in the community. Mr. Wearin is a man who commands the

respect and esteem which he receives, on account of his high character and record of honest and dignified living.

RICHARD P. SHEPARD.

For many years Mr. Shepard has been actively identified with agricultural interests. He was born in Kentucky in 1841. His grandfather, Henry Shepard, lived and died in that state, which was also the birthplace of James Shepard, the father of our subject. The latter wedded Miss Mary Biven, a native of Kentucky, although her father was born in Maryland, representing one of the old families of that commonwealth. He removed, however, to Kentucky, where he spent the residue of his life. By the marriage of James Shepard and Mary Biven three sons were born, namely, Richard P., Henry and James. Henry is now a resident of Center township, Mills county, while James is living in Indiana. James enlisted for service in the Civil war, joining a company which was raised in Mills county. The command joined Sully's expedition and was engaged in fighting the Indians in Dakota and Montana for two years. The father died in Kentucky in early manhood and the mother afterward removed to Indiana, where she remained until called to the home beyond.

Mr. Shepard of this review was but sixteen years of age when he came from his native state to Mills county, Iowa. Afterward, however, he removed to Indiana, where he engaged in farming for twenty-three years, but on the expiration of that period he again came to this state and has since continuously resided in Mills county. His farm is located three miles southwest of Glenwood. His diligence, energy and

ability led him to be classed among the most progressive agriculturists of his community. His efforts, directed along the lines of honorable business methods, brought to him a comfortable competence. In Indiana Mr. Shepard was united in marriage to Miss Ella Miner, a native of Ohio and a daughter of Thomas and Mary Miner. The following children were born of their union, namely: Willard, Thomas, Walter, Lou, Charles, John, deceased, Richard, Clarence, Oscar and May. The mother died about twelve years ago, her death being mourned by all who knew her. The sons of the family are young men of sterling worth, highly respected in the county. Richard has served as the county recorder for two years, his term expiring in the fall of 1900. He joined the volunteer army at the time of the breaking out of the Spanish war and was wounded at the battle of El Caney, July 1, 1898. John enlisted in the regular army at Fort Crook, Nebraska, in 1898, and served throughout the war in Cuba, being on the firing line in the engagements at El Caney and Santiago. Soon afterward he became ill and was sent to the hospital on Long Island, but recovered and rejoined his regiment, with which he went to the Philippines, and served with distinction during his term of three years, when he was honorably discharged, reaching home on the 5th of March, 1900. Later he was taken ill, as a result of the hardships suffered in the tropics, and died on the 27th of April, 1900, at the age of twenty-six. He was one of the popular and highly esteemed young men of the community and his death was the occasion of deep regret throughout the entire county. He possessed many noble qualities, consideration and kindness as well as bravery being numbered among his charac-

teristics. Mr. Shepard's family is one of which he has every reason to be proud, and the members of the household occupy an enviable position in the social circles in which they move.

RICHARD A. COX.

It would be difficult to find one who has a wider acquaintance in Fremont county, or is more favorably known than Richard A. Cox, who is affectionately and familiarly called "Uncle Dick." He was born in Estill county, Kentucky, February 12, 1830, a son of James and Sarah (Noland) Cox, who were also natives of the same state. The grandfather, John Cox, accompanied Lord Baltimore to the city of Baltimore, Maryland, and served in the war of 1812. His wife bore the maiden name of Lucy R. Richardson. The Cox family is of Irish and English descent. James Cox, the father of our subject, remained in Kentucky until 1834, when he removed to Jackson county, Missouri, and after a short time he went south to New Orleans, there spending two years. On the expiration of that period he returned northward, locating at Peoria, Illinois, where the succeeding two years were passed, after which he spent a similar period near St. Louis, Missouri, and then again became a resident of Jackson county, that state. In 1846 he enlisted in the army and participated in the Mexican war, dying while in the service. His death occurred in the land of Montezuma, when he was forty-six years of age. His wife, long surviving him, died in 1884 and was laid to rest in Independence, Missouri.

Richard A. Cox was only fourteen years of age when he started out in life on his own

account. Since that time he has been dependent entirely upon his own efforts and certainly deserves great credit for the success he has achieved. He has met with many difficulties and obstacles, but by determined purpose he has steadily worked his way upward. For a year and a half he was employed at the blacksmith's trade and in 1848 he went to Mexico where he remained for five months, after which he returned to Jackson, Missouri. In the spring of 1849, during the memorable gold excitement in California, he made his way to the Pacific coast where he was engaged in mining, which occupation he followed with varying success for ten years. One instance in his mining experience illustrates the enticing prospects with which the miners met. When with his partner one afternoon they accidentally came across what seemed to be a solid mass of gold just a few inches below the top of the ground. As they took away the earth more and more it seemed that they had made the richest find in the country. Night coming on, they threw back the dirt and staked out their claim, put up notices of their ownership and departed for camp. Mr. Cox thought smilingly that they were the richest men in all the world. Sleep scarcely visited his eyes through the long night. His mind was in an excited and feverish condition, busy with many plans of how he would spend his money. Hardships and toil were no longer to be a portion of his lot. Long before dawn he and his partner left camp and were traveling back to their mine of gold. Soon after their arrival there a crowd began to gather, the news of their find having rapidly spread throughout the adjoining camps. All was excitement and as the gold was again reached it appeared to be almost a

solid mass of the precious metal. Mr. Cox was offered a big price for his share, but he replied that he was going to load the Nancy Young, go to New York and buy the city, but as the work was carried on they found that the entire amount of gold was only about five hundred dollars. After spending much time and money in digging and in trying to find other veins, they abandoned their claim entirely.

Mr. Cox remained near the coast for nearly twenty years, but finally located in Missouri where he engaged in farming. Coming to Fremont county in 1887, here he also engaged in farming for about two years and then became the proprietor of a hotel in Tabor, conducting the enterprise until August, 1900, when he turned over the business to his son-in-law, Frank N. Cook.

In 1864 Mr. Cox was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. McClure, a daughter of Elisha and Nancy E. McClure, who were natives of Kentucky and removed from Hardin county, that state, to Davis county, Illinois. Her father died in 1864 at the age of sixty-four years, but the mother is still living at the age of eighty-one years and now makes her home in Harrison county, Missouri. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Cox have been born two children: Sarah Viola, who was married in August, 1889, to Frank N. Cook, by whom she has a son and daughter, Ray and Hazel; and Susan E., who in September, 1895, became the wife of R. C. Laird and resides on a farm near Tabor. They, too, have two children, Edna Viola and Mary Eleda. Mr. and Mrs. Cox hold membership in the Christian church and are people of the highest respectability, their circle of friends being limited only by their circle of acquaintances. Mr. Cox now owns considerable property

and is in very comfortable circumstances. Uncle Dick, as he is known by almost all, has a wide acquaintance among the traveling men who visit Iowa, Nebraska, and Missouri, and they took great delight in being entertained at the Tabor House when the subject of this review was its proprietor. He is a man of genial nature, courteous and social disposition, a good conversationalist and an inimitable story-teller. One evening at his hotel a company of strolling minstrels was doing some clog dancing on the newly painted porch of the hotel. The proprietor was hugely enjoying the performance when some one remarked to him that it would ruin his paint. "Dad burn it," said Uncle Dick, "I'll build a new one," and the dance went on. It is not only his love of fun that has made him popular, for he is a man of genuine worth, honorable in business and faithful to every trust reposed in him. In politics he is a stalwart Democrat. He is one of the characters that brings into life much of its sunshine, and all who are in his company for a short time go away cheered and with a brighter outlook for the future.

CHARLES G. GREENWOOD.

There is in Iowa a sturdy class of business men, who, notwithstanding a familiarity with the vicissitudes of financial and commercial ventures, have always paid one hundred cents on the dollar, and stand a wall of probity and security against general business calamity by serving as an example to less able men and standing firmly in the path of more unscrupulous ones. Of this class is Charles G. Greenwood, of Silver City, Iowa, a prominent banker and lumber merchant.

Charles G. Greenwood was born at Guil-

ford, Piscataquis county, Maine, May 24, 1836—a day notable in history as that upon which Queen Victoria, of England, was born. His father, Horace Greenwood, was born in Hebron, Maine, in 1810, and died in Woodford county, Illinois, in 1861. His grandfather, Alexander Greenwood, was well known in Maine as a surveyor, and was killed in the prime of life by a falling tree while engaged in the work of his profession. His wife prior to her marriage was a Miss Beree, and she also lived and died in Maine. They reared a large family which included Horace Greenwood, his brothers Otis and Alexander, and several daughters. Alexander died when a young man. Otis became a farmer and went to the western reserve in Ohio, thence to Illinois and afterward to Michigan. Horace Greenwood married Cordelia Gower, a native of Industry, Maine, and a daughter of James Henry and Susan (Norton) Gower, the latter a relative of Nordica, the famous operatic singer. Mrs. Greenwood was born in 1811, and was married at the age of nineteen. Mr. and Mrs. Greenwood became well-to-do farmers in Piscataquis county, Maine, where their five children were born in the order in which they are here mentioned: Citoyenne, who is the widow of James Foss, lives at Minneapolis, Minnesota and has one son living. Charles G. is the immediate subject of this sketch. Borredell, widow of Moses Buch, is the mother of eight children and lives at Cheboygan, Michigan. Horace A. is a land owner and speculator at Wymore, Nebraska, and has two daughters. C. Davis died at the age of sixteen years, in Illinois, where the family removed in 1857. The mother of these children survived her husband thirty years and died at Wymore, Nebraska, in 1891, aged

eighty-three. She was a woman of great energy and enterprise, which were not dimmed by the approach of old age. When she was seventy-five years old, she went to Colorado and proved up a pre-emption on three hundred and twenty acres of land under the provision of the homestead law. The property she secured included a tree claim, and she maintained a legal residence there for the prescribed period and made the necessary amount of improvements, visiting her children from time to time as opportunity offered.

Charles G. Greenwood received his primary education in the public schools in Maine and was for a time a student at an academy there. He came to Illinois in the fall of 1857 and that winter entered the Wisconsin State University as a sophomore and was there associated with Senator William F. Vilas who was graduated in that institution. He began teaching school at the age of eighteen years and afterward taught three winter terms in Illinois, when he was a man of family and a school director. He was married January 17, 1861, to Apphia Trask, a native of Maine, who at the age of fifteen had gone to Illinois with her parents, Eben G. Trask and his wife who was a member of the family of Emery. Both are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Trask reared three sons and two daughters, all of whom are living except the eldest, Wayland Trask, who enlisted as an orderly for service in the Civil war, rose to the rank of first lieutenant and afterward became a captain in the regular army of the United States.

Mr. Greenwood came from Illinois to Iowa in 1880, and located at Silver City, Mills county, where he engaged in the lumber and grain trade. For a short time his

brother Horace was his partner, but after that he conducted an individual enterprise until 1889, when his son, C. D. Greenwood, arrived at his majority and acquired an interest in his father's business. For two years the younger Greenwood was engaged in the same line of business at Malvern, Mills county. He married Miss Lizzie Pullman, and has a son named C. G. Greenwood. There were also four daughters born to Charles G. and Apphia (Trask) Greenwood: Grace, the eldest, married George W. Hawley, and has a son and has lost a daughter by death. She lives at Hummewell, Missouri. Sarepta is the wife of Moris Kehoe, of Silver City, Iowa, and has a son and daughter. Cora is the wife of G. A. Spellbring, of Sterling, Nebraska, and has a son and a daughter. Ada, who is a member of her father's household, was educated at Tabor College, in Iowa, and is an accomplished pianist.

For the past five years Mr. Greenwood has been interested in gold mining at Cripple Creek, Colorado. He was one of the incorporators of the Silver City State Bank, organized in 1883, and has been its president continuously since that time. He is the owner of real estate in the Missouri valley and at Alvin, Texas, and of farm land in Kansas, Texas and Iowa. He is a leading lumber dealer in his part of the state and his lumber yard is one of the largest and best stocked for many miles around. He began life poor and has made a notable success in an honest, straightforward way that commends his example to the emulation of all ambitious young business men. Standing five feet, eleven inches high and weighing two hundred and fifteen pounds, he is a noteworthy figure in any crowd, but his manner is quiet and retiring and he is not given to

unnecessary talk. A well posted, practical business man of sound judgment and well balanced mind, he is equally well informed on questions of national importance and is a prominent Republican, who held the office of justice of the peace thirteen years in a Democratic township in Illinois, and in the same township was several times elected to the office of township supervisor. He has been three times elected a member of the city council of Silver City. Mrs. Greenwood is a member of the Baptist church in which her father was a regularly ordained preacher laboring in the ministry in Maine, Illinois and Iowa.

JOHN GOY.

A well-known and prominent business man of Sidney, Iowa, is John Goy, the subject of this sketch, who is a member of the firm of Hodges & Goy, merchants and dealers in clothing and general merchandise. Mr. Goy was born near Lincoln, England, in 1851. His father was William Goy, a native of the same place, who now resides in Fremont county on a farm. He was a son of Richard Goy, who lived and died in his native land. The mother of our subject was Demarius (Asmon) Goy, who was born in England and died at the family homestead near Tabor, Iowa, several years ago. The parents of Mr. Goy came to the United States when he was six months old, making the journey in a sailing vessel and were upon the ocean six weeks. They first located in Ohio, but later came to Fremont county, Iowa.

Our subject was educated in the public schools of this county and remained with his parents until he was about twenty-one,

coming to Sidney in 1873. He engaged as a clerk in the store of which he is now part owner. At this time his employer was A. F. Metalman, a banker of the town. In 1881 Mr. Goy formed a partnership with Mr. Hodges, who had been in the employ of Mr. Metalman since 1870, and bought out the business. Since that time the firm has had a very prosperous existence, the proprietors just having built a fine brick structure, and now carry as fine and varied a line of general merchandise and clothing as can be found in the cities. One pleasant feature in connection with the establishment is its roominess, giving most desirable opportunities for the display of goods. The arrangement is artistic and the whole place of business is one that does credit to the town of Sidney.

The marriage of Mr. Goy took place in 1879, to Miss Anna Cowles, a daughter of Giles and Lydia (Dovener) Cowles, both born in Ohio. The former died in Sidney, the latter is still living. Giles Cowles came to Fremont county in 1856, taught school for five years and was made county superintendent for one term, also most acceptably filling the office of county treasurer for two terms, and was urged to accept another term, but declined. For several years he then engaged in the mercantile business. Perry Cowles, a son, now deceased, was the clerk of the county court for two terms, was county recorder and at the time of his death was a merchant. Three other children of Mr. Cowles still survive—Mrs. Sarah Samuels, Wesley and Mrs. Goy. Mr. Goy has one brother, W. R. Goy, and one sister, Mrs. Ann Omer. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Goy are: Raymond M., Giles D. and Carl B.

In politics Mr. Goy is a staunch Repub-

lican, upholding the principles of the party in a manly spirit. Both he and his estimable wife are valued members of the Presbyterian church and are among the most highly esteemed residents of the town of Sidney.

OZRO C. GASTON.

Ozro C. Gaston, a well-known resident of Fremont county, was born in Tabor, Iowa, February 10, 1863. The public schools afforded him his early educational privileges and he later pursued a partial course in Tabor College. Subsequently he engaged in teaching for six months, in 1883-4, and then took up the study of stenography which he pursued without the aid of a teacher. In 1885 he accepted a position in Council Bluffs as an amanuensis and later was employed in a similar capacity in Omaha. In September, 1886, he was appointed deputy reporter for Judge Mohaly and remained with his until April 21, 1887, when he was appointed official reporter in the thirteenth judicial district of Nebraska.

On the 12th of October, of that year, Mr. Gaston was united in marriage to Miss May A. Fetter, a daughter of J. L. and Mary (Jones) Fetter, of Oakland, Iowa. He then located at McCook, Nebraska, and there resided until 1888, when he entered into partnership with C. A. Potter, one of the oldest stenographic reporters of the state. This relationship was maintained until 1889. On the 3rd of September of that year Mr. Gaston was appointed, by Judge Thornell, to the position of reporter for the fifteenth judicial district of Iowa, and has since resided in Tabor. He is particularly proficient in his line, is extremely accurate in his work and

has the broad knowledge and sound judgment which enable him to make his services especially valuable. He was largely instrumental in organizing the state association of stenographers in Iowa and the National Association selected him to act as organizer for the middle west. In this capacity he has worked in thirteen different states. In August, 1889, he was elected first vice-president of the National Stenographers' Association, which has continually grown in strength, now numbering six hundred members. Admission to the organization is only secured by the most capable representatives of the profession. At the time the World's Congress was held at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893 he prepared and read a paper on the subject of his profession and its possibilities.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Gaston have been born three sons: George C., Ozro F. and Robert H. Mrs. Gaston is a lady of high literary and artistic taste. She is a member of the Ladies' Union and was the organizer of the Woman's Club in Tabor. The latter is devoted to the study of classical authors and different topics of literary interest, while the Ladies' Union gives its time to church work. Mr. Gaston is a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity, belonging to St. Albans Lodge No. 17, of Council Bluffs, and is also a member of the Congregational church.

JAMES H. McDONALD.

One of the most prominent and respected citizens of Sidney, Iowa, is James H. McDonald, the subject of this review, who owns and conducts the Fremont County Bank. He was born in Canada, in 1853, a son of

Harlem and Sarah J. (Baldwin) McDonald. Our subject's ancestors were Scotch, but his grandfather, John McDonald, was a native of Connecticut, whose death occurred in Oneida county, New York, whither he had removed, and where his son Harlem was born. The latter became a manufacturer of threshing machines, first in New York and later in Canada, as he removed to Toronto when a young man. About 1858 he removed to Kilbourn, Wisconsin, where he lived many years and where his wife died. He spent his last days with a daughter in Omaha, Nebraska.

Our subject left his home to face the world alone at the age of sixteen. He had received the best education possible to be obtained in the public schools, limited means preventing any hope of a more extended opportunity. His first occupation was in a printing office in Michigan, but it probably was not very remunerative, for when he reached Malvern, on his way to Fremont county, Iowa, where he hoped to better his fortunes, he had just enough money to buy his breakfast. It is inspiring to read of the success of those who have earned it by unaided effort, and the life of Mr. McDonald furnishes an example to others of what persistent perseverance will accomplish. He entered a printing office in Sidney, in the meantime employing his spare moments and nights in study, this resulting in sufficient preparation for the position of teacher. For three years he successfully followed this profession, still toiling at his books and strengthening himself by associating with educated people, until he was able to enter the law office of W. S. Long, later that of Judge Sawyer, where he finished the course.

Mr. McDonald has never engaged in the

practice of law, but considers it indispensable in his banking business, which includes a complete and exhaustive abstract department, also loans and insurance. He established this business in 1876 and by the same persistence that characterized his earlier efforts he has made it a success. He possesses the confidence of the community and is one of the representative men of the county.

In 1880 Mr. McDonald was married to Miss Willie E. Gray, the daughter of John B. Gray, who was the county recorder of Fremont county for some time. His family consists of Edna P., Herbert H., Ollie and Carl H., both deceased, and Louise.

In politics Mr. McDonald is a Republican, his judgment of national affairs carrying with it much weight. Both he and his estimable wife are consistent members of the Presbyterian church, to which he has been a liberal contributor and supporter.

WILLIAM R. JOHNSON.

William Riley Johnson, who is now efficiently serving as trustee of Silver Creek township, is one of the most practical and enterprising agriculturists of Mills county, where he owns and operates a valuable and highly improved farm. His possessions have all been acquired through his own well-directed efforts, and as the result of his consecutive endeavor he has won a place among the substantial citizens of the community.

Mr. Johnson was born in Pettis county, Missouri, August 31, 1833, his parents being William M. and Sarah (Long) Johnson, natives of Kentucky and Maryland, respectively. In 1856 the family came to



W R Johnson

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Mills county, Iowa, and settled in Silver Creek township, where the father made his home until, called to his final rest at the age of eighty-three years. By occupation he was a farmer. The mother also died here at the age of eighty years. Of their four children our subject is now the only survivor, though three reached years of maturity, married and reared families of their own. Our subject's paternal grandfather was William L. Johnson. He belonged to an old Kentucky family. In that state the grandmother died, but her husband's death occurred in Missouri.

On the home farm in Missouri William R. Johnson passed the days of his boyhood and youth, and acquired his education in the district schools of the neighborhood. He accompanied his parents on their removal to Mills county, Iowa, and remained with them until thirty-two years of age. On attaining his majority he continued to work on the farm for three years, and later was employed as a sawmill tender and carpenter for twelve years.

In 1865 Mr. Johnson married Miss Elizabeth Sloneker, a native of Iowa, and to them were born two children, namely: Alonzo, who is now engaged in mercantile business in Oregon; and Jennie, who married Sherman Hickson and has three children. The parents of Mrs. Johnson were born in Pennsylvania, and in 1852 came to Mills county, where both died, the father at the age of sixty-five years, the mother at the age of seventy-one. After his marriage Mr. Johnson located upon his present farm, his first home being a little shanty fourteen by eighteen feet, in which he lived from 1865 until 1873, when he erected his present comfortable and substantial resi-

dence. His first purchase consisted of seventy-five acres of land, only ten acres of which had been broken, but being a man of tireless energy and industrious habits, the entire tract was soon placed under cultivation and is now one of the best improved farms of Silver Creek township. As his financial resources have increased, he has added to his landed possessions until he now has two hundred and forty-eight acres, a part of which he rents. In connection with general farming he has also successfully engaged in stock-raising. His place is conveniently located, his pretty country seat being not more than one mile from Malvern.

Mr. Johnson has for many years been identified with the Mill-County Central Fair Association, and has been one of its most active and influential workers. For a quarter of a century he has occupied one or another of its official positions, and in 1899 was elected its president, in which capacity he is now serving. Although reared a Democrat, his father being a supporter of that party, he has always affiliated with the Republican party since casting his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln, and has been an active worker in its conventions. He attends the Christian church, of which his wife is an earnest and consistent member, and is an upright, honorable man who commands the respect and confidence of all with whom he comes in contact either in business or social life.

ALEXANDER STROUD.

A fitting reward of a well-spent life is an honored retirement from labor, an opportunity to enjoy the fruits of former toil and

to spend some years unharassed by business cares and burdens. This has been vouchsafed to Mr. Stroud, who, after a long connection with agricultural pursuits, has now retired, the accumulations of former decades supplying him with all the comforts and many of the luxuries that go to make life worth the living.

A native of Tennessee, he was born in Bedford county, in 1830. His father was a native of North Carolina and at an early day emigrated to Tennessee, taking up his residence in Bedford county, where he devoted his time and energies to agricultural pursuits. He had a brother who served as a color-bearer under General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans in the war of 1812, and was the first to plant the stars and stripes upon the breastworks there. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Rebecca Greene, and was a relative of General Greene of Revolutionary fame. She was born in Tennessee and was of Scotch descent, a representative of a family that was prominent in the Revolutionary war. The parents of our subject were married in the mother's native state, and their opposition to slavery and its practices led to their removal to the north. They located first in Illinois, and afterward came to Iowa.

Alexander Stroud accompanied his parents on their removals and thus became identified with pioneer life in the Hawkeye state. His educational privileges were very limited, for there were no free schools and this necessitated his attendance at subscription schools. The first schoolhouse which he ever saw was built by his parents and their neighbors out of materials which they hauled to the place, therefrom erecting a structure that their children might receive some educa-

tional privileges. Mr. Stroud's training at farm labor, however, was not meager, for at a very early day he began work in the fields and followed the plow at the time of the spring planting and garnered the crops during the summer and autumn harvests. He carried on farming in connection with his father until 1879, when he removed to Hillsdale, Center township, Mills county, Iowa, his present home. He has now retired from active business life, but is still a land-owner in this locality. He superintends his investments, but otherwise is engaged in no active labor.

At the time of the Civil war Mr. Stroud manifested his loyalty to the Union by enlisting in the army at Knoxville, Iowa, on the 15th of August, 1862. He joined the "boys in blue" with Company A, Fortieth Iowa Infantry, under the command of Captain M. V. B. Bennett and Colonel John A. Garrett. With his company he went to Iowa City and then direct to "Dixie land," going into camp at Columbus, Kentucky. The regiment was engaged in heavy skirmishing throughout the winter. Their next camp was at Paducah, Kentucky, from which point they went to the support of Grant in the siege of Vicksburg. After the fall of that city Mr. Stroud saw some very hard and trying service in the Yazoo valley country, chasing the rebels through miry swamps and almost impenetrable thickets and canebrakes. He took part in the battle of Jenkins' Ferry, a very severe engagement, and was afterward in service along the Mississippi, where they were constantly subjected to the fire from the sharpshooters and the guns on the gunboats. They made one march of fifty-five miles in twenty-two hours, Mr. Stroud and three of his companions being the only mem-

bers of the company to stack arms on their arrival at their destination. Subsequently he went with his regiment to Jackson, Mississippi, and Helena, Arkansas, and thence to the Arkansas river, opposite Little Rock, where he experienced some of the very hardest service of his enlistment. The men were ordered across the river in the face of the rebel guns to capture the city, and though the service was a very difficult one it was performed by the brave "boys in blue." Then occurred some very sanguinary battles, the soldiers being mown down like grass! The regiment turned south in Arkansas toward Texas, and the subsequent battles, skirmishes and forced marches in dangerous places and in the darkness of the night were enough to try the metal of the most courageous soldier, but through it all Mr. Stroud never wavered, and when mustered out of service he could claim the honorable distinction of having never lost a day and having ever been found at his post of duty, whether in the thickest of the fight or upon the tented field. His patience, fortitude and valor are worthy of the highest commendation, for no other soldier ever bore such hardships with a more cheerful or courageous spirit. He was mustered out at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, after a service of about three and one-half years.

Mr. Stroud was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Wade, in Marion county, Iowa, her people having come to the west from Indiana. She is an estimable lady and has been to her husband a faithful wife and helpmate on life's journey. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Stroud have been born ten children: Angeline, who became the wife of Dr. Eddy, of Malvern Iowa, but both are now deceased; Judith, the wife of William McCoy, who resides on

a farm near Tabor, in Mills county; Priscilla J., the wife of Calvin Goddard, of Pueblo, Colorado; Rebecca, the wife of Dr. Cross, of Hillsdale; Clara, who married Daniel Anderson, a farmer of Mills county; Telitha, who wedded S. E. Surface, a resident farmer of Ringgold county, Iowa; Ola, who is the wife of C. S. Day, an agriculturist of Monona, Iowa; Joseph F., the elder son, who was reared as a farmer but is now in business in Hillsdale; Willis C., the younger son, who is a resident of Ottumwa, Iowa; and Sadie, who is deceased.

In his political views Mr. Stroud is a Republican, having voted the ticket since the organization of the party. He has filled a number of local offices of trust, discharging his duties with promptness and fidelity, thus winning the high commendation of all concerned. He has a wide acquaintance in Mills county and enjoys the respect and esteem of his fellow men by reason of his honorable and upright life.

R. C. SMITH.

R. C. Smith, a prominent and representative farmer and mechanic whose residence in Fremont county dates from an early day of its development, was born in Warren county, Pennsylvania, September 5, 1828, his parents being Horace and Margaret (Reese) Smith, the mother being a native of Pennsylvania, where they were married. The father, however, was born and reared in the Empire state, whither his parents had removed with their family previous to his birth.

His father followed freighting before railroads were built and owned two four-horse teams and wagons. In 1812 Horace

and his father were driving one of the teams when the government pressed both men and teams into the service of transporting the supplies and munitions of war for the army. They were thus engaged for some time and after the close of the second war with England Horace Smith returned to Pennsylvania. He became a sailor on the northern lakes and while thus engaged he sailed on Lake Michigan and visited the site of Chicago before the city was founded, and aided in erecting old Fort Dearborn, and thus he became connected with one of the works which became historic.

Subsequently he returned to Pennsylvania, where he was married and took up his abode, engaging in the lumbering business. He dealt in lumber, which he rafted down the Susquehanna river to market, carrying on that enterprise until 1837, when he removed to Illinois, becoming one of the pioneers of the Prairie state. Upon a tract of unimproved land in Warren county, which his wife had inherited, he and his family located and with characteristic energy he began its cultivation and improvement. Later he exchanged that farm for a tract of coal land and thereon he opened coal mines, which he operated for a number of years, devoting his energies to that industry until his labors were ended in death in 1859. A quiet, unassuming man, he worked hard and by his unfaltering industry and honorable dealings he managed to accumulate a comfortable competence. He never aspired to public office, being content to perform the duties of citizenship without official reward. After his death the widowed mother sold her home and coal mines in Illinois and removed to Iowa, locating in Fremont county. Her children were all grown and in their homes she re-

sided. Some time afterward she went to Illinois to visit a daughter who was living in that state, and there the death of Mrs. Smith occurred. The parents of our subject had six children, of whom he is the eldest. The others are Isabel, now Mrs. Barnard; Mrs. Mary Pettit; John, who served through the war of the Rebellion; Charles and Orin, who also "wore the blue" in defense of the Union. The four sons of the family were in the service of their country at the time of the Civil war. Each one returned home in safety, although they had sustained slight wounds.

R. C. Smith spent his early boyhood days upon his father's farm, and to the public-school system of Illinois is indebted for the educational privileges which he enjoyed. When sixteen years of age he was apprenticed to the blacksmith's trade, serving for a term of three years, and afterward he followed that calling for some time. At the time of his marriage, however, he began farming in connection with his blacksmithing and followed the dual pursuit until 1861, when, feeling that his country needed his services, he enlisted as a member of Company I, Fiftieth Illinois Infantry. The regiment was assigned to the Army of the Tennessee and he was at the front under Colonel Bain and General John A. Logan. As a member of the Fifteenth Army Corps he went to the front and did guard duty in the winter of 1861-2 on the Hanibal & St. Joseph Railroad. With his regiment he participated in the campaign of Missouri, after which the command was transferred to Tennessee and participated in the battles of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, and they then went to Nashville and Clarksville and took part in many engagements under General Grant in his

campaign doing much hard service. At length the regiment arrived at Paducah, Kentucky. After serving at the front for two years Mr. Smith was granted a furlough, on account of physical disability, and returned to his home. When his leave of absence had expired he was still unable to do field service and his furlough was therefore extended. But he did not recover his health as he had hoped to do, and therefore was honorably discharged. Two years passed before he was able to engage in any work; and even now, almost forty years after the war, he yet feels the effects of his army experience and the ill health incurred thereby.

When again strong enough to take up the active duties of life, Mr. Smith resumed farming and blacksmithing. In 1851 he had married Miss Loretta Myers, and in October, 1872, he brought his family to Fremont county, Iowa, where he purchased the farm upon which he yet resides. The land had been broken, and a small house, then in a rather dilapidated condition, had been built, but the place was unfenced and the work of cultivation had been carried forward to only a slight degree. Mr. Smith paid twenty-five dollars per acre for his land. The first work which claimed his attention in Iowa was the erection of a blacksmith shop, and soon he was busily engaged at his trade, while his two sons took charge of the farm, which they improved under his direction. The home therefore soon became self-supporting and has been so ever since. For a number of years Mr. Smith was the leading blacksmith in his locality, his patronage coming to him from a wide extent of territory. His expert work secured him the continued trade of all with whom he once had dealings, and until a few years since he followed black-

smithing; and at the present time he does his own work in that line. He has made permanent and substantial improvements on his place which add both to its value and attractive appearance. He remodeled and enlarged the house, erected an extensive barn and commodious outbuildings, planted an orchard and grove, and everything is kept in excellent condition. The place is pleasantly located about three miles south of Randolph. By his honorable business methods and unfaltering perseverance Mr. Smith has acquired a comfortable competence for the evening of life, and at the same time he has won that good name which is rather to be chosen than great riches.

Mrs. Smith has been to her husband a faithful companion and helpmeet on the journey of life. She was born November 22, 1837, in the town of Monmouth, Illinois, and represents one of the honored early families of Warren county, that state. Her parents George and Anna (Goody) Myers, were both natives of Ohio and were there married, after which they sought a home in what was then a wild and unimproved district. Locating in Monmouth, Illinois, the father there conducted a general mercantile establishment for a number of years and also had charge of a stage coach line. Subsequently he turned his attention to farming and became an extensive dealer and shipper of fat cattle. About 1865 he sold his property in the Prairie state and came to Iowa, locating near Shenandoah, where he purchased a large tract of land. Still later he engaged in merchandising in Manti, where he remained for three years, when he removed to Missouri and resumed his agricultural labors, continuing the work of the fields and at the same time handling stock. His next place of

abode was in Kansas, but he ultimately returned to Manti, Iowa, where he died in 1888. He was a man of excellent business ability, strong purpose and energy, and was charitable and public-spirited. His standard of integrity and honor was very high and his life was in harmony therewith.

His children were: Sarah, who became Mrs. M. Ware; William; Mrs. Matilda Speck; Nancy, the wife of D. Myers; Loretta, the honored wife of Mr. Smith; and John. Twelve children came to add happiness and brightness to the home of our subject and his wife, but they lost their first born, William, who died in infancy. The others are: Alonzo, who is living in the state of Washington; George, a farmer of Iowa; Mrs. Margaret Jenkins; Louisa, the wife of William Kline; Mrs. Mary Pippitt; Harvey, an agriculturist; Ida, the wife of William Wilson; Isabel, at home; Guy and Elliott, both of whom follow farming in this state; and Richard, who is yet with his parents. Mrs. Smith is a faithful and earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Smith maintains pleasant relations with his old army comrades through his membership in Randolph Post, G. A. R. His career has ever been characterized by fidelity to duty in every relation, whether upon the field of battle, in the home or in business life, and his history illustrates the power of industry and honesty in gaining success.

WILLIAM C. SWARTS.

The people of Indiana are enterprising and progressive and have made it one of the great states of the Union, and Indianans who have located elsewhere have most of them made their marks in the business com-

munity and taken the lead in public affairs. One of the prominent Indianans of Mills county, Iowa, is William C. Swarts, a prosperous stock farmer who for the past seventeen years has lived at Silver City.

William C. Swarts was born in Allen county, Indiana, October 11, 1849, a son of George Swarts, who was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, November 26, 1826, and passed his younger days there, removing to Erie county, New York, and thence after seven years to Wayne county, Ohio. Peter Swarts, the father of George Swarts, and grandfather of William C. Swarts, was born in Pennsylvania in 1796 and died in 1880. His wife was Susan Dolph and they had five children, of whom three sons and a daughter are living. One of these, George Swarts, the father of William C. Swarts, lives in Mills county. Another, known as "Aunt Mary" Boles, is living, widowed, in Hemphill county, Texas. His wife died at the age of forty-three in Wayne county, Ohio, and he married again and had five children by his second marriage. In 1849, when he was twenty-three years old, George Swarts married Margaret Johnson, who died in 1868, nineteen years later, leaving five daughters and one son, William C. Swarts, the subject of this sketch. February 22, 1870, he married Amanda (Johnson) Doner, a sister of his first wife, who bore him one daughter, who was named Kate, and who is the wife of E. H. Scott, of Council Bluffs, Iowa. Mr. Swarts began life poor, but prospered abundantly and became an extensive land owner and bought and sold many farms, and at this time he owns three hundred and sixty-five acres, comprising two farms. He is a Mason and in politics is independent. He has filled the offices of township trustee

of Ingraham township and mayor of Silver City.

William C. Swarts was older than his five sisters. He passed his younger days in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan and his educational advantages were limited. At the age of twenty he left home and hired out on a wood job in Indiana and earned fifty dollars during his first two weeks' service. Later he settled on a small farm of eighty acres, which he paid for in work before he was married. The success which attended his first business ventures did not desert him in after years, and he has been prosperous to the present time. He lived on his first farm from 1873 to 1876, and improved it greatly and sold it to advantage preparatory to moving to Mills county, Iowa. Since he first located in Mills county he has moved four times and has owned several different farms. He came to his present farm, which adjoins Silver City on the south, in 1895. It consists of three hundred and sixty-five acres, well improved and well equipped for stock farming. For twelve years prior to coming to this place, he owned and lived on a farm of two hundred and seventy-six acres north of Silver City, which he bought for ten thousand dollars and sold twelve years after for twenty-five thousand dollars. He has always been a stock-raiser, and while dealing principally in cattle has handled horses and hogs somewhat extensively. During the past twenty-four years he has made a specialty of feeding beef cattle, and until 1894 shipped more fat stock than any one else in the county, often handling forty to fifty thousand dollars' worth a month. Owing to failing health, he partially retired from business in the year mentioned, but has

now two hundred and fifty head of cattle and about fifty head of horses and mules. He has bred many horses and some valuable ones. He raises one hundred acres of corn and fifty acres of small grain, and buys corn and hay for his stock. His home farm originally consisted of five hundred and twenty-five acres, of which he sold one hundred and sixty acres, and he owns a section of land in Nebraska, which is cultivated by tenants but the stock on which is his, and there is no time when he does not have on hand two to three hundred head of cattle. He built the fine residence on his former farm north of Silver City in 1894, and his present modern residence, the best in the vicinity, two years later.

Mr. Swarts is a Master Mason, a Republican and a supporter of the Christian church, of which his wife is a member. He has steadfastly refused to accept any public office, but exerts a recognized influence in city and township affairs. He was married in 1873, in Porter county, Indiana, to Sarah Jane Isminger, a native of that county, and a daughter of John and Catharine (Koutz) Isminger, natives of Ohio. Frank Swarts, their eldest son, was born November 9, 1875, and came with his parents to Mills county, Iowa. He is a pharmacist and has a wife and one little daughter. Edward, their next son in order of birth, is a member of their household, as are also Mark, Jim, Mabel and Mae. Maud died when fifteen months old. Mabel and Mae are twins and were born November 26, 1888, on the anniversary of the birth of their grandfather Swarts. They do not resemble each other in personal appearance as some twins do, but are bright interesting girls, with a decided talent for

music; and Mae is a star in social entertainments both as a vocalist and as an elocutionist.

SIDNEY FOWLER.

Sidney Fowler is a prominent Mason of Hamburg, Iowa, and a well-known railroad man, having been in railroad service in this portion of the state for a quarter of a century. A native of Illinois, he was born in Schuyler county, February 3, 1849, his parents being Josiah and Misnah (Dunning) Fowler, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. The father belonged to one of the old families of that state, while the mother's people were from South Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Fowler became well-known residents of Schuyler county, Illinois, and as people of sterling worth they are held in high esteem. The father gave his time and attention to agricultural pursuits and in that manner provided a livelihood for his family. His death occurred in 1876, and his wife passed away in 1865.

Sidney Fowler, the immediate subject of this sketch, was reared in Illinois and in Kansas. When twenty years of age he entered the railroad service, with which he has been connected for thirty years, this long period being characterized by the utmost fidelity to duty. He is well known in railroad circles in southwestern Iowa and northwestern Missouri, and for eighteen years has been the foreman on section 29 of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad at Hamburg, Iowa. During this time he has never met with an accident, owing to his capable management, his close application and his thorough understanding of the work entrusted to him.

In the year 1875 Mr. Fowler was united in marriage, in Doniphan, Kansas, to Miss Martha Hughes, who to him has been a faithful companion on the journey of life. She is a native of Missouri but was reared and educated in Miami county, Kansas, her parents being William and Martha (Terry) Hughes. The father is still living in southern Missouri, but the mother died at the age of sixty-two years. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Fowler have been born two children,— Roy Eddie and Nondas Frances, aged respectively thirteen and seven years. Mr. Fowler exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Democracy, and for eight years has served as a councilman of Hamburg county.

He keeps well informed on the issues of the day and is thus enabled to support his political position by intelligent argument. He is well known and deservedly prominent in Masonic circles, for his life exemplifies the beneficent principles of the fraternity. He is now serving as the master of Jerusalem Lodge, No. 253, F. & A. M., of Hamburg, with which he has been identified for thirteen years. He was made a Master Mason in Rushville, Missouri, in 1880. He also belongs to Olive Council, has taken the chapter degrees, and both he and his wife are members of the Order of the Easter Star.

NELSON CURTIS FIELD.

In the promotion and conservation of advancement in all the normal lines of human progress and civilization there is no factor which has exercised a more potent influence than the press, which is both the director and the mirror of public opinion. Glenwood has been signally favored in the



Nelson C. Field

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character of its newspapers, which have been vital, enthusiastic and progressive, ever aiming to advance the interests of this favored section of the Union, to aid in laying fast and sure the foundations of an enlightened commonwealth, to further the ends of justice and to uphold the banner of Iowa. In a compilation of this nature then it is clearly incumbent that due recognition be accorded the newspaper press of the state. One of the capable representatives of the press in Mills county is Nelson Curtis Field.

A native son of the Hawkeye state, he has always been closely identified with its interests and has labored earnestly for its welfare along many lines. He was born in Pottawattamie county, April 13, 1868, a son of Arminius J. and Aurelia (Sellers) Field. His boyhood days were spent upon his father's farm, and while he worked in the fields in the summer months, aiding in plowing, planting and harvesting, in the winter season he improved the opportunities for education afforded by the common schools. Desirous of enjoying more advanced privileges, he continued farm work until he had earned money sufficient to enable him to enter school elsewhere. He matriculated in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and was graduated in the literary department with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, being the youngest member of the class of 1890, numbering one hundred and fifty graduates in the literary department. He afterward engaged in school-teaching for a year, and then turned his attention to journalistic work, in 1891 establishing the Mills County Tribune, of which he has since been the editor and proprietor, conducting the paper with continu-

ous success up to the present time. He began the publication of this journal in connection with N. T. Bradway, who soon withdrew from the firm, however, being succeeded by F. M. Buffington, who retired from the business in 1895, leaving Mr. Field the sole owner. This journal is creditable to the city and county in which it is published, and is an excellent news organ and advertising medium. Its circulation is constantly increasing and its business affairs are in a prosperous condition.

Since the first year in which he attended college Mr. Field has given his political support to the Democracy. Believing firmly in its principles, he strongly supports its doctrines and upholds its banners. He was made a candidate for state senator on the Democratic ticket in the senatorial district composed of Mills and Montgomery counties, but was defeated on account of the overwhelming Republican majority in the district. He began business about nine years ago with no capital, but through his paper and other judicious investments he has become one of the most substantial citizens of the community and to-day owns seven fine farms, aggregating one thousand and fifteen acres, besides a large amount of town property which brings to him a good income. All that he has acquired is the reward of his well-directed labors guided by sound business judgment, and his life stands an exemplification of what may be accomplished through determined purpose.

Mr. Field is a member of the Congregational church. On the 7th of January, 1890, he was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Buffington, a member of one of the oldest and most influential families in Mills county, but their happy married life was of

short duration, for Mrs. Field passed away in the following May. One of Mr. Field's contemporaries in the journalistic field has given us the following pen picture: "Mr. Field is an exceptionally bright and brainy young man, of scrupulously clean and temperate habits. He makes a success of whatever he undertakes. He is universally acknowledged to be one of the brightest and ablest newspaper men in the state, and now that he enters the political field, we predict for him a successful career." Another journalist said: "Mr. Field is a man of marked individuality, of strong purpose and remarkable energy."

AUGUSTUS McCLENAHAN.

Among the prominent and successful farmers of Mills county, Iowa, who enjoys the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens must be named the subject of the present review, Augustus McClenahan, who resides upon section 11, Anderson township. He was born at Trader's Point, Iowa, August 18, 1848. He was the son of Robert McClenahan, who was born in Kentucky, in 1807, and died at Trader's Point, Iowa, on December 10, 1852. While still a very young man Robert McClenahan took up his residence in Stark county, Ohio, teaching school there, also in central Illinois, and after his removal to Iowa. In Ohio he made the acquaintance of, and married, Lucy A. Richards, of Stark county, a daughter of Augustus Richards, and his wife, who belonged to the old Doggett family of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. McClenahan came to Iowa in 1846 and were among the very first settlers of Mills county, where they reared their family: Mary Ellen, the wife of Daniel Hougas;

Frances Elizabeth, the wife of G. F. Schenck, of Montgomery county; and our subject. The father lived until death at Trader's Point, after which the mother married Jeremiah Bunker and bore him one daughter, now Mrs. Gifford, a resident of Carson, Iowa. Mr. Bunker died in Nebraska, and she survived many years, passing away in June, 1897.

Brought up on a farm and accustomed to agriculture, our subject has made a success of his life work. His educational advantages, like those of many others of his day, were limited, but native good sense and a sterling character have supplied all deficiencies. It was on the 23d of October, 1872, that he was married to Miss Mary I. Schenck, a native of Indiana, who was born in 1850 and was a daughter of James M. and Alzina (Fisher) Schenck, both of whom are deceased.

Our subject remained on the farm where his mother had settled in 1855, also becoming the possessor of a land warrant of eighty acres from his grandfather Richards, who had been a soldier of the war of 1812. He now has a finely stocked and well cultivated farm of three hundred and twenty-six acres with eight acres of timber land additional. He raises corn, wheat, oats, but principally corn, some years harvesting from six to eight thousand bushels in all. He also raises Poland China hogs and breeds colts, and owns some twenty horses.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. McClenahan have grown up around their hearth to be the comfort of their declining years. The oldest child was an infant that died when but five months old; Maud is the wife of R. E. Stone and has a little son, Sylvan; Pearl May is a teacher and lives at home;

Robert Vernon and Lucy Edna, twins, are eighteen years old and live at home; Edna is a graduate of the Henderson high school; Ralph W.; and Inez, a bright little ten-year-old school girl. Pearl May was graduated at Shenandoah College and taught her first term of school in the Henderson high school, remaining a year. She is accomplished in music, and the musical talent seems to have been given to the whole family.

As a Republican Mr. McClenahan has always done his whole political duty, and his neighbors have honored him with their confidence, appointing him school director for twenty-five years. He was made treasurer before he was twenty-one years old.

Few homes are more happily placed than that of our genial subject and his excellent wife. Generous and liberal-minded, Mr. McClenahan makes friends in every direction, and is much interested in making his children happy by providing them with educational advantages. A new library is being added to the other comforts of the home.

ALEXANDER C. GASTON.

Alexander C. Gaston, a well-known representative of commercial interests in Tabor, was born in Oberlin, Ohio, on the 16th of February, 1838. He represented one of the old families of Massachusetts. As the name indicates the family is of French lineage three brothers having been driven from France during the time of the Huguenot massacre. One became a resident of North Carolina, a second of Connecticut and the third, a bachelor, died in Ireland, leaving a fine estate, but the fortune was claimed by the crown. Alexander Gaston, the grandfather of our subject, removed from the old

Bay state to Ithaca, New York, at an early day, and his death occurred when he was seventy-three years of age. His wife bore the maiden name of Lydia Belcher, and died in 1850, at the age of fifty-five years. They were farming people and were well known for their sterling worth. George B. Gaston the father of our subject, was born near Ithaca, New York. He was one of the founders of the Tabor College, and died in Tabor, in 1873.

Mr. Gaston, whose name introduces this record, pursued his education in the common district schools and also studied geometry for one term. In addition to this he devoted some time to the mastery of the Greek language. When twenty-one years of age he started out to make his own way in the world, his destination being Pike's Peak, which was then the scene of mining excitement. He and his companions traveled for three days and got as far as Salt creek, when the party formed a new decision and proceeded to Fort Laramie, where they divided. Mr. Gaston and one of his companions, however, returned to Iowa, taking up their abode in Fremont county. Becoming identified with its farming interests, he was for a long time engaged in the tilling of the soil, transforming the wild land into productive fields which brought to him a good financial return for his labor. Through a long period Mr. Gaston continued farming, but in February, 1900, he established a grocery store in Tabor, and is there engaged in business at the present time. He has already secured a large patronage and is finding in the new venture a profitable source of income.

On the 27th of March, 1862, Mr. Gaston was united in marriage to Miss Mary F.

Jones, a daughter of Solomon and Esther (Eslerbrook) Jones. They became the parents of eight children, six of whom are living, as follows: Ozroc, who is a stenographer for Judge Thornell and resides in Tabor; Cora Ellen, now the wife of Waldo G. Rice, a resident of Cedar county, Nebraska; Etta Marla, at home; Abbie Marie, wife of Henry O. Sheldon, who is living in Laurel, Nebraska; Myron Clinton, who is also under the parental roof; and Alonzo A., who is now attending school. Mr. Gaston has served as county trustee for three terms, discharging his duties in a manner to promote the best interests of the community. He is a trustee of Tabor College and is a member of the Congregational church. Public progress and local improvement are causes both dear to his heart, and he withholds his support from no measure or movement that is calculated to advance the general welfare. His history is that of one who has demonstrated the truth of the old adage that success is not a matter of genius but results from earnest labor, and his industry and unflagging determination have enabled him to win a creditable standing among the substantial citizens of his adopted county.

L. P. DEAN.

L. P. Dean, who is the station agent at Hamburg for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, has filled the position for nine years and is a most capable and courteous representative of the company, with which he has been identified for seventeen years. His life record began in Frederick county, Maryland, in 1865, and he belongs to one of the old, well known and promi-

nent families of that portion of his native state. His father, W. H. R. Dean, is an honored citizen of Hamburg, where he is now engaged in the real-estate business. A native of Maryland, he was reared and educated there and in the year 1869 emigrated westward with his family, taking up his abode near St. Joseph, Missouri, where he resided for a number of years.

L. P. Dean, of this review, was reared in northwestern Missouri, and to the public-school system of the state is indebted for the educational privileges which he enjoyed. He has also added to his fund of practical knowledge through experience in the business world and in reading in leisure hours. Learning telegraphy, he entered the railroad service and has been stationed at various places, between St. Joseph and Kansas City. He was at Barnard, Missouri, in charge of the station there for some time, and in 1891 was promoted to the position which he yet occupies. His connection with the railroad service covers almost two decades, a fact which indicates unmistakably that he has been loyal to the trusts reposed in him and prompt and faithful in the discharge of his duties, for extensive corporations do not retain in their employ men who are unworthy or incompetent. For nine years he has been in Hamburg, and is accounted a most popular representative of the road, being always accommodating, courteous and obliging.

In October, 1900, Mr. Dean was united in marriage to Miss Nellie Bogan, a daughter of Dr. Bogan, a prominent and well-known physician of Hamburg. Their pleasant home is celebrated for its hospitality, and to them a cordial welcome is extended in many of the best homes in the city. In his political views Mr. Dean is a Republican,

but seeks not the honors or emoluments of public office. He was made a Mason in White Hill Lodge, No. 302, F. & A. M., at Barnard, Missouri, and has since taken the degrees of the chapter and council. He also belongs to Bruce Commandery, No. 34, K. T., of Red Oak, Iowa, and to Moilah Temple of the Mystic Shrine, in St. Joseph, Missouri. He is classed among the intelligent and enterprising citizens of Hamburg, and his genial disposition and friendly temperament have won him the warm regard of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

RUFUS S. TATE.

Rufus S. Tate, formerly the sheriff of Fremont county, Iowa, and a prominent resident of Sidney, is a recognized leader of the Democratic party in this section, his large acquaintance and unbounded popularity giving him an influential following, while his shrewd judgment of men and affairs makes his counsel of value in all important movements.

A native of Iowa, Mr. Tate was born in Monroe county, on the 7th of February, 1856, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Elswick) Tate, both natives of Indiana. His paternal grandfather was James Tate, while his maternal grandparents were Andrew and Elizabeth Elswick. The former lived in Kentucky for a time, then moved to Indiana, and from there to Iowa, in 1851. They were of Scotch descent. Throughout life the father of our subject followed agricultural pursuits, and died in Monroe county, this state, in 1873, at the age of forty-nine years, and his wife passed away at the same place in 1859, at the age of twenty-five. To them were born two children, but

Rufus is the only representative of the family now living.

Our subject was left an orphan at an early age, and since eighteen years old has made his own way in the world unaided. He is practically self-educated, and has obtained a good fund of general information, which has well fitted him for life's responsible duties. In 1883 he removed to Fremont county, where he made his home for some time.

On the 12th of January, 1892, Mr. Tate was united in marriage with Miss Anna Belle Argyle, a native of Iowa and a daughter of Archibald and Harriet (Bowman) Argyle. Her father, who was a merchant by occupation, was born in Virginia, in 1804, and died in Sidney, Iowa, in 1866. After his marriage Mr. Tate located in Sidney, where two children have been born in his family, namely: Stewart A. and Harriet J. The family have a pleasant home erected by our subject in 1900, and are people of prominence in social circles. Religiously Mrs. Tate is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Since locating in Sidney, Mr. Tate has taken a very important part in public affairs, and is one of the most influential men in the Democratic party, for whose interests he has worked untiringly. Since casting his first presidential vote for General Hancock he has never failed in his allegiance to that party and has never failed to support its candidates each election day. For four years he served as deputy sheriff of the county, and was then elected sheriff for a term of two years, in the fall of 1892. In 1896 he was re-elected to the same office, his second term expiring on the 1st of January, 1899. His official duties were discharged with a

promptness and fidelity worthy of the highest commendation. He is now serving as councilman of Sidney, having been elected to that office in 1900. Mr. Tate is emphatically a man of enterprise, positive character, indomitable energy and liberal views, and is thoroughly identified with the growth and prosperity of his city and county. Fraternally he is an honored member of the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America.

JOHN J. KELLY.

John J. Kelly, a well and favorably known resident of Mills county, was born in Ohio, in 1853, and represents one of the old families of the state. His grandfather, Elisha Kelly, was also a native of Ohio and had seven children, namely: Isaac; Elisha, deceased; Mrs. Hannah Fitzwilliams, who also passed away; Mrs. Mary Dill, deceased; Mrs. Vashti Drake, who makes her home in Bainbridge, Ohio; and Mrs. Emma Chenowith and Mrs. Maggie Cook, both of whom are deceased.

The first named, the Rev. Isaac Kelly, is the father of our subject. He was born in Ohio, in 1816, and is still living, his home being in Pomona, California, where he and his wife have resided for several years. He married Ruth Smith, who was born in Ohio and is a daughter of John J. Smith, who served in the war of 1812 and died in Missouri. Rev. Mr. Kelly is a Methodist preacher, having for many years been a member of the ministry of that church. He was one of the old-time circuit-riders both in Ohio and Iowa and is recognized as one of the leading divines of the west. He is es-

pecially well known in this state, where he is widely remembered as a patriarchal preacher of eloquence and strength and of exceptional purity of character. He removed from Ohio to Mills county, Iowa, with his family, arriving at his destination on the 3d of March 1853. Here he secured extensive landed possessions and the large body of fine farming land adjoining Hillsdale on the north, the major part of which is still in his possession, the other being now owned by his son, John J. Kelly and other members of the family. All the children were reared upon the farm, although the father devoted the most of his time and attention to proclaiming the gospel among the pioneers of Iowa. Lewis Edward, the eldest son in the family, is now a physician, engaged in practice in Oakland, California. At the time of the Civil war he joined the "boys in blue," enlisting from Mills county in the Fifteenth Regiment of Iowa Volunteers. He saw very hard service and was severely wounded on several occasions. At Pittsburg Landing he was laid out for dead, with his knapsack upon his breast. Although only sixteen years of age at the time of his enlistment, he was absolutely without fear and displayed a valor equal to that of many veterans more than twice his years. The other members of the family of Rev. Isaac Kelly are: Mrs. Demaris E. Lewis, who resides in Bartlett, Iowa; Mrs. Alice Pitzer, of Pomona, California; James Quinn, a farmer of Mills county; Willis M., who is living in Los Angeles; Elmer Ellsworth, a practicing physician located at San Francisco; Effie May, who is living with her parents in Pomona, California, and is successfully engaged in teaching; Winfield Scott, a Methodist minister, now acting as the pastor

of a church of his denomination in California; and Pearl, who is now Mrs. Dr. Schutz, of Long Beach, California.

John J. Kelly, whose name introduces this sketch, was brought to Mills county, Iowa, during his early infancy and has here spent his entire life. He was reared amid the wild scenes of the frontier and was early trained to the work of the home farm, assisting in the cultivation of the fields from the time of early spring-planting until the crops were harvested in the autumn. He still lives upon a portion of the old homestead, his residence being pleasantly located only a quarter of a mile north of the town of Hillsdale. As a companion and helpmate on life's journey, he chose Miss Laura Alice Sawyer, their marriage being celebrated in 1885. The lady is a daughter of Nicholas Sawyer, who was born in Tennessee, his people having removed to the north on account of their Union sentiments, and all of his brothers served as soldiers with the northern army in the Civil war. One of the brothers was captured by Rebels, drawn into a creek and there shot down! Nicholas Sawyer was prevented from enlisting by physical disability. At an early period in the development of Mills county he cast in his lot with the pioneer settlers and is still living here, his home adjoining Hillsdale on the northwest. He has now reached the ripe old age of seventy-nine years and is one of the honored early settlers of the community. He married Miss Minerva Jane Skaggs, who also was born in Tennessee and is still traveling life's journey by his side as a devoted wife and companion. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer were born the following named: Laura Alice, now the honored wife of our subject; Alonzo S.; Eli M.;

John; Mrs. Stella McConaha; William and James.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Kelly has been blessed with three children: Clifford Nicholas, Bernice May and Ethel Laura. Both Mr. and Mrs. Kelly hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church at Hillsdale and are earnest Christian people, doing all in their power to promote the welfare of the church. Socially Mr. Kelly is an Odd Fellow. He is now serving as a township school director and for ten years has filled the office of school treasurer. He is one of the most prominent Prohibitionists in Iowa. Believing firmly in the cause of temperance, he labors untiringly to secure the adoption of its principles. He is a man who esteems character above all else, and his life is a typical example of those whose ideals embrace uprightiness, integrity and moral courage. He has clear, strong and decided views on all public questions and the religious fervor of his nature is manifest in a career over which there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil.

RUFUS L. MERRITT.

Among the progressive and prominent farmers of Mills county, Iowa, is Rufus L. Merritt, the subject of this biographical sketch. He was born in North Carolina, February 15, 1835, and was a son of Benjamin Franklin and Edna (Combs) Merritt, both natives of North Carolina. The Merritt family is a long-lived race, the paternal grandfather attaining a great age. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and held the rank of captain in the war of 1812. In 1842 the family removed to Kentucky, where they remained until 1849, when

the surviving members came to Lyons township, Mills county, Iowa, where the father died at the age of forty-nine. The venerated and beloved mother is still living at the advanced age of ninety-four. She is the most honored member of her son's family, and although somewhat of a cripple from an accident which occurred sixteen years ago, she enjoys a quiet life, in her favored corner, surrounded with all the care and comfort that loving hands can bestow. It will be a sad day when she is missed from the rocking chair where she has passed so many years, and the old Bible will be treasured because she has read its pages so long. Mrs. Merritt was the fourth in order of birth, in a family of eight children, and is now the only living member. Her father died when she was but six years old, and when she came to Mills county in 1849, in company with her husband, there was not a single house on the whole Missouri bottom. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Merritt have all passed away with the exception of our subject.

Rufus L. Merritt was married June 15, 1854, to Miss Nancy Grizzle, a daughter of William and Rachel (Berger) Grizzle, natives of Tennessee, and they have had four children,—Edna B., now Mrs. Sheldon Hubbard, of Sarpy county, Nebraska; Mary Elizabeth, now Mrs. William Snuffin, of Glenwood, Iowa; John L. and George A., residents of Lyons township.

Mr. Merritt is a large land owner, his farm of two hundred and forty acres being well situated and very productive. He has introduced many progressive methods of farming which have displayed his good judgment and have served to make his land still more valuable. Personally he is pop-

ular in his community and possesses the esteem of all with whom business or social life throws him into contact.

JOHN DYSON.

For twenty-eight years John Dyson has been a resident of Mills county and throughout this period he has been particularly active in advancing the agricultural interests of the community. The broad prairies of the Hawkeye state afford an excellent opportunity to the farmer, and by improving the possibilities that surrounded him Mr. Dyson has advanced to a very creditable position in the great department of business upon which the world's wealth depends,—that of agriculture. He is of English birth, the place of his nativity being in Yorkshire, while his natal day was July 10, 1830. His parents, William and Hannah (Parkin) Dyson, were also natives of Yorkshire and there they spent their entire lives. The father had passed the sixtieth milestone on life's journey when called to his final rest, and the mother had reached the advanced age of one hundred and one years and six months. They were the parents of ten children, two of whom are yet living.

Mr. Dyson of this review pursued his education in the public schools of his native country, but his privileges were limited, owing to the fact that at the age of thirteen years he started out in life to provide for his own support by working as a farm hand by the year. He remained in England until 1853, when, believing he could better his financial condition in the new world, he arranged to become a resident of America. He crossed the broad Atlantic and made his



John Dyson

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way westward to McHenry county, Illinois, where he remained for a year. He afterward spent eighteen months in Hancock county, that state, and then came to Iowa, locating first in Lee county, where he was engaged in farming for about eighteen years. On the 17th of April, 1872, he arrived in Mills county and was first employed at breaking prairie for his brother William, who is now deceased. He then took up his abode on section 5, in White Cloud township, about a mile south of Malvern, and has since resided upon that farm, continuing the work of cultivation and improvement as the years have passed, until now he has one of the most desirable and attractive properties in this section of the state. He is also a director of the Silver City Bank, at Silver City, Iowa.

On the 8th of May, 1852, Mr. Dyson was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Douglas, a native of England and a daughter of Anthony and Sarah Douglas, who spent their entire lives in that country. Mr. and Mrs. Dyson have a pleasant home and enjoy the warm regard of many friends in the community. Mr. Dyson exercises his right of franchise in support of men and measures of the Republican party, his first presidential vote having been cast for Abraham Lincoln, in 1860. His fellow townsmen recognizing his worth and ability have frequently called him to public office, and his service as a member of the board of supervisors covered a period of fifteen years. He is at present a trustee of White Cloud township and as an officer he has a public record that is above reproach, for he discharges his duties with a singleness of purpose, regarding only the best interests of the community. He was one of the organizers of the Mills

County Central Fair Association and for twenty-three years he served as its treasurer. This has done much to stimulate progressiveness among the agriculturists and has therefore been an important and beneficial element to the farming community of Mills county. He has been a Mason for about twenty-five years. He was made a member in Malvern Lodge, No. 234, A. F. & A. M., and was treasurer for many years of that organization.

REV. SAMUEL ALLIS.

No tale of fiction can contain more interesting or exciting incidents than form a part of the life record of the Rev. Samuel Allis, who for forty years lived among the Indians, and on the eastern borders of Nebraska labored to benefit the red men by introducing the customs of civilization and the refining and elevating influences of Christianity among them.

He was born in Conway, Franklin county, Massachusetts, September 28, 1805, and was one of a family of eight children,—five sons and three daughters. His parents were consistent Christian people who held membership in the Congregational church, and he was reared to honor God and keep his commandments. His educational advantages were somewhat limited, but experience, earnest purpose and natural tact and discrimination enabled him to meet the conditions of life in which he was placed. At the age of seventeen years he went to live with Phineas Bartlett, of Conway Center, Massachusetts, under whose direction he learned the trade of saddler and harnessmaker, continuing with him until twenty-one years of age. During that time he sat under the preach-

ing of the Rev. Edward Hitchcock, afterward the president of Amherst College. Subsequently he spent six months working at his trade in Williamstown, Massachusetts. There he first became actively identified with Christian work. At a later date he went to Troy, New York, where he was employed for sixteen months, followed by a period spent in Ithaca, New York, in the employ of a Mr. Kirkham, a good old Presbyterian, in whose employ he remained until he left for the west. While residing there he became a member of the Presbyterian church.

In the winter of 1834 a movement was inaugurated in Ithaca for establishing a mission among the Indians, and as the result of this Rev. John Dunbar undertook the task of acting as a missionary, and chose as his assistant the Rev. Samuel Parker and Rev. Samuel Allis. In the spring of 1834 they left Ithaca, their destination being the country of the Nez Perce Indians. By steamer on the Erie canal and then again by steamer on Lake Erie they proceeded westward and by stage crossed Ohio. They then went down the Ohio river, and Messrs. Dunbar and Allis proceeded to the country of the Pawnee Indians. After conferring with the Pawnee agent they found they could effect nothing until the following fall, and so proceeded to Fort Leavenworth, spending the summer there and at Liberty, Clay county, Missouri, among the missions of the Kickapoo, Shawnee and Delaware Indians, learning much of the Indians' character, customs and manners. They also spent some time at Fort Leavenworth, in which locality resided the Kickapoos, who had a sort of Catholic form of worship. They would meet on Sunday and the prophet of the Mormons, who were then on their west-

ward way, would preach to them in their language.

After spending the summer at and near Fort Leavenworth Mr. Allis and his friends proceeded to Bellevue, which was the agency for the Omahas, Otes and Pawnees. This tribe was divided into four bands. After remaining for three or four days in Bellevue, Nebraska, Mr. Allis went to the Pawnee Loups. Their first camp was at the Fur Company's fort, about two miles above the present city of Omaha. Declining the hospitality of Major Pitcher, Rev. Allis entered upon his life work among the Indians, and for the first time slept on the ground. They encamped secondly near the Elk Horn river, and the subject of this review was awakened about three o'clock in the morning by the Indians hurrying to saddle up and leave camp, as the prairies were on fire. It was the first sight of the kind he had ever witnessed, and the movements of the Indians showed that they were in danger. All were rapidly packing their ponies, and Rev. Allis found himself in somewhat of a predicament, for he had two horses, a saddle and a pack horse, but he had little knowledge how to prepare for such a journey. The old chief, however, deputized two young Indians to assist him, and afterward the red men talked and laughed over his first prairie experience. After that, however, he was often for six months at a time among the red men without seeing a white man's house, sleeping on the ground and meeting the experiences of Indian life in every way. At other times he was exposed to prairie fires and sometimes had to fight to the utmost of his ability to escape with his life. The third night they camped on the bank of the Platte river, and there he learned his first Pawnee word—the

name of the moon. His host and his braves and deputies took great pains to entertain him, and on the fourth night after they started on their journey they arrived at the Indian village, where Mr. Allis was introduced to the chief's queens, three in number, and to his six children. As soon as he was seated the old queen placed before him a wooden bowl of buffalo meat and a dish which a French trader called bouillon, and the soup was eaten with a buffalo horn spoon. He had hardly finished that meal before he was invited to dine with one of the members of the cabinet, and there received similar honors and treatment, and the invitations came thick and fast after that. At length, after much feasting, he retired to rest in the lodge on a pair of blankets and a robe, with a deer-skin pillow filled with deer hair. The next day the Indians began distributing their goods and getting ready for the winter's hunt.

Mr. Allis there formed the acquaintance of three Canadian Frenchmen, and was glad to again hear the English language, although spoken somewhat brokenly. It was not again until Christmas that he met his French friends and heard his own language, but in the meantime he set to work in earnest to learn the Indian language and soon had a vocabulary sufficient to enable him to form sentences. During the winter he familiarized himself with Indian methods of work and modes of living, attending feasts, pow-wow balls and medicine dances, learning all that he could of the people whom he had come to help. He also attended the buffalo hunts with the Indians. He found that the women secured most of the wood and water and did most of the drudgery, while the men killed the game and the boys took care

of the horses. He said that there were more brawls, jealousies and family quarrels caused by horses than all other troubles combined, and that a horse frequently caused separations between man and wife. The Indians also gambled to a great extent and had continuous feasts of one kind or another, Mr. Allis often being called upon to attend twenty or thirty in one day.

Mr. Allis spent the first winter with the Indians on their hunting expedition, and in the spring they returned to their permanent village. The condition of the wandering tribe made the work for the benefit of their spiritual condition of little avail and was also interrupted by the Arickarees. The warlike spirit which existed among the different tribes of Indians caused them to train their children to kill and steal from each other, and it is therefore very difficult for missionaries to make permanent peace among them. In the summer of 1836 there occurred a hunt which was much more successful than the one the previous winter, for they returned with a large amount of buffalo meat. On again reaching the village Mr. Allis started with Mr. Dunbar and sixteen Indians for Fort Leavenworth, going there to obtain their mail, to transact their business and to secure goods for the Indians. They arrived at their destination and returned by way of Bellevue. In the winter of 1836 a good hunt was made, in which they killed buffalo and also elk and deer at the head of Grand Island. They also caught many beavers and otters that autumn. They had a skirmish with the Sioux, but had no success from the fact that there was an Indian with the Sioux who was once a Pawnee: so said an old tradition. He had been killed in

battle by their enemies and left on the battle-field to be devoured by wolves and ravens. The wolves finally gathered his bones together and restored him to life, when he went among other tribes, on account of the barbarous treatment of his own people in leaving him to be so devoured. And whenever he came to war with the enemy it was useless for the Pawnees to fight, for their muskets would flash in the pan and their bow-strings break. Many other superstitions existed among the tribe and made it difficult for the Christian religion to obtain a foothold; yet Rev. Allis said that in point of intellect many of the Indians were superior to the negroes. He acted as United States interpreter for eight years, heard many speeches to the government officials from the president and other men of the tribes and found that many of them were good orators, and "in tact and good sense some of their speeches would not disgrace the halls of congress."

In 1862 Rev. Mr. Allis discontinued his travels with the Indians with whom he had been for two winters and one summer,—in all about sixteen months,—having remained among them for the purpose of acquiring their language and also to gain a knowledge of their manners and customs. He had invariably met kind treatment from them, for the Indians are always kind and generous to one whom they believe to be a friend. In 1835 Rev. Samuel Parker and Rev. Marcus Whitman met the subject of this review while on their way to the Flat-head Indians. In the spring of 1836, having spent the winter in Washington, there transacting some important business, they again returned to the west with reinforcements, and among the number was Miss E.

Palmer, who a week later became the wife of Rev. Allis, the marriage ceremony being performed by Rev. Spaulding, who was on his way to the Oregon mission. Being disappointed in his expectation of proceeding up the river by boat, Rev. Allis purchased a wagon and three yoke of oxen and started on his journey overland. He and his wife separated from their companions at the Big Nemaha and proceeded up the Platte river to begin their labors in Nebraska. After arriving at Bellevue, in June, 1836, he procured four acres of land and a garden spot and that year raised a good garden and some corn. In February Mr. Allis went to St. Louis on horseback, returning in April, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Dunbar and his wife. He lived in his home at Bellevue, continuing his labors until they could take up their residence with the Pawnees, who about that time removed to a new reservation. On the 2d of August, 1837, while at Bellevue, their first child was born. He was given the name of Henry, but thirteen months later he was taken from them by death, the remains being interred in Bellevue. On account of the hostilities of the Sioux Indians they remained at that place until the spring of 1842, when they went to the reservation and began their labors among the Pawnees. While there Otis Eddy Allis was born, December 4, 1843. In the same locality for a year resided George B. Gaston and his wife. The former then became one of the government farmers and broke considerable prairie for the Indians. As soon as buildings could be prepared the workers were divided into two settlements.

In the early part of January, 1844, Rev. Allis removed his family to the upper station. The winter was a very severe one,

the coldest in all his remembrance, says Mr. Allis. At this time he and his wife and three children all slept in one bed, with the last calf at the foot, and then the young animal died. (Otis Eddy Allis was the baby with the calf.) Mr. Allis several times froze his fingers while milking. The Indians lost most of their horses and several of the red men froze to death. In the spring he fenced a garden and in the fall broke the ground, completed his house, built stables and sheds and was well prepared for winter when the cold season again set in. In the summer of 1845 he erected a school-house, doing all of the work himself. In the spring preceding he had begun holding a school, and the chiefs would set their old criers to haranguing the village and then came two or three braves leading a band of some one hundred and fifty children. Not more than thirteen could get into the house. He had a card with large letters on it, and, pointing with a long stick to a letter, would tell its name and the Indian children would repeat it after him. When they had read, the braves would turn them out and fill the house with another lot, and so on until they had all finished reading, when the braves would lead the children home. The attendance was very fluctuating, but soon, however, the children could read the letters without being told what they were. When winter came, however, the Indians would take their children with them on their hunts, so that when spring again came they had largely forgotten what they had learned the previous year. The Indians felt that they were forced to take their children because of the hostilities of the Sioux.

The Sioux and Poncas lost no opportunity to harass their enemy, and on one oc-

casione Mrs. Allis was shot at when in the yard at Mr. Raney's going from the chicken house toward the home. Hearing a noise like the snapping of a gun, she turned and saw two Indians standing about four rods from her. She had a child in her arms and with the little one started to run. There were two balls in the gun that was fired and one lodged in a log, while the other passed through the chinking and was imbedded in the back of the house. As Mrs. Allis ran past the corner of the house she staggered, and the Indians supposed they had shot her and reported that they had killed a white lady. On reaching the house she fell or sat down on the floor and said that a Sioux shot at her; so Mr. Allis caught up his gun and ran after the Indians, who were then about twenty rods away. He called them and they turned and shot at him, also at his dog and at his oxen, one of which was killed.

Mr. Allis and his family remained among the Pawnees for about four years and four months, leaving there in August, 1846. He had labored here in building houses and sheds for the cattle, in breaking ground for fields and gardens, and at the same time attempted to teach the Indians, hoping that a way would be open for still further work, but the neglect of the government to give the Pawnees protection against the Sioux made their labors of little avail. After eight years spent in that country he realized that it was not safe to remain there with his family, and left for Bellevue. There the Indian agent placed the boarding school for Indian children in charge of Mr. Allis, who conducted the school for two years. He remained in Bellevue until 1851 and then

removed to St. Mary's, Mills county, Iowa, living on a farm there for two years.

For about eight years the government urged him to become United States interpreter and he acted in that capacity at the time General Danver's treaty was made with the Pawnees, in August, 1856. After President Buchanan's inauguration he went to Washington with Major W. W. Denison and a delegation of sixteen Pawnees to have the treaty ratified, spending the entire winter there owing to the fact that congress was agitated over the Kansas question and could give no time to the consideration of Indian affairs. In April, 1857, however, he arrived at his home. The Indians lived on the south side of the Platte, opposite and below where Fremont, Nebraska, is now located. They received one payment there and then removed to the reservation near Beaver Creek, Nebraska.

In the spring of 1851 Rev. Allis took up his abode at St. Mary's, Iowa, and for two and a half years occupied what is known as the Fielder farm, removing thence to a farm three-fourths of a mile to the north, where he resided up to the time of his death. He was absent much of the time among the Indians, acting as United States interpreter, but returned to the old home in Iowa, there to resume the pursuits of private life, carrying on agriculture as a means of livelihood for himself and his family. His death occurred December 12, 1885, when he was eighty years of age. The work which he accomplished cannot be over-estimated. He was one of the advance guards of civilization among the Indians and paved the way for the work of others. He won the entire confidence of the red men by reason of his exact justice and great

kindness, and, though he did not accomplish what he wished in intellectual advancement and Christian education, his labors nevertheless were productive of great good. He carried the torch which shed the first glimmer of light into their lives, making them acquainted with something else besides their own manner of living. He opened the way to frontier life more than any other living man; but on account of his quiet manner there was not much said about him and due credit was not given him by the public for his heroic and persevering work. "Buffalo Bill," who has had so wide a reputation, came in after the way had been opened by Mr. Allis, and had a much easier time. The government recognized his services, and, though the Indian problem is still unsettled, the key to the situation was found in such work as Mr. Allis did among the red men, a work which was prompted by his belief in the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God.

OTIS E. ALLIS.

A very prominent agriculturalist of Mills county, who has acceptably served his township for many years in various official positions, is Otis Eddy Allis, who is the subject of this article. He was born on Cedar creek, Nance county, Nebraska, on the 4th of December, 1843, and was a son of Samuel and Emeline (Palmer) Allis. The father was a native of Massachusetts, and was of Scotch lineage, while the mother was born in Ithaca, New York, and was of French and German descent. Samuel Allis became a noted man. In early life he learned the harness-maker's

trade, but in 1833 was one of a trio who were appointed missionaries to the Pawnee tribe of Indians. He then made his way westward and for forty years lived among the Indians on the border of civilization in Nebraska. He endured many hardships in his labors for Christianity, an account of which was published by the State Historical Society under the caption, "Forty Years Among the Indians." His death took place December 12, 1885, when he was eighty years of age.

Otis E. Allis is the third in a family of six children, the first white male child born in Nebraska being his brother Henry. The second was Gascon and the third was Otis E. Allis, who is now the only survivor of the family. He was reared in the western portion of the country in a frontier settlement. He has been an important factor in the growth and development of Mills county, and can relate many interesting incidents of its early improvement. He early became familiar with all the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist and to-day he is one of the leading farmers of Mills county, being the owner of seven hundred and eight acres of land here. He also has a great amount of stock and has been very successful in the management of both branches of the business. In his pastures are seen fine herds of cattle, good grades of other stock, and his broad fields of waving grain give promise of abundant harvests.

In 1871 Mr. Allis was united in marriage to Miss Ellen Edwards, and unto them have been born seven children, namely: Sadie, who became the wife of Gus Plumer and resides in Pottawattamie county, Iowa, near Council Bluffs; Oliver E.,

who is bookkeeper and collector for the Hoagland Lumber Company and also resides in Council Bluffs; William R., Samuel, Emeline, Harriet and Otis E., who are with their parents. The last named was a candidate for county clerk in 1898 and made a very successful canvass.

While widely known in his affairs Mr. Allis has also performed much service in his township and county and has acceptably filled many public offices. In politics he is a stalwart Democrat, unswerving in his support of the principles of that organization. For fifteen years he has held the office of school director and has been the treasurer and secretary of the school board. He has also been justice of the peace, road supervisor and township trustee, performing all of his duties in a most prompt and capable manner. A public-spirited and progressive citizen, he has withheld his support from no movement or measure calculated to prove a public benefit. He has been instrumental in securing many of the good roads for which the township is famous and has done very acceptable service in other directions.

He is a man of unquestioned integrity, whose word is as good as his bond. The family is one highly respected in the neighborhood and no history of Mills county would be complete without mention of this honored, successful and prominent agriculturist.

WILLIAM W. MORGAN.

William W. Morgan is one of the honored and esteemed residents of Sidney, Iowa, where for eight terms he has occupied the position of mayor. His control of municipal affairs has been a great practi-

cal benefit, and that his fellow townsmen have the utmost confidence in his ability and trustworthiness is shown by the fact of his long retention in office.

Mr. Morgan was born in Weathersfield, Windsor county, Vermont, March 30, 1832, and in 1846 he accompanied his parents on their removal to Miami county, Indiana. At the age of seventeen he left home and came further west. He made several trips across the plains in the years 1851-2-3 and in the year 1854 established a claim in Doniphan county, Kansas, but on account of the troubles then existing between the free-state and pro-slavery parties he sold his property there, in 1856, and left the territory, returning to the home of his parents, who then resided in Twin Grove, McLean county, Illinois.

While residing there Mr. Morgan was united in marriage on the 10th of September, 1857, to Hannah J. Rinehart, of Long Island, New York, and in the year 1858 he removed with his young bride to Nebraska, settling in Richardson county, where he engaged in farming until 1861. The need of his country then aroused his patriotic spirit and he "donned the blue" in defense of the Union, joining the Second Nebraska Volunteer Cavalry in 1863. The regiment was engaged in the Indian war in the northwest under General Sully. In the year 1864-5 Mr. Morgan was first assistant clerk of the territorial council of Nebraska, and in 1866 he removed to Fremont county, Iowa. In 1869 he was elected sheriff and was re-elected for four consecutive terms, being a most capable incumbent of the office. His name was as a tower of strength and safety to the law-abiding citizens.

Preparing for the bar, Mr. Morgan was

admitted to practice in 1878 and followed the profession for some time. In 1881 he owned and published the Fremont Democrat, but afterwards sold out to a party who removed the press to Nebraska.

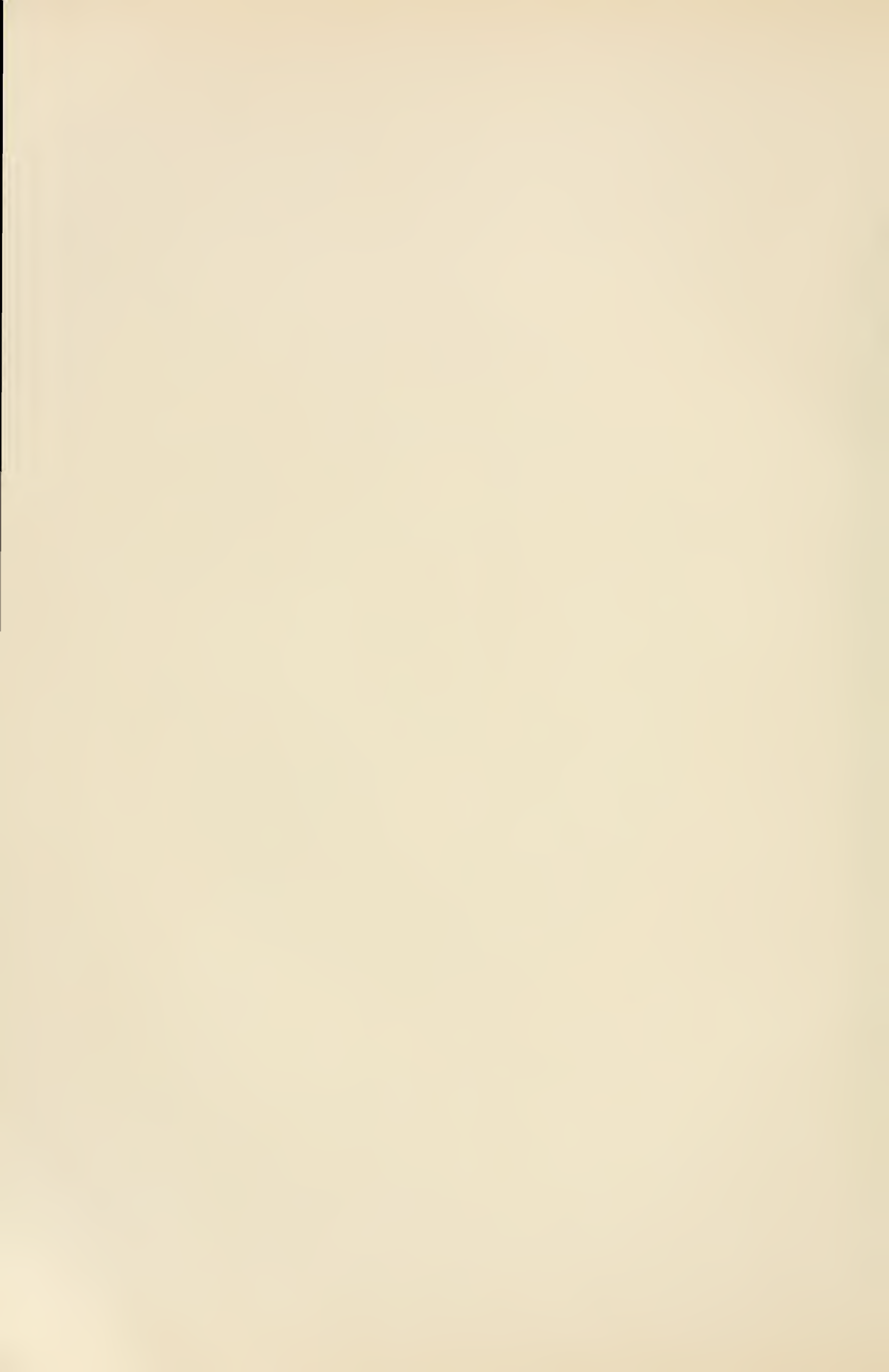
On the 20th of July, 1880, Mr. Morgan was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died on that date, leaving three children who are yet living. In 1882 he was again married, his second union being with Mrs. S. J. Haining, but in 1886 they secured a legal separation. He has retired from active business and his attention is given almost exclusively to the conduct of the duties of his office. He has made a close study of the needs of the city and its possibilities, and has introduced many desirable reforms and improvements. His administration has been a progressive one and he receives the commendation of men of all parties. Socially he is connected with the Masonic fraternity, in which he has taken the chapter degrees, and is also a member of Joe Ross Post, G. A. R., of Sidney.

WILLIAM DYSON.

William Dyson, deceased, who became a well-known resident of Mills county, Iowa, where his earnest and indefatigable labors enabled him to rise from a humble financial position to one of affluence, was born at Goole Fields, Yorkshire, England, May 21, 1828. His parents were William and Hannah Dyson, and the former worked upon one farm for forty years. He died at the age of seventy-four years and his wife lived to the remarkable old age of one hundred and one years. The educational privileges which the son received were very limited. He attended the schools of Goole, studying



William Dyson



a few primitive books, such as Reading Made Easy, the spelling book, arithmetic, the Testament and the Bible. Graduation was unknown at that time in the public schools, and at the age of fifteen he was forced to put aside his text-books in order to earn his own livelihood and aid in the support of the family. He worked with his father on the farm where the latter was employed and gave his money toward paying the household expenses. His parents were kind but poor, and his advantages were therefore meager. When about eighteen years of age, however, he was allowed to do for himself and worked as a farm hand by the year, his wages averaging from four to twenty pounds per annum until his marriage, when he was given ten shillings per week and boarded himself. In the spring of 1852 he determined to try his fortune in America, believing that better opportunities were afforded in the new world by those who desired to gain advancement through their own labor. Accordingly he bade adieu to friends and native land and took passage on a sailing vessel which, after a voyage of six weeks, reached the harbor of Quebec. On a small boat he then sailed on the Great Lakes to Chicago and soon afterward secured work on a farm owned by John Harrison, in McHenry county, Illinois. He worked for four months at twelve dollars per month, and in October, of that year, he secured a position on a farm belonging to Dr. Hyde, the place being located just across the Wisconsin line. He made arrangements to remain in his employ for a year, at eleven dollars per month. On the expiration of that period he purchased a span of horses and went to Hancock county, Illi-

nois, after which he was employed on the railroad for two years. In the spring of 1855 he came to Iowa, locating first near Farmington, Van Buren county. He gave his team of horses and some money in exchange for three yoke of oxen and secured work on the Des Moines river public works, hauling timber and rock for the locks and dams. In the spring of 1857 he came to Mills county, where he engaged in breaking prairie for two months and also hauled brick for the courthouse at Glenwood. Through the winter he engaged in chopping wood and digging cellars, in fact worked by the day at anything he could get to do that would yield him an honest living. The next year he rented land, and, with the profits which had accrued from his labors, in 1859 he purchased eighty acres of land, at six dollars per acre. He was only able to make a partial payment and on the remainder had to pay twenty-five per cent interest. Money was scarce and times dull and the produce of the farm had to be hauled a long distance, the nearest markets being Nebraska City, Council Bluffs and Omaha. Enjoying good health, which enabled him to work, as the result of his untiring industry and economy he secured a nice fortune as the years went by and left to his family a good estate.

Mr. Dyson had been married in Whigitt, Yorkshire, England, July 21, 1850, to Miss Hannah Whatt. Her father was a coal merchant and also conducted a small grocery store in Whigitt. In 1876 Mr. and Mrs. Dyson made a trip to England, visiting the homes of their childhood and renewing the acquaintances of their youth. The children born of this marriage are: Ann E., born

October 19, 1851; Martha, born October 13, 1853; Hannah, born September 6, 1855; Margaret, born February 10, 1859; George William, born October 20, 1860; Eliza, born December 17, 1862; Mary, born March 8, 1864; Sarah, born February 2, 1866; Clara, born October 25, 1867; and John William, born May 21, 1869. In his political views Mr. Dyson was a Republican, earnestly advocating the party principles. He held several local offices in connection with the management of the schools and of public roads, and took great interest in the work of improvement along those lines. Although never associating himself with any particular church, he gave freely to churches and Sunday-schools, making donations toward the erection of four church buildings in his town. In the early days before houses of worship were known in this part of the country he and a few early settlers supported a minister and a good Sunday-school, which convened in the rude country school-house, and there they and other families enjoyed the advantages of divine worship. Mr. Dyson was of a jovial disposition, and in his home was cheerful, kind and indulgent. He was very liberal, generous and sympathetic to the poor and afflicted and his home sheltered many of the unfortunate ones of earth. His kind impulses and his beneficence won for him the love and regard as well as the gratitude of many, and all who knew him held him in high esteem. He passed away September 29, 1895, leaving to his family a good name and a comfortable competence. Mrs. Dyson still resides on the home farm where she has so long lived, and throughout the community she has a large circle of friends.

LANSFORD CHAMBERS.

Lansford Chambers, who is successfully carrying on agricultural pursuits on section 17, Scott township, Fremont county, Iowa, was born in Franklin county, Ohio, October 20, 1848. His father, Samuel Chambers, was born in the same county in 1800, and died in 1866. The grandfather of our subject, Joseph Chambers, emigrated from Ireland to Ohio in an early day and there married a German lady. He was twice married and became the father of six sons and three daughters, two of the children being born of the second marriage. After arriving at years of maturity, Samuel Chambers was united in marriage to Miss Charlotte Moore, the wedding being celebrated in Ohio about 1844. In 1849 they removed westward to Atchison county, Missouri, and in 1850 became residents of Lyons township, Mills county, Iowa. In October of that year the father entered one hundred and sixty acres of land from the government and later made additional purchases until he was the owner of two thousand acres of land for which he paid from one dollar and a quarter to ten dollars and fifty cents per acre. To-day it is all worth from fifty to sixty dollars per acre.

Lansford Chambers, whose name introduces this sketch, was only two years old when the family came to Iowa, and since that time he has resided upon his present farm. He was reared on the family homestead and early became familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. To-day he is the owner of two farms aggregating thirteen hundred acres. Upon the home place of forty acres,

where he resides, are improvements to the value of twenty thousand dollars. Among his possessions is an apple and plum orchard comprising twenty-five acres. He is one of the most extensive stock-raisers in this section of the state and upon his place may be seen a great variety of horses, mules, Shetland ponies, cattle, hogs and Angora goats. He breeds all of these. His cattle are registered red polled and Herefords and he has some very fine specimens of the stock. His famous stallion is a magnificent Belgian draft horse of perfect color and form, weighing two thousand pounds; in contrast are his Shetland ponies, which in perfection if not in size, are the equal of the stallion. He owns some of the finest Shetland ponies ever raised in the country. One of a certain span weighs one hundred and fifteen pounds, and the other one hundred and fifteen pounds and a half. One of these is the celebrated Dewey, foaled the 1st of May, 1899, just a year after Admiral Dewey had captured the Spanish fleet in Manila bay. At birth it weighed twenty-five pounds and was twenty-three inches high. Its height is now twenty-eight inches and its weight is one hundred and fifteen pounds. The other pony, Cracker Jack, is a half brother of Dewey and was foaled June 5, 1900. At birth it was twenty-four inches high and weighed thirty pounds and its weight is now one hundred and fifteen and one-half pounds, while its height is twenty-eight inches. Both of these ponies are well broken, gentle and kind in disposition so that children can safely play with them or drive them. When Dewey was three days old Mr. Chambers refused an offer of fifty dollars for him. His hogs are of the black Berkshire breed. He raises hundreds annually, and lost seven hundred

by cholera in the season of 1899. Mr. Chambers imported his fine jacks and Angora goats from Kentucky. He has upon his farm a fish pond where he raises carp and catfish. He has about five hundred acres planted to corn, yielding from thirty-five to forty bushels per acre annually. He has one hundred acres planted to small grains and he puts up about two hundred tons of hay each season. Upon the place he has a sawmill and a blacksmith shop and does his own work along those lines. His farm implements are worth four thousand dollars, thus every modern accessory and improvement is found upon his place. In 1876 he erected a comfortable brick residence, and every other building upon a model farm may here be seen. As a horticulturist he has also attained considerable celebrity. He has a nursery of eight thousand trees and the fruits from his orchards find a ready sale upon the market by reason of their superior quality. He is also engaged in the raising of fine fowls, having from one hundred to two hundred blooded fowls. He breeds both peafowls and turkeys on a large scale. His farm produces almost everything in the way of food, including fruits, vegetables, fowls, fish, pork and beef. Too much can not be said of Mr. Chamber's progressive methods. He is constantly striving to make improvements and he has one of the finest and most desirable farms in the entire state. He is intensely practical in his work and his well-directed labors have brought to him a handsome competence.

Another work of his active life is the invention of a combined dirt roller and pulverizer, and for this he has filed a claim in the United States patent office as follows:

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Lansford Chambers, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bartlett, in the county of Fremont and State of Iowa, have invented a new and useful Combined Dirt Roller and Pulverizer, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a new and improved machine in which there are two cast-iron fluted cylindrical reversible rollers operating and revolving upon the ground in such a manner as to crush clods, tear up and pulverize the ground by loosening it up when reversed, and when thrown in opposite direction to smooth the same.

The objects of my invention are, first, to pulverize and crush the soil as the rollers revolve on the ground in one direction by pushing back the dirt and pulling up and destroying all vegetation, making the ground mellow and freeing it from clods instead of crushing them into the ground as a simple roller would do; second, when the rollers are reversed (the clods having been pulverized by the use of the pulverizer), they operate to make the ground smooth and level, and when used on ground planted with corn or small grain it is left in good shape for the use of the cultivator.

(Here follows a description of the machine.)

Having described my invention, what I now claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A combined land roller and pulverizer comprising a cylindrical body or bodies, the surface of which is fluted, thereby forming longitudinal crushing blades or bars arranged tangentially mounted in a suitable supporting-frame provided with a draft device whereby when the roller is drawn in one direction the soil is cut and pulverized, and in the reverse direction the soil is smoothed, substantially as described.

LANSFORD CHAMBERS.

Witnesses:

FRANK C. CHASE.

JOHN B. STATLER.

On the 6th of March, 1873, Mr. Chambers was united in marriage to Miss Agnes Kern, who was born in Ohio, April 30, 1843, and is a daughter of Joseph Kern, of Kentucky. He brought his bride to the old homestead where he has since remained. Their marriage has been blessed with four sons and two daughters: The first, a daughter, died in infancy; Joseph Samuel, born January 13, 1876, assists in the operation of the home farm; Jasper died in infancy; Charles E., who was born December 22, 1878, is engaged in the livery business in Bartlett, is married and has a son and a daughter; Bertha Ellen, born April 26, 1881, is with her parents; and Henry, who was born in 1884, died in infancy.

In his political views Mr. Chambers is a stalwart Republican and has served as a school director, but has never sought or desired office, preferring to devote his time and energies to his business interests in which he has met with magnificent success. He has traveled quite extensively through America, visiting the Pacific coast and many other sections of the west. He spent some time in Oregon in 1884 and enjoyed many hunting expeditions on the coast-range mountains. After an absence of six months he returned home on the 19th of December, 1884. Mr. Chambers is one of the most widely known men of southwestern Iowa. Almost his entire life has here been passed and he has therefore witnessed the growth and development of this section of the state. At the same time he has contributed to every measure which he believed would prove of public good, withholding his support from no movement calculated to benefit the community. He has won success along well defined lines of labor and to-day he stands

prominent among those who owe their prosperity to their own efforts and who are now classed among the wealthy residents of the community. While great advancement has been made in the industrial and commercial life, agriculture has kept pace with the general progress and Mr. Chambers is among those who have been leaders in the work of improvement in connection with farming interests.

SAMUEL H. ADAMS.

Samuel H. Adams, a furniture dealer and an undertaker of Tabor, was born in Worcester county, Massachusetts, December 23, 1823. He traces his ancestors back through many generations, for the family is an old one in the Bay state. The first of the family to come to America were John and James Adams, who were of Scotch-Irish lineage. The latter settled in Vermont, while the former located in Massachusetts and was the founder of the branch of the family to which our subject belongs. The paternal grandfather of our subject also bore the name of John Adams and was a farmer of Worcester county. He married Miss Sybil Hatton, a native of England, and among their children was Francis Adams, the father of our subject, whose birth occurred in Worcester county. He, too, was an agriculturist and removed to Franklin county, Massachusetts, where he died in 1845, at the age of fifty-nine years. His wife was also a native of Worcester county and bore the maiden name of Naomi Gray, and was a daughter of Ebenezer Gray, who valiantly served his country in the Revolutionary war. He was known as Deacon Gray, from connection with the office of

deacon in the Congregational church. Mrs. Adams was born in 1782 and they were married about 1816. Mr. Adams had been previously married, but his first wife lived only a short time and left no children. There were four sons and three daughters born of the second marriage.

Samuel Holden Adams, the fourth in order of birth, received a good common-school education and at the age of seventeen began learning the cabinet-maker's trade in Brattleboro, Vermont. He only served for four months, but at the expiration of that period he was enabled to make bureaus and other articles of furniture. He afterward engaged in house building in Massachusetts for three years, and in the spring of 1848 he went to Oberlin, Ohio, where he was married on the 13th of September, of that year to Miss Caroline Matthews, a native of Vermont, born in 1820. They became the parents of four children: Lucy, the eldest, married Solomon Irwin, and died when about forty years of age, leaving two children—Edward A., who has a family of four children, and Carrie F., the wife of Don Nichols, and both are residents of this section of Iowa. Nancy O. died at the age of ten and a half years. Lucelia died on the 14th of March, 1854, and her grave was the first made in the Tabor cemetery. Samuel F. died very suddenly of heart disease, October 12, 1900, at the age of forty-five years, and left a wife and four children who are residents of Fremont county. The mother of this family passed away in 1878, at the age of fifty-seven years, and in 1879 Mr. Adams was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Ann (Wolfenden) Watson, a widow, who was born in Lancashire, England, in

1833. A daughter of her first marriage is Carrie, the widow of Andrew Obladen, by whom she had six children, four of whom are yet living.

Mr. Adams entered upon his business career in Fremont county thirty-one years ago. This was in 1869—the year of the total eclipse of the sun. He is now the proprietor of one of the leading furniture houses and undertaking establishments in this portion of the state and has a large and liberal patronage which has come to him in recognition of his reasonable prices, fair dealing and his earnest desire to please his patrons. He has been a liberal supporter and warm advocate of the Tabor College and he it was who in 1900 laid the cornerstone of the new building which bears his name. He realizes the value and importance of education, and does all in his power to advance its interests.

D. B. NIMS.

The subject of this sketch, D. B. Nims, is a prominent resident of Deer Creek township, Mills county, Iowa, and is one of the proprietors of the well known stock farm of Cedar Lawn, whose products are celebrated all over the United States. Mr. Nims was born in 1845, near Princeton, Bureau county, Illinois, and was the son of Eli B. and Emily C. (Brainard) Nims. He was reared on the farm, received a good common-school education and entered into farming and stock-raising in Mills county, Iowa, in 1874, in connection with his brother, John W. Nims.

Since locating at this place Mr. Nims has bent every energy toward making Cedar Lawn a model stock farm, and his success

has been most encouraging. He is a man of penetration and good judgment, who has educated himself thoroughly on the lines of his chosen business and understands it in every detail. His reading is extensive, and every work of merit that is published concerning stock and agriculture finds its way to his already fine library. He and his brother in 1876 originated and developed the Legal Tender Yellow Dent seed corn, since which time they have obtained the first prize medal and diploma for it at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, in 1893, the Trans-Mississippi Exposition in Omaha, in 1898, and the Paris Exposition in 1900. They are also extensively and successfully engaged in the raising of Poland China hogs, which they first put upon the market in 1889.

Mr. Nims was married to Miss Jane Levi, a sister of his brother's wife, Mrs. J. W. Nims, and to them have been born: Mrs. May Zaelke, Mrs. Edna Knight, Mrs. Orra J. Shaw, Mrs. Cora Shaw, Henry and Archie. Orra and Cora are twin sisters and married brothers—Frank and Charles Shaw. Mr. Nims has taken a deep interest in politics at various times, is a staunch Republican and has served as township trustee and also as justice of the peace. He is now vice-president of the Iowa Seed Corn Breeders' Association. The religious connection is with the Asbury Methodist church, and the family enjoy the esteem and respect of their friends and members of the community. The name and fame of Cedar Lawn stock farm is not confined to this locality, shipments being made to nearly every state in the Union and also to Europe. The business has been established and carried on by the application and energy of the Messrs. Nims,

and to them belong the credit of one of the most complete and satisfactory enterprises of Mills county.

ARTHUR McCLAIN.

A prominent citizen and veteran of the Civil war, now residing in Indian Creek township, Mills county, Iowa, is Arthur McClain, the subject of this sketch. He is a son of John and Mary (Stephenson) McClain, and was born in Knox county, Ohio. The parents of our subject settled first in that county, and in 1853 moved to Indiana, our subject being then about fifteen years old. The mother of our subject was born in Ohio, and died there when about thirty-three years old, leaving six children, who in turn married and had families of their own. The paternal grandfather was Arthur McClain, and his wife was a native of Pennsylvania, who passed her last days in Knox county, Ohio. The maternal grandparents of our subject were John and Ann Stephenson, the former of whom was born in Ireland, and came to America when he was about fourteen years old. This was a pioneer family in Ohio.

In 1866, our subject was married to Miss Caroline Murray, a daughter of Alexander and Mary A. (Wyman) Murray, the former of whom was born in Schenectady, New York, in 1805, and died in Livingston county, in that state, in 1861, having been engaged in farming all his life. The mother of Mrs. McClain was born in Genesee county, same state, four of her family of five children surviving. Mrs. McClain's paternal grandparents were James and Nellie (Thompson) Murray, natives of New York, who lived and died there, and her

maternal grandparents were Warren and Caroline (Roe) Wyman, the former a native of Vermont, who died in New York, the latter a native of New York, who spent her whole life there. Both of these families are old and prominent, having descendants in many states of the Union.

The children born to our subject and wife are: Rev. Albert M., a Presbyterian minister and superintendent of the Nez Perce Indians in Idaho and has two children: John Henry, who has one daughter; Carl A., a school-teacher in this township; Marian F., who is attending school in Omaha, Nebraska; and Lulu M., a student of the Emerson school. All of these children have been well educated, Mr. McClain taking a deep interest in educational matters in his district.

On September 18, 1861, Mr. McClain enlisted in the Union army and gave faithful service to his country until October 27, 1864, when he was mustered out. His service was for three years, when he answered the call that was made for three hundred thousand men and entered Company K, Thirty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, under Captain John McKee, who lost his life at the battle of Stone River. Under Captain John B. Reeve, our subject accompanied his regiment through many serious engagements, was captured by the enemy at Pulaski, Tennessee, and paroled, later was taken sick and obliged to spend some time in the military hospitals at Nashville and Murfreesboro. Mr. McClain was present at the battle of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Kenesaw and almost all the important battles of the Army of the Cumberland. For one and hundred twenty days our subject was continually engaged,

finally reaching Atlanta with his regiment.

The first time that our subject voted the Republican ticket was in the first campaign of Abraham Lincoln, since which time he has never wavered in his allegiance to that party. He is a charter member of the G. A. R. post at Emerson, in which he takes an active interest.

Few men have seen more of the horrors of war than our subject, and few veterans can show a better record. His devotion to his country was sincere, and when sick in the hospital and offered a furlough he would not accept it, hoping sooner thereby to be able to return to the battle-field. Mr. McClain possesses the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens and may be considered a representative man of Indian Creek township.

SAMUEL S. SALYERS.

Samuel S. Salyers, a farmer, was born October 24, 1831, in Jefferson county, Indiana. The paternal grandparents of our subject were Jerry and Mary Salyers, both of North Carolina, whence they removed to Kentucky, where they passed the residue of their lives. His maternal grandparents emigrated from Switzerland to the new world, taking up their abode in Kentucky, where they died well advanced in years. The father of our subject, Samuel S. Salyers, Sr., was born in North Carolina and died in Marion county, Iowa, at the age of seventy-five years. He married Miss Margaret Sidner, who was born in Switzerland, of German parentage, and passed away in Marion county, Iowa, when sixty-five years of age. She was the mother of eleven children, three of whom are living.

Mr. Salyers of this review remained in his native county until twenty-five years of age. He then removed to Marion county, Iowa, in 1856, and engaged in farming until 1861, when he went to Monroe county. On the 15th of August, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Thirty-fourth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and while in the service he participated in the following battles: Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, the siege of Vicksburg, Yazoo City, Graham Plantation, Fort Gaines, Fort Morgan and Fort Blakeley, being mustered out at Deavenport, Iowa, August 16, 1865. He returned to Monroe county, where he remained until 1870, when he came to Mills county, and in 1874 located on section 13, White Cloud township, where he now resides.

Mr. Salyers was married, May 26, 1853, to Melissa Z. Copeland, a native of Indiana. There were born to them five children, of whom four are now living,—George M., James M., William S. and Robert F. Mr. Salyers has lived in Iowa forty-four years. In politics his parents were Democrats, but he first voted the Know Nothing ticket and has been a prominent Republican ever since.

ANDREW BERKHEIMER.

Among the honored and highly respected citizens of Mills county, who have for many years been identified with its agricultural interests and have met with success in their chosen calling is Andrew Berkheimer. He was born in York county, Pennsylvania, on the 17th of March, 1832, his parents being George and Lydia Berkheimer. They also were natives of the Keystone state, where they spent their entire lives, the father dying when about seventy years of age,



MR. AND MRS. ANDREW BERKHEIMER

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and his wife passing away at the age of sixty-seven. They were farming people and enjoyed the high regard of all who knew them, owing to their many excellencies of character.

Our subject was reared in the manner of most farmer boys of his day, aiding in the cultivation of the fields and other farm work, and attending the district schools near his boyhood home. In 1849, at the age of seventeen years, Mr. Berkheimer left the paternal roof and went to Michigan, driving a team from his old home to St. Joseph county, that state. In the same year he located in Kalamazoo county, where he made his home for four years, being engaged in agricultural pursuits. He then made a tour through the west, visiting Illinois and Iowa, but returned to Michigan, and did not locate permanently in this state until 1858, when he took up his residence in Mills county. He purchased sixty acres of wild land in Silver Creek township, and to its improvement and cultivation he at once turned his attention. His first home here was a frame house, fourteen by sixteen feet, where he lived until 1865, when he built his present comfortable residence. He hauled the lumber for the first house in Milton, now Malvern, built for J. D. Paddock, the present postmaster of that place. Mr. Berkheimer has one of the best orchards in this section of the state, and his well improved and highly cultivated farm is one of the most desirable places of its size in Mills county.

At Kalamazoo, Michigan, on the 17th of September, 1855, Mr. Berkheimer was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Oman, who was born in Pennsylvania, and is a daughter of Peter and Sarah (Cunningham) Oman, who with their family removed from

Pennsylvania to Michigan at a very early day, Mrs. Berkheimer crossing the Alleghany mountains on foot. Her father was born in the Keystone state and died in Michigan, at a very advanced age,—eighty-one years; and his wife, who was a native of New Jersey, passed away in Michigan, at the age of seventy-five. Mr. and Mrs. Berkheimer became the parents of fourteen children, eight of whom are yet living and are now married. They also have twelve grandchildren. Their living children are: Chester, who married Mary Oney; Sarah, now the wife of Henry Donner; George, who married Maude Elwood; Clara, now the wife of J. D. Barrick; Oscar, who married Gertrude McMillen; Louis, who married Albia Byers; Maggie, who married P. M. Cadwell; and Andrew, who married Carrie Byers.

Since coming to Iowa Mr. Berkheimer has been a staunch supporter of the men and measures of the Republican party, and has even taken a deep and commendable interest in public affairs. He is a man of recognized ability and stands high in the community where he has long made his home. Those who know him best are numbered among his warmest friends, and he is justly deserving of the high regard in which he is held. He and his wife are active members of the Baptist church, in which he has served as deacon for a quarter of a century. He liberally aided in building the house of worship for that denomination in Malvern. The first meeting was held in the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad depot, Mr. Berkheimer arranging some boxes obtained from the stores for use as a pulpit. When Milton-Malvern was being laid out there was no place in the town where the men

could board, so Mr. Berkheimer had to board them, also the depot agent. In surveying for the town he hauled the stakes around for staking off the lots. He has done everything in his power to promote the work of the church and his influence has been widely felt for good in his community. In his business affairs he has been particularly successful and though he started out in life empty-handed he now controls a good income, which he has won through earnest and indefatigable effort. His life illustrates the possibilities of labor, when guided by sound judgment, in conquering and adverse fate. From a humble financial position he has worked his way to a place of prominence among the substantial citizens of his adopted county and in its history he well deserves mention.

SAMUEL GALBRAITH.

Samuel Galbraith, who is identified with the farming interests of Henderson county, Illinois, was born on the 6th day of November, 1824, in Kingston, east Tennessee, a son of Thomas and Margaret Galbraith. The family is of Scotch descent. The father was a farmer by occupation and carried on that business in Tennessee until 1829, when with his family he removed to Illinois, locating first in Morgan county. The following year, however, he removed to Adams county, that state, and in 1834 took up his abode in what is now Henderson county, Illinois. In the latter place the subject of this review spent the greater part of his youth. He was early inured to the arduous labors of developing a frontier farm. He acquired a limited education in the district schools of the neighborhood,

and after putting aside his text-books he engaged in chopping and making rails, for every farm had to be fenced in order to protect the crops against the horses, hogs, sheep and cattle. Mr. Galbraith early became familiar with the work of the field and meadow, assisting in the cultivation of the fields from the time of the early spring planting until the harvests were gathered in the late fall. Throughout his business career he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He went to Henderson county, Illinois, in 1834 and now resides near Gladstone, Illinois, where he has a good farm. He has placed this under a high state of cultivation, has added many improvements and derives from the place a good income.

On the 28th of June, 1849, Mr. Galbraith was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Evans, who was born in Indiana, June 13, 1830. Their marriage has been blessed with the following children: Amanda, born April 20, 1850; James F., born September 12, 1851; Minerva, born October 12, 1853; Mary, born August 8, 1855; John, who was born January 9, 1857, and died on the 24th of December, of that year; Evaline, born October 18, 1858; Margaret J., born January 9, 1861; George M., born October 7, 1862; William T., born December 5, 1864; Charles E., born December 5, 1866; Clyde E., born January 15, 1869; and Myrtle S., born October 15, 1876, and died November 1, 1877.

Mr. Galbraith has long been a supporter of the Democracy and cast his last presidential vote for William Jennings Bryan. He has, however, never been an aspirant for political honors, preferring to give his time and attention to the business affairs

whereby he has gained a comfortable competence. Socially he was connected with the Masonic fraternity, having been made a Master Mason in Fortitude Lodge, No. 638, F. & A. M., in 1868. For a number of years he served as its treasurer and enjoys the high regard of the brethren of the fraternity. He is widely known as a reliable business man and citizen of sterling worth.

WILLIAM A. WILKINS.

One of the prosperous young farmers of Mills county, Iowa, is the subject of this sketch, who was born in Washington county, Iowa, November 8, 1873, and is a son of B. F. and Mary J. (Moore) Wilkins. His father was born in Roane county, Tennessee, January 6, 1847, the latter in the same county, July 6, 1852, and they were married in August, 1870. The paternal grandfather of our subject was Elisha Wilkins, who emigrated from Tennessee to Washington county, Iowa, in 1865, bringing with him his wife, six sons and three daughters. One son is now a Methodist minister in Birmingham, Iowa, another, for many years a practicing physician in Oskaloosa, this state, moving in 1893 to Colorado for his health, where he had vast interests in the sheep business. While there he was a surgeon for the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, and also elected to the legislature in 1894, returning to his old home in Washington county, Iowa, where he died in 1897. The paternal grandmother of Mr. Wilkins was Nancy Burnet, a native of Tennessee, born in 1823; hence she is nine years the junior of her husband, who bears his years as well as she does hers, both being active in mind and body. The grandfather being

one of the few pensioners of the Black Hawk war.

Our subject is the second in number in a family of six children, these being: Dwight L., a resident contractor of Council Bluffs; our subject; R. H., a civil engineer residing with his wife at the home of W. A.; Fred, an official of the Union Pacific Railroad; Clair Idell and Earl. Mr. B. F. Wilkins resides in Council Bluffs, but is a commercial traveler in the nursery business. Our subject was educated in the public schools and academies of Washington county, Iowa, and at the age of twenty left home to fight the battles of the world for himself. Going to Fremont, Nebraska, he entered the commission house of Kirschbraun & Sons, where he remained for two years, and then spent two years representing them on the road. Following this initial capacity he traveled for one and one-half years representing Edward Lytle, of Omaha, Nebraska, closing his engagement only on account of the failure of the firm. He is now engaged in farming on a tract of one hundred acres one and one-half miles from Silver City, Iowa, owned by his father-in-law, renting also fifty acres, upon all of which he carries on a general farming business, also raising fine cattle, hogs, and horses and making hogs a specialty; and he is making a success of the new venture.

Mr. Wilkins was married, March 30, 1898, to Miss Birdie Huffaker, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of H. H. Huffaker, of Silver City, Iowa. She is the only daughter in that family and is a well-educated lady of great ability, painting in oil and proficient on the piano. She was born in Silver City, in 1880, and educated in St. Francis Academy in Council Bluffs, Iowa.

One little son has come into this family, born December 26, 1898; and it is needless to say he is the idol of his grandfather. Mr. Huffaker, the father of Mrs. Wilkins, came to this county in an early day from Illinois and now possesses many broad acres of fertile land.

In politics Mr. Wilkins is a Republican and boldly upholds the principles of the party. He has no desire for office, his business and delightful home giving him sufficient use for his time. The substantial residence of Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins was erected for them by the generosity of Mr. Huffaker. They resided at the old farm nearly sixteen months and came to their place in July, 1899. A fine new barn is in course of erection, and there seems to be no reasonable doubt that prosperity will continue to smile upon this most worthy young couple.

ROBERT J. CLARK.

Robert J. Clark, who carries on general farming and stock-raising in Sidney township, Fremont county, was one of the worthy citizens that Ohio furnished to the Hawkeye state. He was born in Ross county, Ohio, February 7, 1859, and is a son of George C. and Ann B. (Murray) Clark. The father was born in the same house in which occurred the birth of our subject, his natal day being September 26, 1827. Thomas Clark, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of Sherman Valley, Pennsylvania, born in 1782. Emigrating westward, he located in Ohio, in 1810, taking up his abode in the midst of a heavy forest, where he developed a farm and reared his family. He married Eleanor Black, of Pennsylvania, and they had a family of two sons

and six daughters, of whom two daughters yet survive, namely: Susanna, who is now the widow Murray, of Highland county, Ohio; and Mrs. Nancy Ellen Fernow, who is also a widow and resides in Marion, Lynn county, Iowa. The grandfather of our subject served as a first lieutenant in the war of 1812. In religious faith he was a Presbyterian and was well known as a minister of the gospel in that denomination. He passed away in Ross county, Ohio, in 1846, and was laid to rest in the cemetery in Greenfield, in Highland county.

George Clark, the father of our subject, was reared on the old family homestead, where he remained until he was forty years of age. His educational privileges were limited, for the country was new and unsettled and the work of development was scarcely begun. On the 1st of March, 1854, he was united in marriage to Miss Ann B. Murray, who was born in Ross county, Ohio, on the 12th of December, 1832, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Stewart) Murray, of Kentucky. They, too, were farming people. Unto the grandparents of our subject were born five daughters and three sons. Those living are: Elizabeth J., who resides in Greenfield, Ohio; and Margaret, who is now Mrs. Smalley, a widow, living at Stockton, Kansas, where she has a family of children. In January, 1868, George C. Clark, the father of our subject, removed from Ohio to Iowa, arriving in Fremont county in January. In March of that year he purchased two hundred and forty acres of land, for which he paid thirty dollars per acre, and took up his abode on his new farm. He sold his two-hundred acre farm in Ohio for fifty dollars per acre, and was thus enabled to meet

the payments on the new place. He has always carried on agricultural pursuits, making a specialty of the raising of grain and hogs. Enterprising and wide-awake, his diligence and perseverance have brought to him a very gratifying degree of prosperity. Unto him and his wife have been born the following named: Elizabeth Mary, who was born in 1855, became the wife of Milton Murphy, a farmer of Sidney township, Fremont county, and died November 14, 1891, at the age of thirty-six years, leaving two of their four children; Robert J. is the next of the family; and Eleanor Myrtle, born in 1865, died June 16, 1884, while pursuing a course of music in Tabor, where she was stricken with typhoid fever. She was especially gifted in the art of music, and gave great promise of future development along that line.

Robert J. Clark, whose name forms the caption of this article, pursued his education for one term in the schools of Ohio and then came to Iowa, where he continued his studies in the district schools and later spent four terms in Tabor College. Throughout his entire life he has remained on the old homestead, assisting his father in the cultivation and development of the land, and during the past eleven years he has been extensively engaged in the stock business, feeding cattle and hogs for the market. He has his stock on the north eighty acres of the farm and keeps a splendid grade of Hereford cattle. He also buys other cattle, which he feeds for the market, shipping from one to five car-loads of cattle and several car-loads of Poland China hogs each year. He is a young man of marked energy, keen business ability and resolute will and his honorable dealing has ever won him the

respect and trust of all with whom he has come in contact.

Both Mr. Clark and his father are stalwart Republicans in their political faith, but have never held or desired office. The parents and their sons are also Presbyterians, and the father was an elder for some years in the church in which they hold membership. Both George Clark and his wife are active workers in the church and are people whose many excellent characteristics have gained for them high regard. In 1890 their present residence was erected, and in March, 1891, they removed from the old home into the new. The family is one of prominence in the community and the name is inseparably interwoven with the history of agricultural interests in southwestern Iowa. The success which has attended the efforts of father and son is the merited reward of earnest labor.

GEORGE R. COOK.

George R. Cook is a prosperous young farmer of Indian Creek township, Mills county, where he owns eighty acres of land. His possessions have been acquired entirely through his own efforts and his success would be creditable to a man many years his senior. He was born in Mills county in 1861, his parents being William G. and Elizabeth (Cox) Cook. The father was a native of Chautauqua county, New York, and represented one of the old families of the Empire state, whose people followed agricultural pursuits. His father, Daniel Cook, removed from New York to Valparaiso, Indiana, and there spent his remaining days. A number of years afterward he went from that state to Missouri and in 1858 came to

Mills county, Iowa. His children were Remington, George, Edward, Mrs. Dora Kee and Nicy, the wife of A. J. Wearin.

William G. Cook accompanied his parents on their removal to the Mississippi valley and in Missouri was joined in wedlock to Miss Elizabeth Cox, a daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Fillingham) Cox, both of whom were natives of North Carolina. They removed to southern Indiana about 1840, and there the mother of our subject was born. Later her parents went to Missouri, where she was reared, remaining under the parental roof until she gave her hand in marriage to William G. Cook. Her father was a soldier in the Mexican war and three of her brothers, Alfred, Daniel and George, were Union soldiers in the Civil war, the last named having been killed in the service. In 1858 William G. Cook came with his family to Mills county, Iowa, where he purchased land, afterward adding to his possessions until he became one of the most extensive realty holders in this portion of the state. He died about eight years ago at the age of fifty-six, but his widow is still living and now makes her home in Hastings. Their children are Daniel M., who is living with her mother; and George R. of this review. The last named, having spent most of his life in Mills county, has long been acquainted with the history of its progress and development and has ever borne his part in the work of advancement and improvement. If it were possible to look into the past, we would find him, after the manner of most farmer boys of the period, pursuing his education in the district schools throughout the winter months, while in the summer he assisted in the work of cultivating the home farm. In early life he started out for him-

self. In the fall of 1861 his parents went with their family to Missouri and thence to Indiana, returning to Mills county in the fall of 1869, where the father purchased land. About ten years ago our subject located on his present fine farm of eighty acres. His fields are well tilled and promise golden harvests. He also engages in stock-raising and this branch of his business likewise proves a profitable source of income. He has substantial buildings upon his place and all modern accessories and conveniences, indicating his energetic nature and his diligence.

On the 29th of January, 1885, as a companion and helpmate on life's journey. Mr. Cook chose Miss Nevada Smith, a daughter of James F. and Sarah (Cooper) Smith, both natives of Laporte county, Indiana, where their marriage was celebrated. They emigrated to Iowa twenty-three years ago and are prominent people in Pottawattamie county. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Cook has been blessed with five children, namely: Bertha, Marion, George, Clara and Ruth. Mr. Cook is an Odd Fellow in his social relations, a Democrat in political faith, and for seven years has served as school director. He is a young man with steadiness of purpose, enterprising spirit and sterling worth, and is generally admired and respected for his many excellencies of character.

JACOB KOCHERSPERGER.

One of the farmers of Mills county, Iowa, is Jacob Kochersperger. His career is a striking example of the triumph of energy over adverse circumstances, of indomitable will over disheartening poverty, and of

success at last, gained through legitimate channels. Our subject was born in the state of New York, in 1841, a son of Martin and Margaret (Plow) Kochersperger, both of whom were born and died in New York. He was reared on a farm, his school opportunities being of the most meager description, and when he came to Mills county, Iowa, in 1870, he was a poor man, who had seen little of life but toil and self-denial.

Locating at his present home, in Deer Creek township, Mr. Kochersperger applied himself with all the energy of his nature, and in a short time success crowned his efforts. He endured hardships cheerfully for he soon saw it would only be temporary, and now after thirty years, he owns seven hundred and twenty acres of as fertile land as can be found in the state of Iowa.

Mr. Kochersperger married Anna M. Shindler, a daughter of Richard Shindler, a native of New York, and the children born of this union are Mrs. Minnie E. Northrop, Edwin M., Frank G., and Hattie Belle. In politics our subject is a staunch Republican, and has efficiently served as road supervisor, school director and as township trustee, in all relations of life proving himself a substantial, respected and self-respecting citizen. He has worked his way upward by his own efforts and well deserves the esteem in which he is held.

MIKE GORDON.

Few men starting out in life as did Mike Gordon have won a more pronounced success, for though he entered upon his business career empty-handed, he is to-day the owner of fourteen hundred acres of valuable land in southwestern Missouri and makes his

home upon the Gordon farm, situated in Washington township, Fremont county. A native of the Emerald Isle, he was born in Wexford, in 1838. The ancestry of the family can be traced back for one hundred and fifty years. The Gordons were originally from the Highlands of Scotland, but tribal wars and religious persecutions drove them from Scotland to Ireland, where they found a new home and greater liberty. Mark and Ellen (Wicken) Gordon, the parents of our subject, were both natives of Wexford and were reared and educated there. After their marriage they reared their children there and in their native city spent their entire lives.

Mike Gordon, who was one of a family of six children, was reared upon the old home farm and into his mind lessons of industry, economy and honesty were early instilled. He received a good fundamental education and remained in the Emerald Isle until after his marriage, which was celebrated in 1864, when he was twenty-six years of age, Miss Catherine Doyle becoming his wife. She, too, was born and reared in county Wexford, Ireland, and belonged to one of the old families there. For thirty-six years they have traveled life's journey together. In 1865 they determined to seek a fortune in the new world, and, bidding good bye to relatives and friends, they sailed for Quebec, Canada, whence they afterward went to Oneida county, New York.

For three years Mr. Gordon worked on a farm in that locality, and then, at the desire of friends and relatives in Iowa, he came to Fremont county and for two and a half years worked on the Kansas City & Omaha Railroad, receiving good wages, and on the expiration of that period he purchased

one hundred acres of wild land and turned his attention to farming, which pursuit he has since followed. That he had faith in a prosperous future for Fremont county is shown by the fact that he has made extensive investments in real estate and is to-day the owner of fourteen hundred acres of as good land as can be found in this section of the country. Upon the home farm, which he purchased in 1888, there stands a fine residence, erected in modern style of architecture and giving indication of the cultivated taste and refinement of the family. It is surrounded by a well-kept lawn and in the rear are extensive barns and other out-buildings; there is an abundant supply of water for the use of the household and for the stock and he is extensively engaged in stock-raising, feeding about one hundred and twenty-five head of cattle annually. He is systematic and progressive in all that he does, and his well-directed efforts have been attended with a high degree of success.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Gordon have been born four children,—Mark, Walter, Ellen and Herbert,—all of whom are still with their parents. The sons have been provided with educational privileges at Hamburg, and the daughter has pursued her studies in Nebraska City and in St. Joseph, Missouri. The family is one of prominence and the home is celebrated for its gracious hospitality, which is enjoyed by a large circle of friends of the Gordons. Mr. Gordon is a splendid type of the progressive, enterprising, Irish-American citizen, his good judgment in business affairs and his unflinching energy having enabled him to work his way upward until prosperity has crowned his efforts. Wit and humor, his genial manner and a social disposition have made him pop-

ular and a general favorite in society. He is six feet in height, weighs two hundred and seventy-five pounds and is well proportioned. There is much in his history that is worthy of emulation, indicating the possibilities that lie before young men of determined purpose and resolute will.

GEORGE T. REW.

The record of George T. Rew is one which contains many valuable lessons, showing the possibilities of accomplishment that lie before men of determined and earnest purpose. He has met with a high degree of success. Success is not measured by the height which one may already have, but by the distance between the starting point and the altitude he has gained, and therefore Mr. Rew has won a most brilliant success, a just reward of earnest and honorable effort which commands the respect and admiration of all. He is an example of the boys who educate themselves and secure their own start in life,—determined, self-reliant boys, willing to work for advantages which other boys inherit, destined by sheer force of character to succeed in the face of all obstacles and to push to the front in one important branch of industry or another. As a man his business ability has enabled him to advance steadily on the high road to success, and to-day he stands among the most prominent stock dealers in Iowa, having extensive farming interests.

Mr. Rew is of English birth, a native of Devonshire, England, where he was born on the 13th of August, 1851. His father, John Rew, was born in the same locality June 21, 1824, and is still living there. The grandfather of our subject was Thomas Rew,



Geo. T. Rew



Phebe A Rew

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a tenant farmer of Devonshire, who reared five sons and five daughters. After arriving at years of maturity John Rew was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Wilson, who was also a native of Devonshire and died in middle life, leaving three sons,—John, George T. and Thomas. John and Thomas Rew still reside in Devonshire, being well-to-do citizens of their native county.

George T. Rew, now actively connected with the farming and stock-raising interests of Ingraham township, Mills county, pursued his preliminary education in the village schools and afterward spent one year in college. He was reared to the practical work of the farm, early becoming familiar with its labors in every department. When twenty years of age he came to America in company with his elder brother, John, and they landed in New York city June 11, 1851, together with two other English farmer boys whom they met on the voyage. Proceeding westward to Cleveland, Ohio, they spent a short time in that city and afterward went to Burlington, Iowa, where they remained for two years, working by the month as farm hands. On the 24th of September, 1873, the brothers purchased three hundred and twenty acres of prairie land and fifteen acres of timber land, the latter being in Mud Creek Grove. For this they contracted to pay thirteen dollars per acre. They had to incur a large indebtedness in order to make the purchase, but they went to work with a will and their earnest labor and unflagging diligence won for them prosperity. Eventually they received funds from home with which to pay off their indebtedness. Meantime they acquired much other land, and at the expiration of ten years, when John Rew returned to England, they were

the owners of about one thousand acres, in which he retained an interest, and he still owns four hundred and eighty acres in Anderson, of which George T. Rew has charge.

In 1874 Mr. Rew of this review was married and took up his abode upon a part of his original farm. He extended the boundaries of the place until it now comprises five hundred and sixty acres, and thereon he resided until 1895, when he removed to his farm of three hundred and forty acres near Silver City, there remaining until 1900, when he returned to the former place. He is now the owner of two very valuable properties, the Spring Valley Stock Farm, comprising three hundred and forty acres, and the Maple Grove Stock Farm, of fifteen hundred acres. During the early years of his connection with farming interests of Iowa he engaged in the raising of various crops adapted to this climate, but in later years he has given his time largely to stock-farming, raising cattle, horses and hogs, but makes a specialty of the first named. He has a very fine herd of thoroughbred Hereford cattle, numbering from two to three hundred head. He established this herd November 5, 1891, and in the breeding and raising of Herefords he has been very successful, having some very fine stock. He began with four cows and one bull, the former from such famous sires as Anxiety 4th and Grove 3d; and since then strains from the famous Lord Wilton, Archibald, St. Louis, Romeo, Lord Derby, Hesiod 29th, and more directly in this herd Lord Brandon, Earl of Shadeland 30th, the World's Fair champion at Chicago, for his get; Lord Merlin, now at the head of this herd, which bull was sired by the noted Captain Grove 2d, for many years at the head of C. G.

Comstock's herd; Hilarity, a son of the celebrated Corrector; Lord Laurel, from the famous Beau Brummel, Jr.; Glenwood, a son of the great Mercury; Bowman's Prolific, of the Lord Wilton strain, of extraordinary good qualities, and in fact, from nearly all the leading sires, as opportunity offered.

Mr. Rew refuses to fix any price for his best cows. By purchasing no sires but those of individual merit he has developed a herd equal to any in the state. He has done much to improve the grade of stock raised in his portion of Iowa and in consequence his labors have been of great benefit to the state; for as the grade of stock is improved its market value naturally increases and the farmers therefore receive higher prices. He feeds and disposes each year of about two thousand head of cattle for market, shipping to Chicago about one hundred carloads. Not only does he feed the grain which he raises but annually buys from one hundred to one hundred and fifty thousand bushels of corn, thereby providing an excellent market for the products of the farms in the neighborhood. He has become widely known as one of the most successful stockmen of Iowa, and his business each year amounts to many thousands of dollars. One reason of his success is the personal supervision which he gives to his farming and stock-raising interests. He has made a close study of the question of caring for stock, knows their needs and provides for them such shelter and feed as will conduce to the best results among the herd.

In 1874 Mr. Rew was united in marriage to Miss Phebe A. Miller, who was born in Indiana and is a daughter of Johnson and

Elizabeth (Kisling) Miller. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Rew have been born nine children, but only one is now living, Elizabeth M., who is the wife of James Burgoin, a farmer of Ingraham township, Mills county, by whom she has one son, born February 25, 1901. The other members of the family of Mr. and Mrs. Rew died in infancy and early childhood, with the exception of John E. and Clifford W., both of whom passed away when about eleven years of age. In his political views Mr. Rew is a Democrat, believing in the principles of the party; but at local elections, where no national issue is involved, he often casts his ballot regardless of party affiliations, considering only the capability of the candidates. He has never sought or desired official honors for himself and has never served in office, save that of trustee of his school district. Both he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he serves as one of the officers. They have a very pleasant home, which was erected in 1886. It is built in modern style of architecture and is supplied with all of the conveniences and accessories which add to the comfort of life.

Such in brief is the career of one of the valued adopted citizens of the republic. Coming to this country as a young man without capital, he has improved his opportunities, and by diligence, perseverance and unfaltering industry he has advanced steadily on the high road to success. He owes his prosperity entirely to his own efforts, and his close application as the years have rolled by have won for him rank among the leading and prosperous stock-raisers of the state of Iowa.

JOHN H. STUBBS.

John H. Stubbs, who is numbered among the agriculturists and stock-raisers of Benton township, Fremont county, is a native of Illinois, his birth having occurred in Edgar county, on the 18th of December, 1863. The grandfather of our subject, Jesse Stubbs, was born in northern Ohio, in 1812, and died in Vermillion, Edgar county, Illinois, in 1883. He was a carpenter, contractor and architect, and spent the greater part of his life in Indiana, but his last days were passed in Illinois. He was twice married and had five children—three sons and two daughters—by the first union. His business affairs were capably conducted and brought to him a comfortable competence. B. F. Stubbs, the father of our subject, was born in Indiana, September 2, 1839, and having arrived at years of maturity he wedded Hettie Cassle, of Edgar county, Illinois, a daughter of Hiram and Lodemah (Cussie) Cassle. The parents of our subject were married in Edgar county, Illinois, December 20, 1860, and there resided until 1870, when they came to Fremont county, Iowa, taking up their abode near Percival. The father rented land for five years and then purchased a tract of eighty acres, in the fall of 1875. In the following spring he took up his abode thereon. In his early life Mr. Stubbs had learned the carpenter's trade of his father, but after his marriage he turned his attention to farming, which he made his life work. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Stubbs were born four children, two daughters and two sons. Lodemah Isabel is the wife of L. P. Hummel and resides on the old farm near Percival. They have one daugh-

ter. John H. is the next of the family. William H. resides on his farm near Tabor and has a wife but no children. M. Myrtle is the wife of John Broderick, of Fairfield, Clay county, Nebraska. The children were provided with excellent educational privileges and all have been successful teachers. Myrtle is a graduate of the Lincoln Normal College, wherein she pursued the scientific course, and at the age of seventeen she began teaching, following that profession for seven or eight years.

At the time of the Civil war, in 1864, Mr. Stubbs, the father of his family, entered the volunteer service from Edgar county, Illinois, as a member of Company C, Fifty-first Illinois Infantry. He is now a pensioner under the law, receiving eight dollars per month. On the 27th of March, 1900, he was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died at the age of fifty-eight years, two months and four days. She was not only a noble and devoted wife and mother, but was an active member of the Presbyterian church in early life, and after coming to Iowa became an earnest worker in the Methodist church. Her children rise up and call her blessed, and all who know her respect her for her many estimable characteristics.

John H. Stubbs, the subject of this review, remained under the parental roof until twenty-seven years of age, when he was married, on the 11th of February, 1891, to Miss M. Jane Furman. She was born in the town of Shamokin, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, November 23, 1865, and was a daughter of Moore and Nancy Ann (Lytle) Furman, who are now living in Riverton, Iowa. For six consecutive years before her marriage Mrs. Stubbs suc-

cessfully engaged in teaching, not missing a single term. Mr. Stubbs also taught for three terms. After their marriage the young couple began their domestic life on the farm of five hundred acres which has since been their home, and he has very successfully continued the cultivation of the soil. He purchased a farm valued at five thousand five hundred dollars, located two and a quarter miles north of Percival, and has operated that land in connection with his home farm. On three hundred or three hundred and fifty acres he has grown from ten to fifteen thousand bushels of corn each year, and has fed about one-half of this to his stock. He raises Angus polled cattle and Poland China hogs, and he has raised registered stock of both. He has sold this year fifty head of Angus polled cattle of his own raising and has purchased others. He raises Poland China hogs of the finest grade and annually sells two car-loads, which he has bred and raised. He has not only made a success financially, but has the well-earned reputation of being one of the leading stockbreeders and raisers of his township. He sustains an unassailable reputation for probity in business, and his well-directed efforts have brought to him very creditable success. In the fall of 1900 he purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres a mile east of Riverton and expects to take up his abode thereon in the spring of 1901. His has been a busy, useful, active life, in which fidelity to duty, honorable business efforts and unflagging industry have brought to him a very creditable success.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Stubbs have been born four children: Walter C., who was born November 16, 1891; William E., born

March 26, 1893; John Harold, who was born August 19, 1897, and died at the age of two years, six months and sixteen days; and Edna Lucile, born February 20, 1899. In his political affiliations Mr. Stubbs is a stalwart Republican, but has never sought or desired the emoluments of public office. Socially he is connected with the Knights of Pythias. Both he and his wife are Methodists.

JOHN J. MASS.

Germany has furnished to the United States an element in its citizenship which has been potent in its tendency for progress and prosperity. German thrift has brought success in every community in which it has been planted, and Iowa is justly proud of her honest and industrious citizens of that nationality. Mills county has a fair proportion of such, and among the most prominent of the class is John J. Mass, the well-known stockman of Ingraham township, the owner of four hundred and eighty acres on sections 8 and 9.

John J. Mass was born at Swansen, Germany, December 7, 1849, a son of Caz Mass and his wife, who was Katie Quorman, and came alone to America in 1870, at the age of twenty-one years. He made his way directly to Pottawattamie county, Iowa, where he had a cousin and where he arrived July 2d. Four years later his father and mother and brothers and sisters came. The family originally consisted of nine children, of whom John J. Mass was the first born. Mr. Mass located at Silver City and three of his sons and five of his daughters, each married and with a family, are settled near by.

John J. Mass received a good education

in his native land and has acquired a good knowledge of English since he came to America. When he arrived at Council Bluffs, on his way to his cousins, he had fifteen dollars in money, which he spent for a suit of what he called American clothes, discarding the outfit he had worn from the fatherland. His father was a cooper in Germany and, though he was the owner of three acres of land, was in humble circumstances and was not able to start him out in better shape financially. He had devoted his time from his fifteenth to his twenty-first year to learning the blacksmith's trade, and during that time, he had saved only thirty-seven dollars, with which small capital he had come to America, not only to better his fortunes, but to avoid conscription in the German army. He began his active career in Iowa, working by the month as a farm hand, and his first landed possession was eighty acres of wild and unbroken prairie, to which he added by subsequent purchases until he owned two hundred and sixty acres in Pottawattamie county, where he farmed successfully until 1887, when he came to Silver City, Mills county, and conducted a meat market for four years. Meantime, in the fall of 1881, he bought his farm of four hundred and eighty acres, now worth sixty-five dollars an acre, in Ingraham township. He owns altogether four hundred and eighty acres of good farm land, giving personal attention to his Mills county farm and having tenants on his two farms in Pottawattamie county. He has become prominent as a stock farmer and gives special attention to the breeding of cattle, horses, mules and hogs. He breeds Herefords of pure blood and keeps from sixty to two hundred head on hands most

of the time. He usually keeps from sixty to seventy-five cows and raises their calves, and from twenty-five to sixty head of horses and mules are to be found on his farm at almost any time. Of hogs he sells from one hundred to two hundred and fifty a year, raising Poland Chinas for the market. He feeds all his crops, except wheat, to his stock and buys some feed each year. His farm is well supplied with barns, stables and granaries and other outbuildings. His residence was destroyed by fire in 1899 and his present commodious brick and frame house was built immediately afterward.

Politically Mr. Mass is a Democrat and he has filled the office of road supervisor in his township for four years. He and his family are members of the Lutheran church. He was married May 8, 1876, to Sophia Voss, a native of Holstein, Germany, and a daughter of Louis and Sophia (Lowe) Voss, who came to America at the age of eleven years with her parents, who are farmers in Nebraska. Mr. and Mrs. Mass have had nine children, eight of whom are living: William, aged twenty; Sarah, aged eighteen; Otto, aged sixteen; Ella, who is a woman grown at thirteen years; Lena, aged eleven; Laura, aged nine; Mary, aged six; and Bertha, who is one of the brightest two-year-old children in the county. Mr. Mass is a man of public spirit, who has given the same attention to official duties as to his private business, and has demonstrated his good citizenship in many ways.

JAMES F. GALBRAITH.

For more than a quarter of a century James F. Galbraith has been a resident of Mills county, actively identified with its ag-

ricultural interests, but has now put aside the more arduous cares and duties of the farm and resides in Emerson, there enjoying in business retirement the fruits of his former toil. His life has certainly been a busy and useful one, and to no outside aid or influence may be attributed his prosperity, save that he received one thousand dollars. Otherwise all that he possesses he owes to his own carefully planned and executed efforts.

Mr. Galbraith is a native of the neighboring state of Illinois, his birth having occurred there, in Henderson county, on the 12th of September, 1851. His father, Samuel Galbraith, was born in Tennessee and about 1834 drove from that state across the country to Illinois, taking up his abode in Henderson county, where he reared his family. His son James spent his youthful days at the old homestead under his parents' care and guidance, and enjoyed the educational privileges afforded by the schools of the neighborhood. He was twenty-two years of age when he came to Iowa,—Mills county being his destination. Here he began life on his own account and has found that the storehouse of prosperity yields its treasures in return for unfaltering industry. He first located in Anderson township, but after two years purchased one hundred and thirty-seven and a half acres of land in Indian Creek township, whereon he has since made his home. The work of the fields he has diligently prosecuted, plowing and planting, and when the summer sun had ripened the grain he garnered the harvests which were then placed upon the market, bringing him a good financial return.

On the 19th of September, 1877, Mr. Galbraith was united in marriage to Miss

Albina McGrew, a native of Ohio, and they now have three children: Ida M., Charles O. and Harry LeRoy, all with their parents. In the political affairs of the community Mr. Galbraith takes considerable interest and does whatever lies in his power to promote the cause of the Democracy, with which he has been allied since attaining his majority, when he cast his first presidential vote for Seymour. He has served as road supervisor, but has not coveted office as a reward for party allegiance. He is a member of the Christian church, to which the family also belongs, and in its work he takes a deep interest, contributing liberally to its support, and aiding in the advancement of the cause. His business dealings have ever been characterized by the strictest honesty and his Christian principles have ever permeated the discharge of his duties in both public and private life.

ALFRED R. BOBBITT.

A prominent citizen, old settler and successful farmer and stock-raiser of Sidney township, Fremont county, Iowa, is Alfred R. Bobbitt, the subject of this sketch. He was born in Kentucky December 9, 1832, and is a son of James and Margaret (Mann) Bobbitt, both natives of Kentucky, the former born September 3, 1798, and died February 23, 1866, and the latter, born October 16, 1800, died November 18, 1873. They were married in 1821. James Bobbitt was a son of Randolph Bobbitt, who was born in Virginia, but died in Kentucky. James Bobbitt was the father of eleven children, our subject being the sixth of the family, the record being: Nancy Ann, who is the wife of John Baylor; Martha Ellen, who died

in the fall of 1895; Lucinda, who died in infancy; Ezra, who died in infancy; our subject; Eliza, who was the wife of A. C. Bonwell, and died in this township; Samuel J., who died in Indiana; Matilda, who was the wife of T. P. Martin, and died near Thurman, in 1863; Joseph, who died when sixty-four; Mary, who is the wife of T. C. Hatton, resides near Sidney; and Benjamin C. C., who was a soldier in the Fourth Iowa Cavalry, enlisting in 1862, and served three years, and now resides in Sidney, retired from business.

The parents of our subject emigrated to Iowa in 1849 from Marion county, Indiana, leaving there in the manner of emigrants, with covered wagons, drawn by two-horse teams, their journey occupying the time from the 15th of September to the middle of November. They came with limited means, their money amounting to only fifty dollars, although one hundred dollars was still owing them from the sale of goods in Indiana. They settled on a government claim, and when it was resurveyed and came into the market Mr. Bobbitt bought one hundred and sixty acres, at one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre, this tract still belonging to the family.

Our subject had but meager school advantages. He was taken from Kentucky to Marion county, Indiana, in 1833, when two years old. His recollection of his early school-house with its primitive furniture is still very easily recalled. But little chance was given him to take advantage of the few opportunities offered. When he accompanied his family to Iowa, a boy of seventeen, his money was less than fifty cents. Until marriage he remained at home assisting his father, the care of the land and stock requiring hard and persevering work.

The marriage of Mr. Bobbitt took place on June 21, 1855, to Miss Sarah E. Pugh, a daughter of John and Sarah (Guard) Pugh. She was born in Ohio November 17, 1833, and came to Iowa with her parents in 1854. They engaged in farming and were respected in the community at the time of their demise, she at the age of seventy-three, he when he was seventy-five years old. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Bobbitt are Orren, who lives at home; Emma, who is the wife of Albert Gore and resides in Billings, Montana; Emmit, who is a farmer in the vicinity; Clay, who is a Presbyterian minister in Pottawattamie county, Iowa; Jane, who is the wife of Max M. Snodgrass, a farmer of this township; Frank, who is a farmer of this township; Richard, a farmer in this township; Elma, who is the wife of M. P. Server, a commercial traveler for Fairbanks, Morse & Company; Alma, who is the wife of Hume Merchant, and resides at Knox, Iowa; and Alba, who died at the age of five and one-half months. The three last named were triplets.

The large and productive farm of Mr. Bobbitt consists of four hundred and ninety acres of fine land, upon which he conducts general farming, growing corn, wheat, hay and oats, and also breeds stock of all kinds,—horses, mules and many shorthorn cattle,—this strain of cattle meeting with his highest approval. In 1856 he built his first house, but in 1872 it was burned with all its contents, and he then erected his present comfortable brick residence and two good barns. Peace and plenty reign on this place, and Mr. Bobbitt is highly regarded by all his neighbors, he being, with one exception, the oldest settler in the vicinity.

For many years our subject has been an

influential and representative man in the township. He is a Democrat in his political opinions and has served acceptably as township trustee and as county commissioner. Socially he has long been connected with the Masonic fraternity, being a Royal Arch Mason, while three of his sons are Master Masons. He is a charter member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, the only one now living in this neighborhood, with which religious denomination his wife and family are also connected. The family is well and favorably known through a wide section of country, and possesses the esteem which honest living and capable public service deserve.

GEORGE MOGRIDGE, M. D.

An example of a self-made American citizen and an exemplification of the progress that an ambitious foreigner can make in this country of unbounded opportunities, is shown in the case of Dr. George Mogridge, of Glenwood, Iowa, one of the leading English-American residents of Iowa. His success is due to his own energy and the high ideal which his lofty and laudable ambition places before him. Success in any walk of life is an indication of earnest endeavor and persevering effort.—characteristics that Dr. Mogridge possesses in an eminent degree.

He was born in Salford, England, June 3, 1856. The Mogridge family is of French origin. The ancestors were Huguenots who were ejected from France or were forced to leave there on account of religious persecutions. They settled in London and engaged in the early silk-weaving industries in that city. John Mogridge, the grandfa-

ther of our subject, was born in London, and married a Miss Blackmore, whose parents were allied with the Society of Friends. She also was a native of London, and both she and her husband died in the world's metropolis. He was a silk-weaver by trade, following his vocation throughout life. Their son, Edwin Mogridge, was born in London, England, in 1824, and by occupation was a furrier in his early years, and later a dry-salter. He spent his entire life in his native land, his death occurring in Manchester in 1876. He married Hannah Chapman, a daughter of George Chapman, who served for forty years in the British army, in the Second Dragoon Guards, and during this long period of service he saw active service in many parts of the British dominion. He was a member of the York Lodge, A. F. & A. M., the most ancient Masonic lodge in the world. He died in Manchester, England, and his wife's death occurred in Norwich. Their Yorkshire ancestry can be traced back through many generations. Their daughter Hannah was married to Edwin Mogridge, in 1853, in the historic church of St. Nicholas, Cole Abbey, in London. She was born in Norwich, England, her death occurring when she was sixty-three years of age.

Dr. George Mogridge was their only child. That he was surrounded by tender care in his youth is indicated by the manner in which he cherishes the memory of his parents. He obtained his early education in the common schools of Manchester, and when fourteen years of age his father died and it then became necessary that he should provide for his own support. Accordingly he entered the service of a law firm. During the earlier years that he was in their



Geo Inogridge. M.D.



employ he supplemented his education by attending evening classes at the Mechanics' Institute and other evening schools in Manchester.

At the age of twenty-four, in 1880, he came to the United States, believing that he might have better opportunities in the new world. He made his way direct to Cass county, Iowa, where he worked by the day or month, principally following agricultural pursuits, yet scorning no employment that would yield him an honorable living. He desired, however, to make the practice of medicine his life work, and ultimately, as the result of his industry and economy, he was enabled to matriculate in the Omaha Medical College, in which institution he was graduated with the class of 1894. Prior to that time he had become connected with the State Institution for Feeble Minded Children. His first employment there was in having charge of a class of children. His observation and experience there fitted him somewhat for the profession which he wished to follow as a life work, and as soon as he found opportunity he took up his studies in the Omaha Medical College, where he remained until his graduation in 1894. After receiving his diploma he was made chief assistant to Dr. Powell, who stands at the head of the institution, and has since filled that important position in a most capable and worthy manner. His knowledge of medicine is comprehensive and accurate and he displays marked ability in applying its principles to the needs of those who are under his care. He has that broad humanitarian spirit without which the physician can never be successful. He is most patient and painstaking in his care of the unfortunate ones who come under his care

and supervision, and his work has been attended with most excellent results.

On the 7th of May, 1895, Mr. Mogridge was united in marriage to Miss Lillian E. Robinson, who was born in Livingston county, New York, a daughter of Martin V. and Almira Robinson, natives of New York state. He died in Dixon, Illinois, in 1894; his wife had previously died in Warsaw, New York.

In his political affiliations Dr. Mogridge has been a Republican since coming to the United States, his first vote having been cast for Benjamin Harrison. He is a member of various societies, including the Masonic and Knights of Pythias fraternities. He is also identified with the Modern Woodmen of America, and in the line of his profession is connected with the Medical Society of Southwestern Iowa, the Missouri Valley Medical Society, the Society of Medical Officers of Institutions for Feeble Minded Persons, and also a member of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections and of the Iowa State Conference of Charities and Corrections. He is likewise a lecturer on mental diseases of children in the Omaha Medical College.

He and his wife hold membership in the Episcopal church, take an active part in its work and co-operate heartily with all lines of church activity. He is serving both as warden and lay reader in the church. The Doctor's record is one worthy of the highest commendation. Less than ten years ago he worked upon a farm in Mills county, to-day he is the second officer in one of the leading eleemosynary institutions of the state, and, as he is a representative of a profession where advancement depends upon individual merit, it is evident that he possesses su-

perior ability and that he is devoting himself entirely to his chosen calling. It is perfectly characteristic of the man that his religious life is simple, sincere and yet undemonstrative, but the depth of his convictions shows itself in his daily walk. With the passing years his circle of friends is constantly growing, and is limited only by the circle of his acquaintances. As a citizen he is most loyal and patriotic,—a thorough American, although an adopted son,—upholding with ardor the principles and institutions of republican government. His fellow townsmen respect him for his genuine worth and admire him for what he has accomplished, and throughout the community he is spoken of in terms of the highest commendation.

RANSDALL BAYLOR.

A prominent and influential agriculturist and stock-raiser of Scott township, Fremont county, Iowa, is Ransdell Baylor, the subject of this review. He was born April 8, 1850, and now resides at his old home, endeared to him by a thousand recollections. He was a son of John and Nancy (Bobbitt) Baylor, who emigrated from Kentucky to Indiana, and were married at Pleasant View, Marion county, in 1843. The grandfather of our subject, Isaac Baylor, had come to Iowa and located near Sidney, in 1851, where he died in 1854, aged sixty-two, his wife having died several years prior to this. In 1849 John Baylor and family came to Fremont county, Iowa, bought a small tract of land at first and worked hard. At the time of his death, on September 21, 1871, he owned eleven hundred and twenty acres of land in this township, together with

a quarter-section of land adjoining Sidney, and also owned more cattle and stock than almost any other farmer in this district at that time. He was born in Campbell county, Kentucky, in 1820, was reared and died in the faith of the Baptist church and was sincerely mourned by a large circle of friends.

The mother of our subject was born in 1822 and died November 21, 1880. She had been the faithful mother of the following children: Caroline, who was born in Indiana and is the wife of A. M. Chesney, of Tacoma, Washington; Ransdell, who is the subject of this sketch; Wallace, who resides in Valley Falls, Kansas, and now lives retired; Senah, who is the widow of R. Keenan, of Des Moines; Clara, who is the wife of Dr. E. A. Campbell, and died at Willow Springs, Missouri; and Kate L., who is the wife of E. W. Brooks, of Des Moines.

Our subject had good educational advantages in his youth, supplemented later by two years at Tabor College, following which came his marriage, on August 31, 1883, to Miss Carrie O. Blymyer, who was born in Atchison county, Kansas, December 1, 1859, the accomplished daughter of John C. and Harriet C. (Bowman) Blymyer, their only child. Mr. Blymyer died in 1851, at the early age of twenty-eight, and Mrs. Blymyer married Archibald Argyle, but is now again a widow, with two daughters: Belle, who is the wife of R. S. Tate, in Sidney, Iowa; and Kate R., who is the wife of R. P. Lindsey and resides in Sidney. Mrs. Argyle is a well preserved lady, bearing her sixty-seven years easily, and enjoys life surrounded by devoted descendants. The only child of our subject

and wife is Fahy Blymyer, who was born on June 8, 1884, and is a student in Thurman, a bright young man, who will graduate at the early age of seventeen.

The farm which Mr. Baylor owns and cultivates comprises four hundred and fifteen acres, which he divides by planting one hundred acres to corn, realizing fifty bushels to the acre, and other grains in proportion, breeding a good deal of stock and many cattle, the latter being shorthorns. He keeps from seventy-five to one hundred head at one time, breeding from registered males, and has twenty head of horses, working four double teams. He utilizes the Poland China stock for his hogs, and considers that far superior to any other in this locality. This farm is one of the finest in Fremont county, on account of the productiveness of the land, the excellence of the improvements and the fine stock of all kinds it affords for the market.

Mr. Baylor has been long prominently identified with the Democratic party and has faithfully served as a township trustee and school director. He was the choice of his party for the state legislature in 1895, but was defeated on account of his party being in the minority, although his vote was very flattering. At the age of twenty-one he was made a member of the Masonic order and now belongs to the chapter. Socially he is very popular in the community, where he and his ancestry have lived so long. The refined and educated wife of Mr. Baylor is one of the intelligent leaders of modern life in Thurman. The beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. Baylor is one of the most attractive in the county. Mrs. Baylor has given it the appropriate name of Sycamore Place, from an imposing avenue of sycamore

trees planted by her husband. The residence was erected by the father of our subject in 1861, and is most beautifully located on the side of a bluff, the view taking in many miles of surrounding country.

DAVID L. HEINSHEIMER.

The world instinctively pays deference to the man whose success has been worthily achieved, who has attained wealth by honorable business methods, acquired the highest reputation in his chosen calling by merit, and whose social prominence is not the less the result of an irreproachable life than of recognized natural gifts. Of America is a self-made man a product and the record of accomplishment in this individual sense is the record which the true and loyal American holds in deepest regard and highest honor. In tracing the career of the subject of this review we are enabled to gain a recognition of this sort of a record, for he is a man of strong mentality and one who by his own unaided efforts has advanced steadily to a position foremost among the leading business men of southern Iowa. He stands at the head of the firm of D. L. Heinsheimer & Company, of Glenwood, proprietors of what is doubtless the largest dry-goods and clothing house in this portion of the state.

Mr. Heinsheimer was born in Baden, Germany, March 19, 1847. His parents were Leopold and Jeanette (Bierman) Heinsheimer, natives of Baden. They came to America when the subject of this review was six years of age, sailing from Havre, France, in the year 1853, and reaching the harbor of New York after twenty-one days spent upon the broad Atlantic. The father

was a baker by trade and followed that pursuit in the new world for about eight years. They took up their abode in Cincinnati, Ohio, where Mr. Heinsheimer engaged in the baking business, providing for his family in that way. He died in Cincinnati, at the age of fifty years, and his wife there passed away at the age of forty. They were the parents of seven children, five of whom are now living.

Mr. Heinsheimer of this review pursued his education in the schools of Cincinnati until 1860, when at the age of fourteen years he came to Mills county, Iowa, and when seventeen years of age he secured a clerkship with D. P. Foster, a merchant of Glenwood, which position he creditably filled for about three years, or until 1872, when his ability and business capacity secured for him a partnership in the enterprise. His employer recognizing his worth gave him a share in the business and the relation between them was thus maintained until 1875, when Mr. Heinsheimer embarked in business alone in Glenwood. He established a dry-goods and clothing house and was sole proprietor until 1878, when his brother Albert was admitted to the business under the firm name of D. L. Heinsheimer & Brother. Under that name the store was successfully conducted until 1894, when a stock company was organized, with our subject as president. He has since remained at the head of the D. L. Heinsheimer Company and is the leading spirit in the management of the extensive dry-goods and clothing house controlled by the corporation. They carry a very large stock of all grades of goods and their patronage is steadily increasing, for the firm enjoys an unassailable reputation in trade circles. Mr. Heinsheimer is a man of re-

sourceful business ability whose efforts have not been confined to one line, but have been extended into several fields of endeavor. He is the president of the Mills County National Bank, a position he has occupied for four years. He has been connected with the institution since 1882 and has been an active factor in its successful conduct. The other officers are A. D. French, cashier, and F. M. Buffington, vice-president, the latter a prominent farmer of Oak township. Our subject is also the owner of extensive property interests, having farming lands and city property which he rents.

On the 20th of September, 1870, Mr. Heinsheimer was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Pettinger, of Glenwood, who was born in England and was a daughter of Richard Pettinger. Her father was born in England, is a farmer by occupation and is now residing in this county, at the age of seventy-eight years. Her mother passed away in England. They were the parents of but one child, Mrs. Sarah Heinsheimer, and by a second marriage the father had another daughter—Mrs. Sarah Stewart.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Heinsheimer have been born six children, of whom five are yet living, as follows: Mrs. Carrie Shoninger, who has one child; Edward R.; Jeanette M.; Lester D.; and Theresa. All were born in Glenwood.

In his political views Mr. Heinsheimer is a Republican, having given his unfaltering support to the principles of the party since casting his first presidential vote for U. S. Grant. He served as one of the presidential electors for McKinley in 1896 and was a delegate to the national convention in 1892 when General Harrison was nominated as the presidential candidate. He takes a deep

interest in the cause of his party and does everything in his power to promote its growth and success. Education also finds in him a warm friend and for eighteen years he has capably served on the school board, acting as president for half of the time. Since attaining his majority he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity and in his life exemplifies its benevolent spirit. As a citizen he takes a deep interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the community and his financial aid has been of great benefit to Glenwood. He regards this as a public duty and as a privilege, and seeks no official return therefor. With his own hand Mr. Heinsheimer has shaped his destiny. The common testimony of him is that he is a man of the strictest integrity,—a quality of the human mind that we could scarcely overestimate in business and many relations of life; a man who sees much sooner than he speaks; a man who is careful, prudent and honest; a man therefore favored not by chance but by the due exercise of his own good qualities.

DAVID T. DESELME.

Among those whose lives are devoted to educational labors and who have won an enviable reputation in Fremont county is David T. DeSelm, who is now engaged in teaching in Percival. He was born in Cambridge, Guernsey county, Ohio, on the 12th of June, 1862, and is of French lineage, his paternal grandfather having been born near Rouen, France, whence he came to America about 1800, with his wife and three children. He was a farmer in comfortable circumstances, carefully conducting his business affairs so that they brought to him a

good financial return. The family was increased until it numbered eight children, five sons and three daughters. John DeSelm, the father of our subject, was the fourth child and the second son. All were married and reared large families. John DeSelm was a native of Pennsylvania, born near Harrisburg in 1806. In that state he was reared to manhood and there wedded Miss Mary Hedges, whose birth occurred near Richmond in 1826. She was a daughter of Joseph Hedges, of England, who emigrated to the new world and became the owner of a large plantation and a number of slaves in Virginia. Believing, however, that the practices of slavery were not right, he freed his negroes and removed from the Old Dominion to Ohio, in which state the parents of our subject were married in 1849. Five children were born of this union, namely: Marcia, the wife of J. T. Boothe, of Tuscarawas county, Ohio, by whom he has five children; John B., who died at the age of six years; Nelson A., who died at the age of four years; Henry L., who died on the old homestead farm at the age of twenty-one and a half years; and David T. DeSelm.

The last named was educated in his native town, Cambridge, and manifested special aptitude in his studies. He is a gentleman of strong mentality and thus well qualified for the profession of teaching. He taught his first school in 1886, among the sand hills of Merrick county, Nebraska, fourteen miles from a post-office. There he resided at the time of the great blizzard which swept over the northwest in January, 1886, and which is now memorable in history. He supplemented his common-school education by a normal course, also by collegiate work, and at the present time is pursuing a course in

the correspondence school of Chicago, Illinois. His connection with educational work as a teacher covers a period of twelve years, seven of which have been passed in Fremont county. He was the principal of the graded schools at Palmer, Nebraska, and was a grade teacher in Central City, Nebraska. He was also the principal of the Imogene school in Fremont county, and came to Percival in August, 1897, having been a teacher in the schools here for some years. He has taught in the Kellogg district and is now teaching in the Ricketts district. He is also a well-known breeder of fine chickens.

On the 30th of August, 1899, Mr. DeSelm was united in marriage to Miss Mattie Elder, who was born in Fremont county, Iowa, and is a daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth (Bryant) Elder. Her father was a native of Ireland, her mother of Kentucky, and they were farming people who became residents of Knox, Fremont county, Iowa. They had eight children: Mary, the wife of C. L. Bishop; Frances, who became the wife of W. T. Lyon and died at the age of twenty-five, leaving three children. Samuel, who is living on the old home farm in Sidney township where his parents settled in 1877. Jane, the wife of John Proctor, who resides in Sidney; John, who died in 1886; Emma, who died November 8, 1900, at the age of thirty-seven years; Miranda, who is living in Sidney; and Mrs. DeSelm. The last named was educated in Sidney and for three years was successfully engaged in teaching. The father died in 1894, at the age of sixty-six years, and the mother is still living on the old homestead. Mrs. DeSelm was particularly successful in school teaching and is equally proficient as the manager of her household. She is admired

for her grace and beauty of person and character, and the DeSelm home is celebrated for its gracious hospitality. In his fraternal relations Mr. DeSelm is a Master Mason and a Knight of Pythias. In politics he is a Democrat and in religious belief is a Cumberland Presbyterian, holding membership in one of the churches of that denomination. His labors in educational circles have been attended with gratifying success. Many men of broad knowledge and strong mentality do not make competent teachers, but he has the ability to impart clearly and concisely to others the knowledge he has acquired. He is also an excellent disciplinarian and under his guidance the schools of Percival and vicinity have made marked advancement and are a credit to the community.

FRED H. MARTIN.

Fred H. Martin, a prominent and enterprising young farmer who is meeting with creditable success in his agricultural labors, represents one of the pioneer families of Fremont county, his parents having come to this section of the state at a very early period in its development. He was born in Sidney township, Fremont county, in the year 1872, a son of A. S. and Harriet (Phipps) Martin. The father is a native of Ohio, born in Athens county, on the 2d of November, 1833. He was only four years of age when, in 1837, he was taken to Illinois, the family locating in Coles county. In 1853, near Carmago, he was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Phipps, a native of Putnam county, Indiana, whence her father removed with his family to Carmago. In 1860 A. S. Martin and his wife came to Fremont county, casting in their lot with

the early settlers who were engaged in opening up this region to civilization. They reared a family of thirteen children and are now residing in Colorado.

On the old family homestead Mr. Martin of this review spent the days of his childhood and youth. As soon as old enough to handle the plow he began work in the fields and his labors proved an important factor in the cultivation and development of the land.

The public schools of the neighborhood afforded him his educational privileges and he remained with his parents until his marriage, which was celebrated in 1893, Miss Eva Lena Young becoming his wife. She is a daughter of Robert S. and Emma (Robbins) Young, the latter now deceased. Her father was a soldier in the Civil war, participating in many engagements, and passing through many thrilling experiences. On three different occasions he was taken prisoner, and at one time he aided a fellow prisoner to escape by giving him his three days' rations, and thus he was forced to go without food for that length of time. Two of his brothers, James and John Young, together with a cousin, Colonel Palmer, were also in the army. The latter was a gallant officer and is now a railroad commissioner. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Martin is brightened and blessed by the presence of two little sons, Lyle and Lyman.

Mr. Martin owns and operates a farm of eighty acres. His land is under a high state of cultivation and the place is improved with all modern accessories and conveniences, including the best machinery, good fences, substantial buildings and high grades of stock. Careful consideration of the political issues before the country has led Mr. Martin to give his support to the men and

measures of the Democracy, for he believes the principles of that party contain the best elements of good government. He and his wife enjoy the esteem and good will of the entire community and well deserve mention in this volume.

JAMES J. WILSON.

James J. Wilson, the well-known and popular cashier of the First National Bank of Malvern, Iowa, was born in Monmouth, Illinois, on the 17th of November, 1856, his parents being John G. and Melvina (Skinner) Wilson, natives of Ohio. The father died at Monmouth, Illinois, in 1885, at the age of fifty-nine. The mother is still living in Monmouth with her daughter, Mrs. Carrie Ritchey.

After completing his education in the school of his native city Mr. Wilson was employed as a bookkeeper for about ten years, and was also engaged in farming upon his own land for a time. In 1888 he came to Malvern and accepted the position of bookkeeper in the First National Bank. In 1893 he was promoted to cashier, which responsible position he has since efficiently filled. He has gained a wide reputation as a most capable financier, and to his business ability and sound judgment the bank owes much of its success.

On the 29th of November, 1884, Mr. Wilson was united in marriage to Miss Anna Berigan, a daughter of Abraham and Bridget Berigan. By this union have been born two children, Robert H. and Carrie, the birth of both having occurred in Malvern. The family are communicants of the Catholic church and are quite prominent socially.

Politically Mr. Wilson has been identified with the Democratic party since casting his first presidential vote for General Hancock, and socially he has affiliated with the Knights of Pythias for several years. He is one of the most prominent and progressive business men of Malvern, and well merits the high regard in which he is uniformly held.

DAVID SANDILAND.

Upon a fine farm of two hundred and forty acres, located on section 4, Indian Creek township, Mills county, resides David Sandiland, a well-known and enterprising farmer, who was born in Franklin county, New York, October 5, 1847, and is of Scotch lineage. His father, James Sandiland, was born in Scotland, December 19, 1813, and was the son of David and Catherine (Bailey) Sandiland, who came from the country of hills and heather to America in 1837. They located in lower Canada and there spent their remaining days, the father passing away when sixty-eight years of age, while the mother died at the age of ninety. James Sandiland left home in 1834, traveled over Upper Canada, and in 1836 came to the United States, taking up his abode in New York, where he remained until his removal to the west, arriving in Detroit on the day after Van Buren's election. In 1838 he became a resident of Illinois, where he engaged in the manufacture of brick.

Subsequently, however, he returned to the old home, where he remained until 1843, and he was married there to Miss Janette Pringle, who was also born in Scotland, a daughter of John and Janette Harriatt Pringle. Her parents came to the United States

with their family about the time the Sandiland family crossed the Atlantic and they, too, located in Canada, where the maternal grandparents of our subject died at a very advanced age. Mrs. James Sandiland departed this life while living near the present home of our subject, when sixty-eight years of age. She was the mother of seven children, four of whom are yet living. After his marriage James Sandiland took up his abode in Franklin county, New York, and in 1857 came to Blackhawk county, Iowa. He developed fine farms in both counties and is now spending the evening of life in the enjoyment of honored retirement from labor in Emerson.

In taking up the personal history of David Sandiland we present to our readers the life record of one who is widely and favorably known in Mills county. On his father's farm he was reared, and as soon as old enough to handle a plow he took his place in the fields, turning the furrows in many an acre. When the summer's sun had ripened the grain he harvested the crops and in the winter season he pursued his education in the neighboring schools. In August, 1880, he chose as a companion and helpmeet on life's journey Miss Emma Greiner. They lost one daughter, Ina, who died at the age of eleven years, and now have four living children: Libbie M., G. Earle, Florence and Clarence. Mrs. Sandiland is a daughter of John J. and Henrietta (Lieber) Greiner, both of whom were natives of Germany and came to the United States in early life, locating in New York, where they spent the remainder of their days, the father dying at the age of eighty-one and the mother when seventy-four years of age.

Mr. and Mrs. Sandiland began their do-



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mestic life upon their present farm, comprising two hundred and forty acres of the rich land of Mills county. He had purchased the land the year previously and it was partially improved, but with characteristic energy he has continued its cultivation and development, and now the rich fields bring to him an excellent return. He has also been engaged in the stock business for many years. He sustained an enviable reputation in business circles by reason of his fair dealing and none dispute that his success is well merited. He takes an active interest in local politics and has been a Republican since casting his first presidential vote for General Grant. He has filled several local offices in the township and has been the secretary of the school board for nearly thirty years. The family are members of the Presbyterian church, and the cause of education finds in him a warm friend. He withholds his aid and co-operation from no movement or measure calculated to prove of public benefit.

WINFIELD S. LEWIS.

The profession of the law when clothed with its true dignity and purity and strength must rank first among the callings of men, for law rules the universe. The work of the legal profession is to formulate, to harmonize, to regulate, to adjust, to administer those rules and principles that underlie and permeate all government and society and control the various relations of men. As thus viewed there attaches to the legal profession a nobleness that cannot but be reflected in the life of the true lawyer, who, rising to the responsibilities of his profession, and honest in the pursuit of his pur-

pose, embraces the richness of learning, the profoundness of wisdom, the firmness of integrity and the purity of morals, together with the graces of modesty, courtesy and the general amenities of life. Of such a type Judge Winfield Scott Lewis is a representative. For sixteen years he has practiced law in Mills county, having throughout this period been a member of the Glenwood bar.

The Judge is numbered among the native sons of this county, his birth having here occurred on the 8th of November, 1853. His father, Daniel J. Lewis, was a native of Kentucky, and married Harriet Holston, who was born in Virginia. They were farming people and came to Iowa during its territorial days, arriving here in 1844. They settled near Burlington at a place known as Flint Hill, and in August, 1850, came to Mills county, where they were among the honored pioneers. They cast in their lot with the early settlers, and the father undertook the task of transforming a tract of the wild prairie into a finely developed farm. He vigorously and successfully prosecuted his work, becoming one of the substantial citizens of the community. Their home was about eight miles east of Glenwood, and there they resided throughout their remaining days, the father dying at the advanced age of ninety-two years, while the mother passed away at the age of eighty-one. They had eight children, five of whom are now living.

Amid the wild scenes of frontier life in Mills county Judge Lewis was reared, and in the work of the farm he assisted, performing his share in the labors of field and meadow. He attended the district schools until seventeen years of age and then entered Tabor College, where he was a student for two years. Subsequently he matriculated

in the law department of Iowa College, among his classmates being several who have later attained fame in connection with jurisprudence. He was a member of the class of 1874 and immediately after his graduation he returned to his native county and began practice in Malvern, where he remained until 1890, when he came to Glenwood, the county seat. Here he has since enjoyed a distinctively representative clientage. He throws himself easily and naturally into the argument with marked self possession and deliberation. There is no straining after effect, but a precision and clearness in his statement, and acuteness and strength in his argument which exhibit a mind trained in the severest school of investigation and to which the closest reasoning has become habitual. He has a large practice and is retained as counsel or advocate on nearly every important case tried in the courts of his district.

About the time he began practice Judge Lewis was united in marriage to one of his schoolmates of early days,—Miss Mary L. Witt, who was born in Colorado, a daughter of Enoch Witt. Four children have been born unto them: Ulysses G., who is now managing his father's farm; Roy, Laura and Walter, at home. The eldest son married Tillie Green and they have a son and daughter, Edwin M. and Wilma. The children have been provided with good educational privileges and theirs is a bright and happy family, the members of the household occupying an enviable position in social circles where true worth and intelligence are received as the passports into good society.

The Judge has long been recognized as a leader in political circles and is a prominent Republican whose views carry weight in the councils of his party. From 1879 un-

til 1881 he represented his district in the state legislature of Iowa and served as speaker pro tem. He was a valued member of the house, giving an earnest support to many worthy measures, and among those whose passage he secured and which have had far-reaching influence of a beneficial nature is the insurance law. In May, 1894, he was appointed judge of the nine counties of this district and served until January, 1895, as the successor of H. E. Deemer, who resigned to take a place upon the supreme bench of the state. The decisions of Judge Lewis were models of judicial soundness, perspicuity and force, and won the approval of the members of the bar. He is one of the charter members of the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks, of Council Bluffs, and his wife is a member of the Baptist church. The life of the Judge has been one of unusual activity and has not been without its desirable results. By capable business management, indefatigable energy and perseverance he has won a handsome competence, and now enjoys an enviable reputation at the bar and in the field of politics.

LUTHER A. SCHAFER.

Of the farming and stock-dealing interests of Fremont county Luther A. Schafer is a widely known representative. He owns a valuable farm of one hundred and sixty acres, all of which is under a high state of cultivation. His home, an attractive residence, stands in the midst of well-tilled fields and is surrounded by a beautiful grove of trees. A large barn and substantial out-buildings add to the value and attractive appearance of the place, and an orchard and

all modern accessories and conveniences are numbered among the improvements which constitute the Schafer farm, one of the most desirable in this portion of the state.

Mr. Schafer was born in Fulton county, Illinois, February 12, 1851, and the common schools afforded him his educational privileges. His boyhood days were spent under the parental roof, his parents being Jacob and Margaret (Linkenfelter) Schafer, the former a native of Germany, while the latter was born in Pennsylvania, in which state they were married. Jacob Schafer was reared in the fatherland, and after attaining to man's estate accompanied his parents and their family to the new world, a settlement being made in the Keystone state, where they resided for many years. Subsequently, however, they removed to Illinois, locating in Fulton county. In early life Jacob Schafer learned the tailor's trade, which he followed in Pennsylvania, but after coming to the Mississippi valley he purchased an Illinois farm and to it devoted his energies, making it a very valuable and desirable tract. He was not only a progressive and energetic business man but was also an earnest and faithful worker in the Lutheran church, in which he held membership. In 1852, three years after taking up his abode in Illinois, he was called to his final rest, and at his death he left a wife and four children.

The mother kept her family together and after a time was again married, becoming the wife of William Newlon, who took a deep interest in rearing the children, proving a good father to them. In 1873 Mrs. Newlon sold her farm in Illinois and the family came to Iowa, settling in Fremont county, where a farm was purchased.

Thereon Mr. and Mrs. Newlon resided for many years, but in the evening of life removed to Sidney, where they spent their last days in retirement. They were separated but a short time in death, Mrs. Newlon passing away in February, 1897, while her husband died in March of the same year. They were faithful and devoted members of the Methodist church, and their fidelity to duty in all life's relations won them the respect and confidence of those with whom they were associated. In the Schafer family were four children: L. D., who is now engaged in merchandising in Sidney; Henry E., an insurance agent of Chicago, in which city he died in 1898; Luther A., of this review; and Louisa, the deceased wife of D. Moorhouse. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Newlon were born three children: Mary, the wife of Conrad Magel; Edward, of Nebraska; and Charles, who is living in Sidney.

Luther A. Schafer spent the first twenty years of his life in the state of his nativity and then came to Fremont county, where he purchased a tract of unimproved land. He then returned to Illinois, remaining in that state until he came with his mother and her family to Iowa. After he had spent two years in this state he again went to Illinois to claim his bride, his marriage being celebrated in 1877 and Miss Lavina J. Mitchell becoming his wife. The young couple took up their abode on the land which he had purchased and on which he had built a small house. He continued the work of improving and developing his farm and he is today the owner of a very fine property, the quarter-section being under a high state of cultivation. He remodeled and enlarged the first house, planted an orchard and grove around his home and has a place whose neat

and thrifty appearance indicates his careful supervision and gives evidence of his practical handiwork. The farm is pleasantly located three and a half miles northwest of Farragut, so that it is comparatively easy for him to enjoy the advantages of town life. He also owns an interest in a plat of land containing a number of acres adjoining the city of Omaha and which will soon be made into an addition. Farming, however, has commanded the greater part of his attention and at one time he fed considerable cattle, but now raises only stock enough for use upon the home place.

Mrs. Schafer was born in Illinois March 19, 1854, and is a lady of intelligence and culture. Her parents, Joseph and Janet (Pogsley) Mitchell, were both natives of Ohio, but were married in Illinois and settled in Clinton county, where they still reside on the old homestead, at a ripe old age. Her father is a successful farmer, widely and favorably known as a man of sterling integrity and honor. He and his wife now enjoy the evening of a well-spent life and are recognized as people of the highest respectability, Mrs. Mitchell being now a member of the Baptist church. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell were the parents of eleven children: Albert, a farmer of Fremont county; Nancy, the wife of William May; Lavina J., the honored wife of our subject; Thirza, now Mrs. Haskins; Charles and George W., who are farmers of Fremont county; Mrs. Bessie Keefauver, Mrs. Luly Ellis, Mrs. Adda Skinner and Mrs. Adell Spenny.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell has been blessed with three children: Andrew, who was born October 13, 1878; Edna, who was born October 29, 1882, and is a

competent and well-qualified school-teacher; and Berga, born August 11, 1885. The parents hold membership in the Christian church, take an active part in its work and do all in their power to promote its progress. Mr. Schafer is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Farragut Lodge, No. 379. Although his life has not been filled with exciting incidents, he has ever been found true to duty and his fidelity to the right has won him the good will of all with whom he has been associated.

CAPTAIN HENRY BOWEN.

Among the brave defenders of the Union during the dark days of the Civil war was Captain Henry Bowen, who is now living a retired life in Sidney, Iowa. He was born in Pennsylvania May 25, 1834, a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Price) Bowen, natives of Wales, where their marriage was celebrated. The Bowen family was originally from old Brittany. At an early day the parents of our subject and also the maternal grandparents, Rees and Anna Price, emigrated from Wales to America and took up their residence in Pennsylvania, where they spent the remainder of their lives. Before the railroads were built Mr. Price engaged in teaming, and also exchanged groceries for farm produce, which he sold to the city markets. He accumulated considerable property and was living retired as far back as our subject can remember. He died in 1857. The Captain's father, who was a contractor in railroad and canal work, and also engaged in mining, died in Pennsylvania, in 1845, at the age of forty-five years, and the mother passed away in the same state, in 1862, at the age of fifty-seven. Of

their eight children three are still living. Our subject's brother, J. P. Bowen, has been superintendent of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal Company for many years, and William is also interested in coal mining in Pennsylvania. Three of the sons were among "the boys in blue" during the Rebellion, and J. P. would have entered the service, but the coal company, deeming his services as superintendent too valuable, sent a substitute for him. Members of this family are noted for their honesty and industry.

Captain Bowen was reared in a village and was educated in its public schools. Leaving his old home in Pennsylvania he came to Fremont county, Iowa, in 1858, and worked at the carpenter's trade here for about four years, though his first labor was the inside finishing of a building across the line in Missouri. In the fall of 1860 he was elected sheriff of the county, but soon afterward entered the army as the captain of Company E, Twenty-ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, which company he organized. While in camp at Council Bluffs the regiment was re-organized, and then ordered to St. Louis, Missouri, and later to Helena, Arkansas. They joined Gorman's expedition up White river, and while on that trip Captain Bowen was taken ill. He returned to his old home in Pennsylvania, but in August, 1863, rejoined his command, it being the order of the war department that those on sick leave should report for duty at the end of sixty days or be discharged if unfit for active service. He assisted in the capture of Little Rock, and then went to Hot Springs, but was forced to return to Little Rock, where he was discharged December 15, 1863. His colonel had advised him not

to enter the campaign, but he thought he could stand it, though he soon found that his strength was not sufficient to engage in active service. His company and regiment won a prize for the best drilling.

For a year after his return north Captain Bowen did really nothing but rest, and then engaged in the furniture business at Sidney for three years. The following year he engaged in farming on rented land, and for two years again engaged in business. He was successfully engaged in the grocery business at Sidney from February, 1873, until July, 1899, when he sold out and has since lived a retired life, enjoying a well-earned rest.

The Captain has ever taken an active and influential part in public affairs, and has been honored with important official positions. In 1872 he was elected supervisor and filled that office for three years, and has also served as township trustee, councilman, treasurer, and as a member of the school board for a quarter of a century, discharging his duties with promptness and fidelity. For thirty years he has been one of the leading members of the Presbyterian church of Sidney, of which he has been a trustee and elder for a number of years. He is a Royal Arch Mason and has been a member of the blue lodge at Sidney since 1864. He is also a charter member of Joe Ross Post, No. 209, G. A. R., of that place. The Captain taught the gentleman for whom this post was named to read and write. As a citizen he has always been true and faithful to every trust reposed in him, so that his loyalty is above question, being manifest in days of peace as well as when he followed the old flag to victory on southern battlefields.

HENRY EVERNHAM, JR.

Henry Evernham, Jr., the well-known and popular proprietor of the Commercial House, of Glenwood, Iowa, was born on the 3d of January, 1853, in Trenton, New Jersey, and belongs to a family of English origin that was founded in that state by three brothers. His father, Henry Evernham, Sr., was born in Monmouth county, New Jersey, October 8, 1815, a son of Henry and Rebecca (James) Evernham, also natives of Monmouth county, where the former, a farmer by occupation, died at the age of seventy-seven years, and the latter at the age of forty. They were the parents of four children, three of whom are still living. From the age of eight years the father of our subject was reared in Mercer county, New Jersey. There he was married, June 15, 1839, to Miss Euphemia Butcher, a native of that county and a daughter of Thomas and Euphemia (Combs) Butcher, life-long residents of New Jersey, where her father died at the age of thirty-nine years, her mother at the age of fifty-five. Her maternal grandparents were Thomas and Anna (Basnette) Butcher, members of the Society of Friends. The Butcher family is of English descent, while the Basnettes were among the Huguenots who were driven out of France. A fortune of three million dollars was left to the family in that country.

For some years after his marriage Henry Evernham, Sr., followed farming in Mercer county, New Jersey, and then spent seven years in the city of Trenton, where he at first worked by the day and later engaged in teaming for five years. For a quarter of a century he has now made his home in Mills county, Iowa, and has successfully engaged

in agricultural pursuits. His home farm consists of five hundred acres which he has placed under a high state of cultivation, and his landed possessions now aggregate eight hundred acres. Enterprising, energetic and industrious, his success has been worthily achieved, and he is now one of the most substantial men of his community. Originally he was an old-line Whig in politics, but since voting for John C. Fremont in 1856 has affiliated with the Republican party and has served as judge of elections and as a member of the school board. He is an earnest and consistent member of the Baptist church, and is highly respected by all who know him. Of his five children four are still living, namely: Amos B., who is married and has five children; Furman, who is married and has two children; Henry, Jr., our subject; and Ellison, who is married and has three children.

After completing his education Henry Evernham, Jr., assisted his father in the operation of the home farm until twenty-two years of age, when he started out in life for himself as an agriculturist. He bought ten horses, three cows and two pigs, and followed general farming until 1875, when he purchased the established business and dairy route of a man in Trenton, New Jersey, paying for the same two hundred and fifty dollars. He kept sixteen milk cows and did quite a successful business for a time, but finally sold out and resumed farming.

On the 16th of September, 1876, Mr. Evernham was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Taylor, who was born near Trenton, New Jersey, and was educated by a private teacher and in the schools of Bordentown, that state. Prior to her marriage she successfully engaged in teaching school for

a time. Her father, Tilton C. Taylor, was also born near Trenton, a son of Israel and Patience Taylor, and came to Mills county, Iowa, in 1880, locating on a farm, where he died at the age of sixty-six years. By occupation he was a farmer and veterinary surgeon. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary A. Vanderbeck, was born in Bordentown, New Jersey, and is still living on the old home farm in this county. She is the mother of eight children, seven of whom are still living. Mr. and Mrs. Evernham have two children: Florence G., born in Trenton, New Jersey; and Euphemia, born in Glenwood, Iowa.

In 1882, with his wife and daughter, Mr. Evernham removed to Mills county, Iowa, where three years before he had purchased one hundred and sixty acres of wild land. Here he followed farming until 1884, when he traded his farm for the hotel property which he now owns, taking possession of the same on the 17th of July. In 1893 he built an annex, and about 1887 bought another hotel. Genial and pleasant in manner he has proved a popular host, and his hotel has become a favorite resort with the traveling public. The hotel, which is of brick, has sixty-two rooms, is located on the public square and is a well-appointed establishment in every particular. In business affairs Mr. Evernham has steadily prospered and besides his city property he now owns three farms, which he rents. He has one hundred and sixty acres at Pacific Junction, while altogether they aggregate four hundred and twenty-two acres. He is a wide-awake, energetic business man, and generally carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes.

Since casting his first presidential vote

for Rutherford B. Hayes, Mr. Evernham has been identified with the Republican party. Before attaining his majority he took an active part in the Grant campaign of 1868, and has labored untiringly for the interests of his party, though he has never been a politician in the sense of office-seeking. For six years he represented the third ward in the city council, and has always given his influence and support to all measures for the public good. He and his family hold membership in the Baptist church, and his wife is especially active in all church work.

ALBERT B. WASHBURN.

Among the prominent and substantial farmer citizens of Mills county, Iowa, is Albert B. Washburn, the subject of this sketch. He was born in Winneshiek county, Iowa, in 1869, a son of John P. and Ellen (Devine) Washburn, the former of whom was born in New York, came to Iowa in 1853, and is now living in Cedar Falls, this state. The mother was born in Pennsylvania, a daughter of Joseph and Caroline Devine, and died in Tama county, Iowa, in 1885. The paternal grandfather was named Jesse Washburn and was born in Vermont although of English ancestry.

After a thorough primary education, our subject entered the Western College, at Toledo, Tama county, Iowa, and later the Upper Iowa University, a fine institution, among whose graduates are D. B. Henderson, Governor Larrabee and Senator William B. Allison. Mr. Washburn came first to Mills county eight years ago and married here, since making it his permanent home. He owns one thousand acres of rich Iowa land, located in this county, and en-

gages in general farming and stock-raising, being one of the largest landholders in this part of the state.

Mr. Washburn was married in 1893, to Miss Mary (Wearin) Washburn, who is a daughter of Otha Wearin, whose family history appears in this volume. Two children have been born of this marriage, Lawrence and Henry W. In politics our subject is a Republican and strongly advocates the principles of his party, taking an intelligent interest in public affairs. Both he and his estimable wife are members of the Methodist church, to which Mr. Washburn has contributed liberally. They are among the most respected residents of the county, both families having large connections and hosts of friends.

JOHN C. SHOCKLEY.

Well known as an attorney at law and as formerly the clerk of the district and circuit courts of Fremont county, Iowa, Mr. Shockley has for many years been identified with the legal interests of this portion of Iowa. He was born in Hancock county, Indiana, August 4, 1841, his parents being Samuel and Nancy (Murnan) Shockley, the former a native of Kentucky, while the latter was born in Franklin county, Indiana. The paternal grandparents of our subject were Purnell and Phoebe (Taylor) Shockley, also natives of Kentucky, and the former a son of Samuel Shockley, of Delaware, who married a Miss Mary Ward and removed to Kentucky, where they made their home until taking up their abode in Indiana. They spent their remaining days in the Hoosier state, dying at the home of Samuel Shockley, the father of our subject. The

great-grandfather was a farmer by occupation. Purnell Shockley, the grandfather of our subject, reared his family in Kentucky. His children were: Quillar, who died in Indiana; Solomon, who died in Boonville, Missouri, in 1851; Mrs. William Leachman; Jane, the wife of John Leachman; and Samuel.

Samuel Shockley, the father of our subject, was reared to manhood in the state of his nativity and then removed to Indiana, settling in Hancock county, where he entered land from the government and improved a large farm, upon which he spent a number of years. Subsequently he removed to New Palestine and was there engaged in merchandising for eleven years. He became one of the popular and prominent citizens of the place and was a recognized leader in the ranks of the Democracy. He was twice a member of the Indiana legislature and three terms a county commissioner of Hancock county, which offices he filled in a manner creditable to himself and satisfactory to his constituents, and over the record of his official career there fell no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil. His honesty was unquestioned and he labored earnestly for the best interests of those whom he served.

He purchased many land warrants, locating the same in Iowa and Kansas, thus becoming the owner of nearly three thousand acres. In 1861 he removed to the latter state, improved a farm and continued a resident there until his life's labors were ended in his death, on the 21st of January, 1869. He was a broad-minded, intelligent and successful man who through his perseverance and energy won a large estate, owning valuable property in Kansas. Wherever he re-



JOHN C. SHOCKLEY

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sided he was held in the highest esteem, commanding the confidence and respect of all who knew him, by reason of his unflinching integrity and fidelity to duty. In his religious belief he was a Universalist. His wife survived him some time and passed away in Kansas, on the 4th of November, 1888. She was the daughter of Michael Murnan, of Maryland, who removed to Kentucky, thence to Franklin county, Indiana, and later located in Shelby county, that state, where he spent the residue of his days. He owned and operated a gristmill and was also an extensive farmer and loaned money. He was widely recognized as one of the most prominent men of his county.

He reared a large number of children, including Elizabeth, who became Mrs. McGahey; Mrs. Nancy Shockley; Mary; Margaret; Jacob; Sarah, Mrs. T. Smith; and James. Unto Samuel and Nancy Shockley were born the following named: Emily, the wife of D. Smith, now of Kansas; John C., of this review; Isaac, of Oklahoma; Amanda, who became the wife of A. Beard, and is now deceased, as is also her husband; Mary, the deceased wife of William Allender; Samuel and Michael, who died in early manhood; and David, who also passed away in early life.

John C. Shockley was born and reared on a farm in Indiana. In his early boyhood he accompanied his parents on their removal to New Palestine, where he continued his education in the public schools, and he also pursued his studies in London Seminary, in Shelby county, Indiana. He received his business training in his father's store and also engaged in teaching school to some extent in his early manhood. He then began reading law and afterward entered a com-

mmercial institute and further fitted himself for his chosen calling as a student in Professor Allen's Law School, in Cincinnati. Subsequently he matriculated in the State University of Indiana, where he attended but one year, on account of the failure of his health. In 1862 he went to Kansas, joining his father and the family in the Sunflower state. He taught one term of school there, but in the autumn of the same year came to Sidney, Iowa, where he accepted a clerkship in a general mercantile store, being there employed until 1866, when he was called to public office by the vote of the people, being elected the clerk of the district court, which embraced the offices of county auditor and subsequently clerk of the circuit court. He served for three consecutive terms, and about that time was admitted to the bar. That he proved a capable officer is indicated by his re-elections. On his retirement from office he formed a partnership in the hardware business and was connected with that line of commerce for thirteen years. At the same time he engaged in the practice of law and his services were in great demand in settling up estates, his clientage in that line being extensive in the county. At length he disposed of his hardware business and purchased and carried on a large farm, following general farming and stock-raising. In 1895, however, he sold that property and came to Randolph, Iowa, where he was engaged in the drug business for three years, when he sold the building and stock of drugs and turned his attention to trading in lumber at Sidney, this state. At a later date, however, he disposed of that enterprise.

Mr. Shockley has long been recognized as one among the leaders in Democratic circles in Fremont county and enjoys the es-

teem and confidence of the voters in an unusual degree. He has served his party long and well, has aided in every available way in its upbuilding and has occupied many positions of honor and trust. He has filled the office of notary public over thirty consecutive years in the county, and through an extended period he has been justice of the peace, still being incumbent. He is very frequently called upon to perform wedding ceremonies, also to administer justice in litigated interests. Socially he is connected with the Masonic fraternity and is now the oldest member in years of consecutive connection with Masonry in Nishnabotna Lodge, while in the chapter of Sidney he was a charter member; but since then the chapter has been removed to Riverton, where he still retains his membership.

Mr. Shockley was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca M. Matlack, who was born in Pennsylvania, December 6, 1842, and is the daughter of Charles H. and Isabella (Caldwell) Matlack, the latter also a native of the Keystone state. The grandfather was born in New Jersey, was of French descent, and devoted his business career to merchandising. He died in Philadelphia. He had three children: David, Hannah and Charles. The last mentioned with his family went to Indiana, and in Brownsville engaged in the saddlery, harness-making and carriage-trimming business. He afterward removed to Centerville, where he remained for fifteen years, and then went to Palestine, following his trade in both places. His death occurred in the latter place, in 1862. Mrs. Matlack survived him and removed to Council Bluffs, Iowa. In 1877 she took up her abode with Mr. and Mrs. Shockley, with whom she found a home until her death in

January, 1900, when she had attained the ripe old age of eighty-five years. Both Mr. and Mrs. Matlack were members of the Methodist church from early life. Their children were: Emmor and Alexander C., both of whom served in the Fifteenth Indiana Battery as artificers during the whole of the Civil war; Lorissa, the wife of N. F. Bedford; Mrs. Shockley; Anna, who died at the age of eight years; and William F.

In early life Mrs. Shockley engaged in teaching school in Indiana and also followed the same profession in Sidney, this state, being widely recognized as a very capable and accomplished educator. She is a consistent member of the Methodist church. The marriage of our subject and his wife was celebrated in Council Bluffs, and unto them have been born two daughters and four sons: Jessie, now the wife of W. H. Carter; of Sidney; and Ned, who is married and lives in Omaha. He has followed the printer's trade and the drug business and is now a student in a college of dentistry.

A man of strong individuality, indubitable probity, one who has attained a due measure of success in the affairs of life and who has ever exerted an influence in the direction of the good, Mr. Shockley well deserves mention in this volume.

HERMAN McCARTNEY.

A well-known citizen and influential factor in the business circles of Thurman, Iowa, is Herman McCartney, the subject of this sketch. He was born in Scott township, Fremont county, Ohio, July 15, 1870, a son of Milton and Helen (Norris) McCartney. The father of our subject was born

in Ross county, Ohio, January 8, 1828, a son of M. and Elizabeth (Baylor) McCartney, natives of North Carolina. Milton McCartney was reared on a farm in Ohio, later in Indiana, where he obtained a fair education, and grew into an intelligent and influential man. His first marriage was to Ellen Mansfield, February 11, 1851, she dying in Scott township, this state, in June, 1858, her four children all dying in infancy.

The second marriage of Mr. McCartney was February 18, 1863, to Mrs. Helen Norris, a daughter of Daniel McF. Paul, and the children of this union are: Carrie, who is the wife of Smith Ambler, a merchant in this town, whose native state is Ohio; Herman, who is the subject of this sketch; Orman, who is practicing dentistry in Iowa City; and Roy, a young man who is at home with his mother, conducting a large stock farm in the vicinity, belonging to the estate.

Milton McCartney came to Scott township, from Indiana, in 1851, being one of the earliest settlers here. He bought a claim, cultivated and improved it, and at the time of his death owned fifteen hundred acres, divided into six farms. This land still belongs to the family, in connection with residence and business property of great value. His death occurred September 9, 1894, but as no will was left, our subject was appointed administrator of the estate, which was valued at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, all of which was accumulated by Mr. McCartney through his reliable and sensible methods of conducting his farming and stock-raising.

Milton McCartney was what may be truly called a real agriculturist and stockman, for he followed the business understandingly, and success attended his efforts. He was

one of the largest stock-dealers and feeders in this section, feeding as many as three hundred head at one time. Mr. McCartney was a level-headed man and knew just how to invest his money to best advantage so that it would bring legitimate returns. He was interested in mercantile and banking lines, and was very influential in all commercial circles of the town or county. As an active Democrat he was often sought as a candidate for office but only served as county commissioner, during which time many improvements in Fremont county received his endorsement. He was always interested in educational matters and provided his children with advantages far beyond those which he had himself received. In his death, Fremont county lost one of its best and most substantial citizens.

The mother of our subject still survives and enjoys the comforts of life in the pleasant home erected in 1893, in the thriving town of Thurman. Her parents reside with her, at an advanced age, and so kindly has time touched her, that probably she will long be spared to a devoted family. She is a valued and consistent member of the Methodist church, and is known through the neighborhood as a kind and faithful friend and adviser.

Our subject received excellent educational advantages, and took a business course in the Iowa City College, in 1889, preparing for a mercantile connection which he entered in 1891, under the firm name of McCartney & Son, our subject conducting it until the death of his father, in 1894, when it was closed. In 1894 our subject and his brother, O. E. McCartney, under the firm name of McCartney Brothers, purchased the hardware business of Woodrum & Company,

of Thurman, and prospered until they sold out in the fall of 1899, since which time the management of the large family estate has been the principal occupation of Mr. McCartney. The imposing brick block which was erected in Thurman, in 1900, and is known as the McCartney block, is the largest and best finished in the town, and would do credit to a much larger town. Two of the largest store rooms in this block are occupied by the general mercantile business of L. S. Ambler & Company, which is connected with the McCartney estate, this house having been established in 1887, the firm then being McCartney & Ambler, the name being changed at the demise of Mr. McCartney.

The marriage of our subject was celebrated on June 24, 1891, the lady of his choice being Miss Lottie Jones, a daughter of J. S. and Amanda (Wiley) Jones, residents of Thurman. Two children have been born of this union, Carrol, who died when sixteen months old, and Hazel, a charming little maiden of five years, born September 11, 1895.

Like his respected father, our subject votes the Democratic ticket, and has been a member of the common council, and is on the school board. Socially he is connected with the Masonic fraternity, being a Royal Arch Mason, of Mt. Gerizim Chapter, No. 59, at Glenwood, Iowa, and is also a Knight of Pythias, having passed all the chairs in this organization.

The family of which McCartney is the representative is one of the old and solid families of the county, and the sagacity, prudence and discretion shown by Mr. McCartney since assuming the great responsibilities devolving upon him, have proven that

he possesses much of his father's grasp of business and comprehension of facts which lead to success.

WALTER BROWN WHITE.

Among the earnest men whose depth of character and strict adherence to principle excite the admiration of his contemporaries Mr. White is prominent. Banking institutions are the heart of the commercial body, indicating the healthfulness of trade, and the bank that follows a safe, conservative business policy does more to establish public confidence in times of wide-spread financial depression than anything else. Such a course has the bank of W. B. White followed under the able management of its president, the subject of this sketch. Throughout his entire life he has resided in Fremont county, and his advancement has been won along legitimate lines, his course being guided by the old-time maxims upon which business prosperity is always founded.

Mr. White was born in Fremont county, March 19, 1868, his parents being Rev. Henry H. and Eva (Brown) White. The father was a native of Pennsylvania and served as a chaplain in a Pennsylvania regiment during the Civil war, and died in this county when our subject was only about two years of age. He had reached the thirty-fifth milestone on life's journey. His career was one which awakened the strongest admiration and respect, being in entire harmony with his profession as a minister of the gospel in the Presbyterian church. His memory remains as a welcome benediction to all who knew him, and his words of wisdom have borne rich fruit in the lives of those who came under his administration. His

wife was born in St. Joseph, Missouri, and died in Evanston, Wyoming, at the age of thirty-five. Her parents were Henry and Malinda (Cox) Brown. The latter, a native of Illinois, died at the age of fifty-seven years. In that family were six children, all of whom are now deceased.

Mr. White, whose name introduces this record, was an only child. He spent the days of his youth in his native county and acquired his elementary education in the public schools, after which he became a student in the business college at Burlington, Iowa, where he completed the regular course and was graduated with the class of 1888. He then began clerking, and for four years was in the employ of Hodges & Gay, after which he established the bank of which he is now president. He located at his present place of business in 1891, and has since conducted a financial institution which is a credit to the city, sustaining an enviable reputation for reliability. The safe, conservative policy which he inaugurated commends itself to the confidence of all, and the business transacted over the bank counters is continually increasing. The building occupied was erected and is owned by Mr. White. He is a man of unquestioned integrity in business circles, and his prosperity is the result of capable management, keen sagacity and unflagging industry.

On the 9th of November, 1892, Mr. White was united in marriage to Miss Olive Slusher, and unto them have been born two children,—Walter LeRoy, born February 18, 1895, and Merritt Chalmers, born on the 18th of April, 1897. Mr. White and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he is a Republican, having been a stalwart supporter

of the party since casting his first presidential vote for General Benjamin Harrison. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity in Sidney. In addition to his banking interests he manages his wife's farming property and his own real-estate investments. His success has been the result of honest, persistent effort in the line of honorable and manly dealing. His aims have always been to attain to the best, and he has carried forward to successful completion whatever he has undertaken. His life has marked a steady growth, and now he is in possession of an ample competence, and more than all he has that contentment that comes from a consciousness of having lived for a noble purpose.

ROBERT L. ESTES.

A successful farmer and cattle-raiser, of Sidney, Fremont county, Iowa, who owns one of the finest tracts of cultivated land in Sidney township, is Robert L. Estes, the subject of this sketch. He was born in this township and county, in 1867, a son of the Hon. F. M. Estes, who is an influential and prominent citizen of the county, well known throughout the state. The latter is a native of Missouri, who resides on a fine farm in the northern part of this township.

The marriage of our subject took place on September 30, 1888, when he wedded Miss Mary Kauble, a daughter of Jacob Kauble, and a native of Missouri. Three children—Woodson, Lee and Wilbur—have been born of this union. Lee and Wilbur are deceased.

A prominent and active member of the Democratic party, our subject has filled some

of the local offices and for several terms discharged the duties of justice of the peace in Sidney township. Both he and his wife are valued and consistent members of the united Brethren church, and are esteemed by all their acquaintances.

LYNN K. MASON.

The subject of this sketch, Lynn K. Mason, well represents the business of life insurance, in Hastings, Iowa. He was born in Madison county, New York, in 1850. He was a son of Levi and Emily (Hammon) Mason, the former of whom could trace his ancestry directly back to the founder of his family, Sampson Mason, the line being,—Levi, Ezra, Isaac, Oliver, Isaac, and Sampson, who settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1649. This seventeenth-century ancestor served under the great Cromwell in the parliamentary army during the stormy days of the English Revolution. He left Dorchester and became a man of prominence and wealth in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, and his name appears in the list of founders of the town of Swansea, Massachusetts. The family has grown and is widely scattered, many of them influential in all walks of life.

Among those may be mentioned Pelatiah Mason, a collateral ancestor, who served in the Revolutionary war. The late Judge Oliver P. Mason, of Lincoln, Nebraska, a distinguished jurist, was an uncle of our subject; and Senator William E. Mason, of Illinois, is a member of this family. One of the brothers of our subject, Arthur H., was a soldier of the Civil war. Almost all of the paternal ancestors have been engaged in professional life, and our subject's father

was a man of culture and influence in his old home in Oneida county, New York, his death taking place in Hawarden, Iowa, in 1893, and the mother dying in Oneida county, New York.

Mr. Mason, of this sketch, received his education in New York state, where he attended excellent schools. He was married in Clayville, Oneida county, New York, in 1872, to Miss Ida Mason, whom he has but lately discovered to be a sixth cousin. She was the daughter of George L. Mason, who was born in Connecticut and died in California, where he had gone with the gold hunters in 1849. Mrs. Mason, the mother of Mrs. Lynn Mason, had been Miss Amanda White, who is a native of New York and now a resident of Hastings, a beloved and charming lady of eighty-four years who is an inmate of the home of our subject. The great-great-grandfather of Mrs. Mason was the Pelatiah Mason mentioned in the earlier part of this sketch. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Mason are Ruth M., George L., Ina L., Walter H. and Helen K.

After marriage our subject brought his bride to Iowa on a wedding trip, coming immediately to Mills county. For five years he was employed as bookkeeper for E. P. Bosbyshell, one of the old merchants of Hastings, and later became interested in the grain business, at which he continued for fifteen years. Mr. Mason has done some farming and his dealt largely in land, but whatever he undertakes is well done. He has always been a man of affairs, keeping up an active interest in commercial life and has been recognized as an important factor in the business circles of Hastings. Several years ago he entered into the life insurance business and through his wide and influential

acquaintance with the citizens of south-western Iowa, he has been very successful, writing two hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of insurance per year.

In politics Mr. Mason takes an independent attitude. He inherited Democratic principles, but four years since voted the Republican ticket on account of its financial features. He is a fine example of the good, wholesome American citizen,* sound in mind and body. He devotes his vacations to fishing, photography and hunting, taking a great pleasure in the latter. He has hunted large game in the far west and at his pleasant home in Hastings has many trophies of his success in that direction.

Both he and his wife are members of the Congregational church, to which he has been a conscientious contributor of time and means.

JAMES L. BELLATTI.

James L. Bellatti, of Glenwood, was formerly connected with the farming interests of Mills county and the years of his active toil brought to him a comfortable competence. He is now numbered among the leading business men of Glenwood, being an active factor as a stockholder and director in some of the leading manufacturing and financial concerns of that city.

Mr. Bellatti was born in England, October 24, 1848, his parents being Charles and Ann (Gurten) Bellatti. The father was a native of Newark, Nottinghamshire, England, and followed the pursuit of gilding frames. He came to the United States about 1849, taking up his abode in Morgan county, Illinois, his death occurring when he was eighty years of age, in Jacksonville,

Illinois. His widow is still living in Jacksonville, Illinois. She was the mother of seventeen children, of whom twelve are yet living.

In his boyhood days James L. Bellatti acquired a district-school education and assisted in the work of the home farm until twenty-one years of age, when he started out in life on his own account. Whatever success he has achieved is attributable entirely to his own efforts. On the 21st of December, 1873, Mr. Bellatti was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Williams, who was born in Holt county, Missouri, a daughter of John F. and Nancy M. (Dodge) Williams. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Bellatti were Shrewsbury and Elizabeth (Ramsey) Williams, both natives of Wales. They came to the United States with their respective parents and the latter died at the home of our subject, when but sixty-two years of age, while the former died in Missouri, at the age of eighty years. The maternal grandparents of Mrs. Bellatti were Levi and Sarah (Hersey) Dodge, and the great-grandparents were Edward and Lorena (Goulde) Dodge. The former was a Revolutionary soldier who served with the rank of lieutenant, and Mrs. Bellatti now has his discharge papers, and thus she is eligible to membership in the society of the Daughters of the Revolution. The father of Mrs. Bellatti was born July 22, 1822, in Franklin county, West Virginia. In his childhood he accompanied his parents on their removal to Clay county, Missouri, and there attended the subscription schools. Later he assisted his father in the operation of a ferry on the Missouri river, and remained in Clay county until nineteen years of age, when he went to St. Louis and obtained a position

in a lumber yard. A year later he removed to Holt county, where he secured a claim. On the 4th of July, 1847, he enlisted in Company C, of the Oregon Battalion, and thus faithfully served during the war with Mexico, until November 8, 1848, when he was discharged at Fort Leavenworth. On the 29th of April, 1849, he started on an overland trip to California, but in 1851 he returned to Holt county, Missouri. In 1862 he became a resident of Fremont county, Iowa, and in 1864 went to Nebraska City, where he engaged in the mercantile business for a year, after which he located in Lyons township, Mills county, Iowa. In 1867 he purchased the Phoenix Mills and a year later located on a farm adjoining, there becoming the owner of six hundred and eighty acres of land. He gave to each of his children a good home.

Judge Williams was married April 16, 1845, to Miss Sarah Keeney, a native of Tennessee, and they had one child, Sarah. The mother died in December, 1847, and he again married, March 6, 1852, his second union being with Miss Nancy Minerva Dodge, of Marietta, Ohio, who was a daughter of Levi and Sarah (Hersey) Dodge. Seven children were born to them, four of whom are living, namely: Lethey E., Mary A., Elvira E., and John F. He was again married, in January, 1870, when Mrs. Louisa J. Phipps became his wife. By her he had four children: Alpha, Elizabeth, Shrewsbury and Fanny. The Judge was a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Christian church, in which he served as elder for many years. He has filled numerous official positions, having been three times elected county judge of Holt

county, Missouri. He died at the age of nearly seventy-five years.

Throughout the greater part of his business career Mr. Bellatti carried on agricultural pursuits and his capable management and practical efforts brought to him prosperity. He is now the owner of two hundred and seventy acres of land, although when he came to the county he had but ten dollars. He made his first money in this county by teaching school, following the profession through a period of four years. He then became identified with agricultural interests and as a tiller of the soil found profit in his labor of plowing, planting and harvesting. In the latter years of his life his financial resources have increased, he has made judicious investments along other lines and is now interested in manufacturing and financial concerns in Glenwood and Emerson. Such a history should be a stimulus to others who are forced to depend upon their own exertions, for it shows what may be accomplished through resolute will, laudable ambition and unfaltering industry. Since casting his first presidential vote he has supported the Democracy. The honors of public office are of no attraction to him, as he prefers to give his time and attention to his business affairs, in which he has met with creditable success.

JOSIAH WEARIN.

More than a century ago George Washington said that farming is the most useful as well as the most honorable occupation to which man devotes his energies. Throughout the ages history has demonstrated the fact that it forms the basis of all business

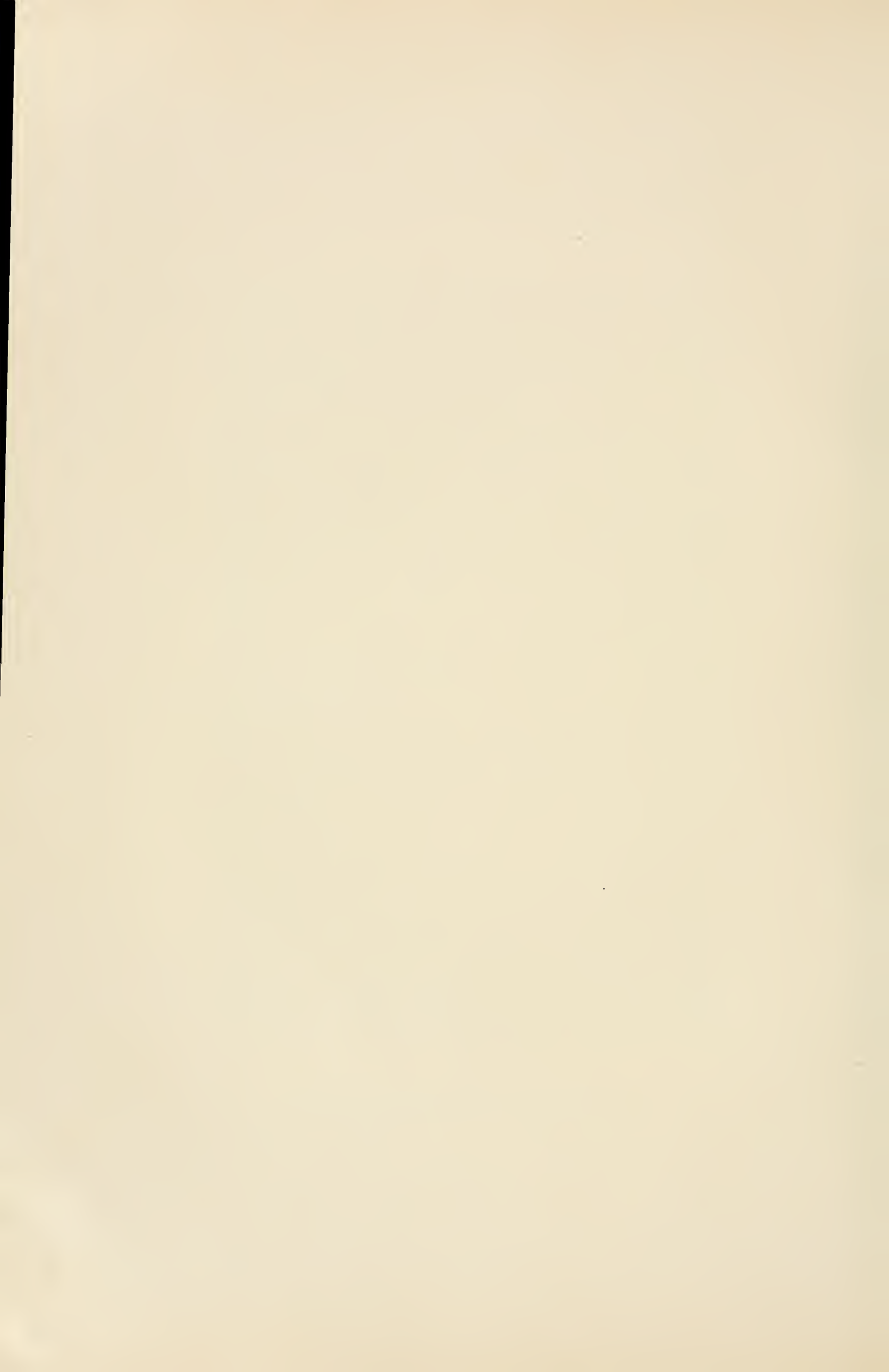
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Josiah Wearin



Olive Wearin.



activity and that the country is most prosperous which has for the foundation of its business affairs extensive and important agricultural interests. It is agriculture which has placed Iowa in its present high position among the sister states of the nation, and one of the leading representatives of this line of work through many years was Josiah Wearin, an honored pioneer of Mills county, where he became the owner of extensive landed interests and of large herds of stock. In the control of his business he not only promoted his individual success but also added to the general prosperity by improving the grade of stock and thus increasing its market value. His life history illustrates most forcibly the power of industry and capable management and the potency of honorable dealing in the active affairs of life.

Mr. Wearin was born in what is now West Virginia, May 2, 1824, his parents being Michael and Mary (Coe) Wearin. His father was a native of Virginia, but died in Mills county, Iowa, at the age of eighty-one years, while the mother was a native of Ohio and died in that state at the early age of thirty-seven. When our subject was a little lad of three summers he removed with his parents to Ohio and acquired his education in the primitive schools of that day. Later he became a resident of Porter county, Indiana. Thinking to better his financial condition in the far west, he left Indiana in March, 1850, upon an overland trip to California, making the journey in a wagon. He had only sixty dollars in money when he started upon what was to prove to him a prosperous trip. The first stop which he made for any length of time was at Council Bluffs, Iowa, and the second at Salt Lake City, Utah. At those places

he obtained employment and when he had thus replenished his depleted exchequer he proceeded on his way, reaching the Golden state in the autumn of 1850, after many exciting incidents and many narrow escapes. On several occasions he almost lost his life. While in California he engaged in teaming, also in buying and selling live stock, which was a very profitable industry at that time, and in little more than three years he had managed to save from his earnings seven thousand dollars.

With that sum Mr. Wearin returned to Indiana in 1854, making the journey by way of the water route. The same year—after his return—he induced his brothers to come to Mills county, Iowa, and gave them instruction where to locate land, which they secured northwest of the present town of Hastings. For a few years after their arrival, Otha Wearin made his home with his brother Josiah and his wife, and when Otha was married Josiah divided with him all his lands, stock and farming implements. While Mr. Wearin was in California his wife raised white beans and threshed them out on an old overcoat in order to sell them and thus obtain money to pay the taxes on their Indiana land, having a tax title deed for one hundred and twenty acres, a part of which was afterward redeemed. When she received letters from her husband, it was customary for the receiver to pay the postage, which oftentimes amounted to forty cents. If it happened that a letter was received in the evening, as she had no candles or grease to burn in a lamp, she would whittle pine shavings, which she would light upon a hearth, and by the fire would read the much-prized missive. During his residence in California Mr. Wearin suffered from mountain fever.

small pox and the measles. The winter of 1858 was a very cold one. He rented a little one-horse water sawmill four miles distant from the place he lived. One cold morning on arriving at the mill he found that everything was frozen and in attempting to pry the drive wheel loose with a crow-bar, the bar slipped and cut a hole clear through his cheek. He was then carried into a house near by, the people believing that he was dead; but soon he showed signs of life and ultimately recovered.

In 1855 Mr. Wearin took up his abode upon a tract of land which his brothers had entered in Iowa. During the winter of 1855-56 he and his family resided in a log cabin of one room, 15x15 feet. When night came and it was time to retire they had to put their chairs out doors in order that they might place the trundle bed in the vacant space. There were nine persons living in the little cabin, which was located in Mud Creek Grove. In April, 1856, however, they removed to a better house upon the farm where Mrs. Wearin now resides. As the years passed the comforts and conveniences of civilization were added to their home, but when they came here everything was wild and new, few settlements having been made upon the broad prairies, the greater part of the land being still in its primitive condition. The houses were long distances apart and the pioneers had to depend almost entirely upon what they raised in order to supply the table. Many trials and hardships had to be borne, but with great fortitude these sturdy early settlers met circumstances as they were, doing everything possible to improve their environments as the years passed. During the Civil war a party of men, claiming to be Union advocates, came to the Wearin home,

armed with revolvers, and took away three of their mules which they drove to St. Joseph, Missouri; but Mr. Wearin followed them alone, stood a lawsuit, pleaded his own case—and won it—and brought the three mules back with him.

As a result of the energetic and determined labor of Mr. Wearin he was enabled to add to his property from time to time, and when called to his final rest he was the owner of seven thousand acres of land in Mills county, and since he has passed away the estate has been increased to about eight thousand acres. Mr. Wearin always followed agricultural pursuits and his life was a striking contradiction of the statement that the farmer in the business of improving his land cannot acquire a fortune. He gave his whole life to earnest labor in the line of tilling the soil and raising stock, placed his fields under a high state of cultivation and in the autumn was enabled to gather rich harvests. In his pastures he placed good grades of cattle, horses and hogs, and in his stock-raising venture he found that he had made a profitable investment of his capital. He did much to improve the grade of stock and thus his labors were of much benefit to his community. His best thought and the greater part of his time was untiringly devoted to his work and thereby he was enabled to provide handsomely for his family and leave them a very valuable estate. He was certainly a recognized leader in agricultural circles in the great state of Iowa.

On the 3d of September, 1848, Mr. Wearin was united in marriage to Miss Olive Smith, who was born eleven miles west of Rochester, New York, in 1828, and is a daughter of James F. and Inda (Durby) Smith. Her father was a native of the

Empire state, her mother of New Hampshire, and in the pioneer days of Michigan they removed to that commonwealth and thence to Indiana, also becoming pioneers of the latter state, where they both died. For many years the father conducted a tavern and was a well known and leading factor in the communities in which he conducted business in the early days. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Wearin have been born seven children, of whom five are yet living, namely: Mrs. Frances M. Benton, Adelbert J., Mrs. Coloma Hyde, Inda A., now Mrs. Coffman, and Mrs. Ida M. Fickel. The two daughters who have passed away are Olive and Flora.

Mr. Wearin was killed in a railroad accident November 8, 1881, at St. Charles, Missouri, while on his way with six carloads of cattle for the Boston market. For a number of years he had been vice-president of the Mills National Bank, of Malvern, Iowa. In his political views he was a Democrat, and was a citizen of worth and reliability who withheld not his support from any measure or movement which he believed would contribute to the general good. All men recognized his worth and honored him for his fidelity to duty and to the right. He was one of the valued residents of Mills county and well deserves prominent mention in this history. Since his death the large estate has been managed by his son, Adelbert J., aided by the wise counsel of Mrs. Wearin, the mother, who is a woman of distinctive business ability, of remarkably keen discernment and reliable sagacity. They have carried on the work largely along the lines instituted by the husband and father, continuing the labors of improvement, as evidenced by the erection of a handsome residence,

which was built at a cost of twelve thousand dollars. Mrs. Wearin, who is now in the seventy-third year of her age, is a woman of remarkable energy and resolution. She has been a pioneer of three states—Michigan, Indiana and Iowa—and has witnessed with deep interest the progress made in the Mississippi valley, bearing her part in a quiet but no less important manner than did the pioneer husband and father. Notwithstanding her busy and active life she is still remarkably well preserved and could easily pass for a woman ten or fifteen years younger. She enjoys fancy needle work and makes many beautiful articles, her proficiency being equal to almost any one in the county along that line. She keeps well informed on the questions of general interest concerning the neighborhood and the nation, has a genial, sunny disposition and is very popular with her acquaintances. She holds membership in the Presbyterian church and contributes liberally to its support. She is one of the wealthy women of southwestern Iowa and has ever capably controlled her extensive interests. Her history is one which contains many entertaining chapters, owing to her connection with pioneer events in three of the great commonwealths of the nation.

AMOS E. COOK.

The man who achieves success in the legal profession is even more strictly the "architect of his own fortunes" than is the average self-made business man, there being in the keen competitions of the lawyer's life, with its constantly recurring mental duel between eager and determined antagonists, no chance for the operation of influences which may be called to the aid of

the merchant, the manufacturer or the financier. Among the men of Mills county who have demonstrated their abilities in this difficult field Amos E. Cook holds a leading place, and his history affords an interesting example of ambition rightly directed and pursued with a zeal which overcomes all obstacles.

Claiming Iowa as his native state he was born on a farm near Salem, Henry county, March 10, 1859, and is a son of Obediah H. and Elizabeth Cook, now residents of Salem, Iowa. The father was a native of Ohio, while the mother was born in New Jersey.

During his boyhood our subject pursued his studies in the district schools near his home, and later attended Whittier College at Salem, obtaining the principal part of his education in the winter schools, while during the summer he aided in the work of the farm, like the average farmer boy. He entered the law department of the Iowa University, where he was graduated in the class of 1881. Returning home he remained under the parental roof for about a year, and then went to Page county, Iowa, where the following two years were passed. In March, 1886, he came to Malvern, and has since successfully engaged in the practice of his chosen profession at this place.

In June, 1885, Mr. Cook was married in Page county to Miss Florence Rice, who was born in Indiana, a daughter of A. T. Rice. By this union were born two sons, Carrollton and Kenneth. Although Mrs. Cook has been an invalid for some time she bears her sufferings with true Christian fortitude, and is a lady of most lovable disposition and noble character.

Since casting his first presidential vote

for James A. Garfield, Mr. Cook has been identified with the Republican party, and has taken an active and prominent part in political affairs. He has filled many local offices, and in 1898 was elected county attorney of Mills county, in which capacity he is now serving his fellow citizens in a most creditable and acceptable manner. He is a man of deep research and careful investigation, and his skill and ability have won for him a liberal patronage. Socially he stands high, and is an honored member of the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America, and he and his family hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church.

GRANT NEELEY.

A prominent agriculturist and successful stock-raiser of Fremont county, Iowa, is Grant Neeley, the subject of this sketch. He was born in Scott township, this county, January 31, 1864, and was a son of Jesse Walker Neeley, born in Pike county, Illinois, in 1823, and his father was Henry Neeley, a farmer of the same county, where he died at the age of sixty. Two children of our subject's grandparents are living—George Neeley, who is a resident of Oklahoma, and Mrs. Ellen Lisle, who is a resident of Pike county, Illinois.

Jesse W. Neeley crossed the plains to California in 1851, going to the gold mines from his Illinois home, but after two years of mining and other labor in the west he came to Iowa. Probably his time of location in this state was 1857, and all his worldly goods consisted of a horse and an ox team, with one hundred and fifty dollars. Ten years later Mr. Neeley disposed of his prop-

erty for ten thousand dollars and returned to his old neighborhood in Illinois, intending to remain there, but he recalled the beautiful rolling prairies and fertile farm land of this magnificent state and he came back. In 1862 Mr. Neeley bought a farm of three hundred and twenty acres, for which he paid twenty-five dollars an acre, and subsequently added to it until his ownership extended over eight hundred and fifty acres, five hundred on the productive bottoms, and three hundred on the fertile bluffs. Mr. Neeley was a very successful farmer and stock-raiser, his yield being some ten thousand bushels of corn per year, two or three car loads of cattle and from two to three hundred Poland China hogs. He never felt later in life that he had made any mistake in locating in the beautiful country where success crowned his efforts.

A Republican in politics, he was an ardent admirer of the philanthropist, Peter Cooper, and believed that if men of his stamp were placed in control of the government, the affairs of the nation would be more efficiently administered. Although not an office seeker he was called upon to act as township trustee and school director and to fill other local offices at various times. Mr. Neeley believed in the Universalist faith, and was a good and charitable man. Our subject's parents reared these children: Henry, who died in Kansas, in 1897; Emma, who is the widow of John Drew and lives in Quincy, where she is educating her only son; William, who is a farmer, residing near Farragut, in this county; Charlotte, who is the wife of Henry Lucas, and lives on a part of the old farm; and Grant.

Our subject was reared on the farm and received a common-school education, re-

maining at home until his marriage, July 14, 1889, to Miss Ellen Driscoll, of Illinois, a daughter of John and Margaret (Nagle) Driscoll, who came from Illinois to this township, in 1872, bringing with them their children,—Maggie, who died aged ten; James, a railroad conductor, now living in Boone, Iowa; John, who lives on the old home place; Mrs. Neeley, who is the wife of our subject; and Katie, who is the wife of William Wise. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Neeley were,—Jessie; Bessie; and Fern, who died July 8, 1900. She was a patient little sufferer who died after a lingering illness of nine months, from the effects of accidentally drinking concentrated lye. She was only five years old and the pet of the family.

Mr. Neeley is a Democrat in his political opinions, and has been called upon to serve as road superintendent and school director. Socially he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the encampment. Mrs. Neeley is a consistent member of the Catholic church and is much beloved for her graces of mind and character. The pleasant family residence was built by Mr. Neeley's father, but rebuilt by himself, and shelters a family that is most highly esteemed through the neighborhood.

CLAYTON C. POTTER.

Rising above the head of the mass are many men of sterling worth and value, who by sheer perseverance and pluck have conquered fortune, and by their own unaided efforts have risen from the ranks of the commonplace to eminence and positions of respect and trust. The records of the lives of our forefathers are of interest to the

modern citizen, not alone for their historical value but also for the inspiration and example they afford; yet we need not look to the past. Although surroundings may differ the essential conditions of human life are ever the same and a man can learn from the success of those around him if he will heed the obvious lesson contained in their history.

Turn to the life record of Clayton C. Potter, study carefully the plans and methods he has followed and you will learn lessons of value. A strong determined purpose, guided by sound judgment and honorable effort, has been the keynote of his success, and to-day in Mills county no man enjoys the unqualified regard of his fellow citizens in a greater degree than the present efficient clerk of the district court. He was born in Dekalb county, Illinois, on the 25th of April, 1859, his parents being Charles H. and Sarah (Montanye) Potter. The father was born in Onondaga county, New York, and throughout all of his life followed farming. In the '40s he removed to Illinois, where he resided through the succeeding thirty-four years. He then sold his property interests in that state and in 1874 removed to Nodaway county, Missouri, where he died at the age of fifty-seven years. He was a son of Hart and Betty Potter, both of whom were natives of the Empire state and both died in Sandwich, Illinois, the grandfather at the age of eight-four years, while the grandmother passed away at the age of eighty. The mother of our subject was born in Pennsylvania and was a daughter of John Montanye. He and his wife were residents of Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania, and the former died in Marysville, Missouri. The mother of our subject

spent her last days on the home farm in Illinois, passing away when about thirty-three years of age. She had four children, three of whom are yet living, namely: Clayton C. and two sisters,—Nettie, who is now the widow of Ira Connett and has one son, and Jessie, wife of Walter J. Eddington, by whom she has five children.

In taking up the personal history of Clayton C. Potter we present to our readers the life record of one who is widely and favorably known in Mills county. His early life was spent upon a farm and he began his education in the district schools, but when about seven years of age entered the schools of Sandwich, Illinois. He afterward spent one term in study in Valparaiso, Indiana, and later pursued a commercial course in Keokuk, Iowa. Subsequently he spent one year in the Normal College at Valparaiso. In 1877 he returned to his home, joining the family in Nodaway county, Missouri. He engaged in clerking in a drug store and devoted his evenings to the study of telegraphy. About 1878 he entered a railway office where he continued the study of telegraphy and was employed at nights for a year and a half. He was then out of employment for thirty days, after which he was given a better position at Hamburg, Iowa, in June, 1881. Here he remained for a year acting as telegraph operator. He afterward spent about three months traveling, hoping to gain a better position, and on the expiration of that period went to Forest City, Missouri, where he remained for five years in the railroad office. Again he spent one year in Hamburg, Iowa, and in the fall of 1886 he did extra work on the main line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, being thus employed until the 1st of February,

1888. He then secured a regular position at Pacific Junction, Iowa, where he remained five years, when, in December, 1892, he accepted the office of clerk in the district court, being elected in the fall of that year. He was re-elected in 1894, 1896, 1898 and 1900, so that he is the present incumbent. His entire service in this office will have covered a period of ten years in 1902. No one else has ever made so creditable a record in this position; no office has ever been managed in a way more free from corruption; no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil has been cast upon his public career. His fidelity to duty is known to all and he has the unqualified confidence of men of all parties. His public record is one that is certainly worthy of emulation. He has been a staunch Republican since casting his first presidential vote for General Harrison in 1888.

Mr. Potter is a member of the Masonic lodge, belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias fraternity, with which he has been identified for four years, and with the Knights of Khorassan, an auxiliary of the Knights of Pythias. He was reared in the Presbyterian faith and though not a member of the church he has throughout his career closely followed the golden rule, and his life record is indeed creditable. Crippled in infancy he has from early boyhood been dependent upon his own resources, and though handicapped he has worked his way steadily upward until he is able to command a responsible political position and at the same time enjoys the highest regard and confidence of his fellow men. That he has been a popular officer is shown by the fact that he has been five times elected to the

position which he is now filling. He discharges his duty with great promptness, ability and fidelity.

SHIRLEY GILLILLAND.

Among the practitioners at the bar of Glenwood is Shirley Gilliland who, having been well qualified by a thorough preparation for the practice of the law, is now in command of a large and distinctively representative clientage. He was born near Glenwood and is a son of Edward and Frances (Wright) Gilliland, under whose roof he remained until seventeen years of age, acquiring his education in the district schools and in the schools of Glenwood. He then left home and became a student in the Iowa University, where he was graduated in 1879. Subsequently he took a course in the law school there, being graduated in 1884. After being licensed to practice he was for five years associated with General John V. Stone, but since that time has been alone. Professional advancement is proverbially slow, yet for some years Mr. Gilliland has occupied an enviable position among the practitioners having in charge the most important litigated interests of the district.

In the year of his admission to the bar Mr. Gilliland was united in marriage to Miss Florence Clark, who died five months later, at the age of twenty-eight years. In 1889 he was again married, his second union being with Miss Elsie Moulton, who was born near Waverly, Illinois, and is the mother of four children, of whom three are yet living, as follows: Paul, Grace and Nathan F. The family are members of the Congregational church in which Mr. Gilliland served as trustee for several years, and

in Sunday-school work he is also active. In politics he is a recognized leader of his party. He cast his first vote for James A. Garfield. For nine years he served on the state board of regents, has been county attorney of Mills county for six years and has filled many of the local offices. He was president of the Old Settlers' Association, composed of the three counties of the southwest portion of the state, Pottawattamie, Mills and Fremont. He takes an active interest in the various affairs which contribute to the welfare and progress of the state and withholds his support from no movement which he believes will operate for the general good.

THOMAS M. AISTROPE.

England has furnished to the United States many bright, enterprising young men who have left the mother country to enter the business circles of this land with its more progressive methods, lively competition and advancement more easily secured. Among this number is Thomas Marling Aistrope, who when a young man came to the new world, seeking wider fields in which to give greater scope to his ambition in the freedom and fine opportunity for progress afforded in the growing western portion of this country, and to-day he is one of the leading farmers and stock men in Mills county, having won splendid success along these lines of labor. Although born across the water, he is a thorough American in thought and feeling, and is patriotic and true in his allegiance to the stars and stripes. He carries on farming in southwestern Iowa, where he has acquired a fortune and where he is an honored and esteemed citizen.

Mr. Aistrope was born in Lincolnshire,

England, December 11, 1828, and is a son of George and Mary (Mason) Aistrope, both of whom were also natives of Lincolnshire. The father was born in 1790 and passed away March 28, 1839, his death occurring in his native England. He was a miller by trade and followed that pursuit throughout his active business career. His wife, who was born in Lincolnshire in 1788, died in England, February 20, 1875, and was laid by the side of her husband in the cemetery at Luddington. This couple were the parents of ten children, namely: John, who was born April 8, 1812, and died May 16, 1851; William, who was born February 19, 1814, and died in 1882; George, who was born July 26, 1816, and died July 17, 1820; Mary Ann, who was born February 15, 1819, and died in 1895; Alice, who was born November 19, 1821, and died in 1898; Susanna, who was born March 8, 1824, and died February 14, 1885; George, who was born October 7, 1826, and is deceased; Thomas M., who is the next of the family; Walter, who was born April 16, 1831, and died May 25, 1881; and Ann, who was born September 16, 1833, and now resides in England.

Of this family Thomas Marling Aistrope is the eighth in order of birth and with one exception is the only survivor. The father died when Thomas was only ten years of age and he then began working by the day among farmers of the neighborhood, receiving twelve cents per day. At the age of fourteen he entered the employ of William Foster, who paid him four pounds for the first year's service and also boarded him. The second year he received five pounds and his board. He was employed as a farm hand for nine years, working for William



Thomas M. Bistrop



MRS. THOMAS M. AISTROPE

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Clark for two years and afterward for Mr. Clark's sister, Mrs. Foster. Subsequently he was employed with John Ireland for four years. In the fall of 1881 he leased a flouring mill and for three and a half years he was engaged in the milling business.

In the meantime Mr. Aistrope heard favorable reports of the opportunities offered in the new world and accordingly decided to leave his home in England, and on the 5th of May, 1855, he bade adieu to friends and relatives and went to Liverpool. On the 7th of the same month he sailed from that port to America on the vessel Guy Mannerling, and on the 18th of June landed at New York, whence he proceeded to Chicago. He remained in the metropolis of the west a week, after which he continued on his journey to McHenry county, Illinois, where he remained for three months, working on a farm for eighteen dollars per month. In the fall of 1855 he came to Iowa and spent two years in Van Buren county, after which he removed to Clark county, Missouri, remaining there for four years. On the expiration of that period he came to Mills county, arriving on the 20th of March, 1862. In the summer of that year he lived upon a farm owned by William Dyson, but planted a crop on the John Butte farm. He spent the winter of 1862-63 in Glenwood and in the fall of 1862 he made his first purchase of land, buying a tract of Patrick Dunagan. The farm is located in White Cloud township, on sections 17 and 20, and he also has fifteen acres of timber land on section 21. In the spring of 1863 he erected a frame residence 30x34 feet and has since made many additions and improvements, transforming the place into a commodious and comfortable home. At one time he was the

owner of seventeen hundred and thirty-five acres of land in Mills county, having from time to time added to his original purchase until his possessions aggregate the amount stated. He has also owned five hundred and sixty acres in Fremont county and seven hundred and twenty acres in Madison county, Nebraska, and one section in Cheyenne county, Kansas. He has given to each of his eleven children one hundred and sixty acres of land, thus enabling them to make a good start in life. He likewise owns eight town lots in Malvern and his property is very valuable. He has given most of his attention to the raising of stock, being one of the first to engage in this business in his section of Mills county. He keeps on hand large herds of cattle of good grades and his sales bring to him a good revenue.

Ere leaving his native country Mr. Aistrope married Miss Jane Whatt, who was born in Whigfitt, Yorkshire, England, December 3, 1830. The wedding was celebrated in the Episcopal church, March 31, 1850, and twelve children have been born unto them, five sons and seven daughters, but the eldest son died in infancy. Three children were born in the old country and then the family removed to the United States in the spring of 1855. From 1862 up to the time of her death Mrs. Aistrope continuously resided in Mills county and was to her husband a faithful companion and helpmeet. One of the local papers published at the time of her death, which occurred December 3, 1898, on the sixty-eighth anniversary of her birth, said: "Coming to this country with practically no means, save the natural gifts of health and strength, love for each other and hopeful ambition for the future, this worthy couple furnish a striking example

of what loving hearts and willing hands, working in unison, may accomplish. Of Mrs. Aistrope it may be well said, 'her work is finished.' It was well and faithfully done,—a life whose wifehood and motherhood has borne rich fruitage, and whose heritage to the world is her large family of high-minded, honorable and universally esteemed sons and daughters. Surely the influence of her gentle, helpful life will linger as a sweet incense in the memories of her bereft husband and children, who are assured of the deepest sympathy of their hosts of friends." In another paper appeared the following: "Words are inadequate to express the regard and esteem in which the deceased was held by her neighbors and acquaintances. An upright, true Christian woman, she has left void a place that will be hard to fill. A loving and indulgent wife and mother, she will be sadly missed in the old home where she reared her large family in the way of virtue and goodness, and the respect and esteem in which her children are now held in the neighborhood is a living testimonial to her life's work that cannot be overlooked or forgotten. Though she suffered much pain during her last few weeks of this life, she bore it all with a patient and kindly smile, which could but make better men and women of those who saw her. Though she is no more with her loved ones on this earth, yet her memory will ever linger as a strong binding cord, drawing them to her in her heavenly home where they will meet to part no more. A fitting life, well ended, she will always be held in grateful remembrance and esteem by all who knew her.

"The funeral services were held at the bereaved home on Monday morning at 11

o'clock, Rev. W. J. Watson preaching a sermon full of comfort and good cheer. The old Baptist church choir, of fifteen or more years ago, with the exception of Mrs. P. M. Cadwell, who took the place of Mrs. Joy Swain, the latter playing the accompaniment, rendered some beautiful and appropriate singing. The quartet was composed of Messrs. Arthur Brown and Joy Swain and Mrs. Laura Larison and Mrs. P. M. Cadwell. The casket was beautifully bedecked with roses, wreaths and other floral offerings, a last token of regard from the family and many friends. It was a large funeral procession which wended its way to Malvern cemetery, hundreds of old pioneer friends coming for miles to pay their last respects to their dead friend and neighbor. She was carried to her last resting place by six old pioneer citizens of Mills county, all old friends,—El Fickel, Joseph Foxworthy, William Byers, H. W. Summers, William Robinson and B. S. Riffle.

"A touching incident in connection with the funeral procession is as follows: Thirty-six years ago when Mr. and Mrs. Aistrope and family were driving to their new home, the whole bottom of the Foxworthy bridge was under water. They were driving four horses and when they came to where the old bridge was they did not know how to get across, not daring to risk driving over the bridge without knowing something about it. Mr. Joseph Foxworthy, who resided where he does now, came out and led the lead team safely over the bridge. It was a little thing perhaps, but Mrs. Aistrope never forgot it, and one of her requests was that when she was being carried to the cemetery that Mr. Foxworthy should lead the hearse team back over this same bridge, saying that when

they first came here he had led them over into a good country where they had prospered and been happy, and hoping that when he led her back over the bridge he would lead her to a still better place. Her request was followed to the letter and those who witnessed the old gentleman leading the hearse team over the bridge and knew the circumstances felt the full force of her last significant remark, 'to a still better place.' "

The surviving children of Mr. and Mrs. Aistrope are: Mrs. M. T. Davis; Mrs. M. Cunningham; Mrs. S. Kilpatrick; W. G.; Mrs. F. L. Goodwin; Thomas M.; W. W.; Mrs. W. E. Reed; Nellie V.; Mrs. F. E. Mulholland; and H. P. V. All are living in Mills county with the exception of Mrs. Reed, whom makes her home in Madison, Nebraska. In the summer of 1900 Mr. Aistrope, accompanied by his daughter Nellie, made a trip to their old home in England, visiting again the scenes of his boyhood and renewing acquaintance with those friends of his early youth who were still living in the locality. They also spent some time at the Paris Exposition and then returned to the United States. In everything pertaining to the upbuilding of his adopted county Mr. Aistrope takes an active part and is a liberal contributor to the enterprises which insure its progress. He is a self-made man in the fullest sense of that oft misused term, his prosperity in life being due to his industry and integrity. Fortune has certainly dealt kindly with him and his life is a living illustration of what ability, energy and force of character can accomplish. His county and state have been enriched by his example, for it is to such men that the west owes its prosperity, its rapid progress and its advancement.

HON. FRANCIS M. ESTES.

One of the most prominent and influential citizens of Sidney township, Fremont county, Iowa, is Francis Marion Estes, who has been prominently identified with public affairs of the state for a number of years. He was born in Andrew county, Missouri, September 3, 1846, and was a son of Joel and Patsy (Stollings) Estes, the latter of Virginia and a daughter of Jacob and Sarah Stollings. Her father was a minister in the Methodist church. Joel Estes was born in Kentucky, May 26, 1806, and was a son of Peter Estes, whose birth took place in Virginia, on December 6, 1774, and his death on January 18, 1854, in Missouri. He was the owner of three hundred acres of land. The name of his wife was Esther Hiatt Estes, and they were parents of seven children. Both grandparents are buried in the old cemetery near St. Joseph, Missouri.

The parents of our subject were married in Clinton county, Missouri, November 12, 1826, and became pioneers of Andrew county, Missouri, where they lived and engaged in farming until 1859, at which time Mr. Estes removed to Colorado and discovered what is now named Estes Park, on October 15, 1859. This tract of land is one of the finest natural parks in the northwest, containing between eighty and one hundred square miles. In 1866 Mr. Estes went to Texas, and from there to Washington county, Arkansas, where he bought seven hundred acres of land, which he sold three years later, and then returned to Colorado. In this state he engaged in cattle raising, owning at one time eight hundred head of cattle. He had been a man of great wealth, but the war caused him to lose many thousand dol-

lars; hence at the time of his death, December 31, 1875, his estate was small, and when divided between his wife and eleven children did not place any in affluent circumstances.

The mother of our subject died August 6, 1886, at the age of eighty. The members of the family who survived her were: Harden, who is an early settler and rancher in Baker county, Oregon, where he owns several thousand acres of land, his home being in Baker City; Lovey, who married Abraham Patterson and died at the age of twenty-eight years, leaving seven children; Woodson, who served two years as recruiting officer in Chicago, was captain of the Eighteenth Missouri Volunteers, and for a short time was commander at Arkansas Post, in 1863, and died in 1894 from injuries which he received during the war, leaving three children, one a surgeon at Astoria, Oregon; Newton, who was a ranchman in Washington territory at an early day and died in 1894; Martha, who married Joseph Hiatt, of Sidney, Iowa, and fifteen of their seventeen children living, and all are married but one; Jasper W., who is a farmer in this county; Jesse, who is a farmer in Oregon, where he settled in 1858; Milton, who is living retired in Denver, Colorado; Sarah, who is the wife of W. K. Hiatt, a farmer of this county; Mary Jane, who is the widow of John Ruffner, and resides in Denver; Philena, who was the wife of Durand Neely, and died at the age of twenty-eight; Francis Marion, the subject of this sketch; and Joel, a gold and silver miner of Colorado.

Our subject was educated in the district schools of Andrew county, Missouri, leaving school at the age of thirteen years, although he continued at study for three years

longer under the supervision of his brother Milton. Mr. Estes considers time well spent that increases knowledge, and is one of the men who will study, in some line, all his life. Until he was twenty years old he remained at his home in Estes Park, coming from Colorado to Fremont county, Iowa, in the spring of 1866.

Mr. Estes was married August 30, 1866, to Miss Mary C. Hiatt, who was born in Peoria county, Illinois, a daughter of Reuben and Nancy (Spence) Hiatt, all of Illinois, the father being a farmer who had come to this county in 1851. Here he entered one hundred and sixty acres of land and subsequently owned four hundred acres. Mrs. Hiatt died at an early age and Mr. Hiatt married again. The two children of the first marriage were Page, who is a resident of Boise City, Idaho, and Mrs. Estes, of this sketch.

Immediately after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Estes began their domestic life on a tract of land consisting of forty acres, for which Mr. Estes had paid five hundred dollars. In 1870 a new house took the place of the old one, and save for the change in the residences the family lives in the same place which sheltered the newly wedded pair, so many years ago. Mr. Estes has accumulated large tracts of land, at one time owning twelve hundred acres in this county and nine hundred acres in Nebraska. His children have profited by his generosity, as he has given each one a good farm, and still retains four hundred and twenty acres in the home farm. The farming and stock-feeding done by our subject have been successfully carried on, and he has had no difficulty in feeding as many as fifteen car loads of cattle per year and two car loads of

hogs. Formerly he has grown as much as fifteen thousand bushels of corn annually, but for the past seven years has turned his attention principally to horticulture, his apple orchards comprising ninety acres.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Estes are as follows: Robert L., who is a farmer and stock-dealer near Sidney, wedded Mary Kauble, of Furnas county, Nebraska; Anna is the wife of Edward Baldwin, of Scott township; Joel S., a graduate of the Thurman high school, is now a hardware merchant of that place; Reuben M. is a pupil of the Iowa State University, is a natural orator, and is desirous of attending Harvard College; Charles F., twin brother of Reuben, is a farmer and stockman residing near Sidney; Giles is a student in the State Normal School, at Cedar Falls, Iowa; and four others died in infancy.

An active member of the Democratic party, Mr. Estes has long been regarded as a leader in his part of the state. He well represented his district in the state legislature for the terms of the twenty-second and twenty-third general assembly and assisted in framing the excellent laws for the maintenance of the normal schools. He was also the author of the Australian system of voting adopted in the twenty-third general assembly. For twelve years he was a justice of the peace, and so popular was he with couples wanting a marriage ceremony performed that he was styled the marrying justice, having been called upon to perform the ceremony sixty-five times during his years of service. Mr. Estes has been president of the school board of Sidney township, which has twenty schools under its jurisdiction, and has held all of the local offices. Socially he has been for many years connect-

ed with the Masonic order, and he has long been a consistent member of the Primitive Baptist church. Mr. Estes is a man who has had the prosperity of his country, his state, his county and home, much at heart and has always worked with this interest in view.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Among the industrious, practical and enterprising farmers of Madison township, Fremont county, is he whose name introduces this review. He is numbered among the well-to-do agriculturists of the community and he has a wide acquaintance among the best people of this portion of the state, where his entire life has been passed. His birth occurred July 21, 1857, on the farm which he yet owns, his father being Isaac Taylor, one of the pioneers who came to the county in 1853, making an early settlement here at a period when the work of progress and advancement lay largely in the future. He was born in Indiana and was reared in that state, and in Douglas county, Illinois, his childhood was passed upon a farm where he early became familiar with the labors necessary to its cultivation and improvement. He was married February 25, 1852, to Miss Virenda Elizabeth Utterback, who was born in Ohio, but was reared in Douglas county, Illinois. After their marriage they emigrated westward with team and wagon and a small amount of household goods. They first settled near McKissick's Grove, and in 1854 removed to the farm upon which he resided. Their first home was a log cabin, but it was afterward replaced by a good frame residence, equipped with all the conveniences

of the times. The father performed the arduous task of reclaiming the wild land and transforming it into richly cultivated fields, but as the years passed his farm became one of the best in the county. In politics he was a Republican, and both he and his wife were members of the Wesleyan church. His death occurred in April, 1883, and his wife, who was born June 20, 1836, died in May, 1900, at the age of sixty-four. She was a woman widely loved for her goodness of heart and mind, her kindness and her hospitality. In business Mr. Taylor sustained an unassailable reputation for integrity and fair dealing, and enjoyed the esteem of all who knew him. They had but two children. The daughter, Sarah Ann, who was the eldest, became the wife of E. V. Conkly. She died at the age of thirty-seven years, leaving three children.

John Taylor, whose name introduces this record, was born on the home farm and it became his play-ground in youth and the scene of his manhood labors. During the winter seasons he attended the public schools of the township and in the summer months worked in the fields. On the 12th of November, 1876, he was united in marriage to Miss Sallie Florence Greenamy, a lady of intelligence who has indeed proved to him a faithful wife and companion. She was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, March 3, 1860, a daughter of Jehu and Mary Josephine (Conkle) Greenamy. The father was born in Crawford county, Ohio, and was of German-Holland lineage. He removed to Defiance, that state, and in 1869 came to Fremont county, Iowa, locating in Madison township. In 1889 he became a resident of Sloan, Woodbury county, this state. He had ten children, five

sons and five daughters, namely: Arthur; Sallie Florence; Hattie; Denver; Nona Vesta; Frank, who died, leaving a widow and one child, and she resides at McKisick's island; Park; Kate Wilkerson; and Richard and Bessie, at home. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have been born two children, Eva Taylor and Ora Joseph, the latter a lad of ten summers.

In his political views Mr. Taylor was a Republican. He holds membership in the Modern Woodmen of America, Camp No. 1999, of Riverton. His time and attention, however, are largely given to the farm, which comprises two hundred and fifty acres of valuable land and is a highly improved property, provided with all modern accessories and conveniences, including substantial buildings, rich pastures and well-developed fields. In connection with general farming he carries on stock-raising and is numbered among the prosperous and enterprising agriculturists of his community. Both he and his wife enjoy the high regard of all who know them and well deserve mention in this volume.

WILLIAM ANGUS.

The American citizenship has drawn its strength from many sources. All of the civilized countries of the globe have sent their representatives to the new world, and the strong characteristics of each people have formed an element in shaping the destiny of the nation as it has progressed along intellectual, material, moral and social lines. No country, however, has furnished more desirable citizens than the land of the hills and heather, whose sons have ever been noted for their loyalty to

duty, their perseverance in the pursuit of an honest purpose, their reliability and their industry.

Mr. Angus, the subject of this sketch, was born in Campsie parish, Stirlingshire, Scotland, May 14, 1828. The older branch of the Campsie Anguses have lived at the old home and on the farm lands of Carlston for upward of three hundred years, first renting, then buying the feu lands from Duke of Montrose, some two hundred and seventy years ago. David Angus, the grandfather of the subject of this present sketch, was one of the four sons of William Angus, of Carlston, namely, William, David, John and James. David Angus held a ninety-nine year lease of a farm called Balgrochen or Sandyhole, where the father of Mr. Angus, of Malvern, was born. He married Miss Margaret Douns, a daughter of James and Janet Douns, of Dalbeth. Mrs. Angus died in Scotland in 1836. Mr. and Mrs. David Angus, Jr., had eleven children, only four of whom are living.

In 1839, when eleven years of age, William Angus accompanied his father and the family to the new world, taking passage on the sailing vessel *George Cabot*. Anchor was weighed in the harbor of Liverpool, England, and six weeks had passed ere they landed in New York city. The family first located in Yates county, New York, where they remained until 1853, when he and his father removed to Lake county, Illinois. In 1856 they went to Houston county, Minnesota, where the latter died in 1869, at the age of eighty-three years.

Mr. Angus, of this review, did not come to Mills county until 1874, and then did not make a permanent location. Returning in 1875, he established his home here,

and has since been a valued resident of the community. He was married in 1879 to Miss Johanna Holm, a native of Odeshog, Ostergotland, Sweden, a daughter of Hans and Maria C. Swanson. Three children have been born unto them, of whom two are living: William A. and Walter H. By her first marriage Mrs. Angus had a daughter named Hannah.

Mr. and Mrs. Angus began their domestic life upon a farm of one hundred and sixty acres of land in White Cloud township, where their house was a building sixteen by twenty-four feet, one story and a half in height. They afterward remodeled their house and built a barn on the farm, and resided there until August, 1899, when they purchased a residence in Malvern, and are now living there in retirement.

Mr. Angus gives his political support to the men and measures of the Republican party, and is in hearty sympathy with its policy. He cast his first presidential vote for John C. Fremont, for the spirit of liberty is strong within the Scotch people, and that candidate stood for the principles of liberty as did no other presidential candidate. In religious belief Mr. and Mrs. Angus are Baptists, having held membership in that denomination for thirty years. They are people of high respectability, enjoying the warm regard of many friends, and as representative citizens of Mills county they well deserve mention in this volume.

JAMES L. MARTIN.

The farms of Fremont county, Iowa, are noted for their fertility, and the fortunate owner of a productive tract of two hundred acres is the subject of this sketch.

James L. Martin was born in Madison county, Iowa, in 1856, and was a son of Henry and Martha (Hodge) Martin, the former a native of Indiana, born in 1839, the latter a native of the same state, who died thirty-four years ago. She is survived by a brother, J. T. Hodge, of Sidney, Iowa.

The paternal grandparents of our subject were Henry and Cynthia (McRoberts) Martin, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania, served as a soldier in the war of 1812, and spent his last days in Indiana. The latter was born in Kentucky and died in Fremont county, Iowa. Henry Martin removed from Indiana to Madison county, Iowa, in 1855, the next year coming to Fremont county, where he located.

Our subject was reared on a farm and attended the district schools. When he left the parental roof to engage in business for himself he applied the principles of farming, which he had learned during youth, and has succeeded so well that at the present time he is the owner of one of the most productive farms in Fremont county.

Mr. Martin married Miss Amanda Ruse, a daughter of David and Polly Ruse, an old and prominent Fremont county family. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Martin: Mrs. Nellie Myers; Stella, a teacher; Flossie and Jessie, the two older ladies, having graduated at the Sidney high school.

Politically our subject is a Democrat, being active in support of its principles. He has efficiently served as school director, and is socially connected with the Modern Woodmen. The estimable wife of our subject is a valued member of the United Brethren church, where she is known for

her kind and charitable spirit. The family is thoroughly respected throughout Fremont county.

MICHAEL A. STEPHENSON.

One of the prominent and prosperous farmers of Scott township, Fremont county, Iowa, now living a retired life in the pleasant town of Thurman, is Michael A. Stephenson, the subject of this sketch. He was born in Parke county, Indiana, March 4, 1835, a son of William and Margaret (Troutman) Stephenson, the former born in Kentucky about 1790, who died in Hope county, Missouri, in 1840, aged fifty years; the latter, also a native of Kentucky, died in December, 1866, in Fremont county, aged sixty-six. A family of fifteen children were born to Mr. and Mrs. William Stephenson, fourteen of whom grew to maturity; six sons and as many daughters married and reared families of their own, but at the present time the following are the only survivors: Michael A., who is our subject; Sarah, who is the wife of James Hutton, of Kansas; and Rachel Price, who is a widow living in Atchison county, Missouri.

The early education of our subject was limited, on account of want of opportunity, and he grew up accustomed to the labor of the farm, as have many of the most prominent and influential men of the country. Seldom do we read of any man who has reached a high position in public life who has not had at one time upon his hands the stain of the soil. Mr. Stephenson married at the age of twenty-two, and settled upon a farm in northwestern Missouri, where he owned two hundred acres of land

which he had bought in several different purchases. Seven years later he sold this place and engaged in teaming and freighting across the mountains, this proving a remunerative business for two years.

In 1862 Mr. Stephenson made a trip to Iowa, and, noting the desirable land in Scott township, removed here in 1864, where he has six hundred acres of valuable land and also owns property in Thurman. In 1900 he erected his fine house, which he uses as a residence, and also built a new barn, with other improvements.

The first marriage of Mr. Stephenson was on October 5, 1857, to Miss Matilda Ramsey, a native of Indiana, who came to Missouri when young, and five children were born of this union: Mary, who is the wife of William Shear, resides in Scott township; Margaret, who resides in Sidney township, is the wife of J. V. Thornton; Oscar, who is a farmer in this township; Porter, who is also a farmer in Scott township; and Omer, who carries on farming in this township. The death of Mrs. Stephenson took place on January 22, 1897. The second marriage of our subject was to Mrs. Flora McElroy, the daughter of William and Isabella (Pike) Mann and the widow of James McElroy, who was a volunteer soldier of Company A, Fourth Iowa Regiment, and was wounded at the battle of Pea Ridge. For disability he was pensioned, and he died January 21, 1893, at the age of fifty-four, leaving four children: Minnie, who is the wife of Charles R. Paul, of Thurman; Gilbert A., who went to Australia in the fall of 1899; Effie, who is the wife of Wallace Hall, of this place; and Frank J., who is a youth in school. One sister of Mrs. Stephenson is Ellen, who is

the wife of William Calnon, of Burt county, Nebraska.

Mr. Stephenson has been prominently identified with the Democratic party all his life. He has served in almost all the local offices, has been a member of the board of supervisors of this county for three years, and has frequently filled the positions of trustee and school director. Socially he is connected with the Masonic fraternity. He is one of the most highly respected citizens of the town of Thurman.

In 1896 Mrs. Stephenson was appointed postmistress of this place, commencing her duties January 1, 1897, and she conducted the office with ability, having as assistant her daughter, Mrs. Effie Hall, until she resigned, January 1, 1901.

JESSE OTTE.

One of the progressive and energetic young farmers of Fremont county, Iowa, located near Sidney, is Jesse Otte, who is the subject of this sketch. This is his native state, county and township, for he was born here in 1872 and grew to manhood amid these surroundings. For him every road, hill and tree has tender associations which endear the locality to him. He is a son of George Otte, who was of German birth and ancestry and who came to America in 1848, settling in Fremont county, Iowa, in 1850, becoming there a large land-owner and a very influential citizen. The mother of our subject was Joanna (Klinger) Otte, also a German by birth.

Our subject was reared on his father's farm and received his education in the district schools. His natural inclination was toward farming; hence he has been unusu-

ally successful, having adopted modern methods, studied the latest inventions in machinery and the experiments of others, besides instituting many experiments himself. In fact, Mr. Otte is an up-to-date farmer of this "end of the century," and promises to be one of the most successful in the county. His farm, consisting of one hundred and eighty acres, has been brought to a high state of productiveness.

The family of Mr. Otte consists of his wife, who was Miss Maud Wilson, a daughter of S. and Amelia (Doty) Wilson, natives of Illinois, now living in Fremont county, and one son, Harold W. They possess the esteem of a large circle of friends and Mr. Otte's example is being followed by many of his neighboring farmer acquaintances.

JAMES SMITH.

A prominent citizen and successful farmer of Indian Creek township, Mills county, Iowa, is James Smith, the subject of this sketch. He was born in Guelph, Ontario, Canada, in 1850, a son of James and Harriet (Pringle) Smith, both of whom were natives of Scotland, and both died in Canada. Immediately after marriage they emigrated to America. Mr. Smith being a Presbyterian minister, was stationed in Canada by his church, his last charge being located at Guelph. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Smith were: Mrs. Mary Taylor, of Michigan; Jessie, deceased; John, a farmer in Canada; Mrs. Maggie Colvin, in Canada; and Mrs. Jemima McClain, the widow of a Presbyterian minister.

Our subject was reared on the farm in Canada and there obtained his education.

His chosen occupation was that of agriculture. His advent into Mills county, Iowa, dates back twenty-four years; and if they have been principally years of toil he feels a measure of reward as he views his fine farm of two hundred and forty acres of land under a fine state of cultivation. His cattle range over the hills and pastures, and he has every reason to feel satisfied with his choice of location.

The marriage of Mr. Smith took place in Mills county, to Miss Harriet Sandiland, a sister of David Sandiland, a prominent citizen. The eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Virgil by name, a fine young man, was taken from them by death at the age of seventeen. The surviving children are: Marion, Arthur and Ray. The family are intelligent and interesting people, and enjoy all the comforts of life in their substantial home.

Mr. Smith being conscientiously opposed to the liquor traffic, votes for the Prohibition ticket in national and state elections; but in local affairs casts his vote mainly for the Republican ticket. He is now one of the efficient school directors of Mills county. Both he and his excellent wife are valued members of the Presbyterian church, and well represent the best element of citizens of this part of Iowa.

ARCHIBALD MANN.

A prominent and prosperous farmer of Scott township, Fremont county, Iowa, is Archibald Mann, the subject of this sketch. He was born in Monroe county, Virginia, in 1828, and was the third in order of birth in the family of ten children born to Asahel and Elizabeth (Greenlee) Mann, both of

whom were natives of Virginia. The former was born in 1802, the latter in 1803, and they were married December 1, 1825, removed to Lawrence county, Ohio, in 1830, and two years later to Hendricks county, Indiana. In the fall of 1850 they removed to Wapello county, Iowa, and in 1851 they came to Fremont county, Iowa, where Mr. Mann entered a quarter section six miles northwest of Hamburg. There they passed the remainder of their lives, and when they died left a farm of the value of ten thousand dollars.

The large family of Mr. and Mrs. Mann grew to maturity, their names being William, who lived to be seventy-five years of age; Granville; Archibald; Mary Jane, who became the wife of S. C. Alsworth, died in this county in 1867; Hiram, deceased; John, who was killed in the Civil war, dying in the battle of Vicksburg, where he lies buried; James, who is a reliable and an old established druggist in Hamburg, Iowa; Abner, who resides in Colorado, a justice of the peace; Asahel, a farmer in Washington township, this county; and Susan, who is the wife of C. H. Bishop and resides in Oklahoma. The aged parents have both passed away, the mother in 1891, the father in 1895, and both rest in the old church-yard in Sidney. Mr. Mann had been a very successful farmer and stock-raiser, and also was a good carpenter. He labored hard all his life, doing his full duty to God and man, and died, as he lived, a consistent member of the Methodist church.

Archibald Mann, who is our subject, received an excellent primary education and enjoyed a two-year course at the Asbury University, now DePauw, at Greencastle, Indiana, and taught school for a few terms

very successfully, remaining in his old home until he had reached his majority.

Our subject was married December 8, 1855, to Miss D. A. Williamson, who was born in Lynchburg, Virginia, February 29, 1836. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Mann settled upon their present farm of one hundred and sixty acres, bought of the government for one dollar and a quarter an acre. Two years before this Mr. Mann had commenced improvements upon the land, and with the assistance of his wife he soon was able to make it a very comfortable home. He now owns five hundred acres, upon which he farms and raises stock, pasturing from seventy-five to one hundred head of cattle, preferring short-horn to any other breed. His stock of hogs brings good prices in the market, it being mostly of the Poland China variety.

Mr. and Mrs. Mann have had nine children, seven of whom are living: Alonzo G., who lives at Grand Junction, Colorado; Charles W.; Henry; Mary E., who is the wife of E. R. Alexander, of Colorado; John B., who lives at Grand Junction, Colorado; Nellie; Asahel; Louisa; and Warren, who also resides in Colorado. Levi B. Williamson, a brother of Mrs. Mann, was a soldier in the Fourth Iowa Cavalry, and was wounded three times, while William and Asahel Mann, brothers of our subject, went through the war, one as a veterinary surgeon, the other attaining the rank of lieutenant, and both came home without injury.

Mr. Mann is connected with the Masonic order, and in his political opinions he is a stanch Republican, although he has never accepted any office in the gift of the party. Both he and his excellent wife are

valued members of the Methodist church, in which he is a steward. The family is much respected in the community where they have so long resided. In 1878 Mr. Mann erected his present comfortable dwelling, and considers it a delightful privilege to extend hospitality to his friends, making them welcome, for both he and Mrs. Mann are well preserved in mind and body, and are representative citizens of Scott township.

MRS. MARTHA M. MANN.

One of the old and prominent families of Scott township, Fremont county, Iowa, is well represented by Mrs. Martha M. Mann, the subject of this sketch. She is the widow of the late Granville Mann, whose death occurred here May 15, 1886. He was born in Virginia on September 10, 1826, a son of Asahel Mann, who traced his ancestry to Scotland. Granville Mann and his father removed from Virginia to Indiana, then to Illinois, where they located in Knox county, and prior to 1842 moved to Jefferson county, Iowa, where they found the country still in the possession of the Indians. When they came to Scott township, in 1851, the Manns and the Rectors were the first settlers.

Mrs. Martha M. Mann was born in Indiana January 26, 1834, a daughter of Cyrus and Comfort (Irwin) Spurlock, the former of Welsh and Scotch and the latter of Scotch and Irish ancestry. Mr. Spurlock was a well-known Methodist preacher and also engaged in farming. The survivors of the family of Mr. and Mrs. Spurlock are: Mrs. Mann; Marshall Edward, who lives in Missouri; Mary Ellen, who is the wife of J. J. Hochstettler, of Colorado; Julia, who is the

wife of Phillips Potter, of Canyon City, Colorado; and Bascom. Mr. Spurlock died in Colorado in 1878, Mrs. Spurlock surviving until April 2, 1890, both being buried near Canyon City.

The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Mann was George Spurlock, who was born in Virginia and died in Iowa in 1846, his wife, Zilpah (Garrett) Spurlock, dying about the same time. They were well-known farmers, and their family has been respected wherever known.

The marriage of Mrs. Mann took place November 2, 1854, in Mills county, Iowa, to Granville Mann, and the surviving children of this union are: James M. Mann, a farmer of this township, who resides in Thurman, with his wife, who is a granddaughter of Daniel McPaul; Bascom, who resides in the village with his wife and two children; Frank Elbert, a farmer, who resides near Thurman, with wife and one child; and Wilber C., who conducts the farm of one hundred and thirty acres, where Mrs. Mann resides with him and is a part owner, with his brother Bascom. At the time of his death Mr. Mann owned eight hundred acres, the greater part of this large estate having been earned by our subject and her lamented companion. He was a carpenter by trade, and when he had the commodious residence built, in 1877, he was able to superintend it intelligently and see that everything was of the best and most lasting kind of lumber.

For thirty-two years Mr. and Mrs. Mann resided in comfort together on this place, and the old orchard that is now dying from age was planted by his own hand. He was a very successful farmer and stock-raiser, and his cattle always commanded

a good price in the market. All around the place are evidences of his industry and the competence which his devoted widow enjoys is a testimonial to his thrift. He was a good man, beloved by his neighbors, and a consistent member of the Methodist church, which he joined in his eighth year, and at the time of his death belonged to its official body. Mrs. Mann and sons enjoy the confidence and respect of the community, where their name has been known so long.

JONATHAN U. COX.

The proprietor of one of the best cultivated farms in Indian Creek township, Fremont county, Iowa, is Jonathan U. Cox, the subject of this sketch. He was born in Oswego, Tioga county, New York, a son of Jonathan and Lucinda (Blood) Cox, natives of the Empire state. Mrs. Cox died when our subject was but eight years of age. He was reared in his native village until he was three years of age, when his parents removed to Ohio, settling in Portage county, and until he was fifteen years old our subject remained at home. At that time he accompanied his brother-in-law to Illinois, but remained only one winter, in the spring of 1846 removing to Grand River, Iowa.

In 1847 our subject was engaged in work on the west side of the Missouri river, where the city of Omaha now stands, but in the spring of 1848 went to Silver Creek and remained there five or six years. Indians were at that time still in Iowa, and the land was uncultivated. Later Mr. Cox went into Fremont county, where he remained on a farm until 1857, when he went

on a visit to Minnesota, upon his return locating in Indian Creek township, also buying another farm. During two and one-half years of the Civil war he spent in Wisconsin, but fourteen years ago he settled on his present farm. He had spent some years in Osborne county, Kansas, where he owns land, his farm in this locality comprising one hundred and twenty acres.

Mr. Cox was married July 12, 1857, to Miss Ambrosia Morse, who was born near Muscatine, Iowa, and to this union six children were born and reared to maturity. Mr. and Mrs. Cox have now thirteen grandchildren.

Politically our subject adheres to the Republican party. He cast his first vote for President Lincoln, and ever since has had no doubts as to the party of his preference. He came of sturdy French, Dutch, Irish and Scotch ancestry, and in his life has shown the best characteristics of these races. He is respected and esteemed throughout the community, where he is considered one of the best citizens.

ELIJAH R. HAWLEY.

It is certainly intended that years of labor should be followed by a period of rest. This is seen in the vegetable kingdom and the law holds good among men. In youth one is strong, ambitious, energetic; as the years pass, judgment, resulting from experience, comes to guide the labors of men, and in later life, when the weight of years is felt, there should be a season of inactivity, a period in which to enjoy the fruits of former toil. This does not come to every man, but if it does not its absence is due to the lack of business foresight and capable

management. Success is not particularly a product of genius, but results from earnest labor, well directed by practical common sense. Such qualities enable Mr. Hawley to live in retirement at the present time. He was formerly connected with agricultural and mercantile interests, and his work brought to him a handsome competence, so that he now finds it possible to put aside the responsibilities which attended him in former years.

A native of Vermont, Mr. Hawley was born on the 31st of March, 1820. His father, Elijah Hawley, was also a native of the Green Mountain state, born in 1785 and died in 1870. The grandfather was John Hawley, but little is known concerning the ancestral history of the family save that the descent is from Irish and German ancestors. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Seriah Gloss and was also a native of Vermont. In the family were three daughters and two sons: Nancy, who died in early girlhood; Joseph W., who died in Percival, Iowa, in December, 1897, when nearly ninety years of age; Mary, who died when twenty years of age; Sarah, the wife of Walter B. Sheldon, a resident of Benton township; and Elijah R. Mrs. Sheldon is now eighty-two years of age, but her hair has no mark of gray and she has the appearance of a woman many years younger. The mother died of consumption, about 1832, and the two daughters passed away with the same disease.

In 1823 Elijah Hawley, Sr., removed with his family to Rome, New York, and there the subject of this review was reared to agricultural pursuits upon his father's farm, which was then situated about a mile from the city, but is now within the cor-

poration limits. He enjoyed the educational privileges afforded by the common country schools, where he pursued his studies through the winter months, while in the summer he worked upon the home farm until he had attained his majority. He then started out in life on his own account, going to Jefferson county, New York, where he operated a tract of land until 1863. While ill in a hotel he formed the acquaintance of Miss Amelia Sheldon, whose brother and mother conducted the house. This acquaintance ripened into love, and they were married on the 22d of January, 1845. In 1864 they emigrated westward, leaving their New York home on the 9th of May and arriving at their destination on the 2d of June. They made the journey by water to Chicago and by rail to Belle Plaine, Iowa, thence drove across the country in company with the family of Mr. Hawley's brother. The subject of this review purchased eighty acres of wild land of a settler, paying therefor seven hundred dollars, and he still resides upon a tract of five and a half acres which belonged to the original farm. He also has an eighty-acre farm two miles and a half north of Percival, and one hundred and sixty-one acres of land in Oklahoma. For seventeen years he was connected with the mercantile interests of Percival, conducting a well-equipped establishment wherein his labors brought him a good return. He has also been prominent in public affairs, and for many years has served as justice of the peace, while for nine years he occupied the position of township trustee, and for sixteen consecutive years he has been a school director.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hawley have been born four sons and four daughters, all of

whom are yet living, namely: Ann Eliza, who is the wife of Duane Rogers, a farmer of this locality, by whom she has six children; Henry E., of Sidney, who is the county treasurer, is married and has seven children; Mary, who is the wife of O. K. Paddock, a live-stock commissioner of Omaha, and has had eight children, five of whom are living; Frank H., who resides upon the home farm, has been married twice and has four children; Etta, who is the wife of Floyd E. Wadham, a farmer of Benton township, and has six children; Artie, the wife of Jay E. Rogers, an agriculturist of Benton township; Jay S., of Percival, who is married and has one son and two daughters; and Burt R., of Denver, Colorado, who has one son.

Mr. and Mrs. Hawley began their domestic life with very little capital, and when they arrived in Iowa he had only a team of horses, a few household effects and ten dollars in money. He purchased his farm mostly on credit, but the first summer, with his team, he earned enough to make a good payment upon his land and had no trouble in meeting this obligation. In 1899 he erected his present good residence. With him and his wife resides their granddaughter, Dora Hawley, who came to them when she was three years of age, and who is of great assistance to them now. After attending the common schools she was for one year a student in Topeka, Kansas, and is a bright and interesting young lady. Mr. Hawley is a Master Mason, and has been a Republican in politics since 1856, when he supported Fremont for the United States presidency. He and his wife are members of the Congregational church and have traveled life's journey together for fifty-five

years, their mutual love and confidence increasing as the decades have rolled by. They are people of sterling worth, and in the evening of life can look back over the past without regret and forward to the future without fear.

PAUL HAYNIE.

A leading citizen of Lyons township, Mills county, Iowa, a progressive, liberal and highly esteemed man, is Paul Haynie, the subject of this sketch. He was born in St. Clair county, Missouri, June 3, 1849, and was a son of John and Mary Elizabeth (Ward) Haynie, both being natives of Tennessee. John Haynie engaged in farming and stock-raising in his early life, but in later years became a dealer in grain, this being his business at the time of his death, November 29, 1891. Mrs. Haynie survived her husband until July 25, 1895. The Haynie family is of French descent and is noted for longevity. The children of this family numbered nine, our subject being the sixth in order of birth.

Mr. Haynie has made farming and the raising of stock his business through life, being very successful in both lines. He owns three hundred acres of some of the finest land in Mills county, which he has improved and cultivated into a state of great perfection. His buildings are modern and substantial, while his orchards and groves of shade trees make his place very attractive. He and his wife show great hospitality and none are more respected through the community.

The marriage of Mr. Haynie took place February 21, 1875, to Miss Elmira Elizabeth, a daughter of John Franklin and Nan-

cy Minerva (Dodge) Williams, natives of Ohio. They have had eight children, four of whom still survive: Leroy, who is engaged in the mercantile business at Pacific Junction, Iowa; Charles Franklin, who also is in the mercantile business at Pacific Junction; Woodie Paul, who is a student at Shenandoah; and Ralph John.

The respect and esteem of his neighborhood belong to Mr. Haynie. He has lived a life among his neighbors that has been a benefit to them, and he is most justly regarded as a valuable man in his community.

ELIJAH N. PARKHURST.

When the tocsin of war sounded and men from all parts of the country gathered for the defense of the nation, forming the volunteer army to which the Union owes her perpetuation, Mr. Parkhurst was numbered among the boys in blue whose loyalty was manifested in many a southern battlefield. He was born in Effingham county, Illinois, June 17, 1840, the year in which General W. H. Harrison was nominated for the presidency, and when the log-cabin and hard-cider campaign formed a new feature in politics. The family to which he belonged was one of prominence. His father, Rowland T. Parkhurst, was born in Henry county, Kentucky, and is now eighty-two years of age. His grandfather, Elijah Parkhurst, was a native of North Carolina and a descendant of one of two brothers who founded the family on American soil prior to the war of the Revolution, coming to this country from England. They first landed at New York, and one of the brothers remained in the Empire state, but the other removed to North Carolina, and thus two

distinct branches of the family were founded. Elijah Parkhurst, the grandfather, served his country as a soldier in the war of 1812 and participated in the battle of New Orleans, under General Jackson. He believed in the old Predestination Baptist faith and died in Lebanon, Boone county, Indiana, at the very advanced age of ninety-three years. His first wife was a Miss Brocket, a native of Tennessee, and unto them was born a son, Rowland T., and two daughters. By his second wife Elijah Parkhurst had four children.

Rowland T. Parkhurst, the father of our subject, was reared in Kentucky, Tennessee and Indiana. He aided in the work of the home farm and also learned the carpenter's trade. In Johnson county, Indiana, he was united in marriage to Lucy Sellars, who was born in Kentucky and was a daughter of Samuel Sellars, who served as a soldier in the war of the Revolution and was present at the time of Braddock's defeat. His wife, Mrs. Sarah Sellars, was of Scotch lineage, and in their family were two sons and seven daughters. After his marriage Rowland T. Parkhurst engaged in carpentering and building. Leaving the Hoosier state, he removed to Effingham county, Illinois, but after a time returned to Indiana, where he remained until 1868, when he became a resident of Vernon county, Missouri. In 1871 he went to Merrick county, Nebraska, and in 1875 to Fremont county, Iowa, where he is now living. His wife died in Hamburg, in 1878, at the age of sixty-two years, mourned by her family and many friends. They had twelve children, nine of whom reached years of maturity, namely: Cynthia May; Elijah N.; Mrs. Sarah Lampson; Rowland T., who died in Pulaski county,



Elijah N. Parkhurst, aged 61. John C. Parkhurst, aged 33.
Rowland T. Parkhurst, aged 82. Harry B. Parkhurst, aged 12.

Indiana; Mrs. Emily Long, of Bartlett, Iowa; Reuben S., of Seattle, Washington; Mrs. Ellen May, of St. Joseph, Missouri; Mrs. Lucy C. Wood, of Kansas; and Mrs. Adeline F. Lidell, of Denver, Colorado. William H., who was a well-known physician of Dunbar, Nebraska, died leaving a widow and two children, who are now living in Hamburg.

Elijah N. Parkhurst was reared in Johnson county, Indiana, whither his family returned during his early boyhood, and there in the public schools he obtained his education. He learned the carpenter's trade and in early life completed his preparation for a home of his own by his marriage, on the 29th of November, 1859, in Brown county, Indiana, when nineteen years of age, to Elizabeth Grant Rairdon, who was born in Bullitt county, Kentucky, on the 13th of May, 1841, a daughter of William and Sarah (Dickenson) Rairdon, both natives of Kentucky. The father was of Irish lineage, and at the time of the Civil war he responded to the country's call for aid and fought for the preservation of the Union with the Ninth Indiana Cavalry. By his marriage to Miss Dickenson he had seventeen children, including two pair of twins. Eleven of the number reached mature years. We list the following: Margaret; Thomas, a soldier, who died at Otterville, Missouri, during the Civil war; Mrs. Parkhurst, the next in order; James, who died at the age of nine years; William, of Danville, Illinois, who was a member of the Eighty-second Illinois Infantry; Henry, who lost his life while defending his country; Franklin L., who likewise was numbered among the "boys in blue" and is now living in Franklin, Indiana; John, who resides in Indianapolis, that state;

Jefferson, who also makes his home in Franklin, Indiana; George, of Brown county, Indiana; Mrs. Sarah A. Andrews, now deceased, whose husband was a soldier; Charles, a twin of John, deceased; Joseph and Anna, twins, the former now in Texas while the latter is the wife of Jesse Roberts, of Brown county, Indiana; and three who died unnamed. The father died at the age of fifty-four, as the result of an injury received by a fall from a horse. He was a cooper and farmer by occupation. His wife passed away in Franklin, Indiana, at the age of seventy-four years, dying in the faith of the Christian church, in which body she held her religious membership.

After the inauguration of hostilities between the north and the south Mr. Parkhurst of this review put aside all personal considerations, and, prompted by a patriotic spirit, on the 16th of July, 1861, he joined the Twenty-second Illinois Infantry, under Colonel Jefferson C. Davis. He participated in the battles of Glasgow, Missouri, the Wilson raid, and marched all over the state of Missouri. In 1862 he received an honorable discharge and in October, 1863, he re-enlisted, becoming a member of the Ninth Indiana Cavalry, under Colonel Jackson. During his second term of service he was in the south, and at Lynnville, Tennessee, was badly wounded in the left ankle, after which he was left for four days and nights on the battlefield without food or water. He covered his feet and legs with earth, for his other leg had been badly sprained by a fall, and thus he was somewhat protected. At length he was taken to a hospital and for several months was incapacitated for duty, during which time he was in a number of hospitals in the south. On the 25th of May,

1865, he received an honorable discharge and returned home, but he never recovered from his injuries, and in 1871 his left leg had to be amputated. Subsequently the veins in the other leg became diseased, blood-poisoning set in and that also had to be amputated in 1891. Mr. Parkhurst certainly made a great sacrifice for his country, and the debt of gratitude which it owes to him can never be repaid.

In 1868 our subject removed with his family to Missouri and in 1871 secured a claim in Merrick county, that state, but in 1874 returned to Indiana, where he remained until 1878. That was the year of his arrival in Hamburg, Fremont county, where he has since resided. For twelve years he had had the contract for carrying the mail between Hamburg and Sidney, Iowa. He is a man of very determined spirit and has manifested resolute will and firm courage where other men would have been utterly disheartened. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Parkhurst was blessed with seven children, four of whom reached mature years, namely: W. R., a resident of Hamburg, who married Louisa Rush, and has one daughter, Fay; Emily G., wife of C. Hoepfner, of St. Louis, Missouri, and they have three children,—Edgar P., Clifford A. and Marion; J. C., who married Ella Bruner and is living in Hamburg, having one child, Harry; and Alvah T., who married Volda Wyatt and is living in Van Buren, Arkansas.

In his political views the father of this family is a Republican. His religious belief is indicated by his membership in the Christian church, and by his brethren of the church and all who know him in other walks of life he is held in the highest esteem.

WALTER S. BROWN.

Mills county is fortunate in the class of citizens who are now occupying her positions of public trust, among which number is Walter S. Brown, who is now serving as county recorder. He was born in Glenwood on the 17th of June, 1870, his parents being Thomas H. and Mary M. (Turner) Brown, the former a native of New Jersey and the latter of Ohio. The father came to Mills county in the late '50s, and for about forty years the mother has been a resident of this state.

Their son, Walter S. Brown, was reared in the state of his nativity and at the usual age entered the public schools, there pursuing his studies until his graduation in the high school, in the class of 1891. He afterward pursued a business course in the Capital City Commercial College, at Des Moines, and was thus well prepared for the responsible and practical duties of a business career. He became actively associated with the army of workers as an employe of the D. L. Heinsheimer Company, whom he served as assistant cashier, bookkeeper and correspondent, acting in that capacity for eight years. For some time in 1898 he was in the employ of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, of Ottumwa, Iowa, as stenographer, and after withdrawing from that position was called to public service, being elected to the office of city treasurer of Glenwood in April, 1899, serving two years. He was the city treasurer when, in November, 1900, he was elected recorder of Mills county by a majority of three hundred and twenty-five, receiving the nomination for the position over three other candidates in the

convention. He has always been an unswerving Republican, doing everything in his power to promote the work of the party and to secure the adoption of its principles.

On the 5th of April, 1899, Mr. Brown was joined in wedlock to Miss Alta Wernwick, of Glenwood, and unto them has been born a daughter, Rohease. Mr. Brown is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he and his wife hold membership in the Baptist church. They are well known in the community and their many friends entertain for them high regard.

CHARLES T. SMITH.

Among the successful and progressive agriculturists of Mills county is Charles T. Smith, who resides near Hastings, his home being in Indian Creek township. He was born in Monroe county, Iowa, in October, 1861. His father, Joseph Smith, was born in Kentucky, and had two brothers, John and James, who are still living, the former a resident of Missouri and the latter of Kansas. After arriving at years of maturity Joseph Smith married Miss Nancy Cox, a daughter of Charles Cox, who was born in Kentucky and is of Scotch lineage. She is an extremely pleasant and motherly woman and is numbered among the respected citizens of Mills county, Iowa. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Smith, however, was celebrated in Kentucky and was blest with three children, namely: Charles T., of this review; James, who is living in Mills county; and Mrs. Maggie James, who makes her home in Iowa. The father is still residing in Monroe county, this state.

Mr. Smith of this review has spent his entire life in Iowa and the true western spirit

of enterprise and progress has dominated his business career and made him one of the prosperous agriculturists of his community. His childhood days were quietly passed on the home farm and the schools of the neighborhood afforded him his educational privileges. Farming has ever occupied his attention in a business way and since 1883 he has been identified with the agricultural interests of Indian Creek township, where he owns some very valuable and productive property.

He married Miss Emma V. Hall, a daughter of Orrin Hall, of Monroe county, who was born in Virginia and died in the early girlhood of his daughter, who was then reared by her uncle, Permenus Tuttle, of Monroe county. Her mother, who bore the maiden name of Helen Tuttle, was a native of the Old Dominion. The ancestors of Mrs. Smith were among the distinguished old southern families. Mr. Smith had the following named children: Chester R.; Arlie M.; Bessie G.; Esther E., who died at the age of six years; Robert R., and Edith. The parents are carefully educating their children that they may be well qualified to occupy useful and honorable positions in life.

Mr. Smith was reared in the Democratic faith, but mature deliberation and consideration of the questions effecting the welfare of the country have led him to give his support to the Republican party, and he has always voted that ticket. He has been the township assessor for four years, his term expiring in the fall of 1900. His wife is a member of the Baptist church, but he is liberal in his religious views and allows his children to attend the churches of their own choosing. The cause of education finds in him a warm friend and he has done effective

service in its behalf while serving as school director. Socially he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have a pleasant home and his labors enable him now to enjoy all of the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. The household is celebrated for its gracious hospitality, which is enjoyed by their large circle of friends.

ANDREW HYDRINGER.

"The affairs of life hinge upon confidence." The truth of this adage of experience is more forcibly demonstrated in the business of banking than in any other occupation, and is truly applicable to the subject of this sketch, who is the president of the State Bank of Hamburg. He is a man of known integrity, of ample means and might and most appropriately may be designated as one of the most prominent and substantial representatives of financial and agricultural interests in Fremont county, by reason of his long connection with these lines of enterprise and his intimate identification with the progress and material interests of the locality. One whose intelligence, energy and discernment prove sufficiently potent to carry him from a position of obscurity to one of high order in the estimation of those who direct the material industries of any land or any nation, and to insure his advancement by individual effort from a point where is represented practically no financial resources to that which defines large accumulations and indubitable influence, is certainly deserving of that honorable and often misapplied title, "a self-made man." Such is the subject of this review.

Mr. Hydringer has been a resident of the

county since 1867. He was born in Ohio county, West Virginia, in the city of Wheeling, April 15, 1837, and is a representative of one of the distinguished families of France noted for its patriotism and bravery. His grandfather, Colonel Joseph Hydringer, served as an aid on the staff of General Bonaparte and was present at the burning of Moscow. He proved a most gallant officer, and after the war he came to the United States, but subsequently returned to his native land and by the government was granted a pension. He died in France, at the very advanced age of one hundred and thirteen years.

Joseph Hydringer, Jr., a son of the Colonel and the father of our subject, was reared in France, and for seven years served under Louis Philippe in the wars of Europe. In early life he became an engineer, but afterward learned gardening and followed that vocation for a livelihood. He married Elizabeth Stepherney, of France, who had one uncle and a brother who participated in the battle of Moscow and witnessed the burning of the city. Unto Joseph Hydringer and his wife were born four sons and two daughters, namely: Andrew, of this review; Joseph, of Wheeling, West Virginia; William, who served for three years in the Civil war, winning a brilliant military record and is now a resident of Hamburg; Jacob, who is living in Hamburg; Mrs. Mary A. Harding, who resides in Wheeling, West Virginia; and Mrs. Louisa King, also of that city. It was along in the '30s that Joseph Hydringer came to the new world. After becoming an American citizen he gave his political support to the Democracy, being affiliated with that party until his death, which occurred when he was seventy-three years of

age. His wife was a member of the Catholic church and reared her children in that faith.

Andrew Hydringer spent the days of his childhood and youth in Wheeling, assisting his father, and was early taught lessons of industry, economy and honesty. His school privileges were limited, but experience and observation have made him a well-informed man. In 1862 he went to the far west, spending three years in mining and ranching in the territory of Idaho. He afterward resided for two years in Montana, where he followed the same pursuits, and in 1867 he came to Fremont county, Iowa, where he has since been an active factor in business affairs. He has dealt extensively in real estate, purchased lands, erected houses and improved his property, making judicious investments and profitable sales. He yet owns considerable valuable realty in Hamburg and has always had great faith in the development and future of this city. As his financial resources have increased he has loaned money and in this way has promoted the material prosperity of the country by enabling many men to carry on business when otherwise they would not have had the means to make the venture. He to-day owns a large and valuable farm of eighteen hundred acres near the city. It is well-improved with substantial dwellings, good barns, sheds and cribs. There are rich pastures of clover and blue grass and highly cultivated fields. The place is well-watered and all accessories and conveniences of a model farm are there found. In addition Mr. Hydringer owns thirty-five hundred acres of land in Boone county, Nebraska, and has a herd of four hundred and fifty head of cattle upon the place. In 1896 he became the president of the State Bank of Hamburg, and the suc-

cess of this institution is attributable in a large measure to the safe and conservative business policy which he inaugurated. Behind it stand men of well-known financial strength, and the business methods are ever in accord with commercial ethics.

In 1868 Mr. Hydringer was united in marriage to Elizabeth G. Lloyd, a lady of culture, intelligence and true worth, now holding membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. To her husband she has indeed been a faithful companion and helpmeet. Her father was John Lloyd, of Pennsylvania. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hydringer, of whom six are living, namely: Katie, now the wife of W. S. Hill, of Omaha, Nebraska; Louisa, the wife of Willard James, of Hamburg; Lena, the wife of Louis Rees, also of Hamburg; Florence, the wife of Dr. Morrill, of Howe, Nebraska; Estelle and Frank Floyd, who are at home. They also lost one son, Andrew, who died when thirteen months old.

Mr. Hydringer was reared in the Democratic faith and has been one of the recognized leaders of Hamburg. He served as a trustee of Franklin township, Fremont county, for ten years, has been a member of the city council and for four years filled the office of mayor, his administration being at all times commendable, for he manifests most loyal interest in the welfare and advancement of the city along lines of substantial progress and improvement. He is a man of excellent business and executive ability and these qualities have been manifested in the discharge of his public duties as well as in the conduct of his agricultural and financial interests. He is a man of strong individuality and vital force, as is evident in the success which he has attained by

his own efforts. He has a broad mental grasp and an unerring judgment in regard to men. Tenacious of his ideas, he has them thoroughly fortified and can defend his position where there is need, but he is ever ready to accord a courteous reception to the opinions of others, and his genuine humanitarianism is shown in the popularity in which he is held in the community where he has so long resided. He started out for himself empty-handed and in his career has met with many obstacles and disadvantages, such as would have caused many a man of less resolute spirit to falter and perhaps to fail; but through all he has pressed steadily forward to the goal and has achieved the fortune for which he was striving. Through all he has been honorable and upright, never swerving from the narrow path of strict duty and rectitude, and by his systematic business methods and attention to all details he has become one of the most prominent and prosperous citizens of Hamburg.

JAMES C. JACKSON.

Among the prominent business men of Silver City, Iowa, is the subject of the present review, James Campbell Jackson. He was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, January 24, 1851, a son of Robert Jackson, a native of the same county, who was born in 1812 and died in Washington county, in 1894. Mr. Jackson traces his lineage farther back, his grandparents, Andrew and Margaret Jackson, long having been residents of Washington county, Pennsylvania, where they died at the advanced age of ninety, leaving many descendants. The name of the mother of our subject was Margaret Snodgrass, she also passing away com-

paratively early, at the age of fifty-five, leaving only three survivors of a family of five children, our subject and his sister Lyda, now the wife of L. McCorrell, of Washington, Pennsylvania, who has one son. Mr. Jackson lost a sister, Keziah, at the age of eight years, and one babe died in infancy. His brother died thirteen years ago.

Mr. Jackson was reared on the Pennsylvania farm, but was not able to take advantage of educational opportunities as much as he would have enjoyed, on account of a weakness of the eyes. He remained with his parents until his marriage, in 1875, to a most accomplished and intelligent lady, Miss Mary Denman, of Amity, Washington county, Pennsylvania, a daughter of J. W. and Mary (McDonald) Denman. Mr. and Mrs. Denman reared three children, Mrs. Jackson and her brother Austin being the survivors. The latter is a highly educated man, who graduated at Washington and Jefferson College in Pennsylvania, and is now a minister of the gospel in a Presbyterian church in New York.

James C. Jackson was engaged in merchandising in Washington, Pennsylvania, until 1888, when he removed to Silver City and engaged in his present business, that of undertaking and conducting a livery. He is fully equipped for any call that may be made upon him in that locality, having fifteen head of horses and seven double-seated carriages, with other conveniences. Together with his other lines, Mr. Jackson engages in some real-estate dealings, owning considerable property himself.

Mrs. Jackson is a lady of superior attainments, having received a fine education in her native state. The only child in this family, Lydia, is the widow of N. J. Van

Kirk, of this place, and she has a beautiful little daughter of six years, born in 1895. Mrs. Van Kirk has a musical education and a well cultivated soprano voice of great sweetness.

In politics Mr. Jackson is a Republican, firm in his convictions. Socially he is very popular in several fraternal associations, a Master Mason of five years' standing, a Knight of Pythias and a Modern Woodman.

WILLIAM H. DOYLE.

William H. Doyle occupies the old family homestead, comprising one hundred and sixty acres of the rich land of Mills county, and his home in Glenwood is an ideal location. The house is a well-built brick structure, surrounded by fruit and shade trees and is very homelike and hospitable in appearance. For almost a half century William H. Doyle has been a resident of Mills county, the date of his arrival here being 1852.

A native of Indiana, Mr. Doyle was born in the year 1845, and is a representative of one of the old southern families. His paternal grandfather was born and died in North Carolina, and his wife, who also was a native of that state, spent her last days in Indiana. Adam Doyle, the father of our subject, was born in North Carolina, and after arriving at years of maturity he wedded Miss Sarah Moore, a native of Indiana. A farmer by occupation, he carefully prosecuted his labors along that line and thus provided a comfortable living for his family. In 1850 he determined to seek a home in the west and removed from Indiana to Missouri, where he resided until 1852, the year of his arrival in Center township, Mills coun-

ty, Iowa. He purchased a claim of one hundred and sixty acres from some Mormons who had encamped here by consent of the government, having made a temporary stay in this part of Iowa on their way from Nauvoo, Illinois, to their ultimate destination in Utah. Mills county was very wild at that time. There were not only no railroads but also no wagon roads, and it was the custom to travel anywhere across the country, taking the most convenient and easy route between the hills that would allow one to reach his destination. The land was unclaimed and in consequence uncultivated, and the work of improvement and development seemed scarcely begun. Mr. Doyle, however, with resolute purpose assumed the task of developing a farm, and in the midst of the forest were soon seen rich fields of waving grain. He spent his remaining days upon the old family homestead, dying in 1872, at the age of fifty-six years. Of the children of his family one died in Missouri; Elizabeth Dutoe is living in Denver; Jane Leek is a resident of this county; James makes his home in Denver; and Mrs. Ellen Thomas is living near Hillsdale, Iowa.

William H. Doyle, the other member of the family, received good educational privileges. He was only seven years of age at the time of the arrival of the family in Mills county, and amid the wild scenes of frontier life he spent his boyhood days. He attended the district schools until he had mastered the branches taught therein and afterward spent a year at Tabor (Iowa) College, a splendid institution of learning founded by the New England Congregationalists in 1850. It has graduated some of the leading men of this state and of the west. Mr. Doyle was a student there during the scholastic

year of 1861-2. In 1881 he was united in marriage to Miss Rettie Binkley, a native of Ohio, in which state her father also was born. The marriage occurred in Mills county and has been blessed with the following named: Bertha, who is now a student at College View, in Lincoln, Nebraska; Nellie; Frances and Edward, both deceased; Bernie and Gracie. The living members of the family are bright and interesting children, ambitious to seek good education, and it is the intention of the parents that they have superior advantages in that line, thus fitting them for life's practical duties.

Mr. Doyle has ever been a public-spirited citizen, and at the time of the Civil war he manifested his loyalty to the government by entering the Union army. In the fall after he left college he enlisted, at Glenwood, when only seventeen years of age, becoming a member of Company K of the Second Nebraska Infantry in October, 1862. The regiment was organized for the purpose of fighting Indians, who were occasioning the government great trouble. The forces were under the command of General Sully, in whose honor was named a fort in Montana that our subject aided to establish. They had several hotly contested engagements with the Indians, and at the battle of White Stone Lake, in Dakota, thirty-two of their men were killed and eighty wounded, while the Indians suffered the loss of six hundred killed. Mr. Doyle was with his company under the command of General Sully for sixteen months, on the expiration of which period he was honorably discharged. The importance of this Indian campaign, although it is not mentioned to any great extent in the histories of the Civil war, cannot be overestimated, for had the Indians

of the west been allowed to continue in their course, life and liberty would have been rendered very unsafe to the residents of that portion of the country.

In his political views Mr. Doyle is a Prohibitionist. He is a man of strong moral courage, having high ideals concerning the duties of citizenship and of business and home life. He and his wife are members the Adventist church of Glenwood. They occupy the original family homestead of one hundred and sixty acres and have there a comfortable residence, its hospitality being enjoyed by their large circle of friends.

DAVID L. FOSTER.

A very prominent and progressive farmer residing in Fremont county, Iowa, is David L. Foster, the subject of this sketch. He was born in Nodaway county, Missouri, October 11, 1860, and was a son of Thomas A. Foster, who was born in Kentucky in 1837, and died in Missouri in 1863, leaving a widow and two children, one of whom is Rosetta, the wife of Charles Wylie, a resident of this township. Mrs. Foster married Jacob Drumm, but he died February 24, 1897, Mrs. Drumm still living in Scott township.

The paternal grandfather of our subject was Henry Foster, who emigrated from Kentucky to Nodaway county, Missouri, at an early day and became possessed of much land, dying there in 1896, at the age of eighty-three. Our subject was reared by his grandfather from the age of five years until he was fourteen, going then to the home of his uncle Thomas, where he remained until he had attained his majority.

He then started to gain his own livelihood, his capital consisting of a healthy body, strong hands and a stout heart. His first attempt was upon a farm, and later he went to Omaha, where employment was secured in a mineral-water factory for over three years. This was not easy work, but it was the best he could then find.

These years were not idle ones, for he saved enough out of his small salary to purchase his first fifty acres of land, which is a part of his present beautiful farm. This was in 1882, and the cash required was three hundred and fifty dollars; and it is safe to say that no money ever seemed so precious to our subject as this which he had saved with so much self-denial.

The marriage of Mr. Foster took place May 26, 1889, to Miss Elizabeth Allbritton, a daughter of Thomas Allbritton, a farmer who now resides in Washington. Our subject began domestic life at this location, where his wife had lived, and began general farming and the raising of fine stock. Mr. Foster has a fine farm of one hundred and twenty acres, having added to the original tract, and is now very successfully carrying on an extensive business. He owns Poland China hogs, many horses and different grades of cattle, although he is pleased with the Hereford cattle, which he is engaged in breeding now, proposing to make this his leading strain.

The home life of Mr. Foster is a very pleasant one, his baby, a bright child, not yet having attained the first anniversary of its birthday, and the others being Ernest, May and Hazel, all intelligent and interesting children. In his political opinions Mr. Foster favors the Democratic party, but is a just man and disputes with no one, be-

lieving everybody entitled to his own opinion. He is also connected with the K. of P., where he is an active member. One of the principles upon which our subject has depended is that anything that is worth doing at all deserves to be well done; hence his success and prosperity.

THOMAS P. KAYTON.

An honored veteran of the Civil war and one of the most prominent and prosperous farmers of White Cloud township, Mills county, Iowa, is T. P. Kayton, the subject of this sketch. He was born in Virginia in 1832, soon after which event his family emigrated to Indiana. His father was David Kayton, who was born in Virginia in 1797, and died on December 25, 1876, in his seventy-ninth year. He was a cooper by trade, but also engaged in farming. He had a very well-known brother who served with distinction in the war of 1812. Henry, John and Robert were the names of his brothers.

The mother of our subject was also a native of Virginia, and died in Iowa in 1866. Mr. and Mrs. David Kayton did not make a protracted stay in Indiana, but removed to Mills county, Iowa, in 1856, settling on a farm in Anderson township. The facilities for obtaining an education were limited, but our subject, like many of the prominent men of the country, obtained a start in the common country schools and then did the rest himself, being, in a way, a self-made man. He learned the carpenter's trade in his youth, but his choice of occupation has been farming.

In October, 1861, Mr. Kayton enlisted in Company F, Fifteenth Iowa Infantry, un-

der Captain Blackmore, for service in the Union ranks during the Civil war, remaining until he was mustered out in 1864. His enlistment was at Glenwood, Iowa, from which place he went with his companions to Keokuk and thence to the historical Jefferson Barracks at St. Louis, Missouri. After three weeks the regiment to which he belonged was sent south and took part in one of the most memorable battles of the war, the battle of Shiloh. Mr. Kayton was one of the brave men who fought at Corinth, was one in the memorable siege of Vicksburg, and with his company made a raid into Louisiana, where he was stricken with fever and sent to the hospital at Vicksburg. Being granted a furlough, our subject started for home. On the expiration of his leave of absence he started to rejoin his regiment, but had a relapse and could proceed no further than St. Louis. He was then transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps. His regiment did not go to St. Louis the second time, but marched through Georgia to the seacoast with Sherman's army. After becoming a member of the reserve corps Mr. Kayton was sent to Indianapolis, where he faithfully performed valuable service in guarding prisoners at the military prison. He remained at this place until the close of his term and was mustered out in the latter part of November, 1864.

In 1869 our subject settled on eighty acres of land in White Cloud township, and has prospered and increased his possessions until now his farm consists of one hundred and thirty-eight acres of some of the best land in the county. The results of Mr. Kayton's industry are very evident in the great productiveness of the land and the

substantial improvements. He occupies a beautiful residence, surrounded with flowers and ornamental shrubbery, testifying to the refinement of its occupants.

Mr. Kayton married Miss Celia A. Richardson, in Indiana. Her ancestors were of English descent, who had made a home in New York. One daughter is the only surviving child of Mr. and Mrs. Kayton, Ella C., the wife of George F. Salyers, who is a farmer and grain dealer in White Cloud township. The family of our subject are members of the Methodist church, and in all the neighborhood no family stands higher in public esteem.

While not a strict partisan in local affairs, our subject is a staunch Republican in national politics and votes and works with that party. Personally Mr. Kayton is a very popular man, his reputation being that of one of the best representatives of his section on account of his energy, justice and liberality.

GEORGE M. WATERMAN.

George M. Waterman, the editor and proprietor of the Fremont County Herald, published at Sidney, was born in Waupaca, Wisconsin, December 19, 1866, his parents being James M. and Emma L. Waterman, who removed from Wisconsin to Iowa in 1869 or 1870, locating in Hamburg. His father served as a soldier in the First Wisconsin Cavalry during the war of the Rebellion. His parents now reside in Geary, Oklahoma. When he had attained the usual age our subject entered the primary school at Hamburg and advanced through the various grades until he had completed the high-school course. He then accepted the posi-

tion technically known as "devil" in the printing office of the Hamburg Republican on the 22d of May, 1881. After serving an apprenticeship in this office he worked in various towns and states in the line of his profession, ultimately entering the employ of G. W. Gunnison, as foreman of the Fremont County Herald, at Sidney, in the spring of 1887. He continued in that position until February 7, 1895, when he purchased the office, having since published the paper. It is a wide-awake journal and devoted to the interests of Democracy and to the dissemination of general and local news. Questions of public importance he treats in a fair and impartial manner, and his paper is a credit to the county which it represents as well as a source of profit to himself.

On the 8th of September, 1891, Mr. Waterman was united in marriage, in Sidney, to Miss Maude Wilson, and unto them have been born four children: Marguerite, who was born October 23, 1892; Helen Louise, born October 4, 1894; Arminta, born May 25, 1898; and Joe Dwight, born March 29, 1900.

Socially Mr. Waterman is connected with Juanita Lodge, No. 227, K. of P., and with Frontier Lodge, No. 93, I. O. O. F., and also Sidney Encampment of the Odd Fellows order. He likewise has membership relations with Sidney Camp, No. 336, M. W. A., and has passed all of the chairs in the Knights of Pythias lodge and the Woodmen Camp, and has represented both in the grand lodge. He warmly espouses the cause of Democracy, doing all in his power to promote its growth and success. He is now serving as a member of the town council of Sidney, to which position he was elected in 1900 for a term of three years,

and also a member of the Sidney board of education, elected in 1901 for two years. He manifests a deep and abiding interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the city and to its development along social, material, intellectual and moral lines. Through the columns of his paper he has championed many measures for the general good, and his influence has been marked in promoting the work of progress and improvement.

LEROY E. WILLIAMS.

Prominent among the business men of Mills county is Leroy E. Williams, who is closely identified with the history of this city as a representative of one of the most important business interests. He is a man of keen discrimination and sound judgment, and his executive ability and excellent management have brought to the concern with which he is connected a large degree of success. The progressive, safe, but conservative policy which he inaugurated commends itself to the judgment of all and has secured to the company a patronage which makes the volume of annual business transacted of great importance and magnitude. The prosperity of the company is certainly due in a large measure to its president and manager.—the gentleman who is the subject of this review.

Leroy E. Williams was born in Virginia, February 22, 1864, so that he is yet a young man, and the future undoubtedly holds in store for him greater successes. His parents, E. P. and Rebecca A. (Isler) Williams, were both natives of the Old Dominion, and the father still resides in that state, where the greater part of his life has

been devoted to the operation of a pig-iron furnace in Giles county, his business being extensive. His wife died in January, 1865, leaving two children, the daughter being Nannie R., now the wife of F. E. Dunklee, of Newport, Virginia.

Mr. Williams, of this review, remained upon the home farm in Clark county, Virginia, until eight years of age. He pursued his education by tutor and in the public schools of Newport, Salem and Richmond, Virginia, and Baltimore, Maryland, and at the early age of twelve years began making his own way in the world, since which time he has been dependent entirely upon his own resources. He was one of four hundred boys that were examined for admission to the Baltimore City College and was one of two to pass the highest percentage at that time. When a lad of twelve summers he became assistant in the office of the clerk of Clarke county, Virginia, and the following year was made head bookkeeper for the Johns Mountain Iron Company, in Giles county, Virginia, in which capacity he served about three and a half years. On the expiration of that period he went to Atlanta, Georgia, where for two and a half years he was in the employ of the Bradstreet Mercantile Company.

In September, 1884, he arrived in Glenwood, Iowa, to accept a position in the Mills County National Bank, of Glenwood, where he remained until January, 1893, when he resigned in order to give his attention to his personal affairs, having in the meantime become associated with the New Glenwood Canning Company, which was organized in 1882. He was made its bookkeeper and assistant secretary, in 1886, and was thus engaged, in addition to his bank and other

work, until 1890, when he became a partner in the enterprise, of which he at that time was also made secretary and treasurer, thus serving until 1897, when he became the president of the company. From a small industry in 1882 the plant has steadily grown until it is now one of the largest west of Indiana, having a capacity for packing one hundred thousand cases, or two million and four hundred thousand cans, during the canning season. The goods put up by this company are of a high grade, being prepared for the best trade. The company furnishes employment to about one hundred and fifty people during the canning season, which continues about six months. Tomatoes, sweet corn, beets, hominy, pumpkins and baked beans are among the products canned and shipped from their establishment. The company manufactures its own tin cans, having in this department of the business a capacity for six million cans per annum. They also have a fine fruit evaporator, with a capacity of evaporating five hundred bushels of wood-dried apples per day. This is said to be one of the finest and best fruit evaporators in the United States. The business of the New Glenwood Canning Company has grown to an extensive volume and the industry is one of the most important in this section of the state, being of practical value to the community by furnishing employment to many men and women. Mr. Williams, the president, is a man of resourceful business ability who has not confined his efforts to one line alone. He is a stockholder in the Glenwood State Bank and the owner of a fine Mills county bottom farm.

On the 21st of December, 1893, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Williams and Miss Bessie E. Anderson, of Glenwood, a

daughter of the late William H. and Ella J. Anderson. Her father was one of the prominent men and bankers of Glenwood for many years, having located in this city in 1857. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have one of the finest colonial homes in Glenwood, it having been erected in 1899. It is supplied with all the conveniences and adornments that fine taste can suggest and an added attraction is the air of gracious hospitality which ever pervades the home.

In his political views Mr. Williams is a pronounced Republican, giving his time and money for the advancement of the interests of that party. He was, however, reared in the Democratic faith and affiliated with that political organization until 1894. His life has been one of continuous and arduous labor and is a brilliant illustration of the potency of earnest work in the acquirement of success. He is recognized as one of the most capable, far-sighted and enterprising business men of Glenwood, and his entire accomplishments but represent the result of the fit utilization of the innate talents which are his and the directing of his efforts along those lines where mature judgment and rare discrimination lead the way. There is in him a weight of character, a native sagacity, a far-seeing judgment and a fidelity of purpose that commands the respect of all. He is a man of indefatigable enterprise, industry and fertility of resources and has carved his name deeply on the records of Mills county.

CHARLES N. OGDEN.

Charles N. Ogden, one of the prominent and esteemed residents of Mills county, Iowa, was born November 12, 1857, in

Menard county, Illinois, and is a son of David and Mary (Young) Ogden, the former a native of Hopkins county, New York, where his birth occurred on the 25th of July, 1831. In 1853 he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Young, and unto them were born ten children, five of the family having now passed away. In the spring of 1860 the father removed with his family to Colorado and later became a resident of Montana, residing in the vicinity of Alder Gulch during the season of intense excitement over the discovery of gold in that locality. He and his family were among the first settlers of Helena, Montana, and on leaving that place removed to Nebraska, where they remained for twelve years. In the spring of 1877 they continued their westward journey, settling in the Black Hills at the time when the discovery of gold in the locality was drawing to Dakota many settlers from all sections of the country.

In 1882 Mr. Ogden went with his family to Crook county, Wyoming, and took possession of a large ranch six miles south of Sun Dance. There he carried on agricultural pursuits with excellent success, placing his fields under a high state of cultivation and raising stock on an extensive scale. He made many improvements upon the ranch, adding substantial buildings and other accessories found upon the model farm. Although his agricultural interests claimed much of his time and attention he yet engaged to a considerable extent in ministerial work as a preacher of the Methodist church. Throughout the greater part of his life he was a consistent and active member of that denomination and never tired in his labors to advance its teachings and to inculcate the principles of Christianity among his fellow

men. His life's labors were ended in death in August, 1897. His death came as a great shock to the community where he was so well known and highly esteemed. While driving one day his horse became frightened and he was thrown from the carriage, striking his head. Death was instantaneous. His loss throughout the country was widely mourned, for he was one who held friendship inviolable and every trust sacred. His devotion to his family was most marked and it seemed that he could never do too much to promote the happiness and enhance the welfare of his wife and children. His word was as good as any bond ever solemnized by signature or seal, and his sound judgment was widely recognized, so that his word was often taken as final in the settlement of disputes, he being frequently chosen to act as arbitrator when difficulties arose between his neighbors. His widow is still residing at Sun Dance, Wyoming, and is now sixty-five years of age.

In taking up the personal history of Charles N. Ogden we present to our readers the record of one who is widely and favorably known in Mills county. He was reared upon a farm near Sterling, Nebraska, acquiring a good common-school education, and after putting aside his text-books he began farming and stock-raising on his own account. He has since followed those occupations, and his close application and earnest efforts have made his work a profitable source of income. In 1894 he came to Mills county, Iowa, and in the spring of 1900 took up his abode upon the farm which he yet makes his home. It is pleasantly located in Mills county, near Council Bluffs, and the rich tract of land is highly culti-

vated, yielding golden harvests in return for the cultivation given by the owner.

In 1878 Mr. Ogden was united in marriage to Miss Emma Sarnes, who was born in Illinois, in 1860, and is a daughter of John and Ann (Shoup) Sarnes. Four children have been born of this marriage, three sons and a daughter, namely: William B., David S., Hattie L. and Charles H. In his political views Mr. Ogden is a Democrat and keeps well informed on the issues of the day, although he has never been a politician in the sense of office-seeking. He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity, and wherever he is known he commands uniform confidence and respect by reason of his fidelity to principle and to duty.

BENJAMIN B. DEAN.

A very prominent and highly respected citizen of Mills county, Iowa, is Benjamin B. Dean, the subject of this sketch. He was born in Lyons township, December 24, 1858, and is a son of William E. and Susan (Briggs) Dean. He was one of six children born to his parents, the survivors being Seth, who is the competent surveyor of Mills county; Harvey, who is an extensive farmer in Lyons township; and Alvin E., who is a farmer of Polk county, Missouri. William H., the third son, was a sailor by trade and was lost off the fishing vessel *Dashing Wave*, in a gale, May 15, 1883.

The marriage of our subject was celebrated February 25, 1883, with Anna M. Wallace, a daughter of James and Nancy (Reed) Wallace, both natives of Ohio, the former of whom is a resident of Mills coun-

ty, the latter dying some years since in Kansas. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Dean, these all living,—William L., Florence, Bessie, Edwin B., Edith, Clara and Seth. Mrs. Dean departed from life May 7, 1900, at the comparatively early age of thirty-seven.

Possessing seven hundred acres of productive land, and being an extensive stock-raiser, our subject may be considered one of the substantial men of the county. He has made a specialty of breeding shorthorn cattle, believing them to be the best strain to be found. In his political affiliations Mr. Dean is a Democrat. In 1899 he was the candidate of his party for representative, the nomination coming to him unsolicited and unexpected, and he received two hundred votes ahead of his ticket, his popularity in the county being thoroughly proved. He is a consistent member of the Congregational church, where he is held in the highest esteem.

JOHN W. NIMS.

A prominent and influential farmer and stock-raiser, one of the proprietors of the celebrated Cedar Lawn Stock Farm, is John W. Nims, our subject, who owns and operates a large estate in Deer Creek township, Mills county, Iowa. Mr. Nims, although born in Ohio, in 1848, deems himself a native of Illinois, the family residence being there, his birth occurring while his parents were visiting in the former state.

The parents of our subject were Eli B. and Emily (Brainard) Nims, the former of whom was born December 17, 1813, in Jefferson county, New York, and died in 1861

in Jones county, Iowa, where he moved in 1853, and became a prominent citizen. The latter was born in Medina county, Ohio, August 5, 1822, was married in Ohio, and is now residing with her sons in Deer Creek township. The family is not an extensive one, but Mr. Nims has an uncle, William Nims Nichols, who has been a minister of the Methodist church for half a century and went through the Civil war, as chaplain in the Union army, and is now a resident of Norwood, New York.

Our subject was reared on the farm and received a very good common-school education in Jones county, and came to Mills county twenty-seven years ago, with his brother, D. B. Nims, where they purchased a quarter-section of land in Deer Creek township and settled down to scientific farming and stock-raising. Three years later our subject bought another quarter-section of land only a mile distant from the first, and has made this one of the noted farms of the state of Iowa.

Mr. Nims makes a specialty of fine blooded hogs, of the Poland China strain, and these are celebrated throughout the whole county, and have been most profitable to our subject. Another specialty for which Cedar Lawn farm is noted is its seed corn, this being one of the most important elements of a farmer's equipment. Large sales are annually made of this cereal, which is so carefully prepared that no failures ever occur. Corresponding with his fine stock, the brothers Nims have erected suitable buildings, fitted them up with all modern devices for the proper care of stock, and pay particular attention to the sanitary surroundings of their pens and yards.

Our subject was married in Jones coun-

ty, Iowa, to Miss Margaret Levi, who was born in Forfarshire, Scotland, and came with her parents to Canada when three months old. She was a daughter of James and Ellen (Hardy) Levi, the former of whom was born in Scotland, July 2, 1823, and emigrated to Canada in 1851, removed to Indiana in 1853, and came to Iowa in 1869, where he still resides. The latter also was born in Scotland and was married to James Levi in 1844. They had eleven children, all of whom are living.—a fine testimonial to the health and rugged strength of the Levi family. An uncle of Mrs. Nims served in the Union army during the Civil war.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Nims are: Mrs. Mina Zaelke, Mrs. Alice Knight, Nettie, Fred, Wesley and Grace, the daughters all having been thoroughly educated at Simpson College, at Indianola, Iowa, and Fred being a student there for some time.

Mr. Nims is a zealous and steadfast Republican and has decided views as to the necessity of purity in politics, believing that what is termed "bossism" in the political jargon of the day is a thralldom which every lover of his country should resent. With his wife and family he is actively interested in the Asbury Methodist church in Indian Creek township, belonging to the board of trustees of that church and in all the deliberations of that board giving invaluable advice.

WILLIAM S. RANKIN.

When the hydra-headed monster of rebellion lifted its horrid front and menaced the safety of the Union there flocked to the standard of the country men from

all walks of life,—the toilers in the shops and in the fields, the merchants and salesmen from the stores and the professional men and clerks from the offices. Among the number who "donned the blue" was W. S. Rankin, prompted by a spirit of patriotism which has ever been a characteristic of the family which he represents. His paternal grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812 and also in the Mexican war, serving with distinction in both places. Others of the family have been prominent on the fields of battle, risking life in defense of principle and of country. Four of the brothers of our subject were with him in the Civil war, and there were uncles and cousins to the number of nearly a dozen who fought for the preservation of the Union.

W. S. Rankin was born on a farm in Ohio sixty-two years ago, a son of Castleman and Eliza Rankin. They were farming people, who removed from Ohio to Indiana in 1842. The father was born near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and the mother was a native of the Buckeye state, where her people were representatives of agricultural interests. In early youth W. S. Rankin became familiar with all the work of the farm, assisting in the labors of field and meadow. The public schools afforded him his educational privileges, and in the summer months he gave his father the benefit of his services until after the inauguration of the Civil war, when he could no longer content himself to follow the plow, but with patriotic ardor offered his services to the government to aid in the perpetuation of the Union. It was at Prophetstown, Illinois, in August, 1861, that he joined Company K, of the Thirty-fourth Illinois Infantry, under command of Captain O. Q.

Herrick and Colonel S. M. Kirk. The regiment was organized at Springfield and proceeded southward to Louisville, Kentucky. During the winter of 1861-2 it was employed in guarding the bridge on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad at Munfordville, Kentucky, during which time there occurred a number of skirmishes with Morgan's raiders in that vicinity. In the spring of 1862 Mr. Rankin participated in the battle of Shiloh, which was the most hotly contested engagement in which he took part. His regiment alone buried two hundred and four men after that battle. He was with the regiment at the siege of Corinth and in many other important battles waged by the Army of the Cumberland until the 12th of July, 1865, when he was mustered out at Louisville, receiving an honorable discharge at Chicago. He had been with Sherman on his celebrated march to the sea, taking part in all of the engagements which occurred as they went from Atlanta to Savannah. He was wagon-master from Rossville, Georgia, on the Atlanta campaign to the sea, and on to Washington, and was mustered out as wagon-master. His bravery and valor were many times displayed. He was always faithful to his duty whether on the picket line or on the firing line and loyally defended the starry banner in the thickest of the fight.

With a very creditable military record Mr. Rankin returned to his home in Illinois. The following year, 1866, he was united in marriage, in that state, to Miss Ada Bacon, whose people were Canadians. Her father was a member of the Seventy-fifth Illinois Regiment during the war of the Rebellion, having enlisted in that command in 1861.

He was wounded at the battle of Perryville. He also had a cousin and uncle in the Union army. Mr. Rankin and his wife removed from Illinois to Guthrie county, Iowa, in November, 1879, and secured a farm there, but after a short time went to Kansas. In the fall of 1880, however, they returned to this state, taking up their abode in Hillsdale, Mills county, where Mr. Rankin has since carried on agricultural pursuits. He now has a well-improved tract of land, the place being modern in all its appointments and equipments. Mr. and Mrs. Rankin are widely and favorably known in the locality where they have now made their home through two decades. They have six children. Their son, Charles C., served in Company H, of the Twenty-second United States Infantry, throughout the war with Spain, being actively engaged in duty in Cuba. He afterward served in the Philippine campaign and has recently been discharged on the expiration of his three-years term. The other children are Eliza, Ella, Louise, Robert C. and George.

In his political views Mr. Rankin is a stalwart Republican, having supported that party with unwavering loyalty since casting his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1860. That he is a popular man among his neighbors is shown by the fact that he was recently elected constable, having practically no opposition. He belongs to Abner Kearney Post, G. A. R., of Greenwood, Iowa, and both he and his wife hold membership in the United Brethren church in Hillsdale. They are people of sterling worth, widely known and respected for their many excellencies of character, and the circle of their friends is very extensive.

SHERMAN B. KIMBERLIN.

Sherman B. Kimberlin is one of the well-known citizens of Fremont county, who came to his present farm in 1886 and has made his home on the place continuously since. He was born in Wayne county, Ohio, March 17, 1840. His father, Henry J. Kimberlin, was a soldier in the Civil war. He was born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, and his father, Michael Kimberlin, was a native of the Keystone state and a son of one of the Revolutionary heroes who fought for the independence of the nation, making for himself an excellent military record. Henry J. Kimberlin was reared in Wayne county, Ohio, and when he had attained to man's estate he chose as a companion and helpmeet on life's journey Miss Eliza Brookman, who was born in New York, a daughter of Samuel Brookman, who was a native of that state and of German lineage. He had four sons,—David, Samuel, Ephraim and Valentine Brookman. Valentine offered his aid to his country in the Civil war and gave up his life in defense of the Union. He also had four daughters,—Margaret, Hannah, Catharine and Ann. Unto Henry and Eliza Kimberlin were born the following children: Sherman B.; Mrs. Mary A. Beck, of Blair, Nebraska; William H., of Kansas City, who served as a soldier in the Civil war; and Lewis, of Chicago. The father also was with the Union army when the fate of the national government was threatened, serving with an Ohio regiment. He was born in 1819—the same year as Queen Victoria—and died in middle life. A farmer by occupation he was industrious, honest and trustworthy, was a gallant soldier, a patriotic citizen, a kind and companionable

friend and a loving and devoted husband and father. His political support was given to the Whig party until its dissolution, when he joined the Republican party and supported Abraham Lincoln for the presidency. His wife, who died in Fontanelle, Nebraska, at the age of sixty-two years, was a most worthy woman, possessing many excellent characteristics, and her life was in many respects worthy of emulation. In religious belief she was a Spiritualist. She was desirous of passing into spirit life, which she did with a firm belief in a progressive and happy future.

Sherman B. Kimberlin was reared upon an Ohio farm and no event of special importance occurred in his youth to vary the routine of his daily life, which was devoted to the work of the fields or of the school-room or to the enjoyment of the pleasures in which most boys engage. During the war he responded to the call of President Lincoln for three hundred thousand men and joined Company C, of the Fifty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under the command of Captain Skinner and Colonel Cushman, and was in the service for three years and two hundred and forty-one days, and participated in the battles of Pittsburg Landing; the raid through Holly Springs; the siege of Corinth; the battle of Tallahassee, where the regiment lost very heavily, after which they proceeded from Memphis by boat on the Mississippi river to take part in the siege of Vicksburg. They also went from Natchez in the Meridian raid. Mr. Kimberlin subsequently went to Cairo, Illinois, and afterward with Sherman on his celebrated march to the sea, aiding in building a fort at Allatoona, Georgia. They crossed the river near that city in boats and

besieged Atlanta on the 20th, 21st and 22d days of July, during which time General McPherson, his corps commander, was killed. After the city had fallen the Union troops proceeded to Savannah and on up the coast. When hostilities had ceased and the starry flag of the nation was seen floating on the capital of the southern confederacy, he received an honorable discharge and returned to the north.

In the same year—1865—Mr. Kimberlin went to Nebraska and secured a homestead claim in Washington county, upon which he resided for five years. He was also engaged in teaching penmanship for a number of years, following that profession in Chicago and Elgin, Illinois, in Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska with excellent success. In 1877 he secured a timber claim in Trego county, Kansas, and took a squatter's claim in Sheridan county, that state, on the head living spring of the north Solomon. He hunted buffalo on the plains with great success and went through the usual experiences of the frontier life. In 1878 he removed to Colorado and conducted a butter-and-egg depot, selling to the retail trade and wholesale. At a later date he continued teaching penmanship and visited Louisiana, Texas and old Mexico, purchased a car-load of ponies and took them to Ohio, where he trained and sold them. In 1886 he came to Fremont county, devoted his time to agricultural pursuits in Riverton township, and is now laboring to secure a small landed home.

Mr. Kimberlin was married in Wooster, Ohio, in 1884, to Miss Candace A. E. Broadway, a native of Georgia. Her parents were Marquis De Lafayette and Martha (Bobo) Broadway, the former a prominent

planter and slave-owner in ante-bellum days. He freed his slaves before the war commenced. The mother was a native of Georgia and represented a distinguished southern family. By her marriage she had six children, of whom four are living, namely: Ben B., of Cobden, Illinois; Mrs. Virgia Ferrell, of Carbondale, Illinois; Mrs. Kimberlin; and Mrs. Allie James, of Cobden. Mrs. Kimberlin was educated in that place and there the father died. He was a carpenter and contractor and was identified with the building interests of the city. Both he and his wife held membership in the Baptist church. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Kimberlin have been born five children: Freddie L., born December 28, 1885; Ossil Dean, September 13, 1887; Cecil, January 27, 1889; Durlin, January 16, 1891; and one yet unnamed, born February 5, 1898.

For many years Mr. Kimberlin was a Republican in his political affiliations, but is now a Populist and believes in free silver and in the other doctrines promulgated by Bryan. He is a Spiritualist in religious belief, holding membership in the society, while his wife is an independent Christian, active in the woman-suffrage and temperance movements. Mr. Kimberlin has had a somewhat varied career, but his resolute will and indomitable perseverance have enabled him to work his way upward to a place among the substantial citizens of his adopted state.

JOSEPH BENJAMIN VINER.

The subject of the present review is a popular citizen of Anderson township, Mills county, Iowa, located on section 23, where he owns a fine and productive farm of three

hundred and twenty-five acres and engages in the raising of stock, and farms upon an extensive scale. Mr. Viner was born in Somersetshire, England, February 8, 1851, and was a son of John and Eliza (Glass) Viner, residents of the same shire where they lived and died, he in 1867 at the age of seventy-seven and she in 1894 about eighty-four years of age. They had been parents of six children, four of whom are still living,—Thursa, the wife of Frank Barber, of England; Henry, a farmer of Platte county, Nebraska; Thomas, who, with his three children, still resides in England; and Joseph, our subject. Henry Viner came to America in 1886, after the death of his first wife, bringing his two boys with him.

The educational advantages afforded Mr. Viner, of this sketch, were meager, indeed, and he was reared to life on a farm, living at home and working there until he came to America, in 1872. He then became a switchman on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, at Burlington, Iowa, continuing at this employment for four years. Tiring of this life, Mr. Viner rented a farm in Des Moines county, Iowa, and lived there seven years, then came to Mills county and bought a farm, comprising one hundred and thirty-seven acres, in Deer Creek township, and here he settled with his wife, in 1881. For ten years Mr. Viner remained upon that place, finally selling it with profit, when he came to his present fine location, paying for it thirty dollars an acre. His land grows from forty to sixty bushels of corn to the acre and this he makes his principal crop, planting from eighty to one hundred and sixty acres to that cereal. With shorthorn cattle he has had great success, owning from twenty-five to eighty head, and raised many

hogs, although the hog cholera has caused him some loss. At one time he has owned as many as one hundred head of Poland China hogs, and regularly feeds two car-loads of beef cattle a year, also raises a number of horses.

Mr. Viner was married June 9, 1873, to Miss Elizabeth Pring, of Devonshire, England, whose father died while she was yet a child. Her mother again married and as an interesting coincidence, Miss Pring and mother sailed from England for America on the same day as did Mr. Viner, although their first meeting was in Burlington, Iowa. Our subject and his excellent wife are able to take great comfort in seeing their exemplary children and grand-children growing more and more prosperous every year, while all are living near. Alice married Oscar Braden, who conducts a farm in Mills county and has two children; William Henry resides in Montgomery county, Iowa; Gertrude, the wife of John B. Lentz, is a bride and lives on the homestead farm; Joseph Roy; Edwin Arthur died when about ten years of age; and Ralph John is the remaining member of the family.

In politics, Mr. Viner is an independent voter, the ties of party not seeming to him of as much importance as the fitness of the man. He is a pleasant, social man, a good and kind neighbor and both he and his wife are highly respected and valued in the community.

CHARLES P. HALE.

Charles P. Hale, who is occupying the position of auditor of Mills county, was born in Lincolnville, Maine, on the 9th of August, 1858, his parents being William A.

and Anna M. (Bartlett) Hale, both of whom are also natives of the Pine Tree state, whence they came to Iowa in the year 1878, taking up their abode in Moulton, where they spent their remaining days, the father passing away at the age of sixty-one years, while the mother died at the age of fifty-eight years. He was a carpenter by trade, following that pursuit in early life, but later he engaged in conducting a hotel in Lincolnville, Maine, and while in Iowa was connected with the Moulton Woolen Mills.

Charles P. Hale, whose name introduces this record, is indebted to the public schools of his native city for the early educational privileges which he enjoyed. He afterward attended the Moulton Normal School and then spent two years in Nebraska. On the expiration of that period he returned to Iowa and began the study of telegraphy, also familiarizing himself with the labors connected with the conduct of a railroad station, being thus employed at Corydon, Iowa. For seventeen years he followed those pursuits in the employ of the M. L. & N. and Wabash railroads, after which he spent three years engaged in general merchandising in Norwich, Iowa. He was then called to public office. In politics he has always been a stanch Republican, and on the ticket of that party, in the fall of 1900, he was elected to the position of auditor of Mills county by a majority of four hundred and forty-two, thus becoming the successor of C. P. Kinney, who had filled the position for six years. He has proved a capable, energetic and diligent official, his course reflecting credit upon himself and proving highly satisfactory to his constituents.

In 1882 was celebrated the marriage of

Mr. Hale and Miss May Martin, of Glenwood Junction, Missouri, and their union has been blessed with seven children, namely: Bertha M., Earl M., Clara M., Florence M., Alta G., Eugene and Inez. The parents held membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Hale is a representative of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, exemplifying in his life the beneficent and helpful spirit of that fraternity.

JOSEPH M. MILLER.

The specific history of the west was made by the pioneers; it was emblazoned on the forest trees by the strength of sturdy arms and gleaming ax, and written on the surface of the earth by the track of the primitive plow. These were strong men and true that came to found the empire of the west—these hardy settlers who, building their rude domiciles, grappled with the giants of the forest or the tough sod of the prairie and from the primitive wilds evolved the fertile and productive fields which have these many years been furrowed by the plowshare. The red man in his motley garb stalked through the dim woody avenues or the almost invisible ravines of the prairie, and the wild beasts disputed his dominion. The trackless prairie was made to yield its tribute under the effective endeavors of the pioneer, and slowly but surely were laid the steadfast foundations upon which has been builded the magnificent superstructure of an opulent and enlightened commonwealth. To establish a home amid such surroundings and to cope with the many privations and hardships which were the inevitable concomitants, demanded an invincible courage and fortitude, strong hearts and willing

hands. All these were characteristics of the pioneers, whose names and deeds should be held in perpetual reverence by those who enjoy the fruits of their toil.

Among the honored pioneers of Mills county is Joseph M. Miller. He was born in Buchanan county, Missouri, in 1840, upon a farm, and is a son of Jesse Miller, whose birth occurred in Knox county, Tennessee. Having arrived at years of maturity, the latter married Miss Martha Layman, whose people were Virginians and were farmers by occupation. The marriage occurred in Indiana, and from that state the parents of our subject emigrated in a covered wagon, drawn by a team of oxen, to Illinois, whence they later made their way to Missouri and afterward to Mills county, Iowa, taking up their abode in Center township, where they arrived in 1853. At that time the country was wild and sparsely settled. There were no railroads and the public highways were in poor condition. The people lived in typical frontier style until the country became more thickly settled and the comforts of civilization were added. They purchased claims, as the land was not then opened to entry. With primitive implements they developed their farms and thus laid broad and deep the foundation for the present prosperity and progress of the county. These worthy pioneers are certainly deserving of great credit, and to them the present generation owes a debt of gratitude. On the wild western frontier the Millers lived, the father devoting his energies to agricultural pursuits throughout a long period. He died in Glenwood, Iowa, in 1895, respected by all who knew him. The children of the family were: Mrs. Nancy Hummell, who died in Mills county, in 1858; George W., also de-

ceased; Mrs. Rachel Clark, who is living in Woodbine, Iowa; Jesse N., who is married and resides at Council Bluffs, Iowa; and Joseph M.

Mr. Miller, whose name introduces this record, spent the first thirteen years of his life in the state of his nativity and then accompanied his parents to Iowa. He attended school for several terms in this county, although educational privileges were rather meager, school being conducted on the subscription plan. However, he was an eager and earnest student and with limited facilities managed to acquire a good education, which has been supplemented by reading, study and investigation in later years.

When the trouble over the slavery question involved the country in Civil war enrollments were made at the school-house in Silver Creek township, Mills county, and Joseph M. Miller placed his name among those who offered their services to their government, enlisting on the 13th of August, 1862, as a member of Company B, which soon became a part of the Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry. The company was commanded by Captain M. L. Andrews, and the regiment by Colonel Thomas A. Benton, a son of the famous Missouri statesman. They rendezvoused at Council Bluffs and proceeded thence to St. Joseph, Missouri, in December, 1862. On leaving that point they made their way to St. Louis, and after a few days went to Columbus, Kentucky, and later on an expedition up the White river. At Duvall's Bluff Mr. Miller participated in the first skirmish of any importance, the Union troops capturing that place. The first pitched battle in which he took part was at Helena, Arkansas, in July, 1863, and he also participated in the Yazoo Pass expedi-

tion, which was an effort to invest Vicksburg from that side. He aided in the battle and capture of Little Rock, suffering all the hardships incident to that affair. He was with his regiment on what is known as the Camden expedition, which also was fraught with much danger and hardship. When returning to Little Rock the troops were attacked by rebels at Saline river and over one hundred and fifty of the Twenty-ninth Iowa were killed and wounded. Mr. Miller was at the capture of Mobile, from which place the Union forces went across the gulf to the mouth of the Rio Grande and thence to Brownsville, where they remained until the latter part of July, 1865. At New Orleans they were discharged and at Davenport, Iowa, were mustered out, for the labors of the gallant soldiers of the north had resulted in preserving the Union in its integrity.

Mr. Miller was united in marriage to Miss Harriet E. Graves, a native of Tennessee and a representative of an old Virginia family. Her paternal grandfather served in the war of 1812, and her maternal grandfather was one of the Revolutionary heroes, and was rescued by his wife from the hands of the British soldiers by whom he had been taken prisoner. She walked for sixty miles with this object in view, her way leading through the country infested by the Tories and British soldiers, and the journey being thus fraught with great danger; but her desire to rescue her husband led her to forget her own peril, and with marked bravery she accomplished the task. William W. Graves, the father of Mrs. Miller, was born in 1818 and made farming his life work. His wife bore the maiden name of Mahala P. Graves, but was not a relative.

Five children have been born unto Mr. and Mrs. Miller, but three of the number are now deceased, namely: Joseph L., William H. and Charles H. The surviving children are: Miracetta W. and Ada P., who are still with their parents. The mother and daughters are members of the Methodist church at Hillsdale and are people of sterling worth, occupying an enviable position in social circles in their community.

In his political views Mr. Miller is an earnest Republican, having supported the party since casting his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln. His fellow townsmen, recognizing his ability and worth, have called him to public office and for seven years he has been the assessor of Center township. For fifteen years he has been school director and secretary of the board, and the cause of education finds in him a warm friend, doing all in his power to promote the efficiency of the schools. Throughout his entire business career he has carried on farming, and is now the owner of a fine country home, surrounded with beautiful evergreen and other ornamental trees, flowers and shrubs. It is an ideal place, in which comfort and hospitality reigns. He carries on general farming, and his well-directed labors and thorough understanding of farming methods have made him one of the prosperous citizens of the community.

WILLIAM L. TUBBS.

More than a century ago Washington said: "Agriculture is the most useful as well as the most honorable calling to which man devotes his energies;" and the truth of this is as manifest to-day as when uttered. It forms the basis of all commercial relations,

it furnishes employment to a vast majority of mankind and is a source of the greatest wealth to nations. William L. Tubbs is actively interested in agricultural pursuits, being a leading farmer and stock-raiser of Mills county, his farm being on sections 13 and 24, Indian Creek township, near the city of Emerson.

Almost his entire life has been passed here, for by his parents he was brought to the county on the 14th of April, 1856, three days before the anniversary of his birth, which occurred on the 17th of April, 1855. Under the parental roof he was reared and in the common schools received his elementary education, which was supplemented by a course in Tabor College. When he had completed his college work he entered upon his business career as an employe in the mercantile house of Messrs. Paddock, at Malvern, where he continued for two years. After his marriage he was engaged in merchandising on his own account in Emerson for two years, where he now resides. He has two hundred acres of land, all under a high state of cultivation and improved with all modern accessories and conveniences of a model farm. His fields are well tilled and yield to him a golden tribute in return for the care and labor which he bestows upon them. In his methods he is progressive and practical, and his work has resulted in bringing to him a handsome competence. All the latest improved machinery are to be seen upon his place and everything is up-to-date. He raises high grades of stock, and in this branch of his business he is also equally prosperous. In 1900 he built the Judge Hotel at Emerson, one of the best hotel buildings in this part of Iowa. He was sheriff of

Mills county from 1896 to 1900, and refused the nomination for a third term.

On the 20th of September, 1876, Mr. Tubbs was united in marriage to Miss Allie N. Tomblin, of Illinois, and they became the parents of Harry S., John W. and W. L., Jr. Mrs. Tubb's father was Sheldon Tomblin, who died in February, 1876. Her mother was Nancy Tomblin, and her death occurred in 1857.

Mr. Tubbs belongs to the Masonic fraternity at Emerson and to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Council Bluffs, Iowa. He is an active and energetic business man who forms his plans readily and is determined in their execution. He carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes, and his resolute will and diligence have been important factors in his success. His entire life has been passed in Mills county, and those who have known him longest are numbered among his best friends, a fact which indicates that his character is at all times worthy of respect.

DANIEL McFARLAND PAUL.

One of the oldest, most worthy and prosperous citizens of Fremont county, Iowa, was Daniel McFarland Paul, the subject of this sketch, who died November 29, 1900. He was given his name in honor of Major Daniel McFarland, who was slain at the battle of Lundy's Lane, the day before his birth. Mr. Paul was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, July 26, 1814, a son of William Paul, who was born in New Jersey about 1763. The first record of a Paul in America is about 1640, when he located in Boston, Massachusetts. The pa-

terual grandfather of our subject, William Paul, was a farmer, and his son William also followed that occupation, beginning with limited means, but accumulated a fine farm, comprising six hundred acres at the time of his death. He married Hannah Slack, and they reared twelve children, our subject being the sixth in order of birth. William Paul died in Delaware county, Ohio, while visiting a son there, aged seventy-six, and Mrs. Paul survived but a few years longer and was buried in Washington county, Pennsylvania.

Our subject had but small educational advantages, his university being made of logs, the light coming through greased paper used for windows, but he was a hard student and the three months during the winter when he was permitted to sit on the old slab bench and receive instruction was a time of great enjoyment. For nine months of the year the imperative duties of the farm demanded the labor of the whole household, and in those days no child over five years old was too small to do chores.

Until his marriage Mr. Paul remained at the old home, but after this ceremony he engaged in merchandising at Hart's Mills, in Indiana, in 1835, and continued in trade there for twenty years, becoming thoroughly identified with the people, was appointed postmaster, and served as justice of the peace for many years. He also conducted a flatboat on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, going as far south as New Orleans, trading with the planters, to whom he sold flour and pork in exchange for their sugar and molasses.

In 1857 Mr. Paul removed to Missouri, where he again became a merchant, and also engaged in farming and stock-raising, buy-

ing there one hundred and sixty acres of wild prairie land. In 1860 he removed from Missouri, on account of the mutterings ominous of civil war, and located at Thurman, Iowa, soon entering into business as a merchant, but found little encouragement at first. For the initial six months his receipts amounted to but two dollars and fifty cents a day, but time came when three hundred dollars a day was not unknown. This change was accomplished by a great deal of hard work, which finally told upon a man of even his strength, so that in 1873 he sold his business to two of his sons, William and Walton, who have since successfully conducted it.

The marriage of Mr. Paul took place January 1, 1835, to Miss Elizabeth Walton, who was born in the same locality as Mr. Paul, a daughter of Jonathan and Keziah (Moore) Walton, who were farmers in Pennsylvania. They had ten children, Mrs. Paul being the only survivor, and she is lightly bearing her eighty-two years. She has been the devoted mother of eleven children, seven of whom grew to maturity: Adaline, who is the wife of James H. Cole, of this place, where she died; Francis Marion, who was a soldier under Sherman in the Civil war, and died and is buried at Macon, Georgia, leaving a daughter, who was reared by her grandparents, and is now the wife of Melvin Mann; Margaret Ann, who was the wife of Frank Reel; Martha Jane, who is the wife of James McCartney and lives in Missouri; Alice Rose, who is the widow of Joseph Rhodes, and lives in this county; and Walton, who is the president of the Paul Bank, in Thurman. Belle died at the age of eleven years, and three died in early childhood.

In 1855 Mr. Paul wisely established the Paul Bank in Thurman, making his son William the president and his son Walton the cashier; but William died in January, 1892 and afterward the father was president until his death. The bank is one of the solid institutions of the county and possesses the confidence of the citizens.

In politics Mr. Paul was an ardent Republican, strongly admiring the present administration. He rejoices that his ancestors were Whigs and Republicans and that his descendants promise to walk in the same political path. The parents of Mrs. Paul were worthy members of the Missionary Baptist denomination, in which her father was a preacher. Mrs. Paul has been interested in Sunday-school work all her life, for twenty-three years being a teacher, never giving up the work until compelled to do so by old age and infirmity.

Our subject and his wife had passed sixty-six years of life together and have weathered many storms, but they had reached a peaceful time of life, surrounded with comfort and the devotion of relatives and the esteem of friends. The family possesses the respect and esteem of the whole county and are among the representative people of that part of Iowa. Mrs. Paul is still living, at the age of eighty-three.

CHARLES M. PHIPPS.

Among the native sons of Iowa was numbered the gentleman whose name introduces this review, and he was accounted one of the valued residents of Mills county. He was born in Madison county, on the 30th of October, 1849, and was of English lineage, the family having been founded in

America by two brothers who came from England to the new world at an early epoch of our country's history, one locating in Maryland and the other in Virginia, thus founding two branches of the family. Locke Phipps, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of Maryland, and resided for some time in Georgetown, District of Columbia. Subsequently he removed to Kentucky and spent his last days in White county, Illinois. He was a carpenter by trade, following that pursuit throughout his entire life.

William McKendree Phipps, the father of our subject, was born near Frankfort, Kentucky, in 1810, and was named in honor of Bishop McKendree. He spent the first nine years of his life in Kentucky and then accompanied his parents on their removal to White county, Illinois, the family casting in their lot with the pioneer settlers of that locality. There he learned the blacksmith's trade, serving a thorough apprenticeship after the manner of the times. In 1846 he left Illinois and crossing the Mississippi entered eastern Iowa, taking up his abode in Winterset, where he lived for five years. On the 20th of October, 1852, he arrived in Center township, Mills county. The family spent their first night in this county in the log cabin home of David Lewis, the father of Judge W. S. Lewis. Mr. Phipps afterward purchased the right to a pre-emption claim from James Mickelwait, also one of the pioneer settlers in this locality, and transformed the wild land into a richly developed tract, making a valuable farm upon which he spent his remaining days. His death occurred on the old Phipps homestead three miles southwest of Hillsdale in the year 1886. His early political support was given to the Whig party and he was a warm ad-

mimir of Henry Clay, and when the new Republican party was formed he joined its ranks and was one of its most earnest advocates. William M. Phipps was twice married. He first wedded Miss Martha Greer, and unto them were born four children: After the death of his first wife Mr. Phipps wedded Miss Eliza McBrune, a native of Tennessee and a representative of an old North Carolina family. This marriage occurred in White county, Illinois. One of her brothers, Jon McBrune, enlisted for service in the Mexican war and was never heard from again. It is believed that he was killed in battle. To the parents of our subject were born ten children. Two were Union soldiers in the Civil war. One was held as a prisoner in Andersonville for one month and was then transferred to the prison in Florence, South Carolina.

Charles M. Phipps, the subject of this memoir, spent his entire life in the Hawkeye state and witnessed much of its growth, development and progress. His education was obtained in the district schools of Mills county. His training at farm labor was not meager. Practical experience early acquainted him with the work of field and meadow. The occupation to which he was reared he has made his life work and he was numbered among the most successful agriculturists of the community, having a large and well developed tract of land, the rich fields bringing to him a good return. All the modern accessories and improvements are there found. The rotation of crops keeps the soil in good condition and the stock which he raised was of good grade.

On the 26th of September, 1878, Mr. Phipps was united in marriage to Miss Minerva Rains, an intelligent and cultured lady.

Her father, Laurence Rains, was a native of Ohio and after arriving at years of maturity he wedded Miss Mary Troth, who was also born in that state, but like her husband was a representative of an old North Carolina family. They came to Iowa in 1849. Mr. Rains had a brother who was killed in the Mexican war. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Phipps was blessed with three children: Ethel M., Roscoe and Everet G. The eldest is a graduate of the Glenwood high school, and is now following her chosen profession as a teacher in Mills county. She is a very bright and ambitious young lady. The other children are students in the Glenwood high school.

In his political affiliations Mr. Phipps was a Republican and was honored with a number of local offices, serving for several terms as a road supervisor and township trustee. He attended the Methodist Episcopal church at Glenwood. He died January 29, 1901, aged fifty-one years, two months and twenty-nine days, after an illness of two months, leaving a widow supplied with a beautiful home, which has always been characterized by hospitality.

TABOR COLLEGE.

Some colleges spring fully equipped into existence; Tabor had its infancy and childhood. Tabor College existed as an ideal in the mind of Deacon George B. Gaston almost fifty years ago. In 1847 he and his wife started for the west, bringing with them a young man, the Rev. John Todd, in order that they might enjoy church services after they had become located in their new home. They settled a little above Nebraska City, not far from the present town of Per-

cival. Their whole thought and feeling were entirely different from the ideas of those who lived in this neighborhood, and they endured hardships of which people in these days can have no conception. They remained on the Missouri bottom lands from about October, 1848, until some time in the spring of 1852, when the constantly recurring floods led them to seek a higher and better location, and this they found in Tabor. Among the first families here were those of Deacon Gaston, Rev. John Todd and Deacon S. H. Adams. On the original plat of Tabor are marked college grounds although there was no college within a thousand miles. The following year other families came from Ohio, including James L. Smith and Origen Cumings and their families, and on the 5th of October, 1853, the citizens of Tabor met to take steps toward carrying out the original intention of establishing an institution of learning. Articles of incorporation for Tabor Literary Institute were adopted December 26, 1853.

In the summer of 1857 Origen Cumings, a member of the board of trustees of Tabor Literary Institute, went to Ohio to secure a teacher to open an academy at Tabor, and on the recommendation of Professor Fairchild, of Oberlin College, he secured William M. Brooks, who had just graduated at that institution. Arrangements were consummated whereby he was to come to Tabor for a year, and on the 23d of October, 1857, he arrived in this city and on the 3d of November following he began teaching. There was an enrollment of seventeen pupils on the first day, including the Rev. E. S. Hill, D. D., now of Atlantic; A. C. Gaston, of Tabor; Mrs. Mary E. Lawrence and Mrs. W. M. Brooks. The school continually increased

until before the close of the winter term there were sixty-three pupils—all that could be crowded into the little school-house. In 1859, however, a chapel was built, forty-two by thirty-two feet, and was used as a church, academy and for all public meetings. During the first years of the school Mr. Brooks, the principal, gave instruction in all the common branches of learning, and in addition taught algebra, geometry, physiology, Latin and Greek, and in the evening he conducted evening sessions and also taught singing.

With the close of the war of the Rebellion came the building of railroads, the influx of population and other indications of prosperity. Students who had attended the academy at Tabor were splendidly prepared for college and wished to advance farther in their studies. In this way the question of establishing a college in accordance with the original plan came up in the autumn of 1865, and so, at a meeting held December 29, 1865, it was voted "that the corporation now known as Tabor Literary Institute be hereafter known as Tabor College." This action was, however, reconsidered at a subsequent meeting, and it was not until the 23d of July, 1866, that the final articles of incorporation were adopted.

The first nineteen donors to the college subscribed sixty per cent. of the assessed value of their property, and Mr. Brooks was sent to the east to secure funds for the prosecution of the work. In order that the money might all be saved for this purpose subscriptions were taken in Tabor to pay the traveling expenses of Mr. Brooks, and many interesting incidents in connection with this work of securing money for the college show the great interest which the people felt in the enterprise. The number

of donors exceeded the number of families in Tabor, and the self-denial in giving was not confined to those who had property. There were gifts from those who necessarily counted the pennies; gifts from those who wanted to have some part in the work, and all these gave hope and courage to those who were carrying forward the work of establishing the school. It is no wonder that the college prospered, for it grew because of a great number of small gifts, made by the self-sacrifice and united efforts of all the people.

The Rev. John Todd, the pastor of the church, with a salary of eight hundred dollars a year, gave one thousand dollars to the college, and in fourteen years gave more than twenty-five hundred dollars in money, besides contributing in large measure to all benevolent enterprises of the community. He also taught for three years in the college and for many years acted as librarian without accepting compensation for his services. He was a man of small means who lived economically for the sake of giving, and to him Tabor College owes a great debt of gratitude.

To Deacon S. H. Adams also the college is indebted to a far greater extent than can be easily realized. From the time that he came to Tabor with the first settlers Deacon Adams has been a staunch supporter of the college, both in gifts and money and with loyal advocacy. In proportion to his income his donations have been more munificent than those of any other one man, and in recognition of his life-long work and devotion to its interests the name of Adams Hall was given to the last of the college buildings erected. This was built in 1899 to meet the demands caused by the steady growth of the

college. The college property now consists of five buildings, and a large heating plant is in process of erection.

The conscientious and efficient leadership of the first president of the college, backed by the loyalty and gifts of the first settlers, has made Tabor College what it is to-day. Too much cannot be said of the faithful work of Mr. Brooks as the president of the institution in its earlier years, when the difficulties of placing and keeping the college on a sound financial basis were very much greater than they are at present.

On the 3d of October, 1897, Dr. Richard Cecil Hughes was inaugurated president. He had for six years held the chair of philosophy and been dean of the faculty. He graduated at Wooster University in 1884 and at McCormick Seminary, of Chicago, in 1887. His administration has been directed toward improving the class-room work of the college. The modern laboratory method has been introduced and ample laboratories provided and equipped with material and apparatus for the demonstration of problems in science. It is particularly complete in this regard, and the chemical and physical libraries add greatly to the interest which the students have in those branches of learning. The library has also been greatly increased in size and arranged according to the decimal system, and has become a splendid reference library. Accessions are constantly being made to it, and already it contains twelve thousand volumes, together with a complete file of the government records up to date.

In addition to his work here President Hughes has also taken a deep interest in the educational progress of Iowa, having been prominent in the work of the State Teach-

ers' Association. During the four years of his administration as the head of the college the endowment fund has been greatly increased, and the new and handsome Adams Hall has been erected. The present faculty of the institution is composed of capable and conscientious teachers, thoroughly in touch with the modern methods of the day, and not a little of the value of the college training received in Tabor is due to the constant contact of the students with men and women of broad, well-rounded characters and lives.

So from a humble beginning, by means of many small gifts, slowly but surely Tabor College has grown to her present extent and her usefulness is yet in its infancy. Under the guidance of wise and able leaders her share in the world's activities is destined to be a large one.

CASPER O. McCOY.

Pennsylvania has furnished many pioneers to the west whose natural industry and business ability made them prominent wherever they located. Of such stock came Casper O. McCoy, a well known farmer of Ingraham township, Mills county, Iowa, who owns and lives on a fine six-hundred-acre farm not far from Silver City.

Casper O. McCoy was born near Uniontown, the seat of justice of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, January 5, 1829, a son of James McCoy, who was born there in 1804 and died in Ingraham township, Mills county, Iowa, in 1865. James McCoy married Margaret Graham, a native of Pennsylvania, who was reared there in a German family, and in 1839 they went with teams from Pennsylvania to Fulton, Whiteside county, Illinois, where they remained during

the winter of 1839-40. In the spring of 1840 they moved on to Scott county, Iowa, and in 1843 went to Cedar county, also in this state, whence they came in 1850 to Ingraham township, Mills county. They were practical farmers and reared their three sons and five daughters to the work and responsibilities of farm life, and all of them are living except the eldest son, Joseph G. McCoy, who was killed by a runaway team, in Oregon, in his sixtieth year, and whose oldest son was killed there by the Indians. Mr. McCoy was a prominent farmer and a leader in local affairs and held many township offices. His widow survived him ten years and died in 1875, aged seventy-three. They are buried at East Liberty cemetery, Ingraham township.

Casper O. McCoy left home at the age of nineteen years and worked out by the month and for about three years lived in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. He was married in 1851, in Cedar county, Iowa, to Lucinda Watkins, a native of Pennsylvania, who bore him a son and a daughter, both of whom live in California. He was married a second time in 1856 to Miss Frances Butts, of Platte county, Missouri, by whom he had two sons and two daughters. The daughters are deceased. Frances McCoy died in 1875, and June 20, 1877, Mr. McCoy married Mrs. Josephine Orr, in Council Bluffs, by Rev. T. H. Cleland. The son, William McCoy, who lives on the McCoy homestead, has two daughters, and his only son is dead. Lee McCoy, Mr. McCoy's second son, who also lives on the homestead, has six children living.

In the fall of 1861 Mr. McCoy came from Missouri to Ingraham township, Mills county, Iowa, and bought seventy acres of

land, at five dollars an acre. He was successful as a farmer and saved money and bought other land, for eighty acres of which, now constituting his home farm, he paid fifty dollars an acre. Mr. McCoy is now living in comparative retirement from active life, believing that his many years of hard work entitle him to a season of rest, and his sons farm his land and are regarded as industrious, intelligent, progressive citizens. Lee McCoy has won a reputation as an expert checker player and his love for the game is well known to all who are acquainted with him. By a former marriage, to Anderson Orr, Mrs. Josephine McCoy had a son, Eugene A. Orr, who died as the result of cerebro-spinal meningitis, and was an invalid from the age of sixteen years until his death fourteen years afterward. He was a good student and a boy of bright intellect, whose brief and unfortunate life filled all who knew him with regret at his loss.

JOHN THOMAS SKERRITT.

Among the numerous citizens of Mills county, Iowa, who came from Ohio and have attained to a conspicuous position as farmers and stockmen, there is none who more richly deserves the success he has attained than John Thomas Skerritt, of Ingraham township.

Mr. Skerritt was born in Wyandot county, Ohio, November 12, 1857, a son of Abraham and Jane (Parker) Skerritt. His parents were natives of Lincolnshire, England, and his father was born in 1830. They married in 1856 and the same year came to the United States and located on a farm in Wyandot county, Ohio, where Mr.

Skerritt died in 1859, leaving his widow and two-year old son, far away from Mrs. Skerritt's kindred, but with a few hundred dollars which stood between them and want. Later she married Robert Plumb and had eight children; and he died at the age of sixty-three, in September, 1890, leaving her in good circumstances. She lives at Malvern, Mills county, Iowa. Mr. Plumb moved to Ohio in 1853 and from there he came to Mills county, Iowa, and became a prominent stock farmer in Ingraham township, where he owned three hundred and sixty acres of land.

John T. Skerritt was reared to farm life and attended the district school in winters and thus acquired a fair English education. He became a farm hand at the age of twelve years, and the next year he did a man's work, plowing with a four-horse team. After his marriage he settled upon a portion of his present farm. The place originally consisted of one hundred and sixty acres, but now contains two hundred and forty acres. He does general farming and raises cattle, hogs and a few sheep. He makes a specialty of red polled, mostly graded cattle, and keeps a thoroughbred bull for breeding purposes. He raises and sells from seventy-five to one hundred Poland China hogs each year. His farm is under a high state of cultivation and is well fenced and supplied with suitable barns, granaries and other outbuildings.

Mr. Skerritt, who is recognized as one of the enterprising farmers and well-to-do citizens of Mills county, is a staunch Republican, but has no desire for public office. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he fills the office of trustee. He is a domestic

man, who appreciates his home and spends most of his spare time with his wife and children. He was married March 1, 1887, to Ella J. Howard, a daughter of Sampson Howard, of Ingraham township, and has five children: Elsie, who is twelve years old; Ralph, who is ten; Edith M., who is six; Ethel K., who is four; and Ella Fern, who is two years old.

WILLIAM B. HOUTZ.

It becomes the duty of every American citizen upon attaining his majority to support in one way or another the constitution of the United States, and by exercising his privilege of voting he evinces his fealty to his country and his pride in its citizenship. In this respect Mr. Houtz has never failed to show his loyalty. He is an uncompromising Republican and has taken a most active part in local and county matters in behalf of his party and his friends. At the same time he has been honored with office, and since 1892 he has filled the position of mayor of Hamburg. No higher testimonial of capable service could be given than the fact that he has been three times re-elected to the office, which is a free-will gift from his fellow townsmen. It indicates that his administration has been business-like and progressive, and that it has proved of practical benefit and has largely promoted the welfare of the city. No other incumbent of the office has won higher commendation for faithful service, and when his time shall have expired he will retire from the position as he entered it,—with the confidence and good will of all.

William B. Houtz is a native of Ohio, his birth having occurred in Perry county,

that state, on the 16th of June, 1842. His father, Leonard Houtz, was a native of Pennsylvania and a son of Jacob Houtz, who was born in Germany and came to the United States when a young man, locating in Pennsylvania. He served his adopted country as a soldier in the war of 1812, and again in the Mexican war, and returned to his home with an excellent record as a gallant defender of the nation's banner. His wife was Eva Houtz, and during the boyhood of their son Leonard they removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio, locating on a farm in the latter state. Leonard Houtz was reared in that commonwealth and after attaining his majority he was married in Perry county, Ohio, to Ann Eliza Dennison, a native of Maryland and a representative of one of the good families of that state, living near Baltimore. From Ohio Leonard Houtz removed with his family to Fountain county, Indiana, in 1844, taking up his abode upon a heavily timbered tract of land on the Wabash river. Clearing away the trees, he prepared the land for the plow and in course of time gathered rich harvests. The greater part of his life was devoted to agricultural pursuits, but he spent the last decade in retirement in Attica, Indiana. Honest and upright, he commanded uniform respect, and in his demise, which occurred when he was sixty-seven years of age, the community lost one of its valued citizens. His wife died in December, 1858. In his political views he was a Jacksonian Democrat, and in religious faith both he and his wife were connected with the United Brethren church. They had the following named children: Jeremiah, who served as a soldier in an Indiana regiment during the Civil war and

died soon after his return from the south; Louisa and Evanna, who also have passed away; William B., of this review; John, who was numbered among the "boys in blue" of the Civil war and died in Fountain county, Indiana, in 1890; Cyrus; Ora; and Mary E., who is deceased.

William B. Houtz was reared on a farm in Fountain county, Indiana, and lessons of industry and honesty were early taught him. The educational privileges he enjoyed were those afforded by the common schools, and in Indiana he remained until 1867, when he came to Fremont county, locating near Hamburg. It was not until the following year that the railroad was built, the line being completed from St. Joseph, Missouri, to Council Bluffs, Iowa. Mr. Houtz purchased a tract of land in Buchanan township, Atchison county, Missouri, and there developed one of the best farms in this section of the country, increasing his landed possessions from two hundred and forty to four thousand acres. Upon the place he had fine orchards and groves, good meadow and pasture lands, highly cultivated fields, substantial buildings and a pleasant and commodious residence. Everything about the place was kept in first-class condition, showing his careful supervision. He now rents his property and it brings to him a good income.

Mr. Houtz was married first in Fountain county, Indiana, to Armanda Jane Overbeg, of that county, a daughter of Julien and Elizabeth Overbeg, also natives of Indiana. The children born of this marriage were William J., a carpenter of Omaha; Mrs. Emma Holton, now deceased; John, who died at the age of eighteen months; Gus, who is engaged in carpentering in Omaha,

Nebraska; Frank, who is living in San Francisco, California; and Lon, at home. The wife and mother died in October, 1892, and in June, 1894, Mr. Houtz again married, his second union being with Miss Nellie G. Ackley, a representative of a good family, her parents being Eli and Susan (Reeves) Ackley, of Fremont county. Three children have honored this marriage.

Although Mr. Houtz has ever been a stalwart Republican, he is not bitterly or aggressively partisan, but is a broad-minded man, having earnest regard for the welfare of county, state and nation. He has indeed been a popular mayor and his rulings have been for the best interests of the town. He belongs to the Christian church known as Lone Chapel, at McKissick's Grove, Missouri, one of the pioneer churches of this portion of the county, and his first wife was also a member. Mr. Houtz is now fifty-eight years of age, an intelligent and well-informed man, genial and approachable and popular. His public and private record are alike commendable, and he enjoys the good will and sincere esteem of his fellow citizens.

GEORGE W. DARLING.

Among the prosperous stock-raisers of White Cloud township is George W. Darling, who comes to Iowa from the Badger state. He was born in Racine, Wisconsin, January 18, 1850, his parents being George W. and Merriam (Fleming) Darling. The former was born in New York city in the year 1812. He followed carpentering in early life and afterward turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. He went to Wisconsin about the year 1846, and in 1857

crossed the Mississippi river into Iowa, establishing his home in Mills county a year later. Here he spent his remaining days, his death occurring in Rawles township, when seventy-one years of age. On coming to this county he purchased land which was partially improved and built thereon a frame house sixteen by twenty-four feet. Throughout the remainder of his active business career he followed farming pursuits, but spent his last days in partial retirement in the home of his son George. His wife was a member of the Presbyterian church and was an earnest Christian woman whose influence over the lives of her children was marked and beneficial. She was a native of New Jersey, and her death occurred May 2, 1878, and her husband's death August 4, 1883. She is survived by six of her seven children, namely: Matilda J., Elizabeth, George W., Merriam Tilton, Edward T. L. and Daniel A.

George W. Darling spent his early boyhood days in the city of his nativity and was then brought to Iowa by his parents. He was reared upon the old home farm and worked in field and meadow, assisting in the task of plowing, planting and harvesting. His educational privileges were those afforded by the common schools, and thus he was prepared for the practical duties of life. At the age of eighteen he started out on his own account, being employed as a farm hand, and when twenty years of age he began renting land, which he cultivated for several years. When twenty-six years of age he made his first purchase, becoming the owner of eighty acres of partially improved land in Rawles township, and thereon made his home until 1884, when he purchased the old Hobbs farm of one hundred

and sixty acres, which is situated in the valley in White Cloud township and is a rich tract of land, yielding a good return for the care and labor bestowed upon it. The verdant pastures furnish an excellent opportunity for stock-raising, and Mr. Darling feeds and sells large numbers of cattle and hogs. He has a stock farm and his annual shipments are extensive and bring to him a good financial return, for his fine grades of stock command high market prices. Many unsuccessful men indulge in theorizing as to the causes of prosperity and claim that it results from fortunate circumstances and environments, but in an analyzation of the history of the most successful men we find that what they have acquired has come as the direct result of their own efforts; and such is the case in the history of Mr. Darling.

C. F. ROENFELD.

C. F. Roenfeld is one of the extensive land-owners of Mills county, and also one of the honored pioneer settlers who since 1858 have resided within its borders and have witnessed the many changes that have occurred here—a transformation seemingly marvelous that has been wrought. The star of empire has steadily moved westward and in its wake have come all of the comforts of civilization and the accessories of modern business life. Mr. Roenfeld feels a just pride in what his county has accomplished, and he is one of her early settlers of whom she has every reason to be proud, owing to his upright and honorable career and of his successful business record.

A native of Holstein, Germany, Mr. Roenfeld was born on the 10th of May,

1836, and is a son of Detlif and Lottie (Low) Roenfeld, both of whom were natives of Germany. The father's death occurred in that country, being occasioned by the accidental discharge of a gun, when he was forty-eight years of age. The mother died in the same country, when seventy-four years of age, and the paternal grandfather, Henry Roenfeld, passed away at the advanced age of ninety-eight years. The Roenfelds come from a long line of sturdy people, possessing the qualities which go to make citizens of worth. He whose name forms the caption of this sketch spent the days of his childhood and youth in his native land, and when twenty-two years of age sought a home in the new world, believing that better opportunities would be afforded in a country where competition is not so great. Accordingly he crossed the broad Atlantic in 1858 and at once made his way to Mills county, Iowa, taking up his abode in Oak township, where he has since remained with the exception of about one year spent in the employ of a stage company, in driving stage from Council Bluffs. Farming has been his principal occupation through life and his methods have been extremely practical, and at the same time have been in touch with the onward march of progress. As his financial resources have increased he has added to his property until his realty now aggregates thirteen hundred acres of land in Mills county.

Forty-two years have passed since Mr. Roenfeld arrived in Iowa. He found here a wild and unsettled region, giving little promise of future development. On many a broad acre not a furrow had been turned or an improvement made, but the pioneers

came—men of resolute spirit and laudable ambition—and they transformed the wild prairie into rich and fertile fields, while here and there sprang up villages, and churches and schools were built. During the first year of Mr. Roenfeld's residence here he drove about thirty-two miles to the nearest mill. Previous to 1861 the highest prices paid for butter in the market at Council Bluffs was two and a half cents a pound, while eggs were two and a half cents a dozen, wheat was thirty-five cents a bushel, corn from five to twelve cents a bushel, and other farm products sold in proportion.

On the 14th of March, 1864, Mr. Roenfeld was united in marriage to Miss Lena Kruse, a daughter of Hans and Katrina Kruse, both of whom were born in Germany and came to America in 1862, locating in Oak township, where they remained throughout the residue of their days. Unto our subject and his wife have been born seven children, and the family circle is yet unbroken by the hand of death. In the order of birth they are as follows: August, Ferdinand, Henry, Lena, Mary, William and Lewis. The last two are living at home and relieve their father of the greater part of the care of the farm. The other children are all married and are comfortably settled on good farms not far from the old homestead. The entire family are devoted members of the German Lutheran church and are people of the highest respectability. Mr. Roenfeld has always been a hard-working man, and that he is today numbered among the most successful farmers of Mills county, his possessions embracing broad acres, is due to his own efforts, guided by sound judgment. His example is one well

worthy of emulation, and it is with pleasure that we present the record of his life to our readers.

THOMAS TITTERINGTON.

One of the energetic, resolute, wide-awake and prosperous farmers of Indian Creek township, Mills county, Iowa, is Thomas Titterington, who was born in Rock Island county, Illinois, on the 29th of October, 1839. He is of English lineage on the paternal side. His father, Charles Titterington, was born in England, a son of Thomas Titterington, who crossed the Atlantic to the new world and spent his last days in Rock Island county. His son Charles was but three years of age when the family left the merrie isle, and since that time he has been an American citizen, his home being now in Rock Island county. He married Sophia Eberhardt, a native of Pennsylvania and a daughter of Charles and Anna Eberhardt. Her father died in Rock Island county, at the age of seventy-seven years, after having been blind for a number of years. Mrs. Titterington also died in the same county, when seventy-seven years of age, and left many friends to mourn her loss, for she was highly esteemed by all who knew her. By her marriage she became the mother of eight children, all of whom are yet living and are married.

Thomas Titterington spent the days of his boyhood and youth under the parental roof, and in the public schools acquired his education, gaining a good knowledge of the common English branches of learning and thus becoming well equipped for the practical duties of life. When twenty-eight years of age he was united in marriage to

Miss Elizabeth Gunsoles, a native of Pennsylvania, and their union was blessed with four children. The family circle yet remains unbroken by the hand of death, and three of the children are married and there are now six grandchildren.

It was the 28th of May, 1873, that Mr. Titterington arrived in Mills county, where he has since made his home, becoming one of the leading and influential farmers of Indian Creek township. His labors have been attended with a gratifying success, for as the years have passed he has added to his landed possessions until the homestead now comprises nearly five hundred acres of rich land, and in addition to this he has two hundred and forty-three acres in the western portion of the county. His home farm is splendidly improved with all modern accessories,—fences in good repair, the latest improved machinery, substantial buildings and fine grades of stock. Neat and thrifty in its appearance, the farm indicates his careful supervision and his progressive methods. He is orderly and systematic in the control of his business affairs and his labors, and has strict regard for the ethics of business life, so that naught can be said against his straightforward career.

In his political views Mr. Titterington has always been a stalwart Republican since casting his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1860, and does all in his power to promote the growth and secure the success of his party. He has served as school treasurer for twenty years,—a fact which stands in unmistakable evidence of the confidence reposed in him by his fellow townsmen. He is public spirited, withholding not his support from any movement or

measure calculated to prove of general good. His activity in business affairs has resulted very desirably to him, and his life record commends itself as an example to all who would gain success and have no outside aid or influence to help them.

HENRY NIPP.

A prominent and influential citizen of Mills county, Iowa, now living a retired life in Mineola, who also was a soldier during the Civil war, is Henry Nipp, the subject of this sketch. He was born in Holstein, Germany, in October, 1831, and was a son of Peter Nipp, also a native of Germany who died when our subject was but two years of age. In his early youth limited means compelled him to engage in any occupation which he could find. He was a workman in an oil-mill for one year, at a salary of thirty-four dollars a year, and some idea may be obtained of the characteristics of our subject when it is stated that he was able to save a part of this to pay on his passage to America.

At the age of nineteen he entered the German army and served in the war then in progress between Germany and Denmark, serving in all five years, from 1848 to 1853, inclusive. His great desire was to reach America, and this he accomplished after many experiences too long to be related in the limits of this sketch, although they might give encouragement to many youths struggling against adverse circumstances. He reached St. Mary's township, Mills county, Iowa, June 9, 1857, after a voyage of two months, coming up the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. He secured work on the railroad, the Chicago, St. Joseph & Han-

nibal road then being in course of building, but returned to Mills county and from his earnings bought forty acres of land, which was the beginning of his large landed possessions in this county.

On November 5, 1864, our subject enlisted in the Union army, joining the Thirtieth Iowa Infantry, Fourth Brigade, Third Division, and took part in the battle at Marshall, Tennessee, which was fought between Hood and Thomas, and he also was with his regiment at the fight at Kingston, North Carolina, they then being transferred to Sherman's army, where he continued in service until the close of the war. He was honorably discharged at Davenport, Iowa, in September, 1865, returning to his farm in Mills county. Success has attended the efforts of Mr. Nipp, and he now owns seven hundred acres of land, this, in connection with elevator and grain interests in Hastings, Iowa, making him one of the wealthy and influential citizens of the state.

In 1861 our subject took for his wife Miss Katrina Knise, and six children have been born to them, as follows: William and Mena, both deceased; Ferdinand, now engaged in the stock and elevator business at Mineola; Emma, now Mrs. James Graham, of Hastings; Julia, now Mrs. John Flynn, living on the home farm; and Charles, the agent for the Wabash Railroad, living at Mineola.

For the past fifteen years our subject has lived retired from active business. He has been called upon by the Republican party, of which he is an active member, to fill some of the local offices; he has been road supervisor for two terms. He has been prominently identified with the Ger-

man Lutheran church for many years, where all of his family are also connected, and was one of the leading organizers of the church in Mineola. Mr. Nipp has always taken a great interest in his section, and has done all in his power to advance the interests of Oak township. The family is one of the most prominent in this part of Mills county.

SAMSON HOWARD.

The characteristics which combine to make men successful as farmers in England render them still more so amid the superior opportunities afforded in America, where the same amount of business ability and the same effort will produce better results, partly because the farmer may be a land-owner here instead of a tenant, and may have a surplus of income which he may apply to the improvement of his property instead of payment for rent. Mills county, Iowa, has a contingent of English-born farmers of whom any county in the United States might be proud, and one of the best known of these is the prominent retired agriculturist of Ingraham township whose name is above.

Samson Howard was born in Lincolnshire, England, January 1, 1835, a son of John Howard, also a native of Lincolnshire, who died in 1837, leaving thirteen children, of whom ten grew up and of whom four are living at this time, our subject being the twelfth in order of birth. Those living are William Howard, a Nebraska farmer; Jane, who married a Mr. Bugg, whom she survives, and is living in England; Samson; and Sarah, who lives in Nebraska, not far from Sioux City, Iowa. The mother of these children survived their father, who

was a laboring man and farmer and died in England at the age of eighty-two years.

Mr. Howard's educational advantages were very meager, and after he was six years old were limited to facilities afforded by night schools, in which he learned to read but not much more. At the tender age of six he began the battle of life for himself, working hard for six-pence a day, or three shillings a week, boarding himself. His fortunes improved somewhat, however, as he grew older, and in 1854, when he was nineteen years old, he came to America, making the voyage from Liverpool to New York in a sail vessel, which was about nine weeks between port and port. The passage was a dangerous one and was marked by a pathetic incident which Mr. Howard will never forget. He was accompanied by his brothers John and Thomas and the latter's wife and five children. John died of ship fever and was buried at sea. Thomas located in Lorain county, Ohio, where he died at the age of seventy, leaving a small estate to seven children.

Samson found work on Lorain county farms and remained there three years. From there he went to Ottawa county, Ohio, where in 1859 he bought eighty acres of timber land. He cut down the timber, and, disposing of his interests there bought twenty acres of improved land in Wood county, that state, on which he settled in 1863. He had been married, July 20, 1861, to Lettie Hollom, a native of Lincolnshire, England, born July 4, 1843, who had come to America in 1852 with her parents, Samuel and Ann (Hollingsworth) Hollom. After having farmed in Ohio for six years he moved with his family to St. Joseph county, Michigan, whence he removed to Iowa in the spring of

1871, settling on the spot on which he now lives. It was a forty-acre patch of new prairie land, which he bought at fifteen dollars an acre and on which there were no improvements. He went in debt to a considerable extent in buying the property and in erecting a small frame house upon it, but by hard work and good management he soon placed himself on the broad highway of prosperity and made subsequent purchases of land until he now has a good two-hundred-and-eighty-acre farm, with an orchard and shade trees and a commodious brick veneer residence and ample barns and other outbuildings. He does mixed farming, growing eighty to one hundred and forty acres of corn and thirty-five acres of wheat and other cereals, and keeps twenty to forty head of grade Durham cattle and markets a good number of hogs.

Politically Mr. Howard is a Democrat and he is ably filling the offices of township trustee and school district trustee. Mrs. Howard is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Their house, erected in 1891, was the second one built on the farm and it has become widely known for its hospitality. Mrs. Howard's parents, both of whom are dead, left seven children, six of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Howard have had seven sons and four daughters: Marietta, the oldest of these, married L. C. Alexander, a farmer in Ingraham township, and has eight children. Elmer Ellsworth lives at Colorado Springs, Colorado, and has two sons and two daughters. Ella Jane is the wife of J. T. Skerritt, whose farm adjoins her father's and has a son and four daughters. Francis Edward is a farmer in this county, and has one son. Lettie Eliza is Mrs. John Wilson. George Henry is a mem-

ber of his father's household. Charles William is farming in Clay county, Iowa. Herbert Parker is a member of his father's household. Walter Otis lives at Colorado Springs. Grace Mary is a member of her father's household, as is also Clarence Edward, a boy of fifteen. All of Mr. Howard's children have a good district-school education. Mr. Howard is deeply interested in all questions affecting the welfare of the people at large and his public spirit has impelled him to do everything in his power for the advancement of his township and county.

JAMES E. BARNES.

Among the representative farmers and prosperous citizens of Deer Creek township, Mills county, is the subject of this brief review, who was born in Missouri in 1850, and was about two years old when brought to this county. His father, William R. Barnes, was a native of Kentucky and a soldier of the Civil war, having enlisted here October 10, 1862, in Company B, Twenty-ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, under the command of Captain Andrews. He remained in the service until hostilities ceased and returned home with a highly creditable war record. To the same regiment belonged a number of others who are represented in this work, and they all speak in very flattering terms of Mr. Barnes both as a brave soldier and a civilian. He died in Deer Creek township in 1884, at the age of fifty-seven years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Amanda Judah, still survives him and resides on her own farm adjoining that of our subject. She is a native of Lawrence county, Indiana, and a daughter of Martin and Nancy (Jennings)

Judah. Her father was born in the same state, of German ancestry, and died in Buchanan county, Missouri, while her mother was born in Kentucky and died in this county. Her people, as well as her husband's people, came from Missouri to Mills county about 1852. Our subject is one of a family of six children, the others being Mrs. Arabella Archer, a resident of Nebraska; John W., who lives with his brother in this county; I. L. and Mrs. Ellen M. Wyrick, both residents of Oregon; and Mrs. Coloma A. Morris, of Mills county, Iowa.

On the home farm James E. Barnes grew to manhood, acquiring an excellent knowledge of all the duties which fall to the lot of the agriculturist, and obtaining his literary education in the district schools. He now owns and works a splendid farm of two hundred and ninety acres, which he has placed under a high state of cultivation, and is successfully engaged in general farming and stock-raising.

In Mills county Mr. Barnes was united in marriage with Miss Emma A. Riddell, a native of New York state and a daughter of Samuel T. and Lucy Ann (Beckwith) Riddell, who came to Iowa at an early day. The father is now deceased, but the mother is still living and makes her home in the state of Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes have five children, namely: Mrs. Jennie E. Lang, of Mills county; and J. I., James H., Robert E. and Bertha M., all at home.

The Republican party has always found in Mr. Barnes a staunch supporter of its principles, and he has been called upon to serve his fellow citizens in the office of school director several years and road supervisor for some time. He is a member of the Sons of Veterans Camp at Strahan,

this county, and is one of the most highly respected citizens of his community. He is a whole-souled, genial gentleman who makes many friends, and has the confidence and high regard of all who know him.

LEWIS S. ROBINSON.

The name of Lewis Scott Robinson is found high on the roll of representative journalists and political leaders of southwestern Iowa. He was born December 1, 1861, in Knoxville, Knox county, Illinois, a son of W. T. Robinson, a newspaper publisher, who learned the business in the office of the old Cincinnati Commercial, where he was employed in 1849 and 1850. In early life Mr. Robinson of this review entered his father's newspaper office and was thus employed, mastering the business in both principle and detail. His tastes have always been of a literary character. The first money which he acquired was by taking the old carriers address to a route of subscribers on the Knoxville Republican. In 1875 he accompanied his father and the family on their removal to Leon, Iowa, and after his school days were ended he accepted a position as bank teller in the Farmers and Traders Bank in Leon, serving in that position for four years, after which he went into partnership with his father in the publication of the Decatur County Journal, issued at Leon. He was connected therewith until 1886, when he sold his interest and removed to Glenwood. Here he purchased J. F. Record's interest in the firm of Record & Ewing. Later he purchased Mr. Ewing's interest and for the past eight years has been sole proprietor. In 1889, in connection with W. E. Baarfield, he purchased the Glenwood Opinion, of which he is at

present one of the editors and publishers. This paper has been in existence for thirty-seven years and has been a potent factor in the progress and development of Glenwood. Through the columns of his paper Mr. Robinson gives an earnest support to all measures which he believes will prove of public benefit, is the champion of works of reform and progress and the opposer of all that has a demoralizing influence upon the city. In addition to his connection with journalistic interests he is a stockholder in the Glenwood State Bank.

Mr. Robinson has occupied various city and county offices, but has never been an aspirant for official honors, although he takes a very keen and active interest in the growth and progress of the Republican party. He believes most firmly in his principles and policy and has been chairman of the Republican central committee of Mills county at various times through the past twelve years. He was also chairman of the Republican committee for the ninth district of Iowa when the Hon. Smith McPherson was elected to congress in 1898, and also in 1900 when Judge Walter I. Smith was chosen to represent the district in the legislative halls of the nation. Mr. Robinson is still serving as chairman and is well fitted for the position on account of his executive ability and power as an organizer. He marshals his forces with the skill and precision of a military commander on the field of battle and he has the tact to harmonize the various elements of the party, thus securing the best results.

On the 30th of November, 1887, in Leon, Iowa, Mr. Robinson was united in marriage to Miss Marian A. Mowatt, a daughter of S. M. Mowatt, a graduate of the Edinburg

University of Scotland. She was born at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island—her mother's home—November 30, 1867, and she now has one son, Lewis S., born August 8, 1899. Socially Mr. Robinson is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he was initiated in 1882. He is at present chancellor commander of Glenwood Lodge, No. 43, K. P., and is a member of the Congregational church of Glenwood. With a capacity and experience which would enable him to fulfill any trust to which he might be chosen, he has never sought to advance himself in office, but has been content to do his duty where he could and leave the self-seeking to others. Viewed in a personal light, he is a strong man, of excellent judgment, fair in his views, and highly honorable in his relations with his fellow men. He is a man of very strong convictions, and his integrity stands as an unquestioned fact in his career. He has always been a student, and the scope and amplitude of his knowledge renders him a charming conversationalist. He is in full sympathy with all the great movements of the world about him, and watches the progress of events with the keenest interest. Though severe at times toward men and measures deserving criticism, he is nevertheless a generous friend and warm advocate of those who are battling for the right, and of principles and policies for the public good.

ISAAC SMITH.

Prominent among the pioneer and enterprising settlers of Fremont county is Isaac Smith, of Riverton. He came to the state in 1856 and to this county in 1858. He

was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, August 9, 1833, and represents a good family, noted for industry and honesty. His father, Morris Smith, was born in New Jersey and was a son of Ulet Smith, also a native of that state and a member of one of its old families. Morris Smith married Miss Susanna Sober, who was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, although her people were from New Jersey and were of English descent. Her mother's name before marriage was Moore. Mr. and Mrs. Smith became the parents of six children, five of whom reached mature years, but Samuel is now deceased. The others are: Coleman, a well known citizen of Riverton; Isaac; Caroline, who became the wife of Daniel Shull and died in Riverton township; Isabel, deceased; and one who died in infancy. The father passed away in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, at the age of thirty-nine years, and the mother, long surviving him, departed this life in 1892 at the age of eighty-seven. She was a Presbyterian in religious faith in early life but afterward became a Methodist. The father was a miller by trade and was an honest, industrious man, respected by all who knew him.

In his native county Isaac Smith was reared to farm work, following that pursuit until eighteen years of age, when he entered upon an apprenticeship to the pattern-maker's trade and was thus engaged for six years, becoming an expert mechanic. When twenty-three years of age he emigrated westward, and for one season worked at his trade in Davenport, Iowa. He afterward spent one year at carpentering in Missouri, and in 1859 he came to Fremont county, erecting the first house on the pres-

ent site of Riverton. It is still standing, but since that time Mr. Smith has purchased other land and in 1875 erected his present commodious residence, which stands on a natural building site, surrounded by shade trees, while in the orchard are many varieties of fruit. He has large barns and sheds, highly cultivated fields and rich pasture lands, and the place is divided by well kept fences. The farm consists of four hundred and fifty acres, nearly all of which is rich pasture land. Mr. Smith has been a very successful and energetic agriculturist and stock-raiser, and everything upon his place indicates his careful supervision and capable management. For some years he was a successful contractor and builder, and erected many of the buildings in this locality, but in more recent years has given his entire attention to agricultural pursuits.

In 1860 Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Rockafeller, of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Hiram and Elizabeth (Wilkerson) Rockafeller, both of whom died in Pennsylvania. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Smith have been born ten children, of whom six are living, namely: Albert, who is now a farmer and stock-raiser of Nebraska; Sherman, at home; Alum, who is also following farming and stock-raising in Nebraska; Chester, who is working in a store in Skidmore, Missouri; and Geno and Stella, who are at home. Four have passed away: An infant son; Emma, who died at the age of three years; Kimber, who was killed by accident when four years of age; and Eva, who died when fifteen. The mother passed away November 6, 1882, at the age of forty-six. She was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church and was honored and loved for

her goodness of heart and mind. On the 6th of December, 1883, Mr. Smith was again married, his second union being with Sarah Hiatt, a native of Indiana, in which state her parents died. Five children graced this union, of whom three are now living, namely: Pearl, Ross and Lynn. They lost an infant daughter and one son, Hugh, who died at the age of two years.

In his political views Mr. Smith is a Republican and keeps well informed on the issues of the day, but has never been a politician in the sense of being an office-seeker, although he served as county supervisor. The cause of education finds in him a warm friend and he does all in his power for its advancement. He is also liberal in support of the church work, and his wife is a consistent member of the Baptist church, the family attending its services and taking part in its work. Mr. Smith has now reached the age of sixty-seven, but his years rest lightly upon him and he has the vigor and energy of a man much younger. In business he sustains a high reputation, for there is nothing underhanded in his dealings; his straightforward methods and earnest purpose commend him to the confidence and good will of all with whom he is associated; and as a representative citizen of Riverton township, Fremont county, he well deserves mention in this volume.

FREDERICK H. SCHOENING.

A native of Germany, Frederick Henry Schoening, who now resides near Mineola, Mills county, was born in Holstein on the 11th of August, 1829, and his parents, Henry and Margaret (Schale) Schoening, were natives of the same country. In 1858 they

bade adieu to friends and native land and with their family crossed the briny deep to the new world, landing at New Orleans. However, they did not tarry long in the southern metropolis but came at once to Mills county, Iowa, settling in Oak township. The voyage was a long and tedious one, occupying two months, for they came by way of Cuba, New Orleans and St. Louis and up the Missouri river to Council Bluffs. The father died in Oak township, in 1887, at the age of seventy-eight years, and the mother passed away at the age of sixty.

Mr. Schoening, who is now an enterprising farmer near Mineola, spent his childhood and youth in the fatherland, and was married in Holstein, on the 25th of April, 1858, to Miss Johana Fos, who was born April 26, 1836, and is a daughter of Louis and Margaret (Schoening) Fos. Her father died May 11, 1858, at the age of seventy-three years, and the mother passed away in 1869, when fifty years of age. Immediately after their marriage Frederick H. Schoening and his wife came with his parents to the United States. Ten children have graced their union, nine of whom are yet living, as follows: Minnie, who was born September 25, 1859, and is now the wife of John Hansen, a resident of Emerson, Nebraska, where he follows farming; Henry, who was born April 3, 1862, and is engaged in farming in the same state; John, who was born February 17, 1864, and has taken up his abode on a farm near the old homestead; William, born March 4, 1866; Louis, born August 17, 1870; Mary, born March 11, 1873; Frank, born April 16, 1875; Emma, born October 25, 1877; Otto, born July 10, 1879; and Rosa, born May 11, 1883.

The father, Frederick H. Schoening, is

now the owner of three hundred and forty-five acres of fine farming land, all of which he has acquired through his own efforts. For the past ten years he has been practically retired, enjoying a rest which he well merits, for previous to that time he had lived a very busy life and his unremitting toil, careful management and resolute purpose brought to him prosperity. He exercised his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party, and he and his family are all members of the German Lutheran church of Mineola. As a citizen he is deeply interested in what ever pertains to the welfare and progress of his community along substantial lines of development and has given his hearty co-operation to many movements for the general good.

MOSES U. PAYNE.

Moses U. Payne, deceased, was through a long period an esteemed and influential resident of Fremont county and one of its extensive land-owners. He came to this portion of the state in 1863, and from that time until his death was actively identified with the public progress. A native of Kentucky, his birth occurred October 25, 1807, and he belonged to one of the old, distinguished families of that state. His parents, Moses Payne and Mary Miller, were married July 30, 1800, and unto them were born five children, three sons and two daughters, the former being Jacob U., who was a prominent business man of New Orleans, where his death occurred; Moses U., the subject of this sketch; and Andrew, who was a leading planter and carried on business at Pass Christian, Mississippi, where his last days were

spent. The daughters were Maria H., who became the wife of Judge Wood, of Dayton, Missouri, and died in 1847, and Mrs. Henrietta Bradwell, who died in 1846. The father of these children died June 24, 1815, but his widow, surviving him many years, passed away October 1, 1844, at an advanced age.

Moses U. Payne was reared in Kentucky, where he received a good education. He embarked in merchandising in that state and subsequently removed to Columbia, Missouri, where his brother Jacob was living. There he remained until 1863, when he came to Fremont county, where he purchased land, becoming one of the most extensive property holders in southwestern Iowa, his landed possessions comprising twenty thousand acres on the rich Missouri river bottoms. The land was very productive and he engaged in raising corn and other grains.

Mr. Payne was first married in Kentucky, June 25, 1829, to Miss Mary D. White, who was born in that state. She died in Boone county, Missouri, January 21, 1858, leaving one son, Jacob, who is well known both in Hamburg, Iowa, and in Nebraska City, Nebraska. Mr. Payne's second marriage was celebrated in Howard county, Missouri, where he married Sallie H. Patton, a lady of intelligence, culture and refinement, belonging to one of the good families of that state. Their marriage was celebrated September 12, 1867. She proved to her husband a most faithful companion and helpmeet on life's journey. She was born in Howard county, Missouri, and was reared and educated in that state and in Tennessee. Her parents were Thomas and Sarah (Gibens) Patton, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Kentucky, but

their marriage was celebrated in Missouri. Both are now deceased, the father having passed away at Holly Springs, Mississippi, while the mother's death occurred in Howard county, Missouri. In their family were ten children, namely: James R., Mary J., Margaret A., Joseph W., Robert J., Mrs. Payne, Martha K., P. W., Elizabeth P. and Charity R. By the marriage of Moses U. Payne and Sallie Patton two children were born: Sarah M., the wife of the Rev. S. P. Cresap, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, now living in Moberly, Missouri; and Moses Miller, who was born in Washington township, Fremont county, in 1873, and is now one of the prominent men of this locality. He was educated in Fayette, Missouri, and in 1892 he married Miss Ethel Cunningham. They now have one son, Moses Miller, Jr. Their residence, situated on the farmstead, is one of the finest homes in the county, and the young husband is successfully cultivating the land, which is under a high state of cultivation and gives indication of his careful supervision.

In his political views Moses U. Payne, whose name introduces this sketch, was independent, and in religious belief was a Methodist, contributing liberally to the support of his own and other churches and did all in his power to advance the cause of Christianity. He erected a church building upon his farm and gave thirty acres of land to the congregation. His was a useful, upright and honorable life. He was liberal to the poor and needy, faithful in friendship and loyal to all family ties, and at his death, which occurred when he had attained the advanced age of eighty-seven years, he left to his family not only a handsome competence but an untarnished name. Mrs.

Payne has in Fremont county three hundred and twenty acres, and in addition to her residence and other good buildings upon the property she is also the proprietor of a store at Payne Junction. She is a lady of excellent business and executive ability, fully capable of controlling her property interests, and at the same time she possesses all those womanly qualities which win admiration and regard, and by many friends she is greatly beloved.

ROBERT M. ADKINS.

Many lines of business are successfully carried on in the flourishing town of Henderson, Iowa, and our subject represents two,—dealing in live stock and engaging in auctioneering. Mr. Adkins was born in Monroe county, Indiana, October 7, 1854, a son of Wyatt Adkins, who was a native of Kentucky, born there September 21, 1807. The grandfather of our subject, Jesse Adkins, was a planter and slaveholder of Pulaski county, that state, where he died in 1856.

Wyatt Adkins removed to Clark county, Iowa, with his wife and nine children, all of them still living, with families, except one daughter, named Melita, who became the wife of Elijah Emory. Her death occurred in Clark county and one son was left motherless. Mr. Adkins was twice married and reared a large family. He was a farmer, owning two hundred acres, and at the time of his death, in 1884, was in easy circumstances. The second wife of Wyatt Adkins, our subject's mother, was named Mary Paekerof, and she was a native of Virginia; and our subject had one brother, David, now a resident of Creston, Iowa. Mrs. Ad-

kins had been previously married to Reuben Wett and had two children, both of whom are now deceased. Her son was a soldier in the Civil war, who died and was buried at Louisville, Kentucky. Mrs. Adkins lived until 1896, dying at the age of about eighty-six. She was a noble woman, kind to her neighbors, charitable and of a cheerful disposition.

Robert M. Adkins was reared on the farm and early learned its pleasures and dull duties, but had the advantages of a good common-school education in Clark county. He remained at home until the age of twenty-seven, when he was married to Mary Jane Kinzom, of Warren county, Iowa, a daughter of J. E. Kinzom, of Clay Center, Nebraska. She died in 1895, on January 31st, aged forty years, leaving five children: Mamie L., wife of Rev. E. F. Lake, a minister of the Christian church at Prescott, Iowa, and she has two children: Hallie Dell, the wife of William Cain, a farmer of Montgomery county, and she has one child; Opal E., a graduate of the Henderson high school; Stella M., a remarkably beautiful child of eleven years; and Glenn Guy, a fine lad of eight years. Mr. Adkins was married the second time, January 13, 1897, the lady being Miss Cora E. Maynes, of Henderson, Iowa, a daughter of William Maynes, a resident of this place.

In 1883 Mr. Adkins left the home farm and engaged in the hardware business at Hopeville, under the firm name of Adkins & Morton; but a year and a half later Mr. Morton retired and Mr. Adkins removed to Henderson, where he continued in trade for a period of four years, when he sold out and has since given his whole attention to livestock and to auctioneering. The latter busi-

ness he began as early as his twenty-first year and has successfully pursued it at intervals ever since, until now his reputation in that line extends over a hundred miles, even into other states. He sells stock in Kansas City and Omaha, being the only man in the place engaged in that line, selling on commission and making a success of it.

In 1894 Mr. Adkins built his residence in Henderson and has lately purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Harrison township, upon which he will place a tenant. He is a very popular man in his home town, his genial manner and accommodating spirit making friends of all. He and his interesting family are welcome in all social circles and Mr. Adkins has acquired some celebrity as a fine checker-player.

GEORGE H. ESTES.

George H. Estes is one of the leading stock men of Mills county, possessing the qualifications essential to success. In his youth the elements of success lay dormant in his nature awaiting the awakening touch of effort, and as he passed into manhood he put forth his energies, prompted by a determined and enterprising spirit, and to-day he stands among the prosperous residents of the community in which he is located. His standing in the county is indicated by the fact that he is now a leading member of the board of supervisors. He represents one of the old families of this community, his birth having occurred in Lyons township, Mills county, March 14, 1863, his parents being William M. and Hester A. (Linville) Estes.

Upon the old home farm George H. Estes was reared, early becoming familiar

with all the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. He pursued his studies in the public schools near his home and when about twenty years of age went to Colorado, spending the succeeding ten years in that state, Kansas and in New Mexico. While in the west he was engaged in the stock business. On the expiration of that decade he returned to Mills county, where he has continued to reside and through the last ten years he has been extensively engaged in the raising, purchase and sale of stock. He buys and sells many head of cattle each year and annually feeds about three hundred head. He also does an extensive trade in horses and mules and is recognized as one of the best judges of stock in the county. He owns a fine farm of three hundred and twenty acres in Platteville township, Mills county, and also has a similar amount in Logan county, Nebraska. His broad fields therefore afford good crops for the stock and in the meadows horses and cattle have fine pasturage.

On the 16th of October, 1892, Mr. Estes was united in marriage to Miss Eleonora Mayberry, who was born in Ohio, and in her maidenhood came with her parents to Mills county. She died January 9, 1891, at the age of thirty-three years and four months, leaving two children, Winifred and Claudie. She was a devoted wife and mother and her loss was deeply mourned by the family and many friends. Mr. Estes is a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity and is one of the leading and valued citizens of his locality. His political support is given to the Democracy and he takes an active part in promoting its growth and success in Mills county. In 1900 he was elected a member of the board of county su-

pervisors by a majority of thirty three, being the only Democrat upon the county ticket chosen at the November election of that year. This fact certainly indicates his wide popularity and the confidence reposed in him, and stands for evident force of character and sterling worth. He is now an active member of the board and does all in his power to promote the welfare of the county. Almost his entire life has been passed in this community and his creditable record is manifest in the fact that many who have known him from his boyhood are numbered among his staunchest friends.

E. R. C. WOODROW.

The name of this gentleman is inseparably interwoven with the history of Mills county, for through many years he was a prominent factor in its progress and development and up to his death was numbered among its honored and valued citizens. He was born on a farm in Guernsey county, Ohio, in the year 1830, the place of his birth being near the town of Byesville. He was one of a family of ten children who grew to adult age among the stern realities of life upon a farm in a comparatively recently developed region. At the age of twenty-three years he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ann Fisk, of Marshall county, West Virginia, and spurred on by the wonderful hardihood and Christian character which seemed to mark the men and women who brought to this country the first evidences of civilization, this young and inexperienced, but the hopeful couple set out from the homes of their youth, leaving behind them the friends and associations of childhood, and came to Iowa.

The journey was made by boat and on the 10th of May, 1853, Mr. Woodrow and his wife reached Glenwood, then a small hamlet known as Coonsville. Many hardships came to them in the years of the early settlement, and difficult to meet were the trials which they were forced to encounter. It is a very arduous task to establish a new home on a western frontier, deprived of the comforts and privileges of the east, but with brave hearts and resolute spirit Mr. and Mrs. Woodrow undertook the task which they finally successfully accomplished. Four children came to their home and thus added to their labors, but at the same time their lives were brightened by the prattle and happiness of the innocent little ones. Only one of the number, however, is living, namely, Dr. E. G. Woodrow, a successful practicing dentist at Glenwood. In 1877 the wife and mother died, and in 1880 Mr. Woodrow was married to the lady who is now his widow.

Mr. Woodrow was a carpenter by trade and during the first eight years of his life in Mills county he diligently followed that calling in Glenwood. In 1861 he established a shoe store which he successfully carried on for seventeen years. Subsequently he embarked in the real-estate business, in that enterprise being associated with J. E. Nickham up to a short time prior to his death, when Mr. Woodrow practically retired from active life. His career was one of marked diligence and enterprise, and that he won success is due entirely to his own well directed efforts, guided by sound judgment and unquestioned honesty.

In 1860 he became a member of the Baptist church, was untiring in his work and contributed liberally to its support. He

acted as trustee and deacon and did all in his power to promote its cause among men. He was also a trustee and the treasurer of the Iowa Institution for Feeble Minded Children, acting in that capacity until 1888, or for a period of eleven years. His Christian character was at once unique and interesting. Common sense and practical judgment predominated and was combined with wisdom and a genial and kindly manner which attracted people to him and won their regard and confidence. He was a safe and reliable advisor in common things and many persons will remember his friendly council. He listened with patience and careful consideration to the tales of woe and sorrow which were brought to him, and to the best of his ability he pointed the surest way of relief to them. Possessing a deeply religious temperament and strengthened by an unfaltering belief in an over-ruling Providence, he made religion at once a plain, practical thing which became a part of his daily life and not merely a Sabbath observance. To have known him well, to have been familiar with his mental tenderness, his moral traits, his clearness of perception, his accuracy of conclusion, his homely speech, his quaint metaphors, his patient attention, and his ready and responsive sympathy, was to be impressed with his resemblance to Abraham Lincoln.

He had a comprehensive knowledge of pioneer life as he had seen it in the west through a period of nearly fifty years. Those who have sat for hours and heard him describe and comment upon the life, the customs and habits of that period, cannot forget the knowledge they thus obtained of one of the most interesting and eventful epochs of our history. If the reminiscences

recounted by him in these talks and his observations of minor events and the life of the time could be preserved they would comprise a volume of rare value to the residents of the community. As a man, a citizen, a friend, a philosopher, a guide and helper among his fellows, his memory will ever be honored in the hearts of all who knew him. He left the impress of his life and character upon the community, its history and its progress. These are a public heritage graciously cherished. His influence was as a blessed benediction to all who knew him and no history of the community would be complete without a record of his career.

EDWIN G. WOODROW.

Edwin G. Woodrow is engaged in the practice of dentistry in Glenwood, and his ability has won him prestige as a representative of the profession. He is numbered among the native sons of the city, his birth having here occurred on the 30th of September, 1864, his parents being Ebenezer R. C. and Mary A. (Fisk) Woodrow. His father was widely and favorably known in Mills county, where he first settled in 1846. He was prominently identified with the real-estate, loan and abstract business and his name figured conspicuously in connection with transactions along those lines.

At the age of seventeen Dr. Woodrow entered the office of F. M. Shirver, a dentist of Glenwood, who directed his studies for three years, and at the same time he became familiar with the practical work of dentistry, as well as with the principles of the science. He had acquired a good education in the public schools of his native town, and at the age of twenty years he became a

student in the Iowa State University, at Iowa City, where he pursued the study of dentistry with unremitting diligence for two years, and on the 21st of March, 1886, he was graduated in that institution with honor. He then located in Shenandoah, Iowa, where he succeeded Dr. Nance. In this profession he has doubtless found the occupation for which he was intended by nature. He follows the latest and best improved methods of dentistry and is particularly well qualified especially in the line of crown and bridge work. He has an office supplied with the latest equipments and instruments, and he is an earnest and enthusiastic follower of the profession, in which his marked ability and unremitting toil have gained him high rank.

The Doctor is a consistent member of the Baptist church and is active in religious work and in social circles. He possesses considerable musical talent and has had an influence in promoting the musical culture of the city. He is courteous and affable in manner, obliging and kindly in disposition and has the esteem of all with whom he comes in contact. In 1890 he sold his business in Shenandoah to Dr. Richardson and returned to his native city, where he has already secured a liberal patronage, which is constantly increasing. He is a member of the Iowa State Dental Society and also belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity, while in his political affiliations he is a Republican.

AUSTIN G. FISHER.

Since an early period in the pioneer development of Fremont county, Austin G. Fisher has been a resident of this portion

of the state, where he is known as a representative farmer and stock-raiser. He is a descendant of sturdy New England ancestry, and was born November 1, 1817, in Washington county, Ohio. His grandfather, Daniel Fisher, was colonel of a Massachusetts regiment in the war of the Revolution, and about 1800 he removed to Ohio, becoming a resident of that section of the country before the Buckeye state was admitted to the Union. He located in Washington county, purchased a tract of land and continued the development of his farm throughout his remaining days. He lived a quiet and unassuming but honest and upright life, commanding the respect of those with whom he was associated. In his family were the following children, namely: Andrew; Seth; Austin; Deborah, who became Mrs. Gilman; Mrs. Draper; Mrs. Fuller and Mrs. Frances Dana.

Andrew Fisher, the father of our subject, was born in Dedham, Massachusetts, and spent his time there till early manhood, when he moved to Ohio. He was married first in Washington county, that state, in the year 1806, to Miss Mary Gray, a daughter of Captain Gray, who was engaged in the siege and storming of Stony Point and served throughout the war which brought independence to the nation. Subsequently he removed to Washington county, Ohio, locating at Waterford Landing, on the Muskingum river, where he spent his remaining days, his time and energies being devoted to agricultural pursuits. In his family were six children, namely: Mrs. Rebecca Hayward, Mrs. Charlotte Hayward, Mrs. Clara Hart, Mrs. Mary Fisher, William and Hanford. Andrew Fisher and his wife Mary resided in Washington county, Ohio, until her

death, which occurred about 1822. She left the following named children: Maria, who became the wife of J. Loring; Amanda, wife of William M. Dodge; Mrs. Elizabeth Root; Mary, the wife of C. R. Ames; Theodore A.; and Austin G. After the mother of this family had passed away Mr. Fisher, the father, wedded Mrs. Barris, a widow, and they had one daughter, Mrs. Sibyl Patton. After the death of his first wife Mr. Fisher removed to Athens county, Ohio, where he spent his remaining days. He was a hatter by trade, but in his early life he took keel-boats down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, trading produce to the coast people. In his religious faith he was a Universalist.

As the father left but a small estate Austin G. Fisher and the other members of the family were early forced to start out in life on their own account. After his mother's death our subject resided with relatives and friends and when old enough engaged in farm work. He is truly a self-made man, for everything that he possesses has been acquired through his well-directed efforts. His education was obtained in the public schools, but his mental training was somewhat limited, owing to the necessity of his providing for his own support. He remained in Ohio until he had attained his majority, when he made his way to Illinois. Subsequently he traveled to some extent and followed boating. When he arrived in the Prairie state he took up his abode in Monroe county and engaged in the cooper's trade. It was customary for people of that time to cut the trees that grew on government land, and this he did. He also engaged in coopering to some extent and followed any pursuit that would yield him an honest living. He had nothing to lose and a fortune

to make. From Monroe county he removed to Morgan county, where he engaged in clerking in a store for one year, after which he took up his abode in Peoria, Illinois, where he was also employed as a salesman for about a year. In 1841-42 a financial panic was felt throughout the country and his employers lost everything they had, so that Mr. Fisher was left without work. He then made his way to his old home in Washington county, Ohio, and spent the winter there, after which he engaged to go down the river on a flatboat to New Orleans. From that city he worked his passage back on a steamboat, and during three of four months he certainly experienced very hard service. Steamboat work at that time was anything but desirable for white men, who were employed side by side with the negroes and were treated no better. As Mr. Fisher expresses it "he saw the elephant from head to heels." Such surroundings were extremely humiliating to Mr. Fisher and he therefore determined to enter some other walk of life. Arriving at St. Louis dirty and ragged, he would not allow any of his acquaintances to see him before he had had opportunity to change his clothing and dress more in accordance with the surroundings which he felt were his rightful environments.

Returning to Morgan county, Illinois, Mr. Fisher entered the service of a huckster to drive teams and gather produce. There he remained for about a year, when he secured a position in the service of a doctor in Mason county, who employed him to carry on his farm. In 1846 Mr. Fisher married and continued to conduct the farm until he had saved enough money to purchase a tract of land of his own. In 1850 his wife died.

He afterward engaged in teaching school two winters and was then again married and resumed work upon his farm, which he had secured by locating Mexican land warrants. He improved his land, making it a valuable tract. He saw a great development in the county, for when he located here there were only four hundred voters within its borders. In 1852 he was nominated as a candidate to represent Mason and Logan counties in the legislature, but was defeated by forty-four votes. In politics he was then a Whig and afterward he became a strong Republican. While in Mason county he served as a justice of the peace and since coming to Fremont county he has filled the office of township trustee. He remained, however, in Illinois until after all but one of his children were born. In 1874 he sold his property and came to Iowa, taking up his abode upon the farm where he yet lives. He bought one hundred and sixty acres of land. The farm was fenced and land broken, and soon well developed fields brought to him a good return for his labors. He also erected a commodious two-story frame residence, in which he yet resides, and with characteristic energy continued the work of the farm, which has brought to him an excellent financial return. To his landed possessions he has added until the homestead comprises four hundred and thirty acres. He also purchased and improved another farm, which he gave to his daughter.

Mr. Fisher has been twice married. He first wedded Miss Elizabeth Kemp, who was born in Mason county, Illinois, a daughter of Abel Kemp, a native of New York and one of the early settlers of Mason county, where he located in 1836. In the east he had followed shoemaking, but after emigrat-

ing westward he became the owner of a large tract of land and engaged in the tilling of the soil through a long period. Subsequently he removed to Wisconsin, where he retired from active life, making his home among his children until he was called to his final rest. He was the father of six children, namely: Mrs. Fisher, James, Daniel, Mrs. Mary Simpson, Sarah, who died at the age of fifteen years, and N. J. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Fisher were born three children: Amanda, the wife of G. B. Cluett, of Troy, New York; Maria, the wife of C. W. Newell, of Nebraska; and Frank, who is also living in that state. The mother of this family passed away and Mr. Fisher afterward married Miss Euphame Brown, a native of New York and a daughter of Joseph Brown, of the Empire state, who came to Illinois about 1848 and followed farming until his death, which occurred in Mason county. He had six children: DeWitt C., a resident of Mason county, Illinois; Mrs. Harriet Eldred, who died in Wisconsin; Robert; Jane, the wife of A. S. Blakeley; Mrs. Emily P. Mulford, now deceased; and Euphame, deceased. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Fisher was blessed with eight children: Alice, the wife of Joseph Cope, now living in Arizona; Albert, of Iowa; Clara, the wife of E. C. Newell, of Nebraska; Mrs. Fanny Gilbert, of Fremont county; Jessie, at home; A. G., who is managing the old homestead farm; Bertha, at home; and Lydia E., who is now employed as a stenographer in the city of New York. The mother of this family died December 22, 1895, respected by all who knew her.

In the evening of life Mr. Fisher is comfortably situated in a very pleasant home amidst his children and friends, who enter-

tain for him the highest respect and esteem. His has been an honorable and useful career, and as one of the most venerable citizens of sterling worth he well deserves mention in this volume.

WILLIAM EATON.

William Eaton has through his own well directed efforts won a position among the leading lawyers of southwestern Iowa. He owes his advancement to no outside aid or influence, having depended entirely upon earnest and indefatigable labor for the success which he desired. He resides in Sidney, where he has a large and representative clientage, having for a number of years been connected with important litigation tried in the courts of his district.

William Eaton was born October 9, 1849, near Denmark, in Washington township, Lee county, Iowa. His father, Ebenezer Ansil Eaton, was born at Phillipston, Massachusetts, November 8, 1810, and was a farmer by occupation. In 1838 he emigrated westward, casting in his lot with the early settlers of Lee county, Iowa, and there remaining until the spring of 1853, when with ox-teams he crossed the plains to California. He was not long permitted to enjoy his new home upon the Pacific coast, however, for his death occurred in the Golden state in September, 1854. In 1833 he had married Miss Elizabeth Selfridge Rice, who was born July 11, 1817, at Templeton, Massachusetts, and died in Henry county, Iowa, June 7, 1891.

William Eaton was reared amid the scenes of rural life and his experiences were those which usually fall to the lot of farmer boys. He assisted in the cultivation of the

home farm until he started out to make his own way in the world. His parents were in limited financial circumstances and he had only such opportunities as he could provide for himself. He early manifested a love for study and availed himself of every opportunity for the improvement of his mind. He read extensively, and after mastering the branches taught in the common schools he engaged in teaching, and with the money thus earned pursued the scientific course of study taught in the Denmark Academy, in Denmark, Iowa, where he was graduated in 1872. School teaching also provided him with the necessary funds for pursuing his law studies. He entered the law department of the Iowa State University, at Iowa City, and there remained until the time of his graduation in 1874. The determination which he manifested in securing his education indicated the elemental strength of his character and gave promise of future success. After his admission to the bar he located in Sidney, Iowa, where he began practice on the 2d of October, 1874. In his profession he has been successful. Thorough study has given him comprehensive understanding of the principles of jurisprudence, and these he applies with accuracy to the points at issue. Financial success has also been vouchsafed him in return for his labor and legal ability, and since 1882 he has invested largely in land and farming interests.

On the 4th of August, 1874, in Morrisonville, Illinois, Mr. Eaton was united in marriage to Annie Elizabeth Grundy, who was born in Newark, England, in 1849, and in 1853 went to Bureau county, Illinois, with her parents, Henry and Ruth (Gladson) Grundy. Two children have been

born unto Mr. and Mrs. Eaton: Elmer Eugene, born September 14, 1876; and Lillian, born Decemer 21, 1879. In his church relations Mr. Eaton is a Methodist, holding membership with the church of that denomination in Sidney. In his political affiliations he is a Republican and is recognized as one of the active workers of the party in this portion of the state. In 1892 he was alternate delegate at large to the Republican national convention and was district alternate delegate to the Republican national convention held in St. Louis, in 1896, and district delegate to the Republican national convention in Philadelphia in 1900. In 1880 he was appointed by Governor Gear as district attorney for the fifteenth judicial district, to fill a vacancy, and was county attorney of Fremont from 1887 until 1890. In the fall of 1893 he was elected to the state senate from the seventh Iowa district, comprising Page and Fremont counties, and was re-elected in 1897, receiving both nominations by acclamation. Mr. Eaton is a man entirely free from ostentation, straightforward and reliable, and commands respect and confidence wherever he is known.

JAMES N. SUMMERS.

When Mills county was located upon the western frontier, when the greater part of its land was in possession of the government and pioneer homes were few and far between, James Newton Summers, now deceased, came to the county and throughout the remainder of his life devoted his time and energies to agricultural pursuits and to the faithful discharge of his duties of citizenship, winning high regard by reason of

his straightforward dealing and his fidelity to manly principles. He was a native of Illinois, his birth having occurred in Tazewell county, on the 20th of August, 1829. He was a representative on the paternal side of one of the old families of North Carolina, and his father, John Summers, was a native of that state, whence he emigrated to Illinois at a very early day. He married Emily Woodrow, who was a descendant of Richard Withrow, a native of Ireland, who founded the family in the new world. In the intervening years the orthography of the name has undergone a change to its present form. The parents of our subject spent their last days in Illinois, the mother dying in April, 1835, while the father passed away many years later, at the ripe old age of seventy-two. They had five children, but only two are now living, Harvey and William. One son, Milton, died during the Civil war, while serving in the Fifth Iowa Cavalry.

Amid the wild scenes of frontier life James Summers was reared and was thus fitted for his pioneer experiences in Iowa. Schools were of a primitive character and his education was therefore rather limited, but his training at farm work was not meager. In the year 1854 the brothers of the family decided to seek homes in Iowa and came to Mills county, which was just being opened to civilization. The government offered its lands at a merely nominal price to those who would convert the raw prairie into cultivated fields, and the Summers brothers therefore secured large tracts. James became the owner of a farm and with characteristic energy began its development. It was situated in White Cloud township and had hitherto been unimproved, but as time passed, acre after acre was placed

under the plow and began to yield good returns.

Mr. Summers was united in marriage in early manhood to Miss Charlotte Raines, a native of Missouri, and she became the mother of three children, two of whom are yet living, as follows: Lillian E., now Mrs. Palmer, and John Henry. After the death of his first wife Mr. Summers was again married on the 9th of June, 1873, to Miss Ella J. Brown, who was born in Tazewell county, Illinois. She had seven children, six of whom are living, namely: Ross B.; Eunice E., now Mrs. Carl E. Axtell; Laura B.; Strayer S.; J. N.; and Arvilla M. Mrs. Summers is a daughter of Dr. Alfred and Sarah (Griswold) Brown. Her father was born in 1810, and was a grandson of Henry and Lydia (Humphrey) Brown. The former was called "Continental Brown" owing to his activity in connection with the affairs of the Continental army which he joined in 1775. In April of that year he enlisted and served for six days following the alarm at Lexington, and was afterward with the First Connecticut Regiment. He was a member of the company commanded by Captain Woolcott. In 1781 he received a commission as sergeant. From the First Connecticut Regiment he was transferred to the New York troops, serving under General Lafayette. He participated in the battle of Bunker Hill, the first important engagement of the war, and was also present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. In an engagement he was wounded in one of the limbs, and after leaving the army he was always known as "Continental Brown." In recognition of his services he was granted a pension by the government. Henry Brown was the father of Lyman Brown, who mar-

ried Sarah Tryon, a daughter of Lord Tryon, of England, who was also in the Revolutionary war. Their son, Dr. Alfred Brown, was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Hooker Griswold, who was born in 1810. At an early day they became residents of Illinois, emigrating westward from Connecticut, making the journey in an ox cart. The Doctor engaged in the practice of medicine for fifty or sixty years and both he and his wife spent their last days in Tazewell county, Illinois.

Our subject and his wife continued to reside on the old homestead until 1891, when his life's labors were ended in death. She still resides upon the farm and is one of the highly esteemed ladies of the community. Mr. Summers was a man of strong purpose, honorable in all his dealings, and to his family left the priceless heritage of an untarnished name.

DAVID AITKEN.

A very prominent farmer and veteran of the Civil war who lives upon a cultivated farm in Mills county, Iowa, is David Aitken, the subject of this sketch. He was born near Glasgow, Scotland, December 20, 1828. His father, John Aitken, came to America in 1852, spending six weeks on the ocean voyage, and landed in New York, going from there to Carbondale, Pennsylvania, at which place he died in 1877, at the age of eighty-four. He had married Ellen Pollock, who passed away but a short time before at the age of eighty. They had reared the following children: John, who was killed near Scranton, Pennsylvania, when about thirty years old; Mrs. Ellen Law, a widow living at Pittston, Pennsylvania;

David, our subject; Valentine, who died in Oakland, California; Janet, who married George Stephens, of Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania; and James, who resides in Wilksbarre, Pennsylvania.

Our subject received only such educational advantages as were offered by the district schools of his locality. His father had a farm of one hundred and twenty acres and it was the duty of David to assist in clearing up the land as quickly as possible. He was made useful in picking up brush and preparing fire-wood and doing the chores of a farm boy until he was able to take his place at the plow. Until he was twenty-two years old he remained at home, at that time engaging with the Delaware and Hudson railroad to draw coal to the canal, for this work receiving eighty cents a day, providing his own food. For three years he worked for the Pennsylvania railroad as the manager of the force that attended to the unhooking of cars in the yards, leaving this situation, in 1852, to make a trip to California, by way of the isthmus. From June to August he was on the way, but at length reached the land of gold and engaged at work in the Feather river placer mines. All his life Mr. Aitken has had the happy faculty of being able to adapt himself to circumstances, and when he found he was not earning enough in the mines, he left there and accepted a position as a steward in a hotel at Johnson ranch, where he remained two years, receiving in wages his board and fifty dollars per month. At that date he returned to Carbondale, Pennsylvania, again taking the isthmus route. In his active life Mr. Aitken has made three trips to California, "without getting rich," as he expresses it.

In 1861 our subject enlisted, in Missouri,

in the state service for six months. At the expiration of that time he enlisted for nine months, in the Second Nebraska Cavalry; and the third time, in the Twelfth Missouri Cavalry, for the rest of the war. His discharge was received at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in the fall of 1865, when he returned here. He receives twelve dollars per month in pension money.

Mr. Aitken is a staunch Republican and claims the right to express and advance his views. He takes an intelligent interest in all public affairs, although he does not desire office. He owns eighty acres of fine land, and his sons own one hundred and twenty more, but Mr. Aitken has retired from active work on the farm.

Our subject was married in 1851 to Miss Janette Gillespie, and four sons and four daughters grew up to maturity, respected by the community where they are known. These are: Ellen and Elizabeth, twins, the former of whom married Henry Chaney, in Pottawattamie county, Iowa; the latter also married; Thomas, who lives near the old home, is a widower and has his devoted mother with him at present; Mrs. Isabel Lathrop, who is a widow living at Carbondale; William; Walter; Margaret, who married Daniel Martin and resides in Missouri; and Charles, who is the farmer on the home place. He married Miss Jane Patten, a daughter of J. K. Patten, of this neighborhood. Mrs. Aitken is a well preserved woman and looks after the affairs of her sons on their farm, at the present, her pleasant and thrifty ways making everything tidy and comfortable around them. Both she and Mr. Aitken are good and worthy members of the Church of Christ, and all of the sons, except one, have adopted the

religious views of their excellent parents. The family is a representative one, well known and esteemed by all with whom they come into compact.

OSCAR H. MARSH.

The world instinctively pays deference to the man whose success has been worthily achieved, who has acquired high reputation along the line toward which his energies have been directed, and whose social prominence is not less the result of an irreproachable life than of the recognized natural gifts. It is a pleasing indulgence to write the biography of a man of this character. The country has produced many brilliant men who in military or civil life have won prominence and honor; most of our noblest and best men are self-made, and Mr. Marsh is a representative of this class, for his life has been devoted to labors wherein wealth and influence availed little or naught, the measure of success depending upon the mentality, intellectual acquirements and broad culture of the individual. Mr. Marsh has left the imprint of his individuality on each place in which, for any length of time, he has resided, and has opened to many the portals of knowledge, wherein memory's casket may be filled with the choicest gems—the only treasures which we may safely call our own. As an educator and writer he is now widely known, familiarity through the medium of books with the most gifted minds of every nation and of every clime has well qualified him for his incumbency as superintendent of the public schools of Mills county.

Oscar Hamdon Marsh is descended from notable ancestry on both his father's and mother's sides, the mother belonging to

the well known Snyder family of Pennsylvania, while his father comes from that branch of the Marsh family which gained prominence through the invention of the machine harvester. The subject of this review was born near Williamsport, Pennsylvania, in 1864, and began his education in the district schools. His father's interest in educational matters led the son to read and study much at home. He was provided with good privileges in the line of mental training. When a youth of fifteen he became a student in the preparatory department of what is now Susquehanna University, at Selin's Grove, Pennsylvania, where he studied for four years. He was prominent in literary and historical circles and was the editor of the *Philo*, one of the society journals, for several years. He continued his education in Pennsylvania College, where he matriculated as a junior in 1883, and at once took high rank in literature, languages and history. While a student in that institution he also acted as president of the Phrenokosmian Literary Society, which he represented on a number of public occasions. He was also a member of the Beta Chapter of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity, which he represented with great credit in several oratorical and literary contests.

Professor Marsh's first step after leaving school was to take up the study of law. He devoted his leisure time to a perusal of the most reliable text-books on the science of jurisprudence, and in 1886 was admitted to the bar, after which he successfully engaged in practice for a year. On the expiration of that period, however, he came west to accept the position of principal in the schools of Oakland, Iowa, where he remained for four years, during which time the education-

al system of that city was largely improved, the schools being placed upon a splendid basis. Three years later, while acting as principal of the schools of Emerson, his success as an educator became so well known that the people of Mills county elected him county superintendent in the fall of 1897. His county is strongly Republican and Professor Marsh is an advocate of the Democracy, but his political opinions seemed to have naught to do with his election to the office, for his fellow citizens recognize his worth and ability in the line of his chosen calling and know that the schools are in efficient hands. His enthusiasm, ability and strong personality have inspired both teachers and pupils to raise the standard of education higher. His efforts have led to an increase of twenty per cent in the salaries of the teachers. Libraries have been placed in every school and the work of the teachers has been rendered much more effective. Professor Marsh is a prominent member of the Teachers' State Association, and in December, 1900, he was elected president of the county superintendents' section of that organization. He is also an active member of the Educational Council and his services are ever in demand as a teacher and lecturer in normal institutes.

Professor Marsh has gained a reputation as the author of some excellent works on American history. He compiled and published a volume entitled *Aids in United States History*, which is now widely used in Iowa, and he expects soon to issue a unique work entitled *Incidents and Anecdotes of American History*. He has devoted much of his spare time to the subject and has one of the largest libraries of historical works in the state. His enthusiasm for

history amounts to an inspiration and makes him a valuable institute instructor. He is the holder of life diplomas from the states of Pennsylvania and Iowa, and his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of master of arts.

In 1888 Professor Marsh was united in marriage to Miss Stella G. Beebe, of Corry, Pennsylvania, a lady of superior culture and literary refinement. She has also devoted much of her life to educational work and is now one of the most accomplished and efficient primary teachers in the Glenwood schools. Neither the Professor or his wife confine their reading exclusively to the things which pertain to their life work but have given much attention to the subjects of general interest. They are broad-minded people, thoroughly in touch with the advanced thought, progress and movements of the day, and their labors in social and intellectual circles in Mills county have commanded the highest respect and regard of all with whom they have been associated.

JOSEPH M. WORTMAN.

One of the well known and highly respected citizens of Deer Creek township, Mills county, Iowa, who is also an honored veteran of the Civil war, is Joseph M. Wortman. Mr. Wortman was born in 1839, in the state of Ohio. His father, Jacob Wortman, was a native of Virginia, and his mother, Valeria O. (Elliott) Wortman, was born in the state of New York.

Jacob Wortman passed his last days in Mills county, Iowa, where he had removed with his family in 1856. He had served faithfully a short term under General Jackson in the war of 1812, and afterward en-

gaged in Indian warfare. Benjamin Wortman, an uncle, served through the war of 1812 and through the Indian war, and one cousin, Benjamin Wortman, served in the Mexican war, the family seeming to have a taste for military life, our subject also making a brilliant record for himself in that line. The mother of our subject removed from New York, where she was born, to Kentucky, where she married, and passed her last days, after the removal of the family to Iowa.

When the Wortman family drove across the country from Ohio to Iowa, they found very different conditions from those they are now accustomed to prevailing in that then remote corner. The claim they bought was fertile, but for a time they had to face all the adversities of pioneer life, drought, wind and crop failure, and bear for some time the isolation that was inevitable, for few neighborly visits could be exchanged in those days. These conditions were experienced by our subject, and he now has his reward, in the ownership of a fine farm of nearly five hundred acres, upon which he resides in deserved comfort.

In 1861 Mr. Wortman left home and went to Omaha, where he enlisted in the First Nebraska Cavalry, but the regiment, not having its full number, was brought to Iowa and made a part of the Fifth Iowa Cavalry, under Colonel Lowe. Its first move was to Benton Barracks, at St. Louis, from there being transferred to Fort Donelson, where it engaged in the battle fought at that place in 1862. After that his regiment, now a part of the Army of the Cumberland, engaged in the chase and capture of guerrillas through Tennessee and Kentucky, and took part in the terrible battle of Cor-

inth, since which time many a family has worn the token of woe. Following this battle the regiment to which our subject belonged was detached, and combined with the Fourth Michigan Cavalry (which captured Jefferson Davis) and the Seventh Pennsylvania Regulars. The new organization became known as the Saber Brigade, and under General Minty became as famous through the country as the Iron Brigade, under General Bragg. These trained soldiers were experts in sword practice, and their services were constantly in demand, at Stone River, Nashville, and all around Atlanta. On account of their skill and bravery this brigade was always placed at the front, and experienced hard fighting all through the war. As a cavalryman our subject was frequently called upon to perform very hazardous picket and guard duty, often being exposed to the greatest dangers. Although escaping wounds he was captured by the enemy and placed in the terrible prison pen at Andersonville, contracting sickness there which necessitated a time in the hospital at Bedloe's island, after the close of the war. He was mustered out there in 1865. The war has long been happily over and its issues closed, but a grateful country cannot forget her heroes.

Mr. Wortman married Amanda M. Dolph, of the well known Dolph family, of Mills county, and two children were born to them, William S. and Mrs. Bertha White. Since the war, Mr. Wortman has been an ardent Republican and has filled a number of local offices, such as trustee and school director. Both he and his estimable wife belong to the United Brethren church, where they are beloved for their many virtues. The general estimate of Mr. Wortman

is that of a neighbor, a good man, whom every one in the neighborhood respects, and this is worthy praise.

HENRY E. SCHOENING.

Henry E. Schoening, one of the most thrifty and prosperous farmers of Mills county, was born in Holstein, Germany, October 28, 1838, his parents being Peter and Sylvia (Karsten) Schoening. The mother died in Germany, May 2, 1849, when fifty-six years of age but the father afterward came to the new world, crossing the Atlantic in 1860. He took up his abode in Oak township, Mills county, becoming one of the successful farmers there, his attention being given to agricultural pursuits throughout the remainder of his active business career. He died November 2, 1881, at the age of seventy-eight years, and is now survived by two of his four children, the brother of our subject being a resident farmer of Pottawattamie county, Iowa.

Henry E. Schoening spent the days of his boyhood under the parental roof and when nineteen years of age started out upon an independent business career. He has been a very successful farmer and stock-raiser and now owns over five hundred acres of valuable land in Mills county, together with three hundred and twenty acres in Lancaster and Nance counties, Nebraska. He also has business interests in Council Bluffs, being a member of the firm of Peterson & Schoening, dealers in hardware and furniture. On the 18th of August, 1865, Mr. Schoening was united in marriage to Miss Katrina Brockman, a daughter of Peter and Ida (Boe) Brockman, natives of Holstein, Germany, whence they came to America in 1864,

locating first in Nebraska, where they remained for four years, and then removing to St. Marys township, in Mills county, Iowa. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Schoening have been born eight children, as follows: Emma Mary, August William, Charlie Edward, Marquart C., Anna Katrina, Wilhelmina Christina, and Nelly Sophia and Martha Louise, who are deceased. The two oldest children are living in Nebraska upon farms of their own, while the other surviving members of the family are still with their parents. There is a grandchild, Ernest M. Geise, who is living with Mr. Schoening.

In his political views the subject of this review is a staunch Democrat, but cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln. He

has filled the offices of township clerk, assessor and trustee, and has been a member of the school board for twenty-eight years, the cause of education finding in him a warm friend. In all his public duties he has been found true and faithful, being known as a worthy and acceptable officer. His pleasant home is located about ten miles from Greenwood and eight miles from Council Bluffs. Mr. Schoening is public-spirited in an eminent degree; national progress and local advancement are both dear to the heart of this adopted and thoroughly loyal son of the republic. His devotion to the country is above question, and no faithful son of America is more true to her institutions or more faithful to his duties of citizenship.

